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WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME IN BINH DINH
PROVINCE
VIETNAM

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1 PROJECT SHEET

Executing agencies	PPC of Binh Dinh Province; BTC
With participation of	MPI, MARD, Binh Dinh DPI, DARD, Phu Cat, An Nhon, Tay Son, Phu My, Hoai Nhon DPCs
Project location	Binh Dinh province
Duration	August 2009- August 2014
Budget	Belgian contribution: 7,500,000 EURO
	Vietnamese contribution: 1,450,000 EURO
Sector(s)	Health, Basic infrastructure, Environment

2 BRIEF FACTUAL OVERVIEW

Because of the rapid socio-economic development, urbanization and industrialization, Vietnam's environment is under intense pressure, including traditional water resources for rural and urban inhabitants. Domestic and industrial demand for water is vastly increasing and surface water bodies, such as rivers and streams have been polluted as industrial, agricultural and domestic waste is discharged untreated into them. The intensification of domestic and industrial waste disposal urgently requires solid waste collection and treatment infrastructure.

The overall objective of the "Water Supply and Sanitation Program in Binh Dinh Province" (WSSP) is to contribute to poverty reduction, enhance public health and improve living conditions and quality of life for the people of the target areas.

The Program attempts to improve the quality of life and the environment of the inhabitants from several communes in 6 districts of Binh Dinh Province (Phu Cat, Phu My, Tuy Phuoc, Tay Son, An Nhon, and Hoai Nhon districts).

The program's components include cost-efficient infrastructures for irrigation and, drinking water, sanitary landfill as well as the promotion of efficient domestic solid waste collection.

Furthermore, the Program, with the support of some pilot activities, will reinforce the local capacities in planning, management, operation and maintenance of the facilities and infrastructures provided by the Program and develop a long-term strategy for raising the environmental awareness of the population.

The challenges that the Program aims to address are as follows:

- The lack of quality water during both dry and rainy season for the inhabitants of Binh Dinh province;
- The difficulty in operating and maintaining irrigation schemes as well as ensuring sustainable financial resources;
- The absence of a clear long term vision on how to manage the solid waste collection and treatment systems, especially in urban areas;
- The difficulties faced in setting up efficient, comprehensive and cost-effective collection systems and provision of resources required to make them run efficiently;
- The challenge faced in organizing public awareness campaigns that impact the behavior of the provincial residences and the plans of the local authorities;
- The lack of knowledge and skills required for planning, managing and monitoring the program among the responsible authorities.

The proposed resolution for these problems directly supports the governments overall strategy in water and sanitation sectors.

3 OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY PLANNING

3.1 Activity overview

3.1.1 Expected Results and Activities:

The Project has just started. The expected results of the TFF are shown here:

➤ *Result 1: Capacity building of the related agencies*

All the related agencies in charge of the planning, design, implementation and management of the rural water schemes and the solid waste management systems of the province are reinforced through adapted trainings.

➤ *Result 2: Awareness raising*

A strategy is developed to raise awareness on the use of safe drinking water and on the preservation and protection of the water resource as well as on the importance of protecting the environment with proper recycling, disposal and treatment of domestic solid waste.

➤ *Result 3: Rural water system*

Cost efficient rural water systems designed for both flooding and dry seasons, for 5+2 communes are implemented, while, possibly, Hoc Mon dam, its spillway and the related irrigation canals are rehabilitated, with efficient operation and maintenance modalities and secured funding.

➤ *Result 4: Solid waste treatment schemes*

Proper infrastructure are provided for the treatment of solid waste for the target areas of all or part of three selected districts (Tay Son, Phu My and Hoai Nhon districts). The infrastructure is implemented on basis of District Master Plans on solid waste management and proper operation and maintenance modalities are set up, including availability of funds to operate and maintain the schemes in good conditions.

3.1.2 Human Resources

3.1.2.1 Composition of the Provincial Programme Management Unit (PPMU)

PC of Binh Dinh province made the Decision nr.2555/QD-CTUBND dated 6 Oct 2009 on the establishment of the PPMU, after obtaining BTC's agreement. According to this Decision, the PPMU includes:

a) *Programme Director*: Mr. Nguyen Minh Tam, Deputy Director of Binh Dinh DPI – work part-time.

b) *Programme Accountant*: Mr. Duong Tung Loi – work full-time.

c) *Professional staff*:

- Mr. Ho Si Bo, Expert of Binh Dinh DPI, Programme General Planning Officer – work part-time;

- Mr. Tran Dinh Luan: Civil Engineer – work full-time;

- Mr. Nguyen Duc Dung: Environmental Engineer – work full-time;

- Ms. Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc: Translator/Secretary – work full-time;

- Ms. Tran Thi Minh Nhan: Cashier cum Filing Officer cum Office Helper – work full-time;
- The nominated and recruited staffs as named above were reported to BTC for approval in the Official Letter Nr.02/BQLDA-HC dated 23 Oct 2009. The PPMU received BTC's non-objection letter nr.288/DD/2009 on 9 Nov 2009. DPI has made an official Decision seconding Mr. Duong Tung Loi to work full time and Mr. Ho Si Bo to work part-time for the project.
- The PPMU Director signed the labor contract with Mr. Nguyen Duc Dung in the beginning of October 2009 and the labor contract with Mme. Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc, Mr. Tran Dinh Luan and Mme Tran Thi Minh Nhan on 1st January 2010.
- Mme. Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc was selected from the Phu My Water supply project (VIE0402311; financed by Belgian). Mr. Tran Dinh Luan, Mr. Nguyen Duc Dung and Mme Tran Thi Minh Nhan were selected from the Community Based Rural Infrastructure Project (CBRIP; financed by the loan from WB). Both projects ended since 1st January 2010.
- CAS (CAS): After public announcement, the PPMU selected Mr. Bui Ngoc Can for the position of Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Specialist. The PPMU Director signed the labor contract with Mr. Bui Ngoc Can on 11 January 2010.

3.1.2.2 International Technical Advisor

After tendering, BTC recruited Mr. Jozef De Smet, Belgian nationality, to work as an ITA of the Programme. The ITA started to work in the Programme on 3 Aug 2009. This date is also the official starting date of the project.

3.1.2.3 Composition of Programme Implementation Units:

- District Programme Implementation Units (DPIUs) and the provincial Centre for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (pCERWASS) are in charge of carrying out the program at communal level. The construction of the landfills shall be implemented by the concerned DPCs, through their existing Construction & Investment Project Management Units (DCIPMUs). The construction of the water supply system in Phu Cat and Tuy Phuoc districts shall be implemented by pCERWASS of the DARD through its existing PMU.

- District Programme Implementation Units (DPIU) of Tay Son, Phu My, Hoai Nhon and An Nhon are being set up based on the supplementation of the tasks for the DCIPMU. The DPIU's will include some staff of DCIPMU, in which the Project Coordinator will be a DCIPMU leader. The chairperson of DPC or its delegate will be the project director for this project component. Currently, there has been no official decision on the priority works, so the DPIU's have not yet been set up and the project preparation is still managed by the DCIPMU. Whenever the PSC makes an official decision, the DPIU's shall be set up.

- The CERWASS shall set up a PIU to implement the Phu Cat Water Supply sub-project. The PIU will include a Director, Accountant, Engineer and Planning Officer. The CERWASS Director will be the PIU Director.

3.1.2.4 VSCD Volunteer:

- BTC operates a program "Voluntary Service for Development Cooperation" (VSDC) since 2006, a.o. in Vietnam. One of the goals of the VSDC is to offer an initial working experience to a young European graduate, motivated by Development Cooperation.

- BTC proposed Miss Hennekam Ashley of Belgium as volunteer to the WSSP. Miss Hennekam Ashley is placed under the supervision of the project's PPMU. She possesses a Master Degree in Adult Education and successfully passed VSCD's rigorous selection process.

- The selection of Miss Hennekam Ashley was approved by the PPC of Binh Dinh and by MPI. She arrived in Vietnam on 7 February 2010. She collaborates primarily with the Awareness raising and Capacity building Specialist of the PPMU.

3.1.3 Financial Resources

- The Programme is financed by two fund sources:

- Vietnamese contribution is 1,450,000 EUR
- Belgian contribution is 7,500,000 EUR

- In addition to the above, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium also pays an estimated 196,000 Euro from the Belgo-Vietnamese Study and Consultancy Fund. The Fund is used for the detailed designs of the two water pilot projects (e.g. Phu Cat Water supply and Rehabilitation of Hoc Mon Dam) and it allowed the beneficiary to progress with these two items, even before the WSSP officially started.

- Also in addition to the amounts above mentioned, the Counterpart Fund contributes to the expenditures of:

- office space, furniture, meeting rooms, etc...
- salaries and allowances for staff seconded to the program (apart from the CAS and Translator/Secretary)
- taxes (if any)

3.1.3.1 Budget for Result 1: Capacity building of the related agencies:

The total budget of this component is 575,000 EUR, entirely financed by Belgian fund, in which the amount following the National Execution Modality is 215,000 EUR, used for: training needs assessment, training, workshops, study tours and guidelines for master plans; the amount following the modality of Regie is 360,000 EUR, used for technical assistance. In addition, the Counterpart Fund shall pay for taxes (if any).

The planning is that this component will be carried out from March 2010 to the end of the Programme.

3.1.3.2 Budget for Result 2: Awareness raising

The total budget of this component is 390,000 EUR, entirely financed by Belgian fund, in which the amount following the National Execution Modality is 210,000 EUR, which is used for: evaluation and coordination, developing an awareness raising strategy, training and pilot activities; the amount following the modality of Regie is 180,000 EUR and it is used for technical assistance. In addition, the Counterpart Fund shall pay for taxes (if any).

The planning is that this component will be carried out from Apr 2010 to the end of the Programme.

3.1.3.3 Budget for Result 3: Rural water systems:

The total budget for this component is 3,706,000 EUR, partly financed by Belgian funds and partly by Vietnamese funds, as follows:

- Belgian contribution is 3,056,000 EUR, which is 82% of the total budget;
- Vietnamese contribution: 650,000 EUR, which is 18% of the total budget.

The Belgian funds will be spent entirely following the National Execution Modality.

The part of the budget used for infrastructure investment on the pilot projects amounts to 3,631,000 EUR (GoB: 2,981,000 EUR, GoV: 650,000 EUR). In addition, the Counterpart Fund shall pay for taxes (if any).

3.1.3.4 Budget for Result 4: Solid waste treatment schemes

The total budget for this component is 3,762,000 EUR, partly financed by Belgian funds and partly by Vietnamese funds, as follows:

- Belgian contribution is 2,962,000 EUR, which is 79% of the total budget;
- Vietnamese contribution: 800,000 EUR, which is 21% of the total budget.

The Belgian funds will be spent entirely following the National Execution Modality.

The part of the budget used for infrastructure investment on the pilot projects amounts to 3,457,000 EUR (GoB: 2,657,000 EUR, GoV: 800,000 EUR). In addition, the Counterpart Fund shall pay for taxes (if any).

3.1.3.5 Budget for General means:

The general means is 517,000 EUR in total, entirely from the Belgian funds. Of this amount 235,000 EUR is managed by National Execution modality and 282,000 EUR is managed under Regie modality.

Although the entire general means component is shown to be paid by the Belgian fund, the Vietnamese Counterpart Fund also pays for costs that are not referred to the TFF. These are a.o. salaries and allowances for the seconded staff, office space and furniture and the taxes (if any). The Vietnamese Counterpart Fund amount is tentatively estimated to be about 305,000 EUR (in which 250,000 EUR is a provision for paying the taxes eventually).

3.2 Analysis of activity planning (1 page)

3.2.1 Results 1 and 2: Capacity building of the related agencies and Awareness raising

As planned, the PPMU completed the recruitment of the CAS in the year of 2009. For the rest, the PPMU still has to define clearly the actual detailed activities of these two components.

The strategy of the project and the detailed work plan is now under preparation. The implementation of the capacity building and awareness raising activity proper are planned to start in the second half of 2010.

3.2.2 Result 3: Rural water systems

This result consists of two components:

- Rural Water Supply Networks in Phu Cat and Tuy Phuoc districts
- Rehabilitation of Hoc Mon reservoir in Phu My district

3.2.2.1 Phu Cat Water Supply

The investor for the rural water supply network in Phu Cat and Tuy Phuoc districts is the provincial CERWASS. The total investment cost is estimated at about 99 billion VND.

The cost of the 1st phase is estimated at 82 billion VND for investing in the well, the treatment plant, the power system, the main distribution pipelines. The network in the first phase intends to supply water for the population of 5 communes Cat Thang, Cat Tien, Cat Chanh in Phu Cat district and Phuoc Hoa, Phuoc Thang in Tuy Phuoc district;

The cost of the 2nd phase is estimated at 17 billion VND. The investment in the 2nd phase intends to build additional distribution pipelines in order to supply drinking water to the population of the two more communes: Cat Nhon and Cat Hung in Phu Cat district.

The implementation of the first package of this component has already started, as is described below:

The package: consultancy for "Survey, detailed design and cost estimate for 7 communes":

Belgium agreed to finance this study from the Belgo-Vietnamese Study and Consultancy Fund, as referred to in the Letter nr.291/DD/2009 dated 10 Nov 2009.

CERWASS tendered the package in July 2009. The consultant company ENCOR was evaluated to be the best-qualified bidder. The Binh Dinh PPC and the Belgian Embassy in Hanoi approved the bidding result and contract award. The PPC approved the bidding result and contract award by Decision nr.2660/QD-CTUBND dated 19 Oct 2009. The Belgian Embassy in Hanoi approved the tendering and contract award by letter 09/02525 D1.5 of 9 November 2009. Approval was given after the legal consultant Crown Agent positively assessed the bidding process and result.

On 25 Nov 2009, CERWASS negotiated and finalized the contract with ENCOR, the successful bidder. ENCOR signed the contract on 30 November 2009. CERWASS then submitted the contract to BTC for approval and signature.

The detailed design studies are currently ongoing. Completion of the contract is expected by the end of May 2010. Currently, progress is on schedule.

3.2.2.2 Hoc Mon reservoir, Phu My district:

The investor for the rehabilitation of Hoc Mon Reservoir in Phu My districts is DARD. The total investment cost is estimated about 37 billion VND.

Hoc Mon reservoir was built in 2000 for the irrigation of 104 ha. This is the only irrigation source of My Chau commune in Phu My district and now it is too small to satisfy the commune's needs. Besides, the initial design of the reservoir had no provision for a proper spillway. Because of this, erosion has occurred to the flood evacuation channel and this further reduced the storage capacity of the reservoir.

In order to increase the reservoir's capacity and to ensure the regulation of the water level in the flooding season, the crest of the Hoc Mon dam must be raised and a concrete spillway must be constructed. The increase of the storage capacity is required in order to ensure sufficient volume of water storage in the rainy season, enough to supply drinking water to My Chau commune and for irrigation of agricultural production.

The construction work for this pilot project is split in two phases as follows:

- The 1st phase: Rehabilitate the existing auxiliary dam, raise the existing main dam by 3m to increase the storage capacity of the reservoir up to 2.79 million cubic meters, build a spillway and rehabilitate the existing canal. The total investment cost is estimated 24 billion VND.
- The 2nd phase: Build raw water pumping station and water pipeline, a water treatment plant, and transmission and distribution pipelines to supply clean water to 2,252 households (10,016 persons) of the My Chau commune. The total investment cost is estimated 13 billion VND.

The initial activities for implementation of the first package of this component have already started, as described below:

The package of consultancy on "Survey, detailed design and cost estimate":

Belgium also agreed to finance this study from the Belgo-Vietnamese Study and Consultancy Fund, as referred to in the Letter nr.291/DD/2009 dated 10 Nov 2009.

Phu My DPC, through the DCIPMU, tendered the package of consultancy for the survey, detailed design, and cost estimate i) to raise the crest of the existing dam by 3m, ii) to build a spillway and to rehabilitate the existing canal (phase 1) in April 2009. In September 2009, before submitting the bid evaluation result to the Binh Dinh PPC for approval, it submitted the tender documents and bid evaluation result to BTC for non-objection. However, the company Biz Link (as the legal advisor contracted by BTC), gave a negative advice on the tendering procedure. Therefore, BTC did not accept the tender result and requested Phu My DPC to re-tender, as referred in the Letter nr.266/DD/2009 dated 7 Oct 2009.

In order to get the non-objection from BTC, the investor has already submitted the re-tender plan to the PPC for approval, but the preparation for the re-tender process is still ongoing. The PPMU expects the re-tendering will be conducted only in April or May 2010.

3.2.3 Result 4: Solid waste treatment schemes

Programme formulation

Prior to the formulation of the project, during 2007, the consultant CEEN realized four feasibility studies (FS) for four landfill sites in Binh Dinh Province, for the districts of Hoai Nhon, Phu My, Tay Son and An Nhon. The FS included the four FS reports, four sets of FS drawings, four cost estimates and four sets of EIAs.

Upon request by BTC, the consultant EP&T made a technical review covering the four FS, in August 2008. Despite the fact that the quality of the FS's was found to be sub-standard, Binh Dinh province had to use the available documents for further planning and Binh Dinh DONRE accepted the EIA's.

Therefore, during the period of Programme formulation, the province suggested to invest the landfills in the four (4) districts of Tay Son, Phu My, An Nhon and Hoai Nhon, with 100 billion VND total investments cost.

However, knowing the fact that the landfill of Nam Tuong 2 hamlet, Nhon Tan commune in An Nhon district could be subjected to flooding and it is located less than 10 km from Tay Son district, the formulation mission considered this landfill as not appropriate. They recommended constructing a larger landfill in Phu An hamlet, Tay Xuan commune, Tay Son district for both the districts of An Nhon and Tay Son together.

Therefore, the TFF proposed that Belgium shall invest in only three (3) landfills, as follows:

- Phu An hamlet of Tay Xuan commune of Tay Son district;
- Phu Nhieu hamlet of My Phong commune of Phu My district;
- Lai Duc hamlet of Hoai Duc commune of Hoai Nhon district;

In a later stage, the local communities also objected to some of the landfill locations and a.o. the landfill of Lai Duc hamlet, Hoai Duc commune (Hoai Nhon district) is now under review in order to relocate it. Its existing location is near the residential zone and the water source, which is not acceptable.

The Provincial Solid Waste Master Plan (PSWMMP)

In the mean time, in a parallel move in 2008, Binh Dinh Province commissioned the National Institute for Rural and Urban Planning under the MOC to develop a Provincial Solid Waste Management Master Plan (PSWMMP) for the urban areas and industrial zones of Binh Dinh area up to 2020. Binh Dinh Department of Construction employed the consultant company CRURE to prepare the PSWMMP. The PPC of Binh Dinh approved that provincial master plan by Decision 637/QD-UBND of 27 August 2009.

The PSWMMP is in agreement with the national strategy on solid waste and conforms to the Socio Economic Development plan of the province. It follows modern methods, as practiced in advanced countries. Among others, the PSWMMP minimizes the amount of solid waste buried through waste separation (i.e. waste separation at source as well as secondary waste separation). It means that burying the waste is only allowed when it cannot be reused, recycled, exchanged or composted. In the case of hazardous solid waste, incineration is proposed.

Therefore, the PSWMMP does not foresee landfills, but "Solid Waste Treatment Plants" in stead. This implies that the activities at each site will be varied and complex and it will depend on the function of the site, as designated by the PSWMMP.

Finally, the location of the solid waste treatment plants is arranged reasonably, in locations, not according to administrative units, but so that each Solid Waste Treatment Plant will serve an area with a suitable fitting radius of approximately 20 km.

The investment proposed in the PSWMMP for the four districts of the project are the following:

District	Proposed Location	Cost in Billion VND		Name of proposed solid waste treatment center	Area (ha)	Initial location
		Phase 1	Phase 2			
Hoai Nhon	Bong Son	10.4	2.7	Hoai Duc	20	Lai Duc hamlet, Hoai Duc commune
Tay Son	Tay Xuan	16.5	8	Tay Xuan	16	Phu An hamlet, Tay Xuan commune
Phu My	My Phong	24.9	12.9	My Phong	16	Phu Nhieu hamlet, My Phong commune
An Nhon	Nhon Tho	14.8	3.6	Nhon Tho	20	Nam Tuong 2 hamlet, Nhon Tan commune

District Solid Waste Management Plans

The project WSSP has the duty to draw up four District Solid Waste Management Plans (DSWMP), one for each of four districts of Binh Dinh Province (e.g. An Nhon, Tay Son, Phu My and Hoai Nhon Districts). The DSWMP's should further detail the PSWMMP at district level, work out practical measures and draw up workable and budgeted activity plans for each district concerned.

With the assistance of the ITA, the PPMU has finished the Specifications for the consultants making the District Solid Waste Management Plans. Tendering to recruit a consultant for the studies is planned in March 2010 following the Vietnamese bidding law and regulations. The start of the DSWMP preparation is expected in March 2010 and the plans should be complete by the end of July 2010.

Planning the detailed design of the landfills according to the TFF:

As can be seen above, there exist important differences between two important planning documents of the WSSP (i.e. the existing Provincial Solid Waste Management Master Plan and the project's TFF have different points of view with regard to the solid waste pilot projects).

Furthermore, the Programme has not completed the DSWMP's yet and therefore the solid waste management strategy and work plans of the district still lack.

Besides, it is also not clear anymore whether the project WSSP should build 3 or 4 sites or even whether it should build solid waste treatment plants rather than landfill sites. At the same time, the final location of two of the sites is uncertainty.

Because of the three reasons mentioned above, the construction of the landfill sites by the project seems currently premature and even their location and function is yet undecided. Especially with regard to the two disputed sites, the project cannot progress into the design phase at this stage. It is therefore necessary to review the planning of the project.

However, in order to avoid important delays for the project, the Binh Dinh PPC and the Belgian mission (DGDC Brussels, Belgian Embassy and BTC), agreed in a meeting on 19 Oct 2009, that the detailed designs of the two landfills of Tay Son and Phu My should be proceeded. This decision was later confirmed in the Project Steering Committee meeting of 7 December 2009.

On 29 Oct 2009, the PPMU sent the districts an Official Letter accelerating their progress. Now the districts of Tay Son and Phu My are preparing the procedures for the tender of consultancy on survey, detailed design and cost estimate of the landfills. The tender start in March 2010, but the disagreement between the project formulation on Solid Waste management (i.e. the construction of landfills) and the Provincial Solid Waste management Master Plan (i.e. construction of Solid waste treatment plants) will likely cause delays in this planning.

Shifting the policy with regard to the solid waste component of the program:

Despite the agreement of the meeting of 19 October 2009, and the subsequent instruction of the PPMU to the two Districts to accelerate progress, the Project's PPMU is now studying

whether the design of the landfill sites can progress under certain conditions. In a spirit of common sense, based on the shift in priorities for solid waste management of the province, the design of the pilot projects should meet certain requirements, as follows:

- The investment plan of the landfill must be revised;
- The detailed design tender documents must conform to the existing legal and Programme documents; especially they must include the functions proposed by the approved Provincial Solid Waste Management Master Plan (PSWMMP);
- The preparation of the District Solid Waste management Plans must be accelerated;
- In line with the PSWMMP, the sites should likely be designed as “Solid waste treatment plants” instead of “Landfills” strictly speaking. Their dimensions and function will also be as proposed in the PSWMMP.

The table below, which is derived from the PSWMMP, summarized the characteristics of the solid waste treatment plants in the four districts:

Characteristics of the solid waste treatment plants in the four districts of the project (Information derived from PSWMMP)					
Domestic Waste generation (ton/day)	An Nhon	Tay Son	Phu My	Hoai Nhon	total
Year 2015	93.95	44.75	28.30	80.00	247.00
Year 2020	118.50	69.50	37.40	103.00	328.40
Year 2030	137.50	80.70	43.40	119.50	381.10
Compostable Waste generation (ton/day)¹	An Nhon	Tay Son	Phu My	Hoai Nhon	total
Year 2015	54.17	25.41	15.02	46.21	140.81
Year 2020	70.95	41.10	20.49	61.53	194.07
Year 2030	83.60	49.07	26.39	72.66	231.71
Total Waste generation (ton/day)	An Nhon	Tay Son	Phu My	Hoai Nhon	total
Year 2015	161.00	305.00	82.00	122.00	670.00
Year 2020	213.00	443.00	115.00	162.00	933.00
Year 2030	317.00	841.00	198.00	227.00	1,583.00
Activities to perform at treatment center	An Nhon	Tay Son	Phu My	Hoai Nhon	
Separation	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Burying Hazardous	no	no	no	no	
Burying Non-hazardous	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Burying Domestic	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Incineration (health)	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Incineration (Industrial)	no	no	no	no	
SW Exchange (reuse/recycle)	yes	yes	yes	yes	
SW recycling	no	no	no	no	
Composting	no	no	yes	no	
Required treatment capacity 2020	An Nhon	Tay Son	Phu My	Hoai Nhon	total
organic substances			255.66 ²		255.66
recyclable / reusable	16.34	9.46	4.72	14.17	44.69
other	29.41	17.04	8.49	25.50	80.44
TOTAL	45.75	26.50	268.87	39.67	380.79
Treatment station characteristics	An Nhon	Tay Son	Phu My	Hoai Nhon	total
Gross area (ha)	20.00	16.00	16.00	20.00	72.00
Site No	5.00	13.00	8.00	6.00	32.00
Estimated cost Phase 1 (Billion VND)	14.80	16.50	24.90	10.40	66.60
Estimated cost Phase 2 (Billion VND)	3.60	8.00	12.90	2.70	27.20

3.2.4 Result 5: General Means

Office space and furniture

¹ The amount of compostable waste is estimated based on the recorded composition of domestic waste in the province, as a percentage of estimated collected amounts.

² Phu My district has been selected for composting organic solid waste from 5 districts

The PPMU has built two (2) extra offices inside the DPI compound and procured equipment and furniture (desks, chairs, computers, photocopier, printer ...).

IT & equipment

The PPMU procured laptops for the PPMU staff, printers and a photocopying machine for its operation.

Official registration of the PPMU and opening of bank accounts

The PPMU has finished the procedures for registration and obtained the project stamps and tax code. Besides, the PPMU has opened a foreign currency account and two VND bank accounts at the BIDV – Phu Tai branch, and a VND account at the Provincial State Treasury.

Baseline Survey and POM:

These activities are financed by the Regie budget.

Now BTC has invited the tenders and selected the consultants.

The contract for the Baseline Survey was signed with the consultant SRCD and the work started in Dec 2009. The duration of Baseline Survey is expected about 5 months

The contract for the POM was signed with the consultant KPMG and the work started in Dec 2009. The duration of consultancy is expected about 4 months.

4 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

4.1 Overview of expenditure versus financial planning

The disbursement progress of the program on 31 Oct 2009 (as reported to PSC1):

No	Fund source	Total budget	Planned for 2009	Disbursed already on 31 Oct 2009	Disbursed/planned (%)
I.	Belgian fund	7,500,000	76,331	19,720	25.83
1	Regie	822,000	56,766	19,720	34.74
	<i>In which: cost of ITA</i>		<i>50,331</i>	<i>19,720</i>	<i>39.18</i>
2	NatEx	6,678,000	19,565	0	0.00
II	Vietnamese fund	1,450,000	12,763	2,624	20.56
	<i>Investment fund</i>	1,450,000	0	0	0
	<i>Salaries, allowances, office space, furniture, etc...</i>	pm	12,763	2,624	20.56
	TOTAL	8,950,000	89,094	22,344	25.08

4.2 Analysis of financial planning (1 page)

Overview planning expenses per execution modality

		Overview planning expenses per execution modality					
project	Modality	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
0703511	Co-management						
	Regie (not transfers)	59,670	170,721.00	195,276.00	149,730.00	104,170.00	142,433.00
	Transfer to partner	14,982	215,841.00	1,324,639.00	2,139,346.00	1,657,500.00	1,325,692.00

The detailed planning per budget line and per quarter is shown in the table below. The first table shows the disbursement in 2009 and the financial planning for 2010, the second table shows the financial planning for 2011 – 2012 and the third table shows the financial planning for 2013-2014.

Disbursement in FY 2009 and planning for 2010

Financial Planning (.000 Euro) - 2010Q1				27/jan/10	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	Total FY	2010	2010	2010	2010	Total FY
Budget code	Budget Item	BudLineVali d	BudLineFin _Met	Budget	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 2009	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 2010	
A	A Capacity Building			360			10.08	42.06	52.14	32.37	24.94	33.82	32.63	123.75	
B	B Awareness raising			180											
C	C Contribution to Partner			6,443				120.83	120.83		101.77		761.32	863.08	
Z	Z General Means			517				25.34	25.34	17.98	52.04	5.93	26.11	102.04	
Z	03 Contribution to Partner			235				20.00	20.00		29.91		20.18	50.09	

Planning for FY 2011 and 2012

Financial Planning (.000 Euro) - 2010Q1				27/jan/10	2011	2011	2011	2011	Total FY	2012	2012	2012	2012	Total FY
Budget code	Budget Item	BudLineVali d	BudLineFin _Met	Budget	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 2011	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 2012
A	A Capacity Building			360	24.94	24.94	33.82	32.63	116.32	8.31				8.31
B	B Awareness raising			180						16.62	24.94	25.50		67.06
C	C Contribution to Partner			6,443		516.96		829.16	1,346.12		1,272.58		1,020.36	2,292.94
Z	Z General Means			517	19.74	39.92	19.74	40.56	119.96	19.74	38.37	19.74	26.01	103.86
Z	03 Contribution to Partner			235		20.18		20.82	41.00		18.63		10.87	29.50

Planning for FY 2013 and 2014

Financial Planning (.000 Euro) - 2010Q1					27/jan/10	2013	2013	2013	2013	Total FY	2014	2014	2014	2014	Total FY
Budget code	Budget Item	BudLin a. Valid	BudLin c. Fin. Me	Budget	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 2013	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 2014	
A	A Capacity Building			360				4.38	4.38						
B	B Awareness raising			180				76.94	76.94						
C	C Contribution to Partner			6,443		281.25		274.34	555.59						
Z	Z General Means			517	5.93	15.74	5.93	43.49	71.06						
Z	03 Contribution to Partner			235		9.81		41.60	51.41						
Total				7,500	5.93	296.99	5.93	399.15	707.97						

5 MONITORING OF THE INDICATORS

5.1 Specific objective

Living condition of population improved through the provision of sufficient drinking and irrigation water throughout the year & operational solid waste treatment

5.2 Results

Result 1:

Agencies in charge of planning, design, implementation, of the rural water schemes and the solid waste management systems are reinforced.

Result 2:

A strategy to raise awareness on the use of safe drinking water and on resource preservation as well as on environment protection through proper collection and treatment of solid waste is set up.

Result 3:

Cost efficient rural water systems designed for both flooding and dry seasons, for 5 + 2 communes are implemented, while, possibly, Hoc Mon dam, its spillway and the related irrigation canals are rehabilitated, with efficient operation & maintenance modalities and secured funding.

Result 4:

Infrastructure to treat solid waste for the target areas of all or part of 3 districts.

5.3 Indicator evolution (chart)

Result 1: Agencies in charge of planning, design, implementation, of the rural water schemes and the solid waste management systems are reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on the existing and on going water projects are systematically collected and monitored • Ground & surface water assessment carried out • Innovative and efficient techniques and lay out are integrated in the new schemes • Implemented staff training programs
Result 2: A strategy to raise awareness on the use of safe drinking water and on resource preservation as well as on environment protection through proper collection and treatment of solid waste is set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular public awareness campaigns provided • Hygienic behaviours are endorsed by the population • Communities understand the different measures for protecting the environment and use the waste collection system • Reduction in dumping waste in water bodies and public areas
Result 3: Cost efficient rural water systems designed for both flooding and dry seasons, for 5 + 2 communes are implemented, while, possibly, Hoc Mon dam, its spillway and the related irrigation canals are rehabilitated, with efficient operation & maintenance modalities and secured funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of 80 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water, following the Vietnamese standards to the target areas • Number of HH effectively connected to the network • Water-borne diseases reduced • Agricultural production increased • Monitoring and reporting tools and mechanisms for the O & M of the water scheme are operational • Objectives criteria as well as the financial

	<p>means and wiliness to pay of the population are integrated in the water and tariffs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees duly collected • Schemes in proper operation, maintenance activities carried out on time
Result 4: Infrastructure to treat solid waste for the target areas of all or part of 3 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of landfills properly designed and sized to absorb the waste of the target areas for a medium time frame with possibility of extension • Monitoring and reporting tools and mechanisms for the O & M of the landfills are operational • Objectives criteria as well as the financial means and wiliness to pay of the population are integrated in the solid waste tariffs definition • Fees duly collected • Schemes in proper operation, maintenance activities carried out on time

The Project is still in start-up phase and it has not yet achieved any of the indicator of the logical framework.

Overall progress of the project is still very small. Nevertheless, the project is quasi on schedule, as can be seen from the table below:

Activities planned (according to TFF), versus activities implemented (quarter 1 and 2 of the project):

Establishment of the PPMU and DPIU's	<p>Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) fully established, equipped and operational; initial team building activities were carried out.</p> <p>The PPMU postponed the establishment of DPIU's until the start of the actual fieldwork.</p>
Capacity needs assessment	Activity not yet started
Definition of responsibilities for rural water systems and design of the schemes; land acquisition	<p>A PMU at pCERWASS, as the special agency for water supply, has been established;</p> <p>The contract for Detailed design of the water supply system for 7 communes has been awarded after open tendering; detailed design studies are ongoing</p> <p>Inventories of land to be acquired are being made</p>
Definition of responsibilities for solid waste	<p>During the initial phase of the project, it appeared that the TFF is in contradiction with the PSWMMP.</p> <p>In fact, the latter translates the national strategy on solid waste to the reality of the province and it follows modern methods, as practiced in advanced countries. In this strategy, landfill has become the last step of the solid waste management process, after most of the waste has been treated (i.e. reduced, recycled and organic waste composted). This is in contradiction to the program of the TFF, which plans burying of the entire solid waste stream into sanitary landfills.</p>

	<p>The measures necessary to translate the objectives of the project into this new strategy are being studied, as the PPMU tries to redefine the project activities in order to re-formulate them in conformity with the PSWMP.</p>
<p>Review of PSWMP³ and guidance on developing 4 DSWMP's⁴</p>	<p>The PSWMP has been translated from Vietnamese into English and it is being analysed and discussed among the PPMU staff</p> <p>Specifications for the DSWMP's have been prepared</p> <p>In view of the new strategy of the province, the review of the specifications was necessary, which caused some delay</p>
<p>Administrative and Financial Guidelines</p>	<p>An independent consultant has been recruited to prepare a Program Operation Manual (POM). The work is ongoing</p>
<p>Baseline data</p>	<p>A local consultant company has been recruited to carry out a comprehensive baseline survey in the technical and geographical area of intervention of the program. The work is ongoing.</p>

³ PSWMP: Provincial Solid Waste Master Plan

⁴ DSWMP: District Solid Waste Management Plan

6 ASSESSMENT OF MONITORING CRITERIA

6.1 Efficiency

6.2 Effectiveness

6.3 Sustainability

This section has been omitted, because the project is still in start-up phase.

7 MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Overview of the assessment criteria

7.2 Recommendations

Accelerate the preparation of the four District Solid Waste Management Plans.

Accelerate the capacity building activities for the PPMU staff and DPIU's staff in order to build capacity with regard to the concept of Integrated Solid Waste Management and for a better understanding of the plans proposed in the Provincial Solid Waste Management Master plan. This will enable a better communication with the consultant during the preparation of the District Solid Waste Management Plans and a shift in the pilot projects towards waste treatment centres as required by the Provincial Solid Waste Management Master plan.

8 PLANNING FOR THE UPCOMING YEAR (YEAR N+1)

8.1 Activity planning year N+1

8.1.1 General Activity Planning until the end of the project

- Programme duration: from 2009 to 2014.
 - Capacity building activities: start in Mar 2010.
 - Awareness raising activities: start in Apr 2010.
- The duration of rural water systems:
 - + Phu Cat water supply system:
 - o Detailed design: starts in Dec 2009 – May 2010⁵
 - o Construction of the 1st phase: Dec 2010 – Jul 2012
 - o Construction of the 2nd phase: May 2013 – Jul 2014
 - + Hoc Mon reservoir: Nov 2009 to Jun 2014:
 - o Re-tender of detailed design: Dec 2009 – Feb 2010
 - o Detailed design: start in Jun 2010 – Nov 2010
 - o Construction of the 1st phase: Jun 2011 – Nov 2012
 - o Construction of the 2nd phase: May 2013 – Jul 2014
- The duration of solid waste treatment schemes:
 - + Tay Son landfill and Phu My landfill – Mar 2010
 - o Tender of detailed design: start in Feb 2010
 - o Construction: Jul 2011 – Jan 2013

⁵ Due to a substantial shift in the concept of solid waste management in the country and in particular in Binh Dinh province, the design and construction of the landfills will be delayed. This delay is the result of a reflection by the project management and BTC on whether is still opportune to build the four landfills as originally planned. The reflection is necessary, in order to provide sufficient time for the project to review of the project's strategy on solid waste management and to adapt it to the new concept of "integrated solid waste management" of the provincial master plan and thus to reduce the number of landfills constructed in the country.

- + An Nhon landfill and Hoai Nhon landfill:
 - o Tender of detailed design: start in Oct 2011 – Nov 2011
 - o Construction: Feb 2013 – Jul 2014

(See the Annex 1 for more details)

8.1.2 Activity planning for the first 6 months of 2010

- Carry out the capacity building activities such as Capacity needs assessment, definition of roles and responsibilities ...
- Carry out the awareness raising activities such as long-term strategy for the efficient communication and awareness raising, starting to implement awareness raising activities in community and schools ...
- Pay the balance of 70% of the consultancy fees for the the consultants making POM, carrying out Baseline Survey (Regie) and making DSWMP (NatEx);
- Evaluate, discuss and approve the POM and DSWMP;
- Pay partly or wholly the consultancy fee of the detailed design, cost estimate of Phu Cat water supply system, which is financed by the Belgo-Vietnamese Study and Consultancy Fund;
- Assess and approve the detailed design and cost estimate of Phu Cat water supply;
- Approve the re-tender result of the package on consultancy on survey, detailed design and cost estimate of Hoc Mon reservoir;
- Make the detailed design of Hoc Mon reservoir;
- Tender the packages of consultancy on survey, detailed design and cost estimate of Tay Son landfill and Phu My landfill;
- Purchase a car for the programme (if agreed by the PSC).

8.2 Financial planning year N+1

Belgian Technical Cooperation

Financial Plan for 2009 & 2010 (Euro)			TOTAL BUDGET IN EURO			TOTAL COST ESTIMATE	Belgian contribution		VN contribution		BALANCE on 31/12/09			
							FINANCIAL PLAN IN 2009	MONTHS 1 TO 6 OF 2010	FINANCIAL PLAN IN 2009	FINANCIAL PLAN IN 2010				
Budget code		Source		GoB	GoV	Total					GoB	GoV	Total	
A__	Capacity building	nat.ex-regie	B	575,000	0	575,000	575,000	50,331	76,440	0	0	361,889	0	361,889
A_01_00	Training needs assessment	nat.ex.	B	10,000		10,000	10,000	0	600	0	0	8,800	0	8,800
A_01_01	Training	nat.ex.	B	120,000		120,000	120,000	0	7,200	0	0	105,600	0	105,600
A_01_02	Seminar and study tour	nat.ex.	B	70,000		70,000	70,000	0	4,200	0	0	61,600	0	61,600
A_01_03	Guidance on master plan preparation	nat.ex.	B	15,000		15,000	15,000	0	900	0	0	13,200	0	13,200
A_01_04	Technical assistance	regie	B	360,000		360,000	360,000	50,331	63,540	0	0	172,689	0	172,689
B__	Awareness raising	nat.ex-regie	B	390,000	0	390,000	390,000	0	12,600	0	0	364,800	0	364,800
B_01_01	Assessment & coordination	nat.ex.	B	10,000		10,000	10,000	0	600	0	0	8,800	0	8,800
B_01_02	Develop. of awareness raising strategy	nat.ex.	B	50,000		50,000	50,000	0	3,000	0	0	44,000	0	44,000
B_01_03	Training	nat.ex.	B	50,000		50,000	50,000	0	3,000	0	0	44,000	0	44,000
B_01_04	Pilot activities	nat.ex.	B	100,000		100,000	100,000	0	6,000	0	0	88,000	0	88,000
B_01_05	Technical assistance	regie	B	180,000		180,000	180,000	0	0	0	0	180,000	0	180,000
C__	Rural water systems	nat.ex.	B	3,056,000	650,000	3,706,000	5,978,803	0	4,500	0	43,410	2,593,326	606,590	3,199,916
C_01_01	Definition of responsibilities	nat.ex.	B	10,000		10,000	10,000	0	600	0	0	8,800	0	8,800
C_01_02	Review detail design, incl. relocation	nat.ex.	B	20,000		20,000	20,000	0	1,200	0	0	17,600	0	17,600
C_01_03	Investment works	nat.ex.	B V	2,981,000	650,000	3,631,000	5,903,803	0	0	0	43,410	2,527,326	606,590	3,133,916
C_01_04	Set-up monitoring & reporting tools	nat.ex.	B	25,000		25,000	25,000	0	1,500	0	0	22,000	0	22,000
C_01_05	Definition of financial means for O & M	nat.ex.	B	20,000		20,000	20,000	0	1,200	0	0	17,600	0	17,600
D__	Solid waste	nat.ex.	B	2,962,000	800,000	3,762,000		4,470	77,311	0	0	2,743,712	800,000	3,543,712
D_01_01	Definition of responsibilities	nat.ex.	B	10,000		10,000	10,000	0	600	0	0	8,800	0	8,800
D_01_02	Review detail design, incl. relocation	nat.ex.	B	250,000		250,000	250,000	4,470	74,011	0	0	38,312	0	38,312
D_01_03	Investment works	nat.ex.	B V	2,657,000	800,000	3,457,000		0	0	0	0	2,657,000	800,000	3,457,000
	- 4 landfills	nat.ex.	B V				4,341,031							
D_01_04	Set-up monitoring & reporting tools	nat.ex.	B	25,000		25,000	25,000	0	1,500	0	0	22,000	0	22,000
D_01_05	Definition of financial means for O & M	nat.ex.	B	20,000		20,000	20,000	0	1,200	0	0	17,600	0	17,600

Belgian Technical Cooperation

Z__	General means	nat.ex - regie	B	517,000	0	517,000	822,000	21,530	43,953	12,763	30,388	421,935	0	421,935
Z_01_	Personnel	GoB - GoV	B	223,000	0	223,000	260,000	1,755	19,654	654	7,113	186,291	0	186,291
Z_01_01a	Project director	Provinc e	V			0	4,000	0	0	190	761	0	0	0
Z_01_01b	General planning officer	Provinc e	V			0	1,500	0	0	68	272	0	0	0
Z_01_02a	Accountant	Provinc e	V			0	9,400	0	0	0	1,811	0	0	0
Z_01_02b	cashier/filing officer	Provinc e	V			0	4,500	0	0	0	874	0	0	0
Z_01_03a	Technician	Provinc e	V			0	9,400	0	0	0	1,811	0	0	0
Z_01_03b	Environmental engineer	Provinc e	V			0	8,200	0	0	396	1,584	0	0	0
Z_01_04	Capacity building & awareness specialist	nat.ex.	B	48,000		48,000	48,000	0	3,600	0	0	40,800	0	40,800
Z_01_05	Secretary/translator	nat.ex.	B	30,000		30,000	30,000	0	3,000	0	0	24,000	0	24,000
Z_01_06	Consultancy	regie	B	135,000		135,000	135,000	0	8,100	0	0	118,800	0	118,800
Z_01_07	Admin & financial guideline	regie	B	10,000		10,000	10,000	1,755	4,954	0	0	2,691	0	2,691
Z_02_	Office equipment and functioning	nat.ex.	B	157,000	0	157,000	425,000	15,049	6,920	12,109	23,275	128,111	0	128,111
Z_02_01a	IT & equipment	nat.ex.	B	12,000		12,000	12,000	9,135	0	0	0	2,865	0	2,865
Z_02_01b	Working space, furniture...	nat.ex.	V			0	18,000	0	0	8,203	5,911	0	0	0
Z_02_02	Office running costs	nat.ex.	B	24,000		24,000	24,000	1,000	1,440	0	0	20,120	0	20,120
Z_02_03	Local transportation	nat.ex.	B	54,000		54,000	54,000	400	3,240	0	0	47,120	0	47,120
Z_02_04	Communication	nat.ex.	B	24,000		24,000	24,000	500	1,440	0	0	20,620	0	20,620
Z_02_05	Steering committee organisation	nat.ex.	B	25,000		25,000	25,000	1,375	800	0	0	22,025	0	22,025
Z_02_05	Other operation costs	nat.ex.	B	18,000		18,000	268,000	2,639	0	3,906	17,364	15,361	0	15,361
Z_03_	Monitoring & evaluation	regie	B	137,000	0	137,000	137,000	4,726	17,379	0	0	107,533	0	107,533
Z_03_01	Mid-term review	regie	B	40,000		40,000	40,000	4,680	11,559	0	0	22,219	0	22,219
Z_03_02	External auditing	regie	B	72,000		72,000	72,000	0	4,320	0	0	63,360	0	63,360
Z_03_03	Backstopping	Regie	B	10,000		10,000	10,000	46	600	0	0	8,754	0	8,754
Z_03_04	Final evaluation	Regie	B	15,000		15,000	15,000	0	900	0	0	13,200	0	13,200
-	TOTAL A + B + C + D + Z (3 landfills)		B	7,500,000	1,450,000	8,950,000	11,977,731	76,331	214,804	12,763	73,798	6,485,663	1,406,59	7,892,253

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Activities and Finance

The Program WSSP (VIE0703511) is in its start-up phase. The ITA arrived in the project on 3 August 2009. Since then, the Provincial Project Management Unit has been set up and staff recruited. The first PSC has taken place and the work plan for 2010 has been approved and is now in execution.

Disbursement for the program is still very limited and the actual project implementation has not yet fully started.

Currently the Program operation manual and the baseline survey are being carried out. The PPMU is also preparing the specifications for the District Solid Waste management Plans, but no consultant has been recruited yet.

With regard to the soft component of the project, the late arrival of the Capacity Building and Awareness Raising specialist has delayed the start-up of this component.

In this report, it is not yet opportune to describe monitoring criteria such as efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. However, information on these criteria is given in the annexes.

9.2 Monitoring criteria

9.2.1 Efficiency

9.2.2 Effectiveness

9.2.3 Sustainability

9.3 Advice of the JLCB on the recommendations

9.3.1 Recommendations on activity planning

9.3.2 Recommendations on financial planning

9.3.3 Recommendations on Logical Framework

9.3.4 Other recommendations

10.2 Baseline report / Activities (AdeptTracker)

In preparation

10.3 Measuring indicators

In preparation

10.4 Checklist efficiency

Checklist 1.	Efficiency	N°
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Efficiency refers to the way in which the resources of the cooperation intervention are converted through the project activities into the expected results.

To be completed by the Project

1. Facts about the result indicators:

	% expected realisation	actual % of realisation	difference*
Indicators for Result 1	0	0	0
Indicators for Result 2	0	0	0
Indicators for Result 3	0	0	0
Indicators for Result 4	0	0	0
Indicators for Result 5	0	0	0
Indicators for Result 6	0	0	0
Indicators for Result 7	0	0	0

* (% expected realisation - actual % of realisation)

2. Achievements of the results referring to the indicators.

	Yes	No	NA
Are these indicators formulated in a 'smart' way ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are all indicators monitored ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a baseline to compare with for each indicator ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Facts about activities:

	Implementation is on schedule	Implementation is delayed	Implementation is in advance	Explanation
for Result 1				No progress: Project is in start-up phase
for Result 2				No progress: Project is in start-up phase
for Result 3				No progress: Project is in start-up phase
for Result 4				No progress: Project is in start-up phase

4. The activities are implemented as planned.

Some activities will need more time to be completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Some activities can be implemented within a shorter period of time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any occurred delay will be caught-up before the project ends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Detected deviations will influence seriously the achievement of results	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. The general quality of the project activities is perceived as:

satisfactory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
sufficient	<input type="checkbox"/>
problematic	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Do activities contribute to reach the planned results ?

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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If not, explain why:

7. Is it possible to plan the activities in a more optimal way ?

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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If so, explain how:

- Due to the absence of an approved budgetted action plan at start-up, disbursement under NatEx has been impossible before the first PSC had taken place
- The absence of the Program Operations Manual has delayed the disbursement progress during the start-up phase, due to the lack of required documentation, the lack of confidence by the Project Management and the lack of understanding by the PMU of the disbursement procedures

8. Facts about the expenses:

	% of total budget	% of annual budget	date of latest adjustment	Explanation	% of financial planning year X
for Result 1					
for Result 2					
for Result 3					
for Result 4					
Total budget	0	0		Project is in start-up phase	

		Yes	No	NA
9. Financial resources are managed as planned.				
	Some estimated costs are not sufficient, extra resources are needed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Important financial means remain, they need to be replanned	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Some financial risks have been identified regarding expenses (crédits,...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Detected financial risks are under control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Activities could be implemented with less financial resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Partner contribution in financial terms is respected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Is it possible to manage financial resources in a more optimal way?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, explain how: It is expected that the project management in general and disbursement in particular will be more efficient after the Program Operations Manual has been established and approved				
11. Human resources are managed as planned.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The project staff is complete	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The project staff is not stable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The planned personnel is not sufficient, extra resources are needed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Some personnel execute tasks not conform to their job description	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Activities could be implemented with less human resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	There is a gender balance within the project staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Is it possible to manage human resources in a more optimal way ?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, explain how: It is expected that the management of human resources will be more efficient after the Program Operations Manual has been established and approved				
13. Goods and equipment are managed as planned.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The equipment is inventorised and insured	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Important amounts of goods will not be used	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Insufficient goods and equipment, extra resources are needed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Some equipment or goods are not adapted to local conditions/use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Is it possible to manage goods and equipment in a more optimal way ?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, explain how: It is expected that the management of equipment will be more efficient after the Program Operations Manual has been established and approved				
15. The organisational structure of the project is perceived as:				
	satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	sufficient	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	problematic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		see below
The Project Director is not full time and a project coordinator is required for day to day management of the project				
17. Have unexpected problems regarding the planning been solved ?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, explain how the planning has been adapted: As a result of the evolution in the management of solid waste at national and provincial level, the construction of 4 landfills as planned in the TFF may no longer be opportune. In stead, the Provincial Solid Waste Management Master Plan, which as recently adopted by Binh Dinh province provides for Solid waste treatment centers, where different activities are combined and where waste is only buried in a sanitary landfill, when it can not be used otherwise (i.e: recycled, reused, composted, etc...) Therefore, there is a great risk that the preparatory work by the Districts (for the construction of landfills) cannot be used and that new investment plans and basic designs have to be made				
16. Can the efficiency of the project be improved ?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, explain how: It is expected that with the approval of the Program Operations Manual the efficiency of the project will be improved				
Lessons learned	Provide enough time at the start-up of the project to prepare and approve the management procedures such as the Program operation manual			
Best practices				
Recommendations				

10.5 Checklist effectiveness

10.6 Checklist sustainability

10.7 Input in PIT

Checklist 6.	Input in PIT	N° .../.../....															
Project: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME IN BINH DINH PROVINCE																	
Country: Vietnam																	
Navision code: VIE 07 035 11																	
GEO advisor:																	
Year:		2009															
Meeting JLCB:		8-Dec-09															
To be completed by the Project																	
1. Is the activity calendar respected ?																	
Delay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	deviation in months -9; -6; -3; 0; +3; +6; +9															
In time	<input type="checkbox"/>																
In advance	<input type="checkbox"/>																
		-3															
2. What is the realisation degree for the indicators ?																	
Result 1	Indicator 1:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Projection</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Realisation</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Difference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0,11%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.10%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.01%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0.03%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.03%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0.02%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Projection	Realisation	Difference	0,11%	0.10%	0.01%	0.03%	0%	0.03%	0%	0%		0.02%	0%	
Projection	Realisation	Difference															
0,11%	0.10%	0.01%															
0.03%	0%	0.03%															
0%	0%																
0.02%	0%																
Result 2	Indicator 1:																
Result 3	Indicator 1:																
Result 3	Indicator 1:																
A. ASSESSMENT OF THE CRITERIA																	
1. Assess relevance																	
		A															
A= the project is relevant, maintain the efforts B= the project is relevant, intensify the efforts C= measures should be taken to enhance the relevance D= the project is not relevant, measures should be taken NA= the criterion 'relevance' has not been assessed																	
Measures to take:																	
2. Assess efficiency																	
		B															
A= the project is efficient, maintain the efforts B= the project is efficient, intensify the efforts C= measures should be taken to enhance the efficiency D= the project is not efficient, measures should be taken NA= the criterion "efficiency" has not been assessed																	
Measures to take: Speed-up POM and capacity Building of PPMU and District staff																	
3. Assess effectiveness																	
		A															
A= the project is effective, maintain the efforts B= the project is effective, intensify the efforts C= measures should be taken to enhance the effectiveness D= the project is not effective, measures should be taken NA= the criterion "effectiveness" has not been assessed																	
Measures to take:																	
Comments	This project is still in start-up phase																

10.8 Logical framework year (TFF)

Overall objective: Poverty reduction, enhancing public health and improving quality of life			
Specific objective 1: Living condition of population improved through the provision of sufficient drinking and irrigation water throughout the year & operational solid waste treatment Systems			
	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Result 1: Agencies in charge of planning, design, implementation, of the rural water schemes and the solid waste management systems are reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on the existing and on going water projects are systematically collected and monitored • Ground & surface water assessment carried out • Innovative and efficient techniques and lay out are integrated in the new schemes • Implemented staff training programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial reports • Training evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear mandates, tasks and responsibilities of the related institutions • Adequate and accurate data made available • Provincial institutions ready to participate, deliver and cooperate • Suitable trainers available in the country • Trainers available for training in the province
Result 2: A strategy to raise awareness on the use of safe drinking water and on resource preservation as well as on environment protection through proper collection and treatment of solid waste is set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular public awareness campaigns provided • Hygienic behaviours are endorsed by the population • Communities understand the different measures for protecting the environment and use the waste collection system • Reduction in dumping waste in water bodies and public areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign Impact Assessment reports • Annual reports of the Urban Environment Companies • Campaign materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental and none governmental organizations with sufficient experience in the field available • Province has adequate funds to implement professional awareness campaigns
Result 3: Cost efficient rural water systems designed for both flooding and dry seasons, for 5 + 2 communes are implemented, while, possibly, Hoc Mon dam, its spillway and the related irrigation canals are rehabilitated, with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of 80 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water, following the Vietnamese standards to the target areas • Number of HH effectively connected to the network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation and maintenance reports • Number of payment made and level of the fees • Province budget reports • Operation and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None polluted water resources • Operator has adequate funds for O & M

<p>efficient operation & maintenance modalities and secured funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water-born diseases reduced • Agricultural production increased • Monitoring and reporting tools and mechanisms for the O & M of the water scheme are operational • Objectives criteria as well as the financial means and wiliness to pay of the population are integrated in the water and tariffs • Fees duly collected • Schemes in proper operation, maintenance activities carried out on time 	<p>reports</p>	
<p>Result 4: Infrastructure to treat solid waste for the target areas of all or part of 3 districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of landfills properly designed and sized to absorb the waste of the target areas for a medium time frame with possibility of extension • Monitoring and reporting tools and mechanisms for the O & M of the landfills are operational • Objectives criteria as well as the financial means and wiliness to pay of the population are integrated in the solid waste tariffs definition • Fees duly collected • Schemes in proper operation, maintenance activities carried out on time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Impact Assessment • Operation and maintenance reports • Number of payment made and level of the fees • Province budget reports • Operation and maintenance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land with geological and environmental conditions fitting with the requirements • Operator has adequate funds for O & M
<p>N°</p>	<p>ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>MEANS</p>	<p>COST (Euro)</p>
<p>Result 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply • Coordination with another BTC project to collect and monitor the available data at the provincial level, as an exercise for the redaction of a Master Plan • Establish effective institutional arrangements on data sharing and other necessary cooperation with the agencies • Conduct detailed training needs assessment and prepare a comprehensive staff training 	<p>CTA Support staff Consultants Trainers</p>	<p>575,000</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize seminars and study tours in Vietnam related to the good management practices in rural water supply Train the owner agencies in water quality control, monitoring, operation & maintenance Solid waste Assessment of the most operative and efficient agency to takeover the investment projects Guidance on the reviewing the PSWMP & setting up of a master plan on the management of solid waste in the 4 targeted districts Conduct detailed training needs assessment and prepare a comprehensive staff training Training to the related agencies in basic supervisory of landfill construction and reporting skills Train the staff in charge of the operation and maintenance of the investment projects Seminars and study tours in Vietnam related to the good management practice on solid waste issues 		
Result 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the agencies involved in awareness raising issues to insure their coordination while favoring networking Develop adapted awareness raising strategy and guidelines related to both water resources and solid waste with short, medium and long term actions plan Training the staff of the selected agencies in the strategy and guidelines Pilot projects activities targeting the beneficiaries of the infrastructure investments of the projects and evaluation 	CTA Support staff Consultants	390,000
Result 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of the responsibility for the good execution of the project, while guarantying the availability of resources Revision of the detail design leading to the none-objection of BTC before approval procedure Bidding procedure, following the Vietnamese procurement rules Site supervision of the works, with a responsibility of good results Handover of the water scheme to the designated owner Coordination with the Social Policy bank to make the loans for the households connection affordable and accessible on time Defining the most appropriate institutional set up & modalities for O & M Set-up monitoring and reporting tools and mechanisms for O & M, service provision and effectiveness of the schemes Conduct surveys to define the population willingness to pay for the services Providing guidance in the definition of the cost recovery mechanisms, including water tariffs 	CTA Support staff Consultants PCERWASS supervision	3,056,000 from BE and 650,000 from VN
Result 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of the responsibility for the good execution of the project, while guarantying the availability of resources Development and Revision of the detail design leading to the none-objection of BTC before approval procedure Bidding procedure, following the Vietnamese procurement rules Site supervision of the works, with a responsibility of good results Handover of the water scheme to the designated owner Defining the most appropriate 	CTA Support staff Consultants District PMU supervision	2,962,000 from BE and 805,000 from VN

	institutional set up & modalities for the O & M • Set-up monitoring and reporting tools and mechanisms for O & M, service provision and effectiveness of the schemes • Conduct surveys to define the population willingness to pay for the services • Providing guidance in the definition of the cost recovery mechanisms, including solid waste collection tariffs		
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10.9 Overview public contracts

In preparation