

## Environmental Sector

- Major projects
  - Hanoi Drainage Project for Environmental Improvement
  - Ho Chi Minh City Water Environment Improvement Project
  - Study on Environmental Management for Ha Long Bay
  - Master Plan Study for Industrial Pollution

## Environmental Sector: Evaluation Results

- The focus on the improvement of residential environment is consistent with both Vietnamese and Japanese objectives.
  - Vietnamese 5-year national development plan
  - Japanese Country Assistance Program for Vietnam
- The JICA Study on Environmental Management for Ha Long Bay was highly appreciated by both MOSTE and PC of Quang Ninh Province.
  - The study significantly contributed to facilitate the environmental conservation policy for Ha Long Bay.

## Environmental Sector: Evaluation Results

- The achievement of objectives in this sector is currently not fully observed.
  - Major projects are yet to be completed.
- Natural environment conservation and pollution prevention
  - While highly appreciated, the number of projects and scale of Japanese assistance in these areas are limited.

## Environmental Sector: Recommendations

- Japan should make its assistance to seek Vietnamese objectives in the environmental sector more satisfactory.
- Japan should assist in the way that the assistance is directly linked to actual projects in environ. conservation and pollution prevention.
- For moving of local residents due to infrastructure development, the detailed study about the alternative location should be carefully conducted to improve their residential environment.

## Health Sector

(Page 21- 23)

## List of Japanese ODA in Health Sector

(1992-2000)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Cho Ray Hospital (G)<br>1992-94                          | • The Cho Ray Hospital Project (P)<br>1995-97 The Reproductive Health Project in Nghe An Province (P) 1997-2000 |
| • The Project for the 1992 Improvement of Medical Equipment in the Hai Ba Trung Hospital (G)<br>1992 | • The Reproductive Health Project in Nghe An Province (Phase II)(P)<br>2000~                                    |
| • The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Hanoi City (G)<br>1993-94                      | • The Bach Mai Hospital Project for Functional Enhancement (P)<br>1999~   |
| • The Project for Improvement of the Bach Mai Hospital (G)<br>1997-99                                | • Others (grass-roots projects)   |

## Cho Ray Hospital



## Cho Ray Hospital : MRI



MRI

Ho Chi Min

## Cho Ray Hospital Ho Chi Min



ICU

## Ho Chi Min HIV/AIDS



## Results from Sentinel Surveillance

### (Ho Chi Min City)

Results from Sentinel Surveillance (Ho Chi Min City)

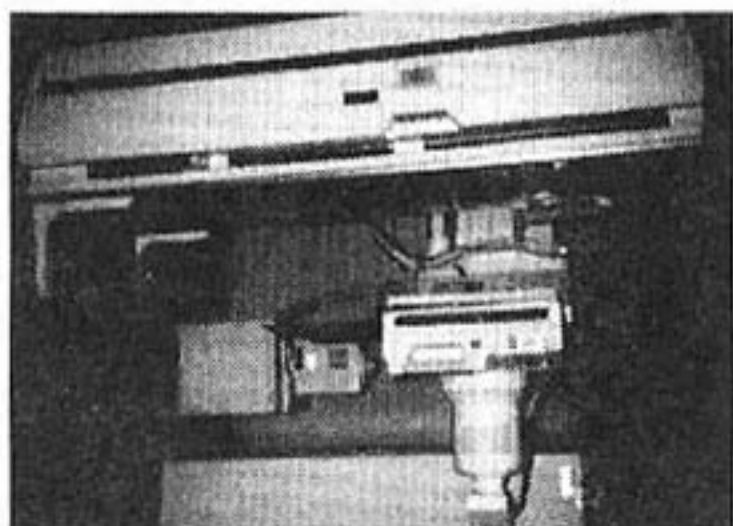
%/Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
IDU	42.3	34.2	28.2	18.6	39.8	65.1	51.2
CSW	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.3	10.5	20.8	22.5
STD pts	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.2	5.1	8.2
TB pts	1.1	1.4	7.8	5.3	4.4	5.3	-
Pregnant women	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Military recruits	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.6	3.0

## 30 Year-old equipment



Bach Mai Hospital, Hanoi

## Old fashioned X-ray



Bach Mai Hospital, Hanoi

## Bach Mai Hospital



DSA (Digital Serial Angiography)

## DOTS



Fiber scope

National Inst of TB & Respiratory Diseases, Hanoi

## MSH hospital, Hanoi



ICU (Intensive Care Unit)

## Recommendations for Health Sector (1)

- Improvement of the health indicators can be achieved by improving health service in rural areas where people do not have access to health institutions located at urban areas. Thus, priorities should be given to strengthening the outreach activities which are already provided by Cho Rai hospital as well as Bach Mai hospital and health service activities based on the primary healthcare strategy. Especially training for health workers in rural area will be the key to success.

## Recommendations for Health Sector (2)

- On the other hand, it seems that increase in the number of sickbed and establishment of new tertiary level (= national-level) health institution are not necessary except in the country's central region. The unit number of sickbed in Vietnam in 1999 is 380 per capita, which is bigger than that of Thailand (1995).



### Recommendations for Health Sector (3)

- However, a national-level health institution should be established in the central region where Da Nang and Hue are located, and it is necessary to choose the sites that can promote collaboration with the existing health research institutes like universities.

### Recommendations for Health Sector (4)

- As far as public health is concerned, appropriate distribution of limited resources to preventive healthcare of infections is necessary. Priorities should be given to tuberculosis, malaria and diarrhea. Additionally, prevalence of HIV/AIDS has become very high in Ho Chi Minh City according to the recent statistics, which require urgent measures. Thus, dispatch of experts and provision of equipment from preventive activities are indispensable. The project-type technical cooperation on reproductive health in Giang province could be a good example for future cooperation with the city health department and Cho Rai hospital in Ho Chi Minh City.

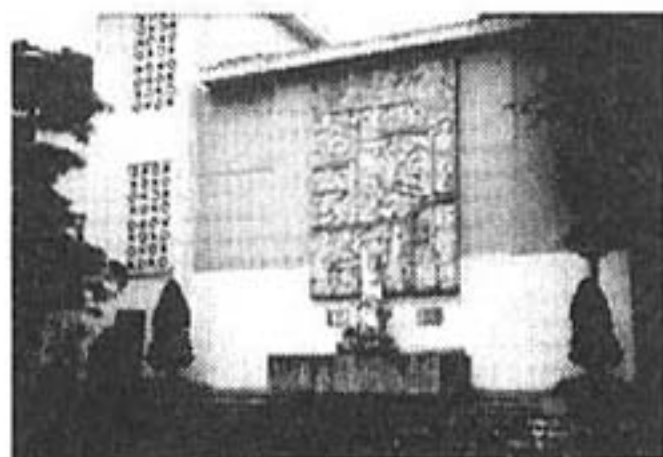
### Recommendations for Health Sector (5)

- Concerning to technical cooperation to Bach Mai hospital, south-south cooperation supported by Japan between Vietnam and Laos to be implemented was discussed last year among three parties. Japanese assistance to Lao's SETIRATO hospital (grant and project-type technical cooperation) should be promoted for this purpose. It would maximize effect of Japanese ODA.

### Recommendations for Health Sector (6)

- Japanese experts dispatched to Vietnam commented that Vietnamese counterparts have high capacity of adoption and utilization of expertise but tend to need a long time to make a certain progress. Some cases revealed that promoting their ownership and awareness exist contributed to make the aid more effective. This comment should be kept in mind for future cooperation.

### 'Christmas bombing'



Memorial for the dead, Bach Mai Hospital, Hanoi

### We are in this thing together



## Human Resource Development and Institutional Building

(Page 15 - 17)

## Human Resource Development and Institutional Building

- Human Resource Development and Institutional Development:
  - (1) HRD for Policy Development
  - (2) HRD for Industrial Promotion and Management
  - (3) HRD for specific fields like IT, Health, Trade and Production.
- Main focus was on:
  - Policy Development for Market-oriented Economy, Legal System, Banking System, Industrial Property Management, Standardization, TQM

## Human Resource Development and Institutional Building

- Major projects
  - 'Ishikawa Project' (The Study on the Economic Development Policy in terms of Transition toward Market-oriented Economy)
  - 'Miyazawa Loan' (Economic Reform Support Loan)
  - The Vietnam Information Technology Training



VITTI (Vietnam Information Technology Training Institute)

## Human Resource Development and Institutional Building

- Major projects (continue.)
  - Study on the Promotion of the Small and Medium Scale Industrial Enterprises
  - The Study on the Development of Industrial Standardization, Metrology Testing, and Quality Management
  - Modernization of Industrial Property Administration Project
  - Expert dispatch and training courses (ex. Technical assistance for legal systems and stock exchange center management)



## Human Resource Development and Institutional Building : Evaluation Results

- 'Ishikawa Project'
  - Policy dialogues in various areas and their fruits were reflected in the five-year national development plan (1996-2000).
- 'Miyazawa Loan'
  - This conditional loan helped promote private sector development, reform of state-owned enterprises and reform of trade and tariff systems.

## Human Resource Development and Institutional Building : Evaluation Results

- The topics studied and discussed:
  - macro-economy policy, - reform of industry structure,
  - industry promotion, - reform of the banking system,
  - reform of state-owned enterprises
  - agriculture and rural development
- On the other hand, other donor representatives commented 'Not only Japanese policy studies contributed to the latest five year national development plan, but also other important policy studies and dialogue done by other donors were reflected in the national plan'.

## Human Resource Development and Institutional Building : Recommendations

- **Top Priority: AFTA and WTO affiliation.**  

- **Integrated policies and legislations** should be developed.  

- Human resource development is the key to formulate necessary policies and laws.
  - Law enforcement system, - Firm & Trade management,
  - Machinery industry and information technology, etc.

## Education Sector

(Page 18 - 20)



## Education Sector

- Education sector:
  - (1) Primary, secondary and high school education
  - (2) University education
  - (3) Vocational training
  - (4) Education for special needs (Street children, etc)
- Main focus was:
  - Improvement of the facilities of primary schools
  - New focus: Professional training at Universities

## Education Sector

- Major projects
  - **The Project for improvement of the facilities of Primary Schools (I -IV)**
  - University-level Cooperation: The Education and Research Capacity Building Project of Hanoi Agricultural University, etc.
  - Sector Program on Primary Education Development in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

## Education Sector: Evaluation Results

- ✓ **195 elementary schools** have been constructed.  

- - The evaluation reveals that this aid has contributed to improvement of the environment for primary education.
- ✓ **Higher-level education and training** conducted.  

- - It is stated by Vietnamese counter personnel that these projects have successfully provided well-trained persons for each sector.