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**Strengthening cooperation with the  
United State and Canada in  
agriculture and rural development  
sector**

**From June 19th to June 30th 2005** – Minister of Agriculture and rural development, Dr. Cao Duc Phat and Director General of International Cooperation Department, Dr. Le Van Minh accompanied the Prime Minister Phan Van Khai to the United State and Canada. During the visit, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development have discussed with partner agencies and the results can be brief as follows:

*In the United State: June 19th - 25th 2005*

MARD delegation has discussed with the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) on following issues:

- Current situation of the agriculture and rural development sector of Vietnam, issues concerning Vietnam's membership of WTO, agricultural product trade and issues concerning natural disasters as well as cooperational needs with USDA;
- Avian influenza and issues which need cooperation with the US;
- Cooperation on science and technology as well as staff training for Vietnam agriculture and rural development sector;
- Biology technology and the conference on biology technology which will be organized in October 2005 and APEC conference on biology technology to be organized in 2006;
- Approach of making use of Normam E. Borlaug Fund and draft of technical assistance between USDA and MARD.

After discussion, on June 21st 2005 in Washington D.C, Minister Cao Duc Phat and US Minister of Agriculture Mike Johanns signed a Memorandum of Understanding on scientific and technical cooperation between

the two Ministries (see the enclosed Memorandum).

Through information exchange, it is clearly seen that US Department of Agriculture is proactive in cooperation with MARD. USDA is interested in natural disasters, avian influenza, highly-developed biotechnology and human resource development. In the short term, USDA proposes that thorough preparation should be made to implement the MOU which has just been signed.

*In Canada: June 26th - 30th 2005*

1. Discussion in detail has been carried out and the two Ministers of Agriculture have signed the Memorandum of the project on quality development and control of agricultural products.

The project consists of 3 main components:

- Quality development: Improving cultivation and husbandry techniques, improving agricultural product processing (preservation, package and transportation)
- Investigating foods safety and quality: investigate and develop report on foods safety, testing in laboratories, upgrading some laboratories as required; training on risk analysis and establishing important check-points; improving cultivation, husbandry and processing methods; developing a network and regulations on foods safety control.
- Developing marketing approach for some key agricultural products.

The project will be implemented in 5 years. Canada International Development Agency grants 17 million Canada dollars.

2. Cow's disease: Based on the proposal of the Department of Animal Health and after considering the practical situation, especially the report of the World Health Organization delivered at the 73rd General Assembly meeting, which was organized in Paris from May 22 to 27 2005, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development has agreed:

- Importing bone-free beef from Canada;
- Meat must be from under 30-month heaves and slaughter factories which have been strictly investigated with cow's disease.

Those recommendations have been approved by the two Prime Minister.

**Source:** ICD-MARD

## Establishment of Trust fund for managing and preventing outbreaks of Avian Influenza in ASEAN+3

**Can Tho, 2-3 June 2005** – The Mid-term Consultation Group was co-chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Vu Khoan, Minister of Planning and Investment and World Bank Country Director Klaus Roland.

At the Meeting, beside discussing and reviewing the state of Vietnam's social - economy in the first 5 months of 2005, The Government of Vietnam and Donor Community focused on several subjects. One of the subject is management and prevention of outbreaks of Avian Influenza. The Donors proposed that there should be a inter-ministerial program/plan (in which Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of Health will take the leading roles), and a regional program in order to comprehensively and thoroughly control the epidemic. The donors also proposed to establish a Trust Fund for the regional program. Primarily, EC, the Netherlands Government and the United States pledged to contribute US \$50 mil, Euro € 1 mil and US \$ 25 mil respectively for the program. Vietnam will be the key beneficiary of the program.

**Source:** ISG Sec

## Poor people will have access to clean water

**Long An, 3 August 2005**- Under the Cuu Long Water Supply and Sanitation Project, funded by the Australian Government, the construction of three new water schemes have recently started in hamlets of Binh Hoa Bac Commune, Long An province. This is the first commune to start construction of the 40 targeted communes for the whole Project across five provinces which are Kien Giang, Bac Lieu, Ben Tre, Vinh Long and Long An. As resulted, 400,000 rural poor will gain sustained access to improved water and sanitation services.

The new water schemes will provide water to 750 poor households in three hamlets which at present have no water systems. The schemes are expected to be ready by March 2006.

The Project takes special interest in poor households and is proposing ways they can afford to connect to piped schemes which pass near their houses. 520 other poor households are also the first priority to be allocated rainwater collection and storage jars.

Those joining the piped water schemes will pay the connection fee of around VND500,000 VND (which includes a meter and the cost of joining a pipe to the main pipeline). For water (often rainwater) storage jars and tanks, the poor households pay 10% of the cost, and other households pay 20%.

The local community, the Commune's People's Committee (CPC) and the Project discussed together possible water schemes and then drew up realistic options for solutions to water needs. The community then voted for their preference. Management of the systems will be a partnership between them with technical supervision and training from provincial Centre for Water Supply and Sanitation.

For those who are beyond the reach of feasible piped schemes, water storage tanks, and in some cases hand-pumps, have been selected by the people themselves.

For further information please contact: Ms. Nguyen Diep Hoa, Public Affairs Officer, Australian Embassy  
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Source: AusAID

## Vietnam: Long Term Conservation of the Biodiversity Attributes of Chu Yang Sin National Park

**Hanoi, July 4, 2005** – The World Bank and BirdLife Vietnam recently signed a Global Environment Facility grant agreement of US\$973,000 to support the project Integrating Watershed and Biodiversity Management in Chu Yang Sin National Park,

Dak Lak province. The project aims to conserve biodiversity and other watershed values in Chu Yang Sin National Park and the surrounding area.

The project will focus on establishing effective management of Chu Yang Sin National Park, located in Krong Bong and Lak Districts, 60 km southeast of Buon Me Thuot Town in Dak Lak Province, Vietnam. These districts encompass landscapes comprising the Dak Lak lowland plain and the central highlands. Mount Chu Yang Sin (2,442 m) is the highest peak on the northwest edge of the highlands and the national park covers 59,278 ha of hill and mountain forest with an altitudinal gradient of 600-2,442 m. Unlike other forest areas in Vietnam, habitats in the park are still in good condition. Activities of six major donor initiatives active in the districts surrounding the park are complementary to those of the project.

The project will help achieving the following six outcomes:

1. Establish effective enforcement and forest protection to prevent encroachment and illegal exploitation of natural resources in the park;
2. Establish the foundation of biological, landscape and socio-cultural knowledge to guide and inspire integrated park management and the improved integration of biodiversity conservation and watershed management objectives;
3. Generate public and stakeholder support for conservation and the management goals of CYS NP;
4. Build capacity for adaptive management within the management team;
5. Integrate CYS NP into wider conservation, socio-economic and watershed management development strategies; and
6. Monitor the impact of project activities.

Source: WB

## Gender Mainstreaming in Public Administrative Reform at The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

### Lessons learnt thus far

There are three major lessons learnt so far in the introduction of gender equity initiatives in MARD:

1. *Leadership*: It is an uphill battle as leadership positions suffer a dearth of female managers, as such the gender equity initiatives are not given sufficient prominence;
2. *Systematic entrenchment*: The attempt to get increased women participation in the project activities is thwarted because women are not in the right position for selection;
3. *Action speaks louder than word*: Awareness of gender equity alone is insufficient. It must be followed by action. Therefore gender awareness programs touches only the tip of the iceberg.

There needs to be a systemic change.

### The way forward

For the next period, the project intends to mainstream gender as follows:

1. At central level, the project shall collaborate with MARD Department of Personnel (DOP) to develop a gender-sensitized approach in talent management. The process of recruitment, selection, training and promotion to encourage women participation must be put in place, including gender-sensitizing the job descriptions and advertisements for promotion. Seminars shall be conducted for DOP personnel in the introduction of these concepts. With support from ADB TA, job descriptions will be reviewed and assessed with their effectiveness to implement the actions needed to mainstream gender.
2. The project shall organize a survey to assess impact of sectoral management policies and laws on beneficiaries to create basis for renovation of drafting process and methodology as well as issuance of sectoral management legal document. The survey shall provide a section on impact for women beneficiaries and their influence in implementation of legal policies in agriculture sector;
3. The project will complete the establishment of personnel

management information system (PMIS), including gender criteria, gender analysis data for updating information annually;

4. The Project shall work in collaboration with ADB Gender Project to strengthen the MARD Gender Task Force;
5. The Project shall complete the TNA of civil servants of which 30% of respondents are female, about 900 women. The results of the survey shall be the platform to formulate the HR Development Strategy 2010 (including the PAR Training Plan);
6. For human resource development activities the Project shall continue its attempt to encourage 30% women participation;
7. Moreover, the project will support a Gender training course for leaders from NAEC, DOP, CFAW, DPP and Management schools;
8. At provincial level, The Project shall attempt to include 50% women participation in the formulation of rural development model;
9. The Project in its conduct of the Service Quality Survey of service providers shall recommend interventions to improve the quality of public service delivery to farmers, especially poor farmers and women farmers. The project shall invite ADB gender project to provide support in preparing gender-disaggregated questionnaires.

Source: VIE/02/016

## Performance of Local Governments -

### Key to Service Delivery in East Asia,

### Says World Bank Report

**Hanoi, June 20, 2005** – The future of East Asian countries more than ever depends on the capacity and performance of local and provincial governments, according to a new World Bank report entitled "East Asia Decentralizes – Making Local Government Work".

The Vietnamese version of the report was launched in a high level seminar hosted by Academy of Finance on international and regional experience of decentralization, with a specific discussion on implication on Vietnam.

Over the past two decades, sub-national governments in the region have taken on core responsibilities for raising and spending public money and for providing critical services and infrastructure. Decentralization has also unleashed local initiative and energy, with new ways to deliver services to people. With great potential for continued improvement and innovation, the report says, it is essential that decentralization is done right.

The World Bank report, which focuses on six countries, notes the differences in the approach to decentralizing government in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The systems chosen are quite different but with some shared features that the report uses for comparisons. In some cases, like in Indonesia, decentralization was a rapid process or a "Big Bang." In others, like Vietnam and Cambodia, the process has been much slower.

Despite encouraging progress, fundamental problems remain. Across the region, local governments lack the resources and power to fulfill their new responsibilities, and they have few incentives to improve their performance.

The report suggests that while decentralizing countries need policies and strategies that are appropriate to their specific environments, policy makers can usefully focus on three key challenges.

- Improving the organization of the intergovernmental system: Subnational governments now have substantial responsibilities, but basic weaknesses in the systems that link the central, regional, and local governments limit their ability to fulfill these responsibilities. In the Philippines and Indonesia, for example, overlaps and conflicts in the roles of various levels of government have diluted accountability for results. To tackle this problem, policymakers can make sure that roles and responsibilities are balanced as well as clearing up rules for functions and finances of different levels of government.
- Strengthening local and intergovernmental fiscal and financial structures: Progress in this area has

been the greatest in increasing the transfers from the central government to the local governments which make up most local government revenue. But these funds are not always distributed fairly, and local governments have few ways of raising money and even less control over funds they do raise. To repair this, policymakers can do a number of things, including making sure that local authorities have incentives to raise revenues and control expenditures. This may spur local government units to capture the 40 percent of property tax revenue that remain uncollected annually.

- Developing the functional and accountability systems that make local governments work: Finally, local governments often have flawed functional and financial management systems. Audits are rare, and central control over local staffing, budgets, and pay undermines attempts to devolve authority. Policymakers can work to enhance local accountability through improved monitoring and oversight, both from citizens' groups and from the top. Improved capacity and stronger systems are also needed.

Source: WB

### New study provides insights on how to increase the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction

The study, entitled Pro-Poor Growth in the 1990s: Lessons and Insights from 14 Countries, presents evidence that underscores the importance of promoting strong and sustained growth as part of any pro-poor growth strategy. It also demonstrates the need to implement policies that enhance the ability of poor households to participate in growth.

The study forms part of a joint work programme sponsored by The World Bank, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), German Development Policy (BMZ, GTZ, KfW Entwicklungsbank) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

The evidence presented in the report draws on 14 country case studies, which analyze the distributional pattern of growth and how it

was affected by specific country policies and conditions. The case studies include: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Romania, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

The study pays particular attention to the role of labor income (both from wage and self-employment). It identifies several policy interventions that were important in raising agricultural incomes of poor households in the 1990s. These include lowering transactions costs to access markets through investments in roads, encouraging contract farming and producers' organizations, strengthening property rights to improve land access for smaller farmers, enhancing investment incentives and supporting opportunities for out-migration. The study also recognizes the importance of expanding technology available to smallholder producers in arid climates and helping poorer and smaller producers deal with price and climate risk. Finally, it stresses the need to create an incentive framework that benefits all farmers and takes into account the differential impact of price and trade policy reforms on poor households.

Similarly, the study highlights several broad policy options to help poor households take advantage of non-agricultural and urban employment opportunities. They include improving the investment climate; expanding access to secondary education given the rising skill premium that tended to accompany strong non-agricultural growth in the 1990s; enhancing access of girls to all levels of education; designing labor market regulations to create more formal employment for poor workers, and improving access to infrastructure, particularly roads and electricity, to better link rural areas to small towns and urban centers.

As conditions vary across countries, pro-poor growth strategies must be country-specific. The study identifies several country conditions to illustrate how they may impact the ability of poor households to participate in growth. For example, population density and the degree of urbanization affect transactions costs and the ability of poor households to participate in agricultural and non-agricultural growth. The extent of initial asset and income inequality not only influences the sensitivity of poverty to growth, but may also point to gender or ethnic discrimination or other inequality traps that keep certain groups of poor households from participating in growth.

In addition, the relative importance of agriculture in the economy and the workforce will influence the importance of raising agricultural earnings if growth is to translate into rapid poverty reduction.

The study will be launched in London at a conference hosted by DFID on behalf of the four sponsoring partners. The conference will bring together participants from partner governments, multilateral, regional and bilateral donor agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia, media and other development organizations. It is designed to provide a forum to discuss strategies and policy recommendations for pro-poor growth and to improve donor coherence in understanding the relationship between growth and poverty reduction. The conference complements regional workshops in Asia and Africa as well as events in several of the 14 case-study countries.

Source: WB

## The World Bank increases funds for Vietnam

In the fiscal year 2005, Vietnam has received US\$ 700 million including loans and grants from International Development Association (IDA), an arm of the World Bank - just after India with US\$ 1.2 billion.

As such, Vietnam is the first country among those, which only use financial support from IDA in the world.

Also in this fiscal year, the World Bank (WB) has provided financial support for 279 projects in developing countries worldwide with the total capital of US\$ 22.3 billion, increased by US\$ 2.2 billion in comparison with the previous year, of which US\$ 13.6 billion is from International Bank for Reconstruction and (IBRD) financing 118 projects in low and middle income countries and US\$ 8.7 billion is non-interest loans or grants from IDA for 161 projects for the poorest countries.

According to the evaluation by experts, in parallel with the committed capital on a rise, the quality of loans from WB also increases. The percentage of loans at the risk of not meeting its set goals reduces considerably from 15.9% in the fiscal year 2004 to 13.5% in the end of the fiscal year 2005. The total loan which is disbursed from WB all over the

world increases from US\$ 17 billion in 2004 to US\$ 18.7 billion.

Source: VnExpress

## Vietnam: World Bank approves \$100 million credit to Vietnam in support of economic reform and poverty reduction

**Hanoi, June 30, 2005** – The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved a \$100 million no-interest loan for Vietnam to support the country's efforts to reduce poverty.

The Fourth Poverty Reduction Strategy Credit (PRSC 4) supports the country's broad-based reform program, including completing the transition to a market economy, ensuring social inclusion and strengthening governance.

The US \$100 million from the International Development Association (IDA), the no-interest lending arm of the World Bank, will be combined with more than US \$100 million pledged from 11 other multilateral and bilateral donors. This is the fourth in a series of five planned PRSCs, which are provided as direct budget support to the Government in recognition for progress on specific reforms set out in the country's own Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy, adopted by the Vietnamese Government in May 2002.

PRSCs initially supported important reforms in trade integration with the world economy, private sector development and public financial management reform. Over time, they have increasingly dealt with the broader reform agenda of the Government of Vietnam, including human and institutional development. This ambitious agenda, combined with prudent macroeconomic management, has served Vietnam well, as reflected in strong economic growth and rapid poverty reduction in recent years. Vietnam is also on a solid path to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Looking forward, the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors pointed out that decisive progress on banking reform and on the fight against corruption will be the key to sustain this solid performance.

Source: WB

## Greater Mekong Region Countries

### build information highway

Countries in the Greater Mekong Region (GMS) will invest US\$ 66.21 million to build an information highway for the region with an aim of enhancing economic cooperation and trade exchange.

According to an official in China telecommunication sector, the host of the Summit of six countries with the Mekong River running through, which was organized in Kunming during July 4th and 5th, this project has been in consideration since the end of last year and will soon be launched this year.

Accordingly, in the first phase of the project from 2005 to 2008, 6 countries including Cambodia, China, Lao, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam will build a system of end-user signal transmission cable. The purpose of this is to create a strong infrastructure for development of inter-country telecommunication network in the region.

When the above-mentioned system reaches a certain completion level, GMS countries will continue to develop a greater signal transmission capacity in the period 2009 - 2010 to remove the telecommunication barrier between countries.

In the third phase of the project, partner countries will upgrade this network to a level adequate enough for international communication including e-trade, e-government as well as other electronic-based educational and health care services basing on the infrastructure which has been built in the previous phases.

Source: VietnamNet

### ODA disbursement rate getting

#### better

According to the Ministry of Planning and Investment, in the first 6 months, the total disbursement value of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) is estimated at US\$ 740 million accounting for 42% of the disbursement plan in 2005, which is quicker than the same period of the previous year. The value of loan disbursement is around US\$ 610 million and the remained US\$ 130 million is the disbursement of grants.

The greater disbursement sources are Japan Bank for International Cooperation, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank with the total disbursement value of about US\$ 482 million, accounting for 79% of the total disbursement value.

Big ODA projects include the rural energy project II with the total value of US\$ 220 million, US\$ 105 million banking and payment system modernization project - phase II. Greater grant projects are Rural Development Programme in Quang Tri province valued at US\$ 12.16 million and US\$ 11.23 million Small and Medium Enterprise Development Program.

The Ministry of Planning and Investment also announces that from the beginning of the year up to now, the ODA volume, which has been put into agreements signed with donors is more than US\$ 1.34 billion, of which US\$ 1.18 billion are loans and US\$ 155.5 million are grants.

Source: VNA

## Forecasting the agro-forestry product market

At present, on an average 70% of the volume of agro-forestry products are consumed in the domestic market and 30% are for export.

The commodities with higher domestic consumption rate are husbandry products, sugar and soybean (nearly 100%); vegetables and fruits (85-90%), rice 80%. The commodities with higher export rate are coffee, cashew nut, pepper (more than 95%), and rubber (85%). Vietnam still have to export 100% of wheat and wheat flour and around 90% of milk, cotton and vegetable oil, etc.

It is estimated that by 2010 the nation population is above 86 million with an average income of US\$ 800 per capita. As a result, the domestic market is still the main consumption market of agro-forestry products. In the world market, Asian countries import around 70% of the export volume of agro-forestry products of Vietnam. The Planning Department brings forward the export orientation for Vietnam agro-forestry products in some big markets to 2010 including China, Japan, ASEAN countries, EU member countries, Russia, East Europe countries and the US.

Source: Planning Department - MARD

## Da Nang Hosts World Bank

### Information Corner

**Da Nang, July 19, 2005** – Da Nang General Science Library officially launched the World Bank Information Corner. The launch ceremony were attended by Mr. Van Huu Chien, Vice Chairman of Da Nang's People Committee, Mr. Jeffrey Gutman, World Bank Director of Strategy and Operations, East Asia and Pacific Region, and over a hundred local government officials and readers.

Five other Public Information Corners (PIC) have been established in Hue, Can Tho, Ho Chi Minh city and together with the Vietnam Development Information Center in Hanoi, they are part of the World Bank's program to more effectively share knowledge and provide access to information on various topics of development. PIC is user-friendly and an easily accessible learning venue that is open to everybody, including the public-government policy makers, private sector, NGOs, donors, students, journalists, and academia. Users can easily access a wealth of information freely through the Internet and World Bank publications and special books and documents by other academic and development institutions.

The essential resource of the PIC is the librarians who will make information and publications "to speak and to walk" through their book exhibitions as well as book launch and exchange, and help users make the most of the information available through this corner. They have been well trained in library skills including searching, packaging, presenting and sharing information, which they use to encourage optimum independent use of the resources that are available from the World Bank.

In addition to more than 700 World Bank publications in both English and Vietnamese such as the World Development Report, World Development Indicators, Global Development Finance, Global Economic Prospects series, the Vietnam Development Reports and other sectoral research studies, this is the first time a full collection of project documents of all World Bank funded projects in Vietnam are made available to people living and working in Da Nang city, both in hard copies and through the Bank's web site. These include project appraisal documents and other related

studies such as reports on environmental impact, and resettlement plans.

Source: WB

### List of projects signed in the first six month of 2005

No	Name of Project	Donor	Type of Fund			Total	Duration
			Grant	Loan	Govt contribution		
1.	Forest Rehabilitation and Sustainable Forest Management in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen"	KfW	9,715,000	0	2,598,000	12,313,000	2005-2013
2.	Rural infrastructure for sustainable livelihood improvement in Central region project	ADB	800,000	0	200,000	1,000,000	2005-2006
3.	Vietnam Forest Sector Development	WB GEF FINANDA RNE	19,000,000	39,500,000	16,000,000	74,500,000	2004-2011
4.	Initiative for pro- poor development in the Northern Uplands, Vietnam	EC	17,000,000	0	1,588,000	18,588,000	2005-2010
5.	The villager support for sustainable forest management in Central Highlands	JICA	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	2005-2008
6.	Use of genetic diversity and bio-technological advance in forestry improvement research	SIDA	235,256	0	0	235,256	2004-2007
7.	The development study on capacity building for preparing feasibility study and implementation plan for afforestation	JICA	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	2005-2007
8.	Fruit development based on sustainable rural development	BFDW	292,000	0	161,000	453,000	2005-2007
9.	Promotion and dissemination of solar water micro-organism disinfection	SDC/ Helvetas	324,500	0	25,500	350,000	2005-2009
10.	Support forest sector development in Vietnam	EC	3,761,100	0	0	3,761,100	2005-2009
11.	The food and agricultural products quality development and control project	CIDA	13,350,000	0	667,500	14,017,500	2005-2010
12.	MARD - SIDA cooperation programme	SIDA	4,200,000	0	400,000	4,600,000	2005-2008
	<b>Total</b>		<b>74,677,856</b>	<b>39,500,000</b>	<b>21,640,000</b>	<b>135,817,856</b>	

Source: ICD-MARD