

Water & Sanitation Sector Reference Document, 2nd Edition

Project Highlights

37 entries: 29 INGOs (26 in 1st edition, 7 of which are no longer active in W&S) and 8 others (Agence Francaise de Developpement, Australian Agency for International Development, Embassy of Denmark, Japan International Cooperation Agency, World Bank Handwashing Initiative, Vietnam Fund for Water and Environment, World Health Organization) responded via telephone and email.

Information provided by 25 organizations for 12 month period 2004-2005:

Water supply: 1,500 villages, 51,700 hh, 1 million beneficiaries, 530 schools, 155 health centres.

Sanitation: 1,700 villages, 90,700 hh, 620,000 beneficiaries, 530 schools, 125 health centres.

Hygiene education: 4,700 villages, 510,000 hh, 2.36 million beneficiaries, 800 schools, 460 health centres.

Most respondents noted involvement in Capacity Building and IEC (Information Education and Communication).

Geographical coverage: 55 provinces (including work in 19 urban locations). Survey shows greater INGO attention to North Central Area and Median Central Area compared to Central Highlands.

Total budget for 2005: US\$ 5.97 million (for the 23 INGOs that provided info)

Shortcomings:

29 INGO entries were received from 50 that were approached. 7 replied to say they were no longer working on W&S in Vietnam. 5 indicated W&S activities, but were unable to respond in time. 9 INGOs had left Vietnam or did not return telephone calls.

Only 6 entries were received from 20 donor agencies approached. 12 donor agencies did not provide a response the 2nd edition (ADB, EU, FINNIDA, GTZ, JBIC, LuxDEV, NORAD, SDC, SIDA, UNDP, UNICEF, WB-WSP). 2 responded as having no current W&S activity (DfID and UN-FAO) and the entry received from JICA was address only.

No entries received from 10 Government Ministries and 10 Teaching and Research Institutions approached.

No entries were received from 2 national NGOs approached.

The number of households and the number of beneficiaries is not dependable as the questionnaire doesn't take into consideration that in many villages some the beneficiaries from water supply may be the same people to benefit from the water supply at schools and health centres – in other words the same people may be counted two or three times. This weakness in the data collection should be rectified in the 3rd edition.

Only 9 respondents provided accumulated data about W&S achievements since commencing. It was therefore not worthwhile to present this data.

Next Printing:

A second print run (as only 200 copies are available) will include an appendix of Provincial CERWASS offices.

Next Edition:

In person interviews will be more effective with bilateral and local organizations.

An internet presence, perhaps as a component of the NGO Resource Centre's site would keep data available and current.