

GOI/ADB/OECD INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP:

*Sustainable Water Management for Food Security:
An international policy dialogue on progressing water policy
reform in agriculture, with focus on Indonesia*

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**CASE STUDY
OF SECOND RED RIVER BASIN SECTOR PROJECT
IN VIET NAM**



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1. General introduce

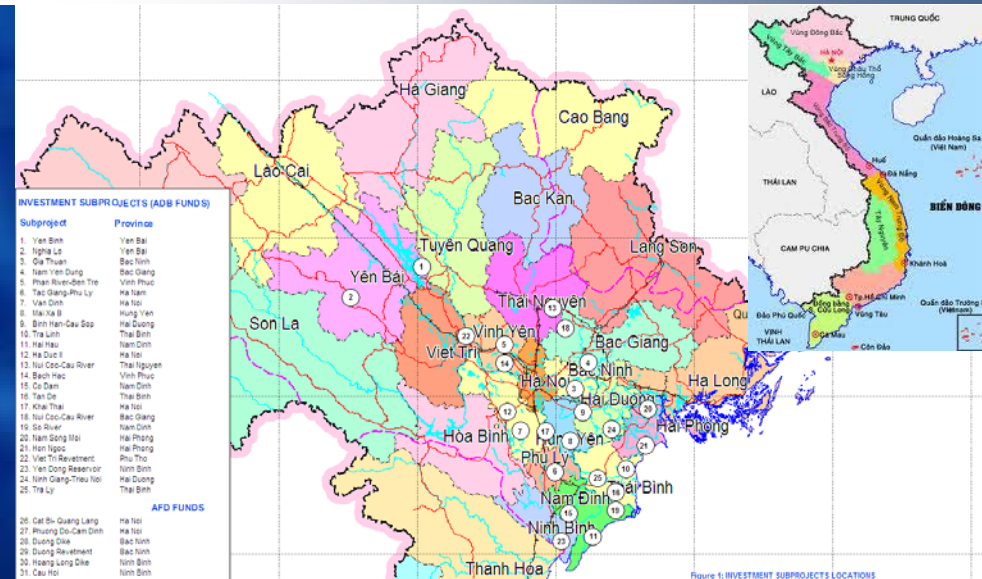
- ❖ Vietnam Government placed a high priority on the rehabilitation of degraded infrastructure, particularly water resources infrastructure as a means to encourage growth and reduce poverty.
- ❖ The Government's approach follows a process-oriented strategy in the context of irrigated water resource planning in the river basins with the participation of stakeholder.



- The Law on Water Resources (LWR) adopted in 1998
- National Water Resources Council (NWRC) was to be established in 2000
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) – was responsible for irrigation, drainage, and flood protection.
- The Red River Basin Organization (RRBO) was established in April 2001
- The NWRC and RRBO were considered to constitute an appropriate institutional framework for implementing the SRRBSP

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- ❖ Project name: Second Red River Basin Sector Project ((SRRBSP)
- ❖ Loan financed by ADB and co-financing by Agence Francaise de Development (AFD) and grant financing from the Government of Netherlands
- ❖ Executing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- ❖ Implementing Agencies: Central Project Office (CPO); Department of Water Resources (DWR); Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
- ❖ Project period: May 2002 to June 2010



Project Locations: 14 provinces in three sub-regions of the Red River Basin

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Goal:

- To establish integrated water resource management in the Red River basin
- To protect and improve production, productivity and income of farmers in the Red River basin

Purpose:

- To improve agricultural performance of poorer communities through sustainable improvements in irrigation, better drainage, watershed protection and flood protection, within an integrated water resource management framework in the Red river basin
- To promote stakeholder participation in water management, with emphasis on women's participation

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

❖ Expected Outputs :

A. Water Resource Management - **Part A**

- Institutional capacity enhanced for basin wide management in the Red River basin
- Public awareness campaigns conducted on water resource management
- Water quality monitoring network established
- Pilot implementation undertaken for water rights licenses and wastewater discharge permits

B. Water Service Investment Subprojects – **Part B**

- Upland irrigation systems and watershed protection improved
- Delta irrigation and drainage systems improved
- Flood protection systems strengthened
- Subproject planning, design, and implementation
- Enhanced capacity of implementing agencies and local authorities to target poverty reduction

3. EVALUATION OF DESIGN

A. Relevance of Design and Formulation

- The project's goal and objectives were fully consistent with the Government's priorities at the time of approval and are still fully consistent now.
- The project design suffered from an overly strong focus on a river basin-wide approach to project scope and implementation arrangements
- Conceptual design flaws and a lack of understanding of institutional realities.
- It was unrealistic to think that meaningful interventions could be undertaken in both the lowland areas and the upland areas within the same project.
- The inclusion of Rural Development Support (RDS) subcomponents within subprojects was found to be favorable.



3. EVALUATION OF DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

B. Project Outputs

Part A - Water Resource Management:

- Preparation of a draft revision of the LWR for submission to the National Assembly in 2011
- Governance improvement in irrigation services
- Ambient water quality management in the Day River Basin – a sub-basin of the Red River Basin.



3. EVALUATION OF DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Part B - Water Service Investment Subprojects :

- The 21 completed irrigation and drainage subprojects serve a total area of about 152,000 ha of irrigation and 141,000 ha of drainage



- The 10 Flood protection subprojects covering 1.0 million ha have been completed
- Small scale field level irrigation and drainage infrastructure implemented and managed by the beneficiaries themselves under RDS component.

4. EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE

A. Relevance:

- ❖ In view of its focus on increased agriculture production, poverty reduction and improved water resources management it could even be considered to be highly relevant. The outputs were relevant both to the attainment of IWRM and to poverty reduction thus increase and maintain agricultural productivity

B. Effectiveness in Achieving Outcome

- ❖ The project will achieve its goals in terms of increased agricultural performance. Irrigation and drainage facilities improved under the project cover more than three times as much as the area conceived
- ❖ Improved operation and maintenance practices and, at the same time, instituted PIM practices.
- ❖ Provided training and tested practices in managing water resources stressed by pollution and excessive use.
- ❖ The revision of the LWR provided a much needed update which should form the basis of the next step of the Government's institutional move towards IWRM.

4. EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE

C. Assessment of Sustainability

- ❖ The project has contributed directly to the likelihood of sustainability through formulation of operation and maintenance plans, PIM and the preparation of irrigation maps.
- ❖ Irrigation and Drainage management
Companies are receiving enough budgets to keep their infrastructure operational



D. Impact

- ❖ The project will have a substantially positive social impact:
 - (i) raising community participation,
 - (ii) raising rural incomes due to increased agricultural production,
 - (iii) protecting the population from flood damages,
 - (iv) providing potable drinking water to drought-prone residential areas,
 - (v) improving local transport,
 - (vi) improving environmental



5. Lessons

- ❖ The Project employed a multi-focused design and introduced integrated design approaches in the integrated water resources management (IWRM) and investment subproject (IS) component design. The integrated approach to design has been well accepted and proven successful and should be the basis for the design of future water sector projects.
- ❖ Pursuing long-term institutional reforms through investment projects aimed at infrastructure development needs careful design and the full ownership of the stakeholders concerned.
- ❖ Local level participation through PIM and water-user groups (WUGs) is seen as vital to ensure service quality and the efficient use of water resources in irrigation schemes. Management of simple irrigation works should be transferred to WUGs. The operation efficiency of the irrigation works will be higher.

Thank you for your attention



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