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Julie Thaarup
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Long Term Development Cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden

Part One: Documentation

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Sida

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Abbreviations

AAA	The Accra Agenda for Action
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CPLAR	Cooperation Programme for Land Administration Reform
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy 2001–2005
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
Doi Moi	The Renovation and Reform Policy
DRV	Democratic Republic of Vietnam
FCP	Forestry Cooperation Programme
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GF	Gender Fund
GNI	Gross National Income
GONGO	Government Controlled NGO
GOV	Government of Vietnam
GSO	Government Statistical Office
LDF	Local Development Fund (Chia Se)
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals (UN)
MoET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour-Invalids and Social Affairs
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MRDP	Mountain Rural Development Programme
NEA	National Environmental Agency
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAR	Public Administration Reform

PDC	Partner Driven Cooperation
PGD	Policy for Global Development
SAREC	Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation
SEF	Swedish Environmental Fund
SEK	Swedish Kroner
SEMLA	Strengthening Environmental Management and Land Administration
Sida	Swedish International Development Authority
Sida	Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency
SVF	The Swedish Vietnamese Fund
TA	Technical Assistance
USD	United States Dollars
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
VSHC	Vietnamese-Swedish Health Cooperation
VND	Vietnamese Dong
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Assignment

Sida has decided to conduct a study of its development cooperation with three long-term development partners, Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. The study aims at covering the entire time period of the development cooperation between Sweden and the three mentioned countries. The study consists of Part One and Part Two. This report covers Part One of the Vietnam country study. Part Two will be carried out under a separate consultancy after the termination of Part One. Sida has commissioned Nordic Consulting Group, Denmark to undertake Part One of the study.

The Swedish government has decided to phase-out the cooperation with Vietnam in 2013, but not without concluding analyses and observations, which may guide future cooperation in the region or elsewhere. The objectives for the present Part One of the country study are:

1. To document in a comprehensive way the development cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden and provide a description of interventions, thematic areas and modes of cooperation, and volumes during various periods; and
2. To provide an account of successful and less successful results as they appear from previous reviews and evaluations.

The account of the interventions will comprise aspects of relevance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability with a view to elaborating the relative success of Swedish development interventions. The key focus will be on the evolution of the development cooperation process, projects and programmes, aid modalities, the level of Sweden's relative engagement in Vietnam, and Sweden's cooperation with other development partners.

1.2 Historic Relations with Sweden

Sweden was the first Western country to establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam (i.e. North Vietnam) back in 1969, and official development cooperation (family planning project) commenced in 1970. Sweden developed strong political ties with Vietnam as a result of active Swedish foreign policies, which were highly critical of the US warfare in the region and with Vietnam in particular. The American bombing and destruction of a hospital near Hanoi in 1972 created very strong political animosity and huge popular demonstrations took place in Sweden, and negotiations began in 1972 leading to agreement on two hospitals in 1974. Construction took several years and the hospitals were officially inaugurated in 1981. The other major area of cooperation was the paper mill and forestry project, where negotiations commenced in the early 1970s and a decision on, what was to be known as the Bai Bang paper mill was made in 1974.¹

During the Vietnamese invasion into Cambodia in 1979 overthrowing the Khmer Rouge regime most Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Western donors was suspended, but not in the case of Sweden, and particularly not from the Soviet Union.

The point of departure for this account is the year 1969, when diplomatic relations had been established. There were many non-government initiatives to support North Vietnam before that time, both from Sweden and elsewhere. These initiatives had either the form of humanitarian assistance, transfer

¹ Among the many historic sources several of the reports dealing with the Bai Bang history have comprehensive sections on the history and context. See, e.g. Ulf Bjereld: Striden om Bai Bang: En studie av de inrikespolitiska och partipolitiska faktorernas betydelse kring Bai Bang projektet. Sida 1998 (ref Vietnam-105).

of funds without strings attached or direct support with strategic and military equipment. However, these initiatives fall outside the scope of this evaluation, which deals with Sida's cooperation with Vietnam.

2. History and National Context

2.1 The national economy and decades of reforms

Following years of hardship and widespread poverty in the 1970s and 1980s Vietnam has experienced a strong, economic growth through several decades, which has resulted in major reductions of poverty. Vietnam has achieved remarkable economic success since the Doi Moi ("renovation") process, which began in 1986. Doi Moi signified a major change from the state managed economy to a gradual liberalisation of the economy including a privatisation of state owned enterprises. A number of experiments and pilot projects were conducted, which has characterized the entire Doi Moi process. One important aspect of the Doi Moi policy is the "open door" for Foreign Direct Investments (FDI). FDI has grown steadily, and the foreign trade proportion of the national economy is relatively high. The membership of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 2007, which was blocked for many years, has accelerated the FDI and made the Vietnamese economy even more international.

The economic growth reached high levels from the beginning of the 1990s despite the collapse of Soviet Union and then the Asian economic crises. The yearly average has been 7.5% in real growth with a maximum of 9.5% in 1996. Poverty reduction has been fast and Vietnam is becoming a middle-income country, albeit with marked regional differences in incomes, standards of living and access to quality basic social services (e.g. lack of trained health and education personnel).

The result of developments in the 1990s and until 2007 has been major improvements when it comes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The level of education is relatively high, unemployment at a moderate level, and even through the recent financial crisis Vietnam has not suffered seriously as compared with other economies. The growing linkages between the Asian economies seem to have protected and even strengthened these economies. In order to cope with social development and poverty a Socio-economic Development Plan was issued in 2001 with a second version for 2006 – 2010, and a Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy was issued in 2002.

Global and domestic macro-economic instability dominated in 2008. In the first half of the year, instability was driven by inflation fuelled by an over-heated property market, currency fluctuations and rises in commodity and fuel prices. In the second half of the year, the global recession hit Vietnam's exports and foreign direct investment hard. The export sector has been the key driver of growth in Vietnam for over a decade but in January 2009 Vietnam's international trade contracted by 24.1 per cent. There are some signs of recovery in 2009 but they remain fragile.

No significant change to Vietnam's political system is foreseen, with the Communist Party maintaining a single party state. This does not mean, however, that Vietnam's governance is unchanging. Governance reforms in Vietnam are clearly underway, driven by economic reform and a desire to maintain social stability.

2.2 History of Vietnam

Main events in the modern history of Vietnam²

In 1930 the revolutionary Ho Chi Minh formed an Indochinese Communist party.

In 1940, however, Japan demanded and received the right to place Vietnam under military occupation.

When the Japanese surrendered to the Allies in August 1945, Vietminh forces arose throughout Vietnam and declared the establishment of an independent republic in Hanoi.

In 1953–1954 the French fortified a base at Dien Bien Phu. After months of siege and heavy casualties, the Vietminh overran the fortress in a decisive battle.

At a conference held in Geneva the two sides accepted an interim compromise to end the war. They divided the country at the 17th parallel, with the Vietminh in the North and the French and their Vietnamese supporters in the South.

In the fall of 1963, Diem was overthrown and killed in a coup launched by his own generals.

In early 1965, to prevent the total collapse of the Saigon regime, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson approved regular intensive bombing of North Vietnam and the dispatch of U.S. combat troops into the South.

Ho Chi Minh died in 1969 and was succeeded by another leader of the revolution, Le Duan.

Diplomatic relations became established between Peoples Republic of Vietnam and Sweden in 1969.

In early 1975 the Communists launched a military offensive. In six weeks, the resistance of the Thieu regime collapsed, and on April 30 the Communists seized power in Saigon.

Border tension with the Pol Pot government in Cambodia escalated rapidly after the fall of Saigon, and in early 1979 the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia and installed a pro-Vietnamese government, and China invaded the Northern part of Vietnam in response.

1980: New Constitution promulgated.

The Doi Moi reform policy introduced in 1986 and fully developed from 1989.

Vietnam substantially reduced its forces in Laos during 1988 and withdrew virtually all its troops from Cambodia by September 1989.

The U.S. lifted a Vietnamese trade embargo in Feb. 1994 that had been in place since U.S. involvement in the war. Full diplomatic relations were announced between the two countries in July 1995.

The Hanoi Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2006 followed immediately after the Paris Declaration from 2005.

Vietnam became the 150th member of the World Trade Organisation in January 2007, after waiting 12 years to join the group.

2.3 Aid environment

Although Vietnam is one of the world's largest recipients of ODA, mostly as concessional loans, this assistance represents only about 4 per cent of Vietnam's gross domestic income. Vietnam's main donor partners include the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, Japan and South Korea.

The Government of Vietnam localized the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness as the Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness in 2005. The Statement includes some indicative targets for 2010 that are even more ambitious than those in the Paris Declaration. Vietnam has made significant progress towards achieving these targets. Further progress in implementing the Hanoi Core Statement will depend on improvements in Vietnam's systems for procurement, public financial management and social and environmental impact assessments.

² Sources: VietVentures, www.vietventures.com/Vietnam/history_vietnam.asp. Information Please® Database, © 2007 Pearson Education, Inc and Ulf Bjereld: Striden om Bai Bang: En studie av de inrikespolitiska och partipolitiska faktorernas betydelse kring Bai Bang projektet. Sida 1998 (ref Vietnam-105).

3. Documentation and Methodology

The development cooperation with Vietnam has been well documented, particularly since the emergence of the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida) Country Programmes. Many reviews and studies go back in history and provide descriptive accounts of earlier activities within the respective sectors, and some historical accounts have been written particularly concerning the Bai Bang project. However, the sources for the earlier phases have not been easily collected and retrieved.

The country study is mainly based on existing documentation and to a lesser degree on stakeholder interviews. The documentation has to a large extent been based on comprehensive studies of Sida's archives (Stockholm and the Swedish Embassy in Vietnam), the Swedish national archive and later desk studies. The documents have been studied and used to gain knowledge and analytical perspectives on the cooperation as well as to gain factual information about programmes and interventions. In addition to the collection of documentation, a questionnaire survey was undertaken.

An overview of the entire cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden has been established. A timeline for the development cooperation is attached showing the sectors and the periods when cooperation was undertaken for each of the sectors, see Annex A. The table in Annex B shows for each sector which interventions have taken place, volume (agreed amount³), period and which documents have been retrieved in relation to the specific intervention. The overviews have been generated based on information from documents: primarily programme agreements, country reports and annual and semi-annual reports. The risk that some interventions are not included does exist. However, it is our impression that the overviews are comprehensive and that only minor gaps, if any, exist.

Besides the intervention overviews, a document overview for Vietnam has also been established showing the documents available for the overall cooperation, see Annex C. The documents listed in this overview are: agreed minutes from annual consultations, country analysis, country reports, country strategies, government agreements, performance analysis, result analysis, and reviews and evaluations. This list also indicates for which years documents are missing, and in general the lists show that it has been possible to obtain a broad coverage of documents for all three countries in the entire period.

All documents retrieved are saved and registered in an excel sheet. Documents are registered under individual working sheets per country. The documents are saved electronically in folders arranged according to Country and subsequent Category of documents. The documents that have been available in hard copies only, have been scanned and included in the excel sheet. The documents are easily retrieved from the excel sheet by clicking on the link. Each document has been given a number, e.g. V-42. The excel sheet can be organised in chronological order according to the document number or according to the document category.

In addition to documentation studies, a field visit to Vietnam was made from 9-15 January 2010 to complement the desk study. The main tasks were to: collect further documentation that could not be found at the Sida HQ; consult Sida staff at the Embassy; and consult senior government officials. A list of persons met during the country visit is attached as Annex D.

The archive at the Swedish embassy proved to be comprehensive and provided a more or less full picture of project and programme management from 1995 and onwards, but it also included documents including the history of certain projects and programmes since they were agreed and initiated. The Hanoi archive provided a good opportunity to check whether some key documents were already collected, and several of the missing documents were retrieved with the help of the person responsible for

³ The agreed amounts may not necessarily be the same as disbursed amounts. One agreed project was later cancelled and others were not completed to the extent envisaged. In – at least – one case a framework agreement was entered into where individual agreements were subsequently entered into – implying that the amount appears twice.

the archive and programme officers. There is a huge wave of information available on Vietnam and the Swedish – Vietnamese cooperation in the form of studies, analyses, reviews and accounts.

A range of interviews was carried out; including with the Vietnamese counterpart representatives, the Ambassador, the resident Country Director and the various programme officers (see Annex D for the full list). Because of the long-term involvement of Sweden in a few key sectors the programme officers had accumulated a historical knowledge of the respective sectors going many more years back than their present position in the office. A so-called flash questionnaire was distributed in advance to the above-mentioned categories of persons in Vietnam (see example of questionnaire in Annex E in the Synthesis Report). The flash questionnaire functioned as an interview guide.

The Ministry of Planning has developed their own database including key information on all development projects from all donors.⁴

Finally, a Regional Workshop was conducted in Vientiane on 23rd-24th February 2010 to conclude the Part One of the study, see the Synthesis Report.

4. Overview of the Development Cooperation

4.1 Overview of Sector interventions by Decade

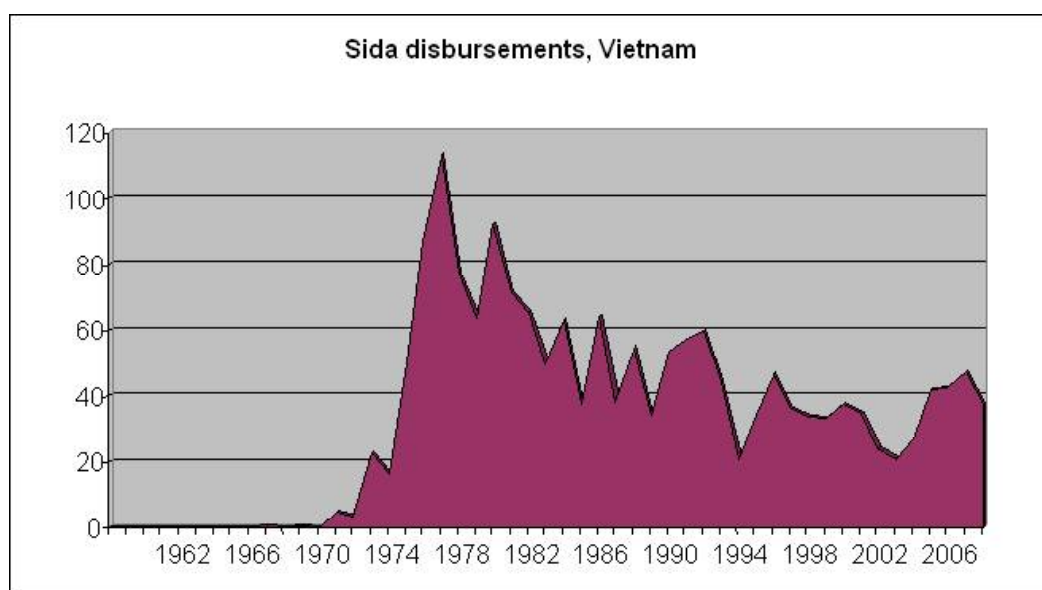
An overview of Sweden's development cooperation with Vietnam by decade and sector (according to DAC's classification) is provided below. For the full overview, please see annex B. Decades are introduced for comparative purposes and they do not necessarily reflect the planning cycles.

Period	Main sectors	Mode of cooperation	Volume (USD Million)
1960s	1. Humanitarian	– Humanitarian aid during the war by Swedish NGOs (Red Cross et al.). – Diplomatic relations between North Vietnam and Sweden established in 1969.	438.25 (Covering the period 1967–1979)
1970s	1. Health (hospitals and Family Planning) 2. Forestry (Bai Bang paper mill) 3. Research /Education 4. Import and Commodity Support	– Project mode – Partnerships between research institutions in Vietnam and Sweden. – Budget lines for import of Swedish goods (Import and Commodity support)	
1980s	1. Health 2. Education 3. Energy 4. Government and Civil Society 5. Forestry (Mainly Bai Bang) 6. Other Social Infrastructure and Services 7. Business and Other Services/Private Sector 8. Import and Commodity Support	– Project mode – Partnerships between research institutions in Vietnam and Sweden. – Programmes within health, energy and forestry (Bai Bang), and at the end of the decade programme support to governance reforms (Doi Moi) started to be designed. – Budget lines for import of Swedish goods (Import and Commodity support)	569.76

⁴ The Development Assistance Database (DAD) register from Ministry of Planning gives a full picture of all projects from all donors, but unfortunately only starting from the year 1990. See <http://dad.mpi.gov.vn>

Period	Main sectors	Mode of cooperation	Volume (USD Million)
1990s	1. Health 2. Education 3. Energy 4. Government and Civil Society 5. Banking and Financial Services 6. Forestry (Mainly Bai Bang) 7. Environment and Natural Resource Management 8. Other Social Infrastructure and Services 9. Business and Other Services/Private Sector 10. Import and Commodity Support 11. U-Credits	– Project mode – Three funds were established to support projects within: Gender, Environment and Culture/media – Programmes within health, energy, governance and forestry (Bai Bang) – Partnerships between research institutions in Vietnam and Sweden. – Budget lines for import of Swedish goods (Import and Commodity support) – New credit line introduced: U-Credits	418.3
00s	1. Health 2. Education 3. Energy 4. Government and Civil Society 5. Forestry 6. Environment and Natural Resource Management 7. Other Social Infrastructure and Services 8. Business and Other Services/Private Sector 9. U-Credits	– Project mode – Three funds to support projects within: Gender, Environment and Culture/media – Programmes within health, energy, and governance – Partnerships between research institutions in Vietnam and Sweden. – Credit line: U-Credits	313.71 (covering the period 2000-2008)

NB: The volume figures are drawn from OECD/DAC Stats Online (<http://stats.oecd.org/qwids>). Amounts are given in USD million, current price.



*Note: The graph shows total bilateral aid from Sweden (Disbursements). Amounts are given in USD million, current price.
Source: OECD/DAC Stats Online (<http://stats.oecd.org/qwids>)*

4.2 Objectives of the Development Cooperation

The objectives for Swedish aid are⁵:

- Economic growth
- Economic and social equity
- Economic and political independence
- Democratic development
- Gender equality
- Sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment

The first four objectives were established in 1962 and were revised in 1978. The latter two were established in 1996 and 1998 respectively. The first four objectives have thus remained constant throughout the entire period of development cooperation.⁶

The various projects and programmes have each their specific objectives, but it was not until the introduction of country strategies that overall country objectives were formulated. The first country strategy for Vietnam was elaborated for the 1999–2003 period, the following one for the 2004–2008 period, and the phase-out strategy for the 2009–2013. The various programme/ project and strategy objectives are elaborated by decade in Chapter 5.

4.3 Sequencing of the Development Cooperation

The figure below indicates the sequencing of the main groups of sectors: Social/ socio-economic sectors; the environment and Natural Resource Management sector; the Private Sector; the Infrastructure sector; and sectors comprising Humanitarian aid and Governance.

Sectors	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	00s
Social/ socio-economic sectors					
Health and Family Planning					
Education					
Other Social Infrastructure and Services					
Forestry and Natural Resource Management					
Forestry					
Environment and Natural Resource Management					
Private sector					
Import and Commodity Support					
Business and other services					
Banking and financial services					
U-Credits					
Infrastructure sector					
Energy generation and supply					
Governance and Humanitarian Aid					
Humanitarian aid					

⁵ A. Danielson University of Lund and Lennert Wohlgemuth Nordic Africa Institute Uppsala, Swedish Development Cooperation in Perspective, June 2003 (ref Global-7)

⁶ Ibid

Government and civil society					
Other					
Number of sectors	2	4	9	12	10

Note: The table indicates that sector interventions have taken place within the decade, but these may not necessarily have been implemented throughout all the years in the decade. Reference is made to annex A and B for more detailed information.

The number of sectors has been steadily increasing from two sectors in the 1960s to 12 in the 1990s, and then down to 10 in the 00s. The support to health, education (research), forestry, and import/commodity support has been coherent long-term sector engagements that have stretched throughout the cooperation period but with varying emphasis over time. The support to the forestry was initiated with a single large-scale project in the 1970s–1990s: The Bai Bang project was later expanded with a number of specific stand-alone projects surrounding the Bai Bang Paper mill during the 1990s–00s.

5. Account of the Development Cooperation

The development objectives have changed over the decades, and the following sections provide information on these changes decade by decade. This sub-division on decades has been chosen for comparative purposes.

5.1 Late 1960s and the 1970s

5.1.1 Context

This decade was marked by the Vietnam War, which lasted from 1959–1974. To support South Vietnam's struggle against the communist insurgency from North Vietnam, the United States began increasing its contribution of military advisers. US forces became embroiled in ground combat operations in 1965 and at their peak they numbered more than 500,000. Communist forces attacked most major targets in South Vietnam during the 1968 Tet Offensive, and although their campaign failed militarily, it shocked the American establishment, and caused them to think that the communists could not be defeated. The Paris Peace Accords of 27 January 1973 formally recognized the sovereignty of Vietnam “as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.” Under the terms of the accords all American combat troops were withdrawn by 29 March 1973. Limited fighting continued, before the north captured the province of Phuoc Long in December 1974 and started a full-scale offensive, culminating in the Fall of Saigon on 30 April 1975. South Vietnam briefly came under the nominal rule of a Provisional Revolutionary Government while under military occupation by North Vietnam. On 2 July 1976, North and South were merged to form the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

When the war ended in 1975 the infrastructure and the economy in Vietnam was run down. Unification did not result in many economic achievements, and after 10 years the situation was still poor.

The protracted war gave reasons for strong tensions between the US and Sweden. However, the international and national opinion in the USA turned against the US policies and the fall of Saigon in 1975 and the unification of Vietnam changed Vietnam's position internationally. In 1979 Vietnam invaded Cambodia feeling that the Khmer Rouge regime consisted in a threat in its alliance with China and the US. The invasion was strongly condemned by US and its allies, but Sweden and Finland remained as development partners.

5.1.2 International development perspectives

No coherent modality for providing donor support had emerged. The project approach was the preferred modality. The integrated development approach gained momentum during the late 1970s led by the multilateral donors. Development programmes were frequently composed of individual projects. Import support was introduced⁷, which was partly tied to procurement in the donor country.

5.1.3 Swedish development cooperation policies and objectives

The basic objective of Swedish aid was established in 1962 in the Proposition 1962:100: to raise the living standard of the poor. The main motivations for aid were moral duty and international solidarity. The following objectives were adopted in 1962⁸:

- The growth of resources
- Economic and social equality
- Economic and political autonomy
- Democratic development of society

According to a note from 1978, it was decided in the Swedish Parliament in 1977 that foreign aid should constitute at least 1% of the BNP⁹.

5.1.4 Country strategy for Vietnam

In the years of war the Swedish organisations and increasingly the Swedish government became active partners with North Vietnam, i.e. the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV). Humanitarian assistance was provided by Sweden, channelled through the Swedish Red Cross and the Federation of Red Cross in Geneva. From 1968 the humanitarian assistance increased in scope.

On January 10th, in 1969, while the war was raging, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs invited the DRV to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Vietnamese government reacted positively, and the next day – January 11th, 1969, the two countries officially recognized each other¹⁰.

According to an early “promemoria¹¹”, in 1969 the Vietnamese side expressed need for support from Sweden in a range of sectors: Forestry, shipping, industry, export oriented support and electricity¹². The year after health (family planning and hospitals) and research were added.

The early stages of development cooperation in Vietnam were not guided by a strategy, but by concrete priorities on the Vietnamese side:

The two parties agreed in 1970 to explore the paper factory option, and feasibility studies were started in accordance with Swedish International Development Authority (Sida) planning process. The implications of opting for a project rather than programme aid soon became evident. Over the course of four years, the two sides struggled to reach an agreement on the feasibility of building a large, modern paper and pulp factory in a remote and undeveloped region of North Vietnam.

For North Vietnam, Bai Bang was a political symbol of support in the war against the US as well as a gateway to economic co-operation with non-socialist countries, hence political criteria were important. For Sida, criteria of technical feasibility were paramount. Could this be done, or would it turn

⁷ Import support was introduced in Vietnam in 1972

⁸ A. Danielson University of Lund and Lennert Wohlgenuth Nordic Africa Institute Uppsala, Swedish Development Cooperation in Perspective, June 2003 (ref Global-7)

⁹ Minnesanteckningar från programdiskussioner i Hanoi 6-7 November 1978 (Ref Vietnam-318)

¹⁰ A lasting partnership. Sweden-Vietnam 30 years, 1998. (Ref Vietnam-245)

¹¹ A specific kind of Sida internal document.

¹² Program för det svenska biståndet till DRV, 1972 (Ref Vietnam-578)

out to be a rusting monument to the notion of Swedish–Vietnamese solidarity? Faced with Vietnamese determination and its “can-do” attitude, however, as well as a strong political commitment to the project at home, Sida officials had no choice but to make the best of the situation. In August 1974 an agreement to build an integrated paper and pulp factory was signed. Reflecting on the efforts, Ernst Michanek, the Director-General of Sida, wrote a note with the title “Nevermore” (Aldrig mer), and filed it away in his private archive¹³.

However, discussions between Sweden and Vietnam on the project organisation, powers and responsibilities between the two parties became heated and threatened the project’s realisation. As documented in detail in the many sources on Bai Bang Sweden insisted on a considerable influence and on technical oversight, and Vietnam also wanted control.¹⁴

5.1.5 Sectors

Humanitarian aid

From the mid 1960s, Sweden was providing aid in the form of medical supplies and equipment, mainly through NGOs, the Swedish Save the Children and the Swedish Red Cross. The humanitarian assistance during the war went mainly to the health sector

Health (family planning and two hospitals)

The health sector has received support since the beginning of the 1970s. In 1970 Sweden started to support the family planning programme in Vietnam by commodity imports.

The bombing of one hospital during the war led to a decision to support the construction of a children’s hospital (1974) as well as the construction of second hospital (Uong Bi in 1975). The decision to construct two hospitals followed logically from the health sector activities in the previous years and the war destructions and atrocities. The construction projects for the hospitals were later followed by agreements for continued support to operations and maintenance. The technology and equipment for the hospitals made it necessary to continue to import spare parts and equipment. It also turned out that the Vietnamese management needed technical assistance when the hospitals were handed over to the authorities.

Education

The support to the education sector was given through support to research cooperation. This cooperation was administered through SAREC (Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation). SAREC’s support to Vietnam began in 1976. The general objectives of SAREC are to build and strengthen the capacity of scientists and institutions in developing countries to conduct research and to produce results relevant to development. In Vietnam, SAREC’s support has had the added benefit of easing researchers’ isolation as scientists by helping them to establish contacts with the colleagues in Western countries.

Forestry

In 1974 Sweden began its largest development cooperation project – the Bai Bang project in Vietnam. The project involved construction of an integrated pulp and paper mill at Bai Bang about 100 kilometres north of Hanoi, and provision of the necessary infrastructure and training support to ensure a successful handover to Vietnamese management. Its overall objective was to raise Vietnamese living standards by providing a domestic production capacity to satisfy Vietnam’s paper needs. The project involved establishing a sophisticated capital-intensive industrial complex in a poor, labour intensive, centrally planned economy. The Bai Bang project lasted until 1995.

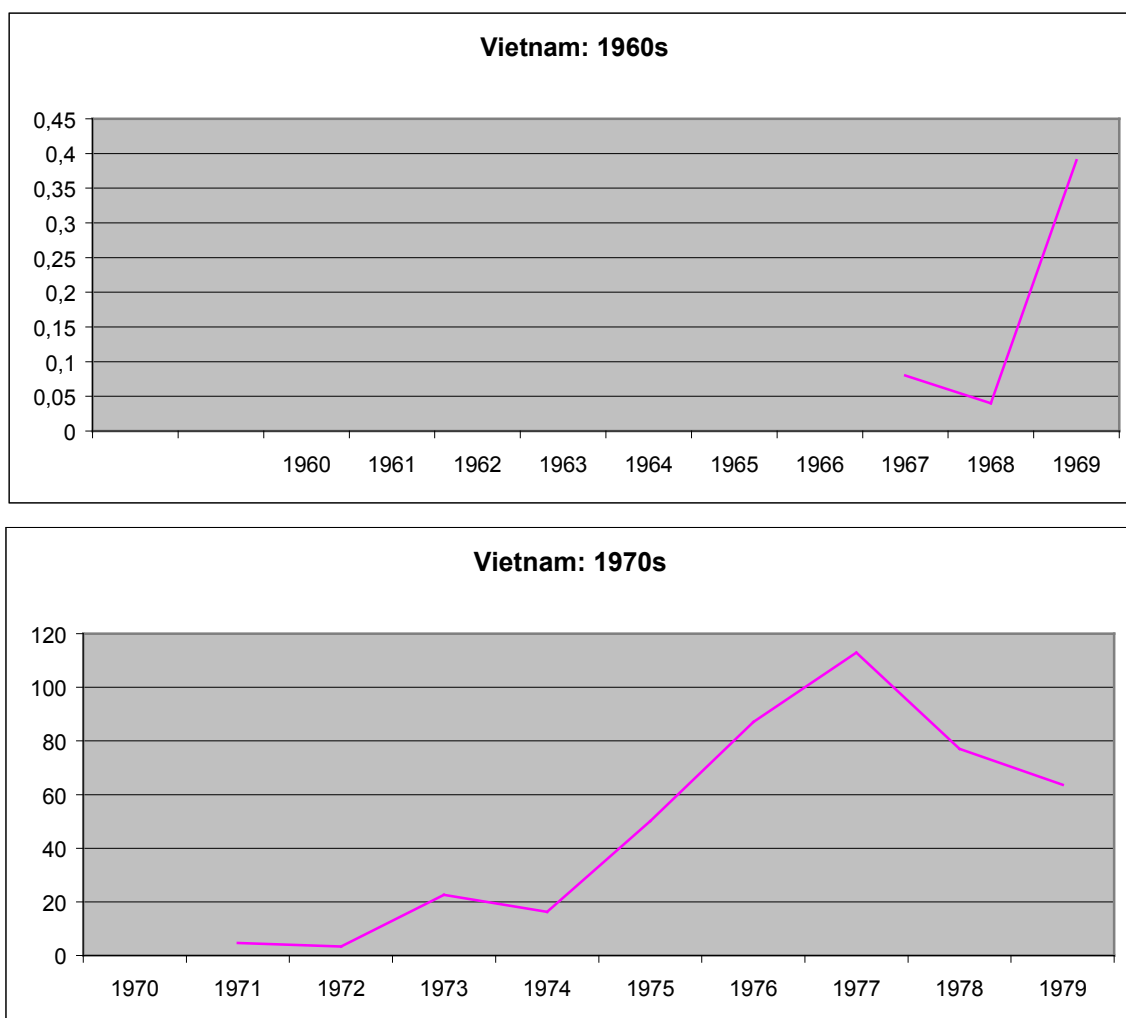
¹³ Paper, Prices and Politics. An evaluation of the Swedish support to the Bai Bang project in Vietnam, 1999. (Ref Vietnam-18)

¹⁴ Projektorganisationen i Bai Bang, 1998. UTV Working Paper (Ref Vietnam-108)

Import and Commodity Support

The first agreements between Sweden and Vietnam on import support were entered in 1972¹⁵. The import support concerned support to goods such as paper, milk, equipment for hospitals and laboratories, ambulances, road construction machinery and steel. In the period 1972–1978, a total of SEK 660 million was granted for import support.¹⁶

5.1.6 Volume of cooperation



Note: The graphs show total bilateral aid from Sweden (Disbursements). Amounts are given in USD millions, current prices. Source: OECD-DAC Stats Online (<http://stats.oecd.org/qwids>).

5.1.7 Mode of operation and Institutional Set-up

The first Swedish government aid agency was created in 1962 and was responsible for the technical assistance, while the Ministry of Finance handled the financial assistance. After a major crisis, the administration was reorganised and the Swedish International Development Authority (Sida) was created in 1965.

Humanitarian assistance was provided on a project basis. In a document from 1972, it is mentioned that DRV has now reached a to a stage of development which makes them suitable for receiving pro-

¹⁵ Uppföljning av importstödet, 1976. (Ref Vietnam-469)

¹⁶ Översikt av utvecklingssamarbetet med Vietnam per 15 mars 1978. (Ref Vietnam-322)

gramme aid¹⁷. The document also explains that DRV has not shown any initiative in discussing other donors' support and activities in DRV. It is mentioned that Sweden sees opportunities for joint cooperation with other donors in the future when the war ends, notably within the forestry sector, and especially with other Nordic countries.

The position of Sida as the sole administrator of bilateral development cooperation was questioned during the mid 1970s – with the research community pushing for the creation of a special agency to administer support to development research and the associated capacity. As a result the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation (SAREC) was formed, which became an important cooperation partner for Vietnam.

5.2 The 1980s

5.2.1 Context

The economic performance in Vietnam in the 1970s and early 1980s was poor including meagre results for agriculture (rice was imported) and a food crisis occurred, where international organisations were called upon for emergency food aid. In view of the disastrous economic performance radical changes had to be introduced on a larger scale. In 1986 a new economic regime was decided upon, the so-called Doi Moi policy that introduced reforms intended to facilitate the transition from a centralized economy to a “socialist-oriented market economy.” Doi Moi combined government planning with free-market incentives and encouraged the establishment of private businesses and foreign investment, including foreign-owned enterprises.

5.2.2 International development perspectives

The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia resulted in an economic boycott from most Western countries except Finland and Sweden¹⁸ and increasing reliance on the Soviet Union and other communist partners. As Vietnam withdrew in 1989 a large number of bilateral donors came back or came for the first time. More partners joined in support to Vietnam, and in particular following the Doi Moi and open door policies effectively in force from 1989.

5.2.3 Swedish development cooperation policies and objectives

The basic objective of Swedish aid was that was established in 1962 and revised in 1978 remained valid throughout the 1980s¹⁹:

- The growth of resources
- Economic and social equality
- Economic and political autonomy
- Democratic development of society

5.2.4 Country strategy for Vietnam

The continued cooperation witnessed a proliferation of activities into an added number of projects and new categories of projects included in the portfolio. However, country strategies were not yet part of the development cooperation, which may not necessarily have been seen as a disadvantage from the

¹⁷ “Om DRV så önskar, synes det finnas goda skäl att ställa programbistånd til landets förfogande. DRV har nått en tillräcklig utvecklingsgrad för at kunna tillgodogöra sig denna typ av bistånd” Source: Program för det svenska biståndet till DRV, 1972. (Ref Vietnam-578).

¹⁸ Although Sweden did not withdraw it did consider doing so. According to a semi-annual report (1988) the Swedish Government decided in March 1987 to terminate the cooperation in Vietnam in 1990, in case it would not withdraw from Cambodia. Source: Sida Halvårsrapport 1988. (Ref Vietnam-355).

¹⁹ A. Danielson University of Lund and Lennert Wohlgemuth Nordic Africa Institute Uppsala, Swedish Development Cooperation in Perspective, June 2003 (ref Global-7).

Vietnamese side. The Vietnamese side was reported to have very clear and well-defined priorities.²⁰ The cooperation was guided by two-year documents, which describe the background, future planned activities, targeted sectors, and budget for the period.²¹

5.2.5 Sectors

Health

The two hospitals were inaugurated in the beginning of this decade and received management and soon became well functioning institutions much appreciated by the Vietnamese health authorities and by the public. In 1982, Sida adopted a health policy for Swedish health assistance in line with the Alma Ata declaration on Primary Health Care in 1978. In 1983, the first health programme support agreement were signed covering clusters of interventions within the sector. From that year onwards, programme agreements were entered throughout the entire decade. The programme agreements covered support to Primary health care (mother and child), provision of drugs, and support to hospitals equipment (the two previously mentioned hospitals).

Education

The research cooperation through SAREC also took place in the 1980s. However, only documentation on one agreement has been retrieved, which was for the period 1982-1983 (SEK 4 million). Based on reading of the various documents, it can be concluded that support to research through SAREC did consistently happen, however, agreements have not been retrieved for all years, neither has it been reported in the annual reports etc.

Other social infrastructure and Services

As mentioned in the context chapter the situation in the 1980 was characterised by low economic performance and shortages in rice production. In order to avert a famine, Vietnam made an international appeal for emergency food aid 1987. Sweden granted emergency relief assistance to Vietnam at the amount of SEK 17.5 million. The contribution was financed out of special Swedish Emergency Funds.

Forestry

Interventions in the forestry sector were mainly the various activities under the Bai Bang project. A new project agreement is concluded in 1980 committing Sweden to continue support during the operations phase. This is also the phase when a number of side-projects get identified – river transport, housing, vocational school, community forestry, and improvement of living conditions for forestry workers. The Bai Bang paper mill opened in 1982 and the full hand-over to Vietnam took place in 1990.

Bai Bang lasted from 1970–1995. The total Swedish contribution was SEK 2,766 million in current prices (or around SEK 6,500 million in 1996 prices), making it the largest project – and one of the longest lasting in the history of Swedish aid. The Vietnamese contribution of labour and raw materials was also substantial, not least considering the country's limited resources at the time.

Apart from the Bai Bang project, Sweden also supported a multilateral global programme named “Forest, Trees and People”. Vietnam was one of the participating countries in this programme with Swedish support between 1986–1989. The main purpose of the project was to develop methods and institutional capacity for extension services in agro-forestry and farm forestry at the provincial level for an environmentally sustainable integrated farm and forest production amongst smallholders. Another global initiative to reduce deforestation was initiated in the mid 1980s: The Tropical Forestry Action Plan, which was initiated by the World Bank, UNDP, FAO and World Resources Institute. Vietnam became part of the programme from 1989 with Swedish support. The support was provided under a

²⁰ From Growth to Poverty Reduction: The Framework for Development Cooperation in Vietnam, 2007. (Ref Vietnam-537).

²¹ Several of these documents have been retrieved and are available in the documentation material enclosed together with the synthesis report. They are saved as “country strategies”.

project called the Forestry Sector Review, operating between 1989 and 1992, also with FAO as the implementing agency²².

Import and Commodity Support

During this decade import support was mainly spend on import of goods (notably steel) and equipment related to the running and maintenance of the paper mill, hospitals, machineries, electric power, technical support and industrial products. Like in the previous decade the amount allocated for import support was approximately 100 million/year²³.

Business and other services

According to a Government Programme Agreement from 1988, Sweden has supported the rehabilitation of industries since 1979. However, these interventions have been classified as part of support to the forestry sector (the Bai Bang), and energy (rehabilitation of a power station and heating plant, explained below). In 1987, an agreement was signed to provide support to rehabilitation of the following industries in Vietnam over a four-year period: A garment factory, two glass factories, and a match factory. The total amount provided was SEK 45 million.

Energy generation and supply

The Sida assistance to the energy sector happened for the first time in 1984, and started with improving the supply of electricity to Ho Chi Minh City (rehabilitation of the heating plant Thu Duc). From 1985 support to the sector was no longer covered through the import support, but granted support on its own. The direct outcome of the first year of support was an upgrading up electricity provision from 50 MW to 75 MW. Later support to the Thu Duc was support to maintenance and upgrading of the heating plant in order to produce at full capacity. In 1986, a new agreement was entered (SEK 60 million) which consisted of support to the Da Nhim Power station, installation of a gas turbine and, equipment and spare parts for production and distribution network.

Government and civil society

At the end of this decade Sweden and Vietnam started to negotiate possible support to the implementation of Vietnam's ongoing reforms with the economy, legal systems and public administration (the "Doi-Moi"). In the agreed minutes from the government negotiations in 1989, it reads that: "The two parties agreed that the main objective the development cooperation during the forthcoming years would be to support Vietnam in its efforts to stabilize the economy and in implementing an economic recovery programme" (Ref Vietnam-368). Increased focus is put on support to reforms in Vietnam from 1989 onwards, and as will be clear in the following chapter, the Doi-Moi reform in Vietnam became supported by Sweden in various ways.

In 1989, an international symposium was held in Stockholm on "Doi-Moi, Economic Reforms and Development Policies in Vietnam" with participants from Asian countries and Sweden²⁴.

Another support that falls within this sector is support to the Women's Union. According to an evaluation from 2000, Sweden has supported women's activities in Vietnam through the Women's Union for the first time in 1987. The Women's Union received support of the amount of SEK 12.250 million in the period 1987–2000²⁵.

²² Of Trees and People... An evaluation of the Vietnam-Sweden Forestry Cooperation Programme and the Mountain Rural Development Programme in the Northern Uplands 1991–2000, 2001. (Ref Vietnam-7)

²³ There seem to be different ways of allocating and reporting the amount for import support. Most of the times, the allocation is about SEK 100 million with half of it being tied, and the other half untied. Most likely this explains the differences in the amounts reported.

²⁴ Sida Halvårsrapport 1989 (Ref Vietnam-350).

²⁵ Vietnam Women's Union. Promoting Gender Equality, Evaluation from 2000. (Ref Vietnam-2).

Other

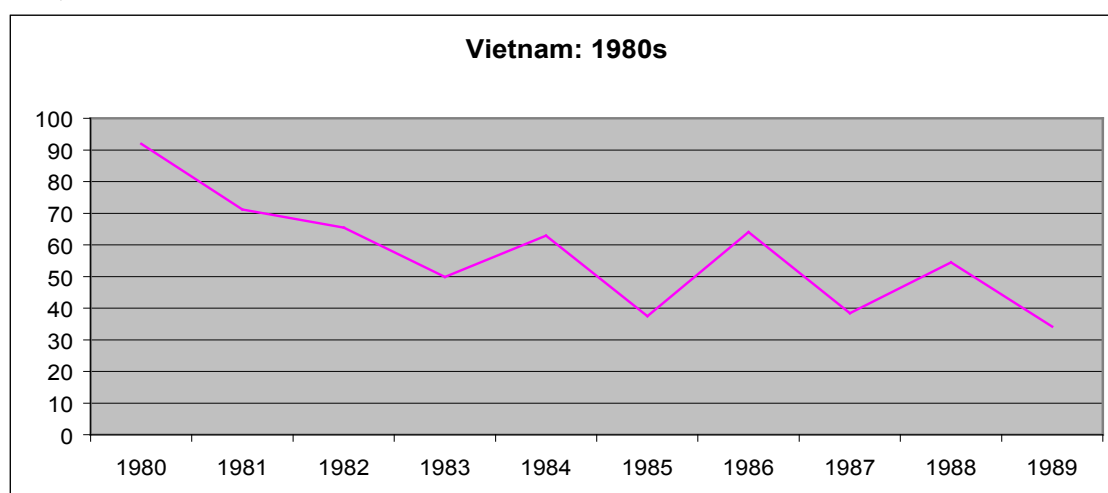
Two kinds of support have been categories as other in this study. One is External Debt Relief, which according to the government agreement was funded mainly through the import support allocation²⁶.

The second one, Consultancy Services Fund was established in 1976 and had the purpose to: facilitate planning, decision-making, and follow-up of activities related to the development cooperation; and help strengthen administrative and technical capabilities in areas of relevance for economic and social development. The Fund was used for consultancy services and training programmes to promote effective management.

However, it is only in 1982, that the first mentioning of the fund is found in country reports/strategy papers. The annual allocation to the fund is about SEK 5 million/year. In the agreed minutes from 1983 it is mentioned that: “Apart from studies within the pulp and paper sectors as well as studies concerning the health sector and the import support programme, the fund would also be used to facilitate Vietnamese participation in training programmes, in Sweden, in Vietnam or elsewhere, in fields of vital importance to the development of Vietnam”²⁷.

5.2.6 Volume of cooperation

The following graphs illustrate the volume. The economic volume trend is clearly declining to a relatively modest level.



Note: The graphs show total bilateral aid from Sweden (Disbursements). Amounts are given in USD millions, Current prices.

Source: OECD-DAC Stats Online (<http://stats.oecd.org/qwids>)

5.2.7 Mode of operation and Institutional Set-up

The preferred modality was still the project approach. However, as described above tendencies for more programme²⁸ oriented support was beginning to take place within the health sector. As well, the pre-occupation with the Doi-Moi reform and negotiations about how to support Vietnam in its reform efforts was also the beginning of a programme within the governance sector to support these reforms.

²⁶ Agreement on External Debt Relief, 1988. (Ref Vietnam-474)

²⁷ Agreed minutes of preparatory discussions on development cooperation between Sweden and Vietnam 1983/84 and 84/85, 1983 (Ref Vietnam-346)

²⁸ The programme mode emphasises long-term development cooperation and a holistic approach to addressing core problems, including national and local strategies, institutional development, capacity building etc.

5.3 The 1990s

5.3.1 Context

The 1990s was the decade of reforms and stabilization of the economy in Vietnam. As Vietnam withdrew from Cambodia in 1989, it led to an increase in the number of international partners, which supported Vietnam. International relations with all parts of the world became stronger also as a result of the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989.

Since the early 1990s, Vietnam's economic growth was among the highest in the world. The incidence of poverty, based on the international poverty line, was reduced from 58% in 1990 to 37% in 1998. General indicators of human development, including literacy rate, rate of enrolment in education and life expectancy were much higher than in countries with similar income level²⁹.

In the political field, changes took place within the legal, administrative, and political reforms, although not leading to results at the same speed as the economic reforms and processes.

5.3.2 International development perspectives

The *UN Conference on Environment and Development* (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro 1992 (also known as the Earth Summit) addressed among others the following issues: systematic scrutiny of patterns of production – particularly the production of toxic components; alternative sources of energy to replace the use of fossil fuels, which are linked to global climate change; new reliance on public transportation systems to reduce vehicle submission; and the growing scarcity of water. The Earth Summit influenced the scope of most multilateral and bilateral donors' development assistance with increased attention to 'sustainable development'.

The *World Trade Organization* (WTO) was established in 1995 to supervise and liberalise international trade. The WTO deals with regulations of trade between participating countries; it provides a framework for negotiating and formalising trade agreements, and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participants' adherence to WTO agreements, which are signed by governments and ratified by their parliaments. The WTO regulatory framework became important for most developing countries as they pursued a private sector led economic development aimed at increasing export to the world market.

The *sector programming approach* caught momentum from the mid 1990s. This approach intended to address a sector's needs in a comprehensive manner with a view to delivering appropriate services to the citizens. The approach included policy and strategies, legal and regulatory framework, financing, national level capacity, decentralisation and local capacity, and involvement of civil society and popular participation.

5.3.3 Swedish development cooperation policies and objectives

The overall goal of Swedish development cooperation is to improve poor people's standard of living. The Swedish Parliament has adopted six specific objectives to achieve this goal. The objectives are³⁰:

- Economic growth (1962/1978)
- Economic and social equality (1962/1978)
- Economic and political independence (1962/1978)
- Democratic development (1962/1978)

²⁹ Country Strategy for Development Cooperation. Vietnam. January 2004 - December 2008, 2004. (Ref Vietnam-99).

³⁰ A. Danielson University of Lund and Lennert Wohlgemuth Nordic Africa Institute Uppsala, Swedish Development Cooperation in Perspective, June 2003 (ref Global-7)

- Sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment (1998)
- Gender equality (1996)

A number of communications were issued to elaborate the substance of the Swedish objectives, amongst others:

- The Rights of the Poor – Our Common Responsibility (Comm. 1996/97:169)
- Democracy and Human Rights in Sweden's Development Cooperation (Comm. 1997/98:76)
- Human Rights in Swedish foreign Policy (Comm. 1997/98:89)
- Gender Equality – A new Goal in Sweden's International Development Cooperation (Comm. 1995/96:272)
- International Cooperation for Sustainable Development (Comm. 1996/97:2 and Comm. 2002/03:29)
- Our Future with Asia – A Swedish Asia Strategy for 2000 and Beyond (Comm. 1998/99:61)

The further elaboration of the Swedish development cooperation goals reflects among others the aspirations of the Earth Summit.

5.3.4 Country strategy for Vietnam

In this decade documents named “country strategy” appeared for the first time. The first strategy covers 1994–1998 and is formulated based on a country overview, reports on results, high level consultations and stakeholders' consultations³¹. The strategy from 1999 onwards is described under the next decade.

The main thrust of the strategy was to support the reform processes of Doi Moi: Legal sector reforms, economic reforms and reforms of public administration including tax administration and decentralisation. Human rights and interventions in health, energy, forestry, balance of payment support, environment and research, women, and culture were also announced.

An increased focus on the need for producing results and reporting on results is prevalent in the strategy. It is written that future interventions should be designed on achieved results, and therefore it is necessary to formulate objectives and indicators to measure and monitor the results. Concern is expressed in the strategy concerning the status of democracy and human rights in Vietnam and it is stressed that Sweden should actively enter a dialogue on those issues with the Vietnamese government as well as direct support to interventions within this field. Increased and strengthened focus on the gender perspective and the need for mainstreaming is also mentioned, and finally the wish for concentration of efforts is also described.

5.3.5 Sectors

Health

The health sector was supported through the entire decade through consistent programme support to the sector. The programme was directed at primary health care in combination with drug provision, policies and distribution. The contents of the programme in the 1990s were much similar to those of the 1980s. New elements in the support in this decade was support to education of personnel and central management education (capacity building), production of drugs, HIV/AIDS in family planning, and integration of the gender perspective³².

³¹ Landstrategi för utvecklingssamarbetet med Vietnam 1994–1997 (Ref Vietnam-604). The 1994–98 Country Strategy was published in Swedish language.

³² Avdelningsbeslut: Förlängning av Stöd till Hälsosektorn i Vietnam i budgetåret 1993/94, 1999 (Ref Vietnam-243).

An evaluation of the Swedish support to health in Vietnam summaries the support in the 1990s as the following: “The doi moi reforms of economic reforms took effect. The basic health system, based on communes and co-operatives, collapsed. State finances were extremely constrained, and with little priority to health. A weakened Ministry of Health realised that the new Vietnam emerging required new approaches in health, and opened the door to Sida eager to help on broad based *institutional development*, and with the Programme agreement in 1994, also on *policy work*”³³.

In addition to the programme support to the sector, Sweden also contributed to a World Bank programme “National Health Support Project” in 1995–1998. SEK 34.5 million were allocated to this project, which aimed at improving the health status for the poorest population in the poorest parts of the country.

Education

The research cooperation through SAREC also took place in the 1990s. However, only documentation on one agreement has been retrieved, which was for the period 1982–1983 (SEK 4 million). As for the previous decade, the SAREC cooperation is described as existing throughout the entire decade³⁴

Other social infrastructure and Services

The Swedish Vietnamese Fund (SVF) for the Promotion of Culture was initiated in 1992. The overall objective of the fund was to “contribute to the growth of a multifaceted and pluralistic cultural development in Vietnam and to the preservation and further enhancement of traditional cultural values and identity.”³⁵

From 1993 support to media was also given through a special Culture and Media Support Fund. The support involved training of journalists and attempts at promoting freedom of expression. The support to culture and media rose significantly in 1996, when an agreement of SEK 34.5 was signed. The agreement covered support to the Thai Nguyen Museum, Local Radio Stations projects, and exchange programme between the Swedish and Vietnamese Writers’ Unions and a Journalists training project.

Forestry

The decade of the 1990s was the year of the end of the Bai Bang project. The initial budgets for this mill were very different from the actual spending, which was four times higher than the original budget. Only many years after, it can be noted that the Bai Bang factory eventually became a success story, where production and quality by far exceeded initial expectations. A lot of reports about the history of Bai Bang have been produced highlighting the political processes surrounding the project, the role the project played back home in Sweden and analyses of the effectiveness of the project. Several of these documents are retrieved during this study.

Apart from the Bai Bang other activities in the forestry sector were also supported in the 1990s and a broad range and fast growing number of activities took place in this sector. The Forestry Cooperation Programme (FCP), 1991–1996 and its follower, the Mountain Rural Development Programme (MRDP), 1996 – 2000 with extension to 2002 were examples of a new approach to development cooperation.

FCP was a hybrid project ending the Bai Bang initiated investments, and building on the social forestry development. The total Swedish grant allocation for the FCP and MRDP was about SEK 330 million in the period 1991–2002. The programmes were primarily in the form of technical assistance, institution building and training. Of the total budget, about 40% was for international short and long-term consultancies³⁶.

³³ Tackling Turmoil of Transition. An evaluation of lessons from the Vietnam-Sweden Health Cooperation 1994 to 2000, 2001. (Ref Vietnam-6).

³⁴ See for example Vietnam-Sweden Development Cooperation, Strategy Paper from 1994. (Vietnam-551).

³⁵ Specific Agreement on Support to the Swedish-Vietnamese Fund for the Promotion of Culture, 1992 (Ref Vietnam-608).

³⁶ Of Trees and People... An evaluation of the Vietnam-Sweden Forestry Cooperation Programme and the Mountain Rural Development Programme in the Northern Uplands 1991–2000, 2001. (Ref Vietnam-7)

The FCP and MRDP was evaluated in 2000, and one of the conclusions was that “In summary, institution building and human resource development has been the strongest achievement of FCP and MRDP, but the effectiveness has declined during period as a result of the overall transformation of the Vietnamese administration towards a more modern system over the period.”³⁷

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Another new sector to be supported in the 1990s was within environment and natural resource management.

An environmental fund was set up in 1997. The aim of the fund was to raise the public awareness and increase the contribution by grass-root people as well as to contribute to the Doi Moi process, where the role and responsibility of the local people are promoted at achieving sustainable development and implementation of the Agenda 21. The activities of the fund were evaluated (1999-2001) in 2001 and concluded that: “the activities are highly relevant, and is reaching the intended beneficiaries. The ownership of the projects is well anchored among the mass organisations that represent the grass root people. The geographical distribution is even between the different regions in Vietnam. Generally, given the very limited number of staff and budget, the management of the SEF functions well.”³⁸

Another kind of support within this sector was support to the Ministry of Science Technology and Environment (MoSTE) and support to the National Environmental Agency (NEA).

SEK 65 million were granted to the Land Administration Reform for the period 1997-2003. The programme consisted of projects within Land legislation, mapping technology, land use planning, land valuation, and land information.

Finally, support was given to Provincial Coastal Management (PCM) from 1995-2000. The goal of the programme was to contribute to the enhancement of the provincial institutional capacity to effectively manage and develop marine and coastal resources, while protecting the marine environment and within the framework of national marine development plans in Vietnam. SEK 11.5 million was granted to the programme.

Import and Commodity Support

During the 1990s substantial amounts were provided to Vietnam for commodity support (previously named import support). In a government programme agreement from 1990, the objective of the support is described as: “In order to facilitate importation of goods of high priority for the economic development of Vietnam, Sweden shall make available to Vietnam funds for the importation of goods and services for development purposes. Goods, which need advanced maintenance or training of personnel, may not be included in the programme. The imported goods may comprise inputs, raw material, spare parts and simple equipment.”³⁹ After 1993, import and commodity support budget lines are no longer reported, but in stead other credit lines appear after 1996, one of them being the U-Credits.

U-Credits

Credits were provided for transformer stations in 1997. One of the credits was at the size of SEK 39.2 million, the other one of SEK 20.4 million.

Business and other services

A few interventions in the business/private sector were also supported in the 1990s. The largest programme of these was the “Start and Improve your Business Program”. The programme was supported with SEK 24.7 million (1998–2004) and implemented by Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The project consisted of training

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Sida Environmental Fund in Vietnam 1999–2001, 2002. (Ref Vietnam-9).

³⁹ Specific Agreement on Commodity Support 1990–1993, 1990. (Ref Vietnam-472).

programs in business start-up and business management skills for micro and small-scale business owners in basic business management. The program was evaluated in 2006, and the evaluation concluded (among others) that “SIYB training program has had positive impacts on the businesses of trainees.”⁴⁰

Banking and financial services

Another new sector for support introduced in the 1990s is assistance to the banking sector. The sector was in need of support following the reform process, and the transformation from a central planning system to a market economy. The programme was funded through the World Bank: “Support to the Banking System in Vietnam” (SEK 54 million).

An evaluation from 1998 assesses the project positively, mentioning that it was very relevant to the reform process, and that the overall objectives had been achieved⁴¹.

Energy generation and supply

The 1990s saw a continuous support to the energy sector throughout the entire decade. During the 1990s the assistance diversified both substantially and geographically. The assistance provided by Sida could broadly speaking be divided into the following main categories of activities: Distribution of electricity, generation of electricity, and capacity building⁴². An evaluation of the Swedish support to the power sector in the country, mentioned: “the Sida assistance has played a pioneering role in introducing modern techniques to the power sector of Vietnam.” The conclusions in the report are in general positive about the relevance, impact and efficiency of the programme.

Government and civil society

The largest sector of them all in this decade is the government sector, which is a consequence of the introduction of the Doi Moi reform policies. The 1990s saw a large proliferation of programmes within the governance sector, covering areas such as legal sector support, statistical services, economic reforms, management, tax policies and administration, national assembly, and public administration.

The importance of assisting Vietnam in the reform processes is also reflected in the agreed minutes from the high-level consultations between Sweden and Vietnam in 1992: “The Swedish government regarded support to Vietnam’s reform process and the promotion of democracy and human rights as the foremost objectives of the cooperation between the two countries.”⁴³

Other areas supported within this sector in the 1990s were continuous support to the Women’s Union and another fund was also established in 1997: The Gender Fund. It was established in order to promote gender awareness and grassroots organizations. The activities of the fund were evaluated in 2001, and among several (positive) conclusions it was noted that the fund “meets the unmet-needs of local people, particularly of women in remote areas.”⁴⁴

A grant of SEK 60 million was also granted to support the ongoing structural adjustment recovery programme through funding of the World Bank’s Credits for Structural Adjustment. The grant covered the period from 1994-1997.

⁴⁰ Business Training for Entrepreneurs in Vietnam. An evaluation of the Sida-supported Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) project, 2007. (Ref Vietnam-22).

⁴¹ Sida Support to the Banking Sector in Vietnam, 1998 (Ref Vietnam-14).

⁴² Swedish Support to the Power Sector in Vietnam, Evaluation from 1998 (Ref Vietnam-15).

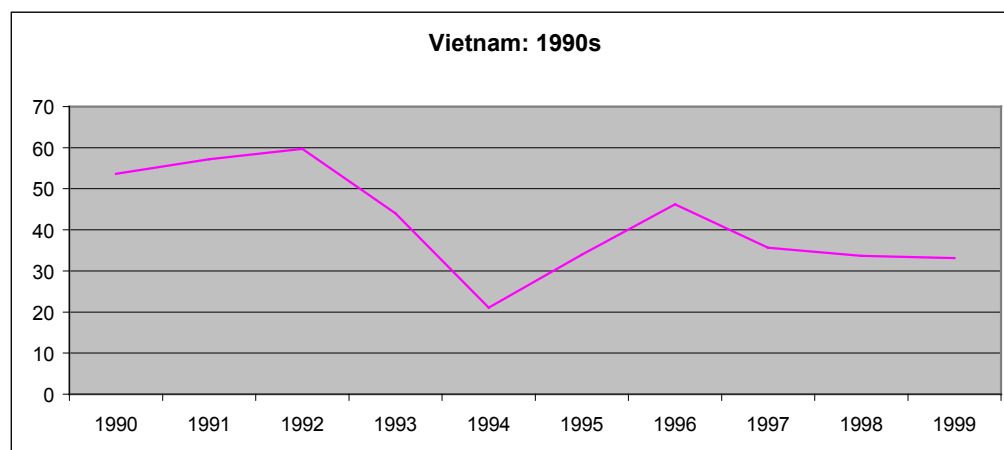
⁴³ Agreed Minutes of the Negotiations Between the Sweden and Vietnam on development Cooperation 1992–1994 (Ref Vietnam-609)

⁴⁴ Swedish-Danish Fund for the Promotion of Gender Equality in Vietnam, 2001. (Ref Vietnam-5).

Other

Activities funded under the consultancy fund were also part of the portfolio throughout the 1990s. The Consultancy Fund that was utilised for: 1) funding of studies, project preparation, strategic studies, workshops and seminars, etc.; and 2) funding of Vietnamese participants that attended International Training Programmes in Sweden.

5.3.6 Volume of development cooperation



*Note: The graphs show total bilateral aid from Sweden (Disbursements). Amounts are given in USD millions, Current prices.
Source: OECD-DAC Stats Online (<http://stats.oecd.org/qwids>)*

5.3.7 Mode of Operation and Institutional Set-up

The portfolio in the 1990s included a range of sector programmes within the energy, governance, and health sectors. Projects were also implemented, but programmes were increasingly being designed and in close coordination with the Vietnamese side. Partnership programmes also existed in the 1990s between Vietnamese and Swedish institutions, for example research institutions and tax administrations.

Vietnam receives assistance from Sweden either through: international organisations like the UN agencies, other international financial agencies, or directly from Sweden. Representatives from the two governments meet every second year to decide how best the support can be utilised. The Vietnamese government ministries/agencies are responsible for programme/project implementation. The Swedish government approved new procedures for drawing up country strategies in 1995. Under this system the MFA/Sida and the partner country jointly formulated a strategy for the Swedish development cooperation over a period of 3-5 years. The formulation of the strategy was based on analyses of results achieved and on development needs of the country.

5.4 The 00s

5.4.1 Context

The high economic indicators from the 1990s decade lowered in the 00s decade, as the rate of export growth was difficult to maintain and the one-time effects of deregulating a highly regulated economy were used up. In the Sida country report for Vietnam, the following development is described: “Vietnam was previously ahead of schedule as regards the Millennium Development Goals and had already more or less halved poverty. Now the rate of poverty is declining and Vietnam may have trouble attaining certain Millennium Development Goals. The nature of economic growth is changing, inequality is increasing and it will be harder to reach groups not previously benefiting from growth; effective measures targeting these groups will be required.”⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Sida Country Report January - August 2004 (Ref Vietnam-217).

Great inequalities became evident, not least between rural and urban areas. Other groups reported to have missed the economic advancements of the previous decade are reported to be ethnic minorities and women.⁴⁶

Other concerns reported were increasing corruption and a poor human rights situation. In its 2004 report on Human Rights Practices, the U.S. Department of State characterized Vietnam's human rights record as "poor" and cited the continuation of "serious abuses." According to the report, the government had imposed restrictions on freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and freedom of association.

In this decade Vietnam released its first poverty reduction strategy paper: "Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy 2001-2005" (CPRGS). It identified a range of causes of poverty and inequality including natural disasters, environmental degradation, inefficiencies in industrial and agricultural production, lack of basic infrastructure, limited education, and lack of health care and family planning.

Following the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Vietnam released The Hanoi Core Statement, which establishes joint targets in the areas of ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability to be achieved by 2010.

5.4.2 International development perspectives

The *2000 Millennium Summit* was held at UN headquarters in New York in order to discuss the role of the UN at the turn of the twenty-first century. The Millennium's Declaration's eight chapters were drafted. The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), originally developed by OECD, were developed out of the eight chapters of the Millennium Declaration. UN member states and international organisations agreed to achieve the MDGs by 2015. The aim of the MDGs is to spur development by improving social and economic conditions for the world's poorest countries. The 2000 Millennium Summit was followed by the *World Summit*, which took place in September 2005.

The aid effectiveness movement wanting to help poor countries achieve the 2015 MDGs gained momentum with the 2002 Monterrey Consensus and the 2003 Rome Declaration, which culminated with the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The Third High Level Forum in Accra, Ghana took stock of progress and built on the Paris Declaration to accelerate the pace of change. The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) was endorsed in order to step up progress towards the commitments outlined in the Paris Declaration. Drawing on evidence from the 2006 and 2008 Surveys on Monitoring the Paris Declaration, the AAA identified three main areas where progress towards reform is still too slow: 1) country ownership; 2) building more effective and inclusive partnerships; and 3) achieving development results – and openly account for them.

The *Johannesburg 2002 Summit* (Rio + 10) – the World Summit on Sustainable Development – was held to focus the world's attention and direct action towards critical development challenges, including improving people's lives and conserving natural resources in a world with high population growth rates and ever increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health, education, and economic security. The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development elaborates the challenges and the commitment to sustainable development. The challenges concern: poverty eradication, the increasing gap between the developed and the developing worlds, the continuation of loss of biodiversity, and the uneven distribution of benefits and costs of globalisation.

⁴⁶ Country Strategy for development cooperation. Vietnam. January 2004 - December 2008 (Ref Vietnam-99).

5.4.3 Swedish development cooperation policies and objectives

The overall goal and the six thematic goals for Swedish development cooperation remain the same as those that were guiding the development cooperation during the 1990s.

Sweden was the first OECD/ DAC member country to adopt a ‘whole of government approach’ to ‘equitable and sustainable global development’ that expressed the need for all government departments to buy-in to promote coherence⁴⁷ in the Swedish policy framework. The innovative *Policy for Global Development* (PGD) endorsed by Parliament in December 2003 commits Sweden to an overarching poverty reduction mandate and prescribes a government-wide approach to global development, including amongst other: trade, agriculture, environment, security migration, economic policy, etc. Two perspectives permeate all parts of the policy: a rights perspective; and the perspective for the poor on development. The content of the PGD was formulated with respect to eight central thematic themes and component elements.

- Democracy and good governance;
- Respect for human rights;
- Gender equality;
- Sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment;
- Economic growth;
- Social development and security;
- Conflict prevention and resolution;
- Global public goods.

5.4.4 Country strategy for Vietnam

The country *strategy for 1999–2003* describes the main issues and themes for development in Vietnam as follows:

- Continuous growth needs economic and administrative reforms, equal conditions for the private and public sector, reformation of the financial sector, trade reforms, and decentralisation
- Growth makes combating poverty possible, but does it not alone. A more balanced development and sustainable means of production are required as well as a social welfare reform
- Vietnam is a single party state, without democratic rule and with violations of human rights
- The environment is increasingly a problem, caused by rapid growth

Based on the above-described analysis the strategy delineates the future Swedish support as:

- Support to strategic interventions within the economic, administrative and social reform process
- Promotion of democracy and human rights, in dialogue, through directed efforts through participation and equality
- Targeted interventions for economically and socially excluded areas and groups
- Support to conditions for environmentally sustainable development
- Support to energy, preferably in poor areas⁴⁸.

⁴⁷ Coherence is one of the EU’s 3Cs – the two other being Coordination and Complementarity. The definition of the 3Cs has to be given with reference to the Maastricht Treaty modified by the Amsterdam Treaty (articles 177 up to 181, to be adapted if necessary with the Lisbon Treaty).

⁴⁸ Reviderat utkast til förslag till landstrategi, Vietnam (Ref Vietnam-534).

The 2004–2008 strategy sets out two overall development cooperation goals with Vietnam:

- Promoting Vietnam’s ability to reduce poverty on a long-term and environmentally sustainable basis
- Promoting openness and a development towards democracy and increased respect for human rights.

Within these two overall goals, Sweden operates within the overall framework as laid out in the “Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy” and a rights-based perspective. The following sub-goals are presented in the strategy:

- To promote an equitable, pro-poor and sustainable use of natural resources based on local initiatives
- To promote a professional, transparent, accountable, service-oriented and non-discriminatory public administration
- To contribute to increased respect for human rights and democratic access for poor people, with a special focus on development of the rule of law that ensures predictability, equality, non-discrimination and protection against abuse
- To work to promote the right to adequate health care for all people, including improved access to health services for the poor
- To work to promote pro-poor growth based on a dynamic private sector and open trade relations.

In the 2009–2013 strategy the following objectives are stated:

During the strategy period, Sweden’s regular development cooperation with Vietnam is to be phased out via a selective cooperation. The overall goal of both the phase-out and the selective cooperation is enhanced democratic governance, greater respect for human rights and environmentally sustainable development⁴⁹.

Strategic issues for the dialogue between the two countries are human rights and democratic governance, anti-corruption and environment. As noted in the strategy, important activities are expected to continue on a partnership basis (between partners in Vietnam and Sweden). This has already happened within the health sector in a number of cases and also in the case of research cooperation. The establishment of partnerships will have access to “catalytic support” through what is termed partner-driven cooperation. The aim is to create conditions for poverty reduction while at the same time strengthening and encouraging kinds of ties between stakeholders in the two countries that can be maintained after aid financing has ceased⁵⁰.

Areas of cooperation in the current strategy include

- 1) Natural resources, environment, renewable energy and local initiatives
- 2) Public administration reform and the fight against corruption
- 3) Human rights, the rule of law, culture and the media
- 4) Health cooperation
- 5) Business Development
- 6) Research cooperation

⁴⁹ Strategy for Development Cooperation with Vietnam. January 2009 - December 2013 (Ref Vietnam-28)

⁵⁰ Ibid

The process objective for the phase-out strategy is: To phase out the regular development cooperation programme in a responsible manner and ensure favourable results.

5.4.5 Sectors

Health

The sector programme Vietnamese-Swedish Health Cooperation (VSHC) which began in the 1990s continued in the 00 decade, and lasted until 2007. In 2002, the third phase started, and the focus for this phase was on health policy and systems development. The third phase was evaluated in 2005, and among the main conclusions it was mentioned that the main success of the programme had been to contribute effectively to the objective of policy and strategy development. Many policies, regulations, party resolutions and laws had been formulated with the support of the programme. Relevance of the cooperation is also deemed high and consistent with the policies of the Government of Vietnam (GOV) and Sida, and it has supported Vietnamese ownership. Efficiency is deemed to be low, and the programme did not adequately address sustainability. Another critical conclusion in the evaluation is that the programme had not been responsive to the Swedish policies of mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS⁵¹.

During this decade multilateral programmes were also supported by Sweden. ADB, UNDP and the World Bank were all implementing different health programmes through which Sweden granted support (ranging from SEK 10 million to SEK 47.5 million).

Education

Support to research cooperation (SAREC) also continued in this decade. Another programme within the education sector was the “Strengthening Policy Research in Vietnam” (contribution was SEK 17 million for the period 2002-2005). The programme was evaluated in 2007, concluding: “the Project supported by Sida has been effective in achieving the objectives.”⁵²

Other Social Infrastructure and Services

The support to media and culture in the 00s consisted of support to local radios, television, Internet, newspapers, and libraries. A major part of the support has gone to local radios and the Local Radio project phase 2 (2000-2003) was evaluated in 2004. The evaluation assessed the project very positively concluding that “The project has been successfully implemented. All the objectives and outputs have been achieved as and to some extent more than expected. This achievement has been attributed to well-prepared activities, appropriate selection of project partners and beneficiaries and, and effective and efficient implementation.”⁵³

Forestry

After the handing over of the full management of the Bai Bang paper mill to the Vietnamese in the mid 1990s, the Swedish support to the forestry sector was almost coming to an end in this decade. Only one programme has been identified within this sector: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) – Sida Cooperation Programme (MSCP). The programme was implemented from 2005–2008 with the objectives to enhance the capacity of MARD for policy dialogue and coordination of donor support in order to further strengthen the integration and implementation of poverty related aspects during the 5-year socio-economic development plan 2006-2010 of the sector of agriculture and rural development. Included is also support to institutional frameworks for partnerships in the forestry sector, hence why it is classified in this sector.

⁵¹ Health Cooperation at the Crossroads: More of the same - or making a difference. Vietnam-Sweden Health Cooperation on Health Policy and Systems Development 2001-2005, Evaluation from 2005 (Ref Vietnam-53).

⁵² The Policy Research Capacity Strengthening to Implement Vietnam's 2001-2010 Socio-economic Strategy Project (Ref Vietnam-23)

⁵³ Local Radio Project in Vietnam, 2000-2003, Evaluation from 2004 (Ref Vietnam-12).

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Support to projects under the environment fund also existed in this decade. Notably, two large programmes started in this period: The Chia Se, Vietnam-Sweden Poverty Alleviation Programme and the Strengthening Environmental Management and Land Administration (SEMLA).

The SEMLA programme received SEK 200 million for the period 2004–2009. The programme included 7 components: Pollution prevention, control and rehabilitation; Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment; Environmental and Land information system; Land use planning; Land registration and real estate market development; Capacity building and public awareness raising; and Programme management.

A mid-term evaluation of the programme was carried out in 2008. It concludes (in summary) that “the SEMLA programme is making good progress in implementing its activities. The programme remains relevant and well justified from the perspective of applicable Vietnamese and Swedish policies and strategies.”⁵⁴

The Chia Se Project was initiated in 2003 and extended to 2009 including a Local Development Fund (LDF) as its centrepiece. The programme was based on the new Sida policy on poverty alleviation, and represented thus a new type of rural development, focusing on improved livelihoods through decentralised planning and multi-sectoral small-scale investments. It operated as a broad, cross-sector poverty alleviation programme in areas with difficult conditions for economic and social development.⁵⁵ The Chia Se project covered 3 provinces with a total budget of SEK 310 million for a period of six years (2003–2009).

Two larger programmes, which were initiated in the previous decade, were also active in this decade: Vietnam-Sweden Cooperation Programme for Land Administration Reform (CPLAR) and support to the National Environmental Agency (NEA).

Business and other services

Four programmes within the business sector were active in this decade. Three of them were launched in the 1990s, and one new project was launched: Trade Promotion and Export Development. Sida funded the project with SEK 5.5 million in the period 2004–2009. The project was co-funded with Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs and implemented by the International Trade Centre (a daughter organization of UNCTAD) and WTO. The objectives of the programme were to assist the Government of Vietnam in achieving its export development targets under its 2000-2010 Export Development Plan; mainly through support to the export promotion Agency (VIETRADE) and trade support institutions in the country. A review of the programme from 2009, states that the project has been very relevant (due to the changes in Vietnam’s export sector), and that it has had a significant impact, especially on large exporting enterprises and Product Associations. The review also mentions, that capacity has been built that is likely to be sustainable⁵⁶.

U-Credits

Credits were also provided for the transformer station in this decade (SEK 31.6 million for the period 2000–2004). Another credit was given to Bai Bang (SEK 34 million) for the period 2001-2003.

⁵⁴ The Strengthening Environmental Management and Land Administration Programme in Vietnam, Evaluation from 2008. (Ref Vietnam-25).

⁵⁵ Assessment memo: Support to the Chia Se, Vietnam - Sweden Programme on Poverty Alleviation in Vietnam, 2003. (Ref Vietnam-234)

⁵⁶ Support to Trade Promotion and Export Development in Vietnam, Review from 2009 (Ref Vietnam-299).

Energy Generation and Supply

Sida's country strategy for 1999-2003 directs a shift in focus for the energy cooperation towards rural areas and disadvantaged groups. This shift can be seen in the launching of a new energy project in 2003: "Rural Energy Development" (SEK 48 million, period 2003-2007) and "Energy Conservation, Women" (SEK 3.8 million, period 2001-2003). Another programme being started within this decade is the "National Hydropower Project" (SEK 12.7 million, period 2003-2004).

Government and Civil Society

Like in the previous decade, the programmes within the governance sector were for the major parts concentrating on support to the ongoing Doi Moi reforms. The decade included a continued support to statistical services, economic reforms, women, human rights training and the national assembly, and an increased support to the legal sector, and the support to a large corruption study.

Other

The only intervention recorded under this sector is "the Household Living Standard Survey Strategy in Vietnam", being carried out by UNDP. The Swedish support was SEK 4 million and the project ran from 2003-2005.

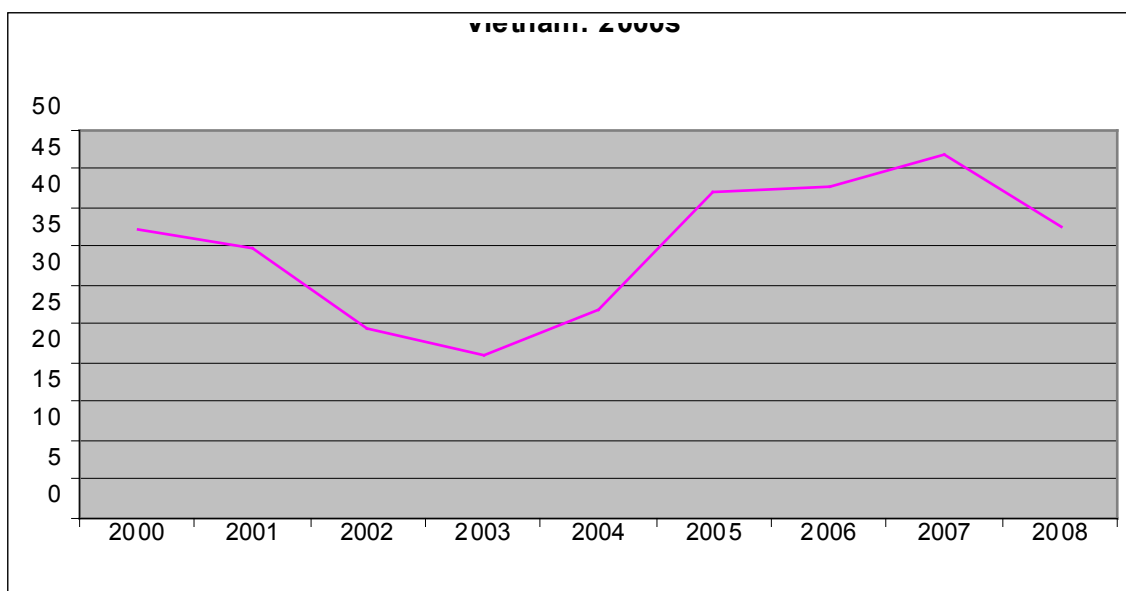
5.4.6 Volume of cooperation

The phasing out and transition to partner cooperation has the following budget⁵⁷:

Indicative budget for cooperation with Vietnam 2009-2013 (SEK million)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Development cooperation	155	85	15	-	-
Selective cooperation	20	30	75	75	75
Total	175	115	90	75	75

The following disbursements were made from 2001–2008:



Note. The graphs show total bilateral aid from Sweden (Disbursements). Amounts are given in USD millions, Current prices.

Source: OECD-DAC Stats Online (<http://stats.oecd.org/qwids>)

⁵⁷ Strategy for Development Cooperation with Vietnam, January 2009 - December 2013 (Ref Vietnam-28).

5.4.7 Mode of operation and Institutional Set-up

The portfolio in the 00s included a range of sector programmes within the energy, governance, and health sectors. Projects were also implemented, and with the new strategy for cooperation for 2009–2013, activities are expected to continue on a partnership basis (between partners in Vietnam and Sweden). The establishment of partnerships will have access to “catalytic support” through what is termed partner-driven cooperation.

6. Lessons Learned

In several documents it is stated that Sweden has comparative advantages in its bilateral cooperation with Vietnam stemming from the political past of Vietnam’s struggle for independence and unification.⁵⁸ Sweden’s active foreign policy and opposition to the American warfare in Vietnam and neighbouring countries made it natural to continue and expand development cooperation. The internal political discussions in Sweden were quite fundamental concerning the war and concerning the post-war cooperation. Another historical reason for the Swedish comparative advantage is the fact that Sweden did not withdraw from Vietnam when it invaded Cambodia in 1979⁵⁹. The comparative advantages have resulted in a situation where the Vietnamese government has pointed to Sweden as lead donor on a number of occasions.

The development cooperation has resulted in broader connections between Vietnam and Sweden including investments, trade and cultural exchange. Development cooperation has paved the way for these relations, which clearly illustrates the benefits for both countries. Regarding the trade relations the following explanation is given in a document from 1998: “In the 1990s, Swedish exports to Vietnam increased eight-fold, while Vietnam’s export to Sweden increased ten times in the same period. At the moment, about 30 Swedish enterprises are established in Vietnam, and this number is growing every year. Looking ahead into the new century, we expect that trade and investment flows will vastly overshadow the concessional aid flows in quantity as well as in diversity”.⁶⁰

Even projects, and in particular the huge investment in the Bai Bang paper mill, which was running the risk of becoming a financial disaster, has eventually become a success story under Vietnamese management, and Vietnam has become an exporter of quality paper.

The decision to phase-out traditional development cooperation taken in 2007 has obviously changed the context for cooperation. There are concerns among the development partners about sustainability of some programmes and projects, and also fears that the different models of society in the two countries and the scarcity of public funds may seriously hamper development of partnerships. One concern on sustainability is expressed in the SEMLA evaluation.⁶¹ However, partnerships have already been in operation particularly within health and others are being established.

⁵⁸ See for example the comprehensive studies on Bai Bang (see list of literature) and a general report on Sweden’s cooperation with Vietnam: Sveriges utvecklingssamarbete med Vietnam, Report from 1999 (Ref Vietnam-244).

⁵⁹ Ref Vietnam-244 page 13: “Även det förhållandet att Sverige – i motsats till flertalet övriga väststater – inte drog in sitt bistånd pga Kambodja-invasionen har av vietnameserna tillmätts stor politisk betydelse. Det ses som ett tecken på att Sverige är en av Vietnams ”sanna vänner”.

⁶⁰ A lasting partnership. Sweden-Vietnam 30 years. (Ref Vietnam-245).

⁶¹ SEMLA’s achievement needs to be consolidated, especially in the areas of policy/legislation and human resources development, and its successful pilot projects should be replicated nationally. This should be done within the framework of the FYP 2011-2015, and the necessary planning and preparation should be carried out in the remainder of 2009 and in 2010. Areas for consolidation of policy and legislation include environmental taxes and fee, compensation for environmental damage, SEA, environmental standards, and management of wastes and hazardous waste. MoNRE should conduct a review of the current HRD strategic plan (2007-2010) and identify areas for further capacity development, and in parallel should review the content and delivery methods of specific training courses as a basis for improved design in future. Ref Vietnam-623

7. Recommendations for Phase Two

Since it has been decided to phase-out the majority of Swedish development cooperation with Vietnam it needs to be considered how the strategic advantages of the historic cooperation may be maintained. How can Phase II contribute to the (low-key) continuation of the positive results from the cooperation and will Vietnam still attribute a special status to Sweden and Sida and maintain a close and trustful attitude?

A main recommendation for Phase II is thus to focus on how, in the case of Vietnam, the scarce resources can be utilised?

As a consequence of the first recommendation it is further recommended that the study should look into the best possible utilisation of the scarce resources and point to low-cost solutions where continued collaboration might be particularly fruitful such as the Chia Se.

Another recommendation is for the evaluation team to spend more time with Vietnamese authorities, other donors and development partners to get more consolidated feedback and perspectives than it has been possible during Phase I.

The next recommendation is to focus on the complicated governance area, which presents a number of challenges for the development cooperation. This part of the study should focus both on the Vietnamese and the Swedish side.

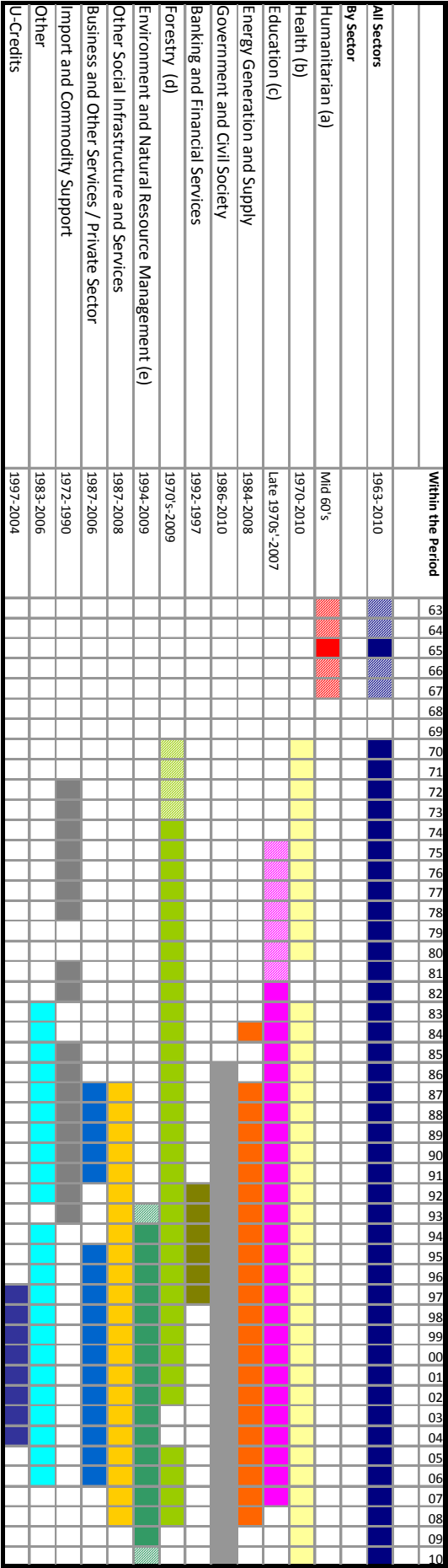
During the regional workshop in Laos, the following perspectives were suggested for focus in the evaluation:

- Poverty reduction (goals of development coop)
- Capacity Development (see all levels in Sida's policy)
- HR and Democracy
- Disadvantaged areas and people
- Rural/urban Development
- Policy dialogue, etc.

Lastly, some general lessons learned for development cooperation and for other partners taking over the Swedish activities should be made clear.

Annex A: Timeline of Sectors Supported in Vietnam

Vietnam



- a) Out of two programmes, one is dated only to 1965, and the other doesn't have precise start and end. Hence the shaded pattern
- b) The programme "Strengthened Leadership for an effective national response to HIV/AIDS" starts in 2004, but the end date is unknown.
- c) The start date of the earliest programme is dated "Late 1970s" ("Research Cooperation, SAREC").
- d) The programme "Vietnam - Sweden Forestry Cooperation Programme" has no exact start and end date, but is dated "1970s", hence the shaded indication of the start of this sector before the next programme starts in 1974.
- e) The timespan of two programmes within this sector, and end date of a third, are unknown. Hence the shaded pattern in each end.

Annex B: Overview of Interventions in Vietnam

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
Humanitarian					
Humanitarian (War), Primarily through Swedish Red Cross	Humanitarian	1965			
Medical Supplies and Equipment (through Save the Children and Red Cross)	Humanitarian	Mid 1960s			
Health					
Family Planning (commodity imports)	Health	1970		Ref 104	Evaluation from 1992 (104)
Family Planning	Health	1971-1974	12,000,000 SEK	Ref 370	
Family Planning	Health	1974-1975	5,700,000 SEK	Ref 370 (amount)	
Child Hospital, Hanoi	Health	1975-1980		Ref 243	Evaluation from 1992 (104), Agreed Minutes from 1975 (Ref 372), AM from 1979 (566),
Hospital, Uong Bi	Health	1975-1980		Ref 243, 104	Evaluation from 1992 (104), AM from 1979 (566),
Provision of Drugs (POD)	Health	1983		104	Evaluation from 1992 (104), ProDoc (375)
Yen Hung Rural Health Project	Health	1983-1986		104	Evaluation from 1992 (104), Description (374),
Medical Equipment Project (ME)	Health	1986		104	Evaluation from 1992 (104)
Quang Ninh PHC Project (PHC I)	Health	1986		104	Evaluation from 1992 (104)
Health Support	Health	1983-1984	22,000,000 SEK	Ref 491	Agreed Minutes (579)
Health Support	Health	1984-1985	60,000,000 SEK	Ref 491	PM (590)
Health Support	Health	1985-1986	50,000,000 SEK	Ref 249 (amount)	
Health Support	Health	1986-1990	196,600,000 SEK	Ref 349	
Health Programme	Health	1990-1993	175,000,000 SEK	Ref 349	Evaluation from 1992 (104)
Support to the Health Sector	Health	1993-1994	14,000,000 SEK (extension of programme)		Decision from 1993 (243), Report on health cooperation 1990-1994 (232)

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
Vietnamese-Swedish Health Cooperation (VSHC I)	Health	1994–1999	250,000,000 SEK	Ref 6 (amount)	Review Agreed minutes from 1995 (274 & 275), 1996 (272 & 273), 1997 (271), 1998 (270), Evaluation from 2001 (6), Meeting of Coordination Group (195), Report on Aid Coordination (231), Result analysis (196 & 197 & 198)
Vietnamese-Swedish Health Cooperation (VSHC II)	Health	1999–2002	90,000,000 SEK	Ref 236, 191 (amount)	Evaluation from 2001 (6), Project Document (236)
Vietnamese-Swedish Health Cooperation (VSHC III): Health Policy and Systems Development	Health	2002–2007	104,500,000 SEK	Ref 518 (amount)	Analysis Report (518), Feasibility Report (540), Evaluation from 2005 (53)
Health Care in the Central Highlands Project (through ADB)	Health	2004–2010	47,500,000 SEK	Ref 215 (amount)	Programme Agreement (215)
Community Based Drug Abuse Control Project in Vietnam	Health	2005–2006	?	Ref 516	Mid Term Evaluation Report (516)
Strengthened Leadership for an effective national response to HIV/AIDS (through UNDP)	Health	2004–	10,000,000 SEK	Ref 217	
National Health Project (NHSP) in Vietnam (through the World Bank) Financing of 3. component	Health	1996–2003	36,700,000 SEK	145 (amount)	Decision from 1996 (145), Decision from 2003 (290), Evaluation from 2004 (168), Programme Agreement (148), Programme Agreement (146 & 147), MidTerm Review (169)
Education					
Research Cooperation, SAREC	Education	1976–		Ref 218	
Research Cooperation, SAREC	Education	1982–1983	4,000,000 SEK	Ref 347 (amount)	
Research Cooperation, SAREC	Education	1987–1989	6,800,000 SEK	Ref 355 (amount)	
Research Cooperation, SAREC	Education	1990s	3,500,000 SEK/year	551 (amount)	
Research Cooperation, SAREC	Education	1997–2000	42,400,000 SEK	Ref 178 (amount)	Agreed Minutes from 1995 (157) and 1996 (174), Evaluation on Health Research from 1995 (218), Report (156),
Research Cooperation, SAREC	Education	2000–2003	54,300,000 SEK	Ref 191 (amount)	Review Agreed minutes from 2003 (163), Evaluation from 2002 (8), Programme Agreement (165), Reports (161 & 162),

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
Research Cooperation, SAREC	Education	2004–2007	100,000,000 SEK	Ref 217 (amount)	Assessment of Sector Support from 2003 (176), Agreement (160), Report (48), review (517)
Strengthening Policy Research in Vietnam	Education	2002–2005	17,000,000 SEK	Ref 23, Ref 36 (amount)	Evaluation from 2007 (23)
Joint Learning Initiative	Education	2003–2005	4,800,000 SEK	Ref 208	Programme Agreement (208)
Energy Generation and Supply					
Energy: Electricity to Ho Chi Min City	Energy	1984–1985	Covered under Import Support (52,000,000 SEK)	Ref 491 (amount)	Evaluation from 1998 (15), Evaluation newsletter about an evaluation of Swedish Support to Electrification in Vietnam (51)
Energy Support	Energy	1985–1986	15,000,000 SEK	Ref 490 (amount)	
Energy Support	Energy	1986–1987	45,000,000 SEK	Ref 489 (amount)	
Energy Support	Energy	1987–1990	60,000,000 SEK	Ref 349	PM (584), Government Programme Agreement (585)
Energy Programme	Energy	1991–1993	83,000,000 SEK	Ref 349	
Support to the Energy Sector in Vietnam: General Backstopping and Support	Energy	1991–1994	12,500,000 SEK	Ref 15 (amount)	
Support to the Energy Sector (this programme also covers some of the below indicated projects)	Energy	1994–2002	259,000,000 SEK	Ref 257	PM (257), PM (256), Programme Agreement (260), Decision about Extension (258), PM (300)
Vietnamese-Swedish Energy Cooperation: General Backstopping and Support	Energy	1994–1999	35,000,000 SEK	Ref 15 (amount)	Review Agreed minutes from 1995 (269), 1996 (268), 1997 (267), 1998 (266), 1999 (265), 2000 (264), 2001 (263), 2002 (262), 2003 (261), Evaluation from 1998 (15)
Vietnamese-Swedish Energy Cooperation: Management Training	Energy	1991–1993	6,000,000 SEK	Ref 15 (amount)	
Vietnamese-Swedish Energy Cooperation: Sister Cooperation Project (Twinning)	Energy	1994–1999	10,000,000 SEK	Ref 15 (amount)	
Vietnamese-Swedish Energy Cooperation: Capacity Building of Construction Companies in Management and Tunneling	Energy	1994–1999	27,000,000 SEK	Ref 15 (amount)	
Vietnamese-Swedish Energy Cooperation: Support to feasibility Studies for the expansion of Hydro Power Generation (Se San)	Energy	1994–1998	18,000,000 SEK	Ref 15 (amount)	

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
National Hydropower Project	Energy	1998-2002	19,000,000 SEK	Ref 178	
National Hydropower Project, II	Energy	2003-2004	12,700,000 SEK	Ref 36	
Danang Distribution Project, Phase I	Energy	1995-2000	35,000,000 SEK	Ref 254	PCR (254)
Power Distribution	Energy	1998-2002	67,000,000 SEK	Ref 178	
Song Minh MPP	Energy	1996-2003	38,000,000 SEK	Ref 178	
Energy Conservation	Energy	1999-2001	0,400,000 SEK	Ref 178	
Energy Conservation, Women	Energy	2001-2003	3,800,000 SEK	Ref 191	
Rural Energy Development	Energy	2003-2007	48,000,000 SEK	Ref 241, Ref 36 (amount)	Memo (241), Ref 239, Programme Area Descriptions (239 & 240), Report (508)
Electrification, Provincial Towns	Energy	1997-2000	110,000,000 SEK	Ref 187 (amount)	
Demand Side Management	Energy	1998-2003	30,000,000 SEK	Ref 178	
Government and Civil Society					
Support to Strengthening the Rule of Law, Phase I	Governance	1991-1995	13,100,000 SEK	Ref 127	Agreed Minutes (415), Government Programme Agreement (418), Report (422), Agreed Minutes (434 & 443), Report (435 & 436), Decision (437), PM (438), ProDoc (441),
Support to Strengthening the Rule of Law, Phase II	Governance	1995-1997	13,000,000 SEK	Ref 122, Ref 127	Government Programme Agreement (574), Am from 1993 (413), Programme Agreement (122), Programme Agreement (142),
Legal Sector Support: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Vietnam, Phase II	Governance	1997-2001	46,000,000 SEK	Ref 129	Review Agreed minutes from 1998 (134), 1999 (133), 2000 (129). Assessment of Sector Support from 1999 (136), Decision from 1996 (123), Decision (128), Agreement for Legal Sector Support 1997-1999 (135), Decision (including agreements) (167),
Support to Strengthening the Rule of Law, Phase III	Governance	2000-2002	48,000,000 SEK	Ref 544, 127	Project Document (127), Decision (166)
Strengthening Legal Information (Sub-project)	Governance	2001-2004	11,000,000 SEK	Ref 158	Programme Agreement (158), Project Document (175)
Strengthening Law Making and Law Implementing in Vietnam (Sub-project)	Governance	2001-2004	15,000,000 SEK	Ref 159, 191 (amount)	Review Agreed minutes from 2002 (159)
Support to the Legal Aid System in Vietnam (Sub-project)	Governance	2001-2004	11,500,000 SEK	Ref 222, 185 (amount)	Assessment of Sector Support from 2001 (222), Decision from 2001 (185), Programme Agreement (186), Project Document (221)

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
Legal Education (Sub-project)	Governance	2001–2004	24,000,000 SEK	Ref 191	
Strengthening Legal Education, Phase III (Sub-project)	Governance	2005–2009	71,500,000 SEK	Ref 500	Government Programme Agreement (500), Evaluation from 2009 (621)
Direct Support to the Economic Reforms and Strengthening of the Rule of Law	Economic and Administrative Reform	1991–1994			
Direct Support to the Economic Reforms and Strengthening of the Rule of Law	Economic and Administrative Reform	1994–1997	60,000,000 SEK	Ref 141 (amount), ref 137	Review Agreed minutes from 1994 (576), 1996 (138), 1998 (219), 1999 (283), 2000 (137), PM (151), PMs from 1992 (317 & 546), Government Programme Agreement (DRAFT 444, Final 463), Memo (552),
Support to the Economic Reform Programme	Economic and Administrative Reform	1998–2000	62,000,000 SEK	Ref 150 (amount), Ref 187	PCR (150), Decision form 1997 (172)
Economic Reforms	Economic and Administrative Reform	2001–2004	20,000,000 SEK	Ref 179	
Economic Management (Sub-project)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1991–1992	6,000,000 SEK	Ref 360	Government Programme Agreement (420 & 496 & 432), PM (424), Note (430),
Support to Center of Management Education (Sub-project)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1992–1995	10,000,000 SEK	Ref 360	Government Programme Agreement (416 & 445), Decision (449)
Support to NEU's Center for Modern Management Education (CMME) (Sub-project)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1995–1997	15,000,000 SEK	Ref 450	Annual Report from 1996 (450), ProDoc (451)
Support to a Distance Education Course in Financial Economics at Master's Degree level at the National Economics University in Hanoi (Sub-project)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1993–1995	5,500,000 SEK		Government Programme Agreement (414 & 459), PM (458), ToR (461), ProDoc (462)
The Tax Project (Sub-project)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1991–1994	9,000,000 SEK	Ref 149, Ref 360 (amount)	Memorandum (412), Memo (419), Government Programme Agreement (421), PM (423), PM (426), ProDoc (427), PM (428), Decision (429), Memo (431 & 446), Review (447),

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
The Tax Project (Sub-project)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1995–1997	15,000,000 SEK	Ref 149, 448 (amount)	Annual Progress Report from 1998 (149), Result analysis (171), Annual Report 1995 (448)
Cooperation of the Vietnamese-Swedish Tax Administrations (Sub-project)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1998–2000		Ref 173	Project Document (173), Report (170)
Support to the Capacity Building of the Central Institute of Economic Management (CIEM) (Sub-project)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1996–1997	2,000,000 SEK	Ref 141 (amount)	Decision from 1996 (141), Draft Project Documents (139 & 140)
Support to General Statistics Office of Vietnam (Sub-project)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1995–2005	66,000,000 SEK	Ref 19 (amount)	Evaluation from 2006 (19), PM (468)
Further Development of Vietnam Statistics within the Framework of Public Administration Reform Program	Economic and Administrative Reform	2006–2010	15,000,000 SEK	Ref 521	Government Programme Agreement (521)
National Assembly	Economic and Administrative Reform	1997–1998	10,000,000 SEK	Ref 187 (amount)	
Strengthening the Capacity of the Office of the Vietnam National Assembly	Economic and Administrative Reform	1998–2001	15,000,000 SEK	Ref 10, Ref 178 (amount)	Evaluation from 2002 (10)
National Assembly, Phase II	Economic and Administrative Reform	2003–2007	20,000,000 SEK	Ref 36	
Support of Public Financial Management Modernization in Vietnam (with IDRB)	Economic and Administrative Reform	2003	2,500,000 SEK	Ref 180	Programme Agreement (180)
Strengthening the Legal Capacity in Vietnam (Through UNDP)	Governance	1994–1996		Ref 289	Evaluation from 1996 (289)
Support to Strengthening Financial Policies and Institutions in Vietnam (through UNDP)	Governance	1996–1997	4,250,000 SEK	Ref 124	Decision and Agreement with UNDP (124), Amendment (126), Programme Agreement (125)
UNDP Legal Facility	Governance	2003–2007	15,500,000 SEK	REF 36	
Policy Development Forum, Vietnam	Governance	2002–2005	2,997,000 SEK	Ref 36 (amount)	

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
Support to National Economics University (NEU)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1997–2000	35.000.000 SEK	Ref 137	
Support to the Public Administration Reform (PAR)/ Government Committee on Organisation and Personnel (GCOP)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1996–1999	16.000.000 SEK	Ref 137	Memo (225), PM (223)
GCOP, Phase 2	Economic and Administrative Reform	1999–2004	35.023.000 SEK	Ref 178, Ref 36 (amount)	
Public Administration Reform (PAR)/ Prime Minister's Research Group (PMRG)	Economic and Administrative Reform	1997–1999	3.327.683 SEK	Ref 137	Decision (prolongation) (284), Note on future support (285),
Public Administration Reform (PAR) – Quang Tri	Economic and Administrative Reform	1999–2003	20.000.000 SEK	Ref 178, ref 36 (amount)	
Public Administration Ref, Provinces	Economic and Administrative Reform	1997–2000	46.000.000 SEK	Ref 187	Memo from 1997 (637)
Public Administration Ref, Adv. Group	Economic and Administrative Reform	1997–1999	3.000.000 SEK	Ref 187	
Corruption Study	Governance	2002–2005	7.500.000 SEK	Ref 36	
Strengthening the Comprehensive Capacity of the Inspectorate System	Governance	2006–2010	16.000.000 SEK	Ref 527	Government Programme Agreement (527)
Balance of Payment Support Programme (World Bank Structural Adjustment Credits)	Governance	1994–1997	60.000.000 SEK	Ref 442	Government Programme Agreement (442 & 486 & 575), Decision (484), PM (485), Memo (556),
RWI/HCMPA	Governance	1997–1999	2.000.000 SEK	Ref 178	
RWI/HCMPA, Phase II	Governance	1999–2001	2.900.000 SEK	Ref 178	
Democracy/MR projects	Governance	1997–2000	1.700.000 SEK	Ref 178	
Human Rights Training	Human Rights	1997–2002	4.600.000 SEK	Ref 282	Review Agreed Minutes from 2000 (282), Assessment of Sector Support from 1999 (280), Evaluation from 2000 (4), ToRs for the evaluation (281)
Human Rights Training	Human Rights	2004–2008	10.000.000 SEK	Ref 36	

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
Strengthening the implementation of the rights of Vietnamese children in contact with the law and those at risk of being in contact with the law, 2005-2008 through UNICEF	Human Rights	2005-2008	23.500.000 SEK	Ref 510	Government Programme Agreement (510), Programme Agreement with UNICEF (511)
Support to Women's Union	Gender	1987-2000	12.250.000 SEK	Ref 2 (amount)	Evaluation from 2000 (2)
Support to Women of Vietnam	Gender	1991-1992	1.300.000 SEK	Ref 362	
Support to Women of Vietnam	Gender	1992-1993	700.000 SEK	Ref 358	
Support to Women of Vietnam	Gender	1995	1.300.000 SEK	Ref 607	
Support to Women's Union	Gender	1993-1995	1.500.000 SEK	Ref 555	
Women's Rights, VWU	Gender	2002-2005	4.500.000 SEK	Ref 36	
The Swedish Fund for the Promotion of Gender-Equality in Vietnam	Gender	1997-2002	3.900.000 SEK	Ref 5, 191 (amount)	Evaluation from 2001 (5), Evaluation from 2005 (641)
Gender Fund II	Gender	2002-2004	4.500.000 SEK	Ref 179	Evaluation from 2005 (641)
Banking and Financial Services					
Support to the Banking System in Vietnam (With the World Bank)	Private Sector Development	1992-1997	54.000.000 SEK	Ref 14, Ref 360	Government Programme Agreement (417), Evaluation from 1998 (14), ProDoc (1994), PM (454 & 456), Decision (455), Programme Agreement from 1991 (452)
Forestry					
Bai Bang (Mill and Forestry) (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1974-1995	2.8 Billion (6.5 billion in 1996 prices)	Ref 230 (amount)	Evaluation from 1998 (230), 2 Articles from Development Today (192 & 193), Two assessments of the Study "A Leap of Faith" (194 & 229), Evaluation Study "A Leap of Faith" from 1999 (16) Evaluation from 1999 (18), Evaluation Newsletter (1), Working Papers (105 & 108 & 109 & 110), Agreed Minutes (385, 386, 387), Evaluation on Female Workers (389),
VPPP - Mill + Forestry (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1985-1990	575.000.000 SEK	Ref 249, ref 349 (amount)	PM (378), ProDoc (379),
VPPP Vocational School (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1984-1987		Ref 249	PM (381&584 & 586)
VPPP Vocational School (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1987-1992	20.000.000 SEK	Ref 349	
VPPP Housing Area (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1984-1990	31.000.000 SEK	Ref 249, ref 349 (amount)	Review (380)

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
VPPP Transport project (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1984–1989	63,000,000 SEK	Ref 249, ref 349 [amount]	Report (382)
VPPP Plantation and Soil Conservation (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1986–1990	40,000,000 SEK	Ref 349	PM from 1986 (ref 377)
VPPP Plantation and Soil Conservation (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1990–1991	37,000,000 SEK	Ref 349	
Cogido & Cogivina (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1985–1990	101,000,000 SEK	Ref 249, 349 [amount]	Government Programme Agreement (558)
Thu Duc I (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1985–1986	37,000,000 SEK	Ref 384	PM (384)
Thu Duc II (Bai Bang projects)	Forestry	1986–1990	45,000,000 SEK	Ref 249, 349 [amount]	
Vietnam—Sweden Forestry Cooperation Programme (FCP)	Forestry	1970s		Ref 233	
Plantation and Soil Conservation Project	Forestry			Ref 233	
Forestry, trees and People (with FAO)	Forestry	1986–1989		Ref 233, ref 7	
Forestry Sector Review (with FAO)	Forestry	1989–1992		Ref 7	
Living Conditions Programme	Forestry	1990–1992	5,000,000 SEK	Ref 349	Agreed Minutes (395 & 403), Report (401)
Renovation of Strategies for Forestry Development	Forestry	1993–1996	8,000,000 SEK	Ref 393	Government Programme Agreement (393)
Forestry	Forestry	1990–1991	37,000,000 SEK	Ref 349	
Vietnam—Sweden Forestry Sector Support Programme (FCP), Phase I	Forestry	1991–1995	140,000,000 SEK	Ref 199, Ref 233, Ref 7 [amount]	Government Programme Agreement (394), Evaluation from 1996 (233), Evaluation from 2001 (7), MoU (396), Progress Report (402)
Mountain Rural Development Programme (MRDP), II	Forestry	1996–2002	158,000,000 SEK	Ref 324 [amount]	Concept Paper (640), Review Agreed minutes from 1996 (199), Assessment of Sector Support from 2003 (234), Evaluation from 2001 (7)
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Develop- ment (MARD) – Sida Cooperation Pro- gramme (MSCP)	NRM	2005–2008	39,600,000 SEK	Ref 507	Government Programme Agreement (507), PCR (616), Eval (617), ProDoc (638)

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
Environment and Natural Resource Management					
IFAD, Tuyen Quang RIDP	Agric, Forestry, Environment	2002–2003	15,000,000 SEK	Ref 36	
The Chia SE, Vietnam-Sweden Poverty Alleviation Programme	Agric, Forestry, Environment	2003–2009	310,000,000 SEK	Ref 234, Ref 36 (amount)	Assessment of Sector Support from 2003 (234), Programme agreement (235), Annual Progress Report (502), Review (506), Completion Report (542), Final Implementation Report (620), Reports (618 & 619), PCR (620)
Provincial Coastal Management (PCM), Phase I & II	NRM	1995–2000	11,500,000 SEK	Ref 178	Decisions on bridging phase (628 & 630), Terminal Report (Draft) (629)
Vietnam-Sweden Cooperation Programme for Land Administration Reform (CPLAR)	NRM	1997–2003	65,000,000 SEK	Ref 187 (amount)	ProDoc for 1997-2000 (152), ProDoc for Bridging Phase from 2001 (288), Reports (214 & 279)
Support to Ministry of Science Technology and Environment, MoSTE	NRM	1994–1996	8,000,000 SEK	Ref 404	PM (404), ProDoc (405), Government Programme Agreement (406)
Environmental Administration MOSTE	NRM	1997–1999	25,000,000 SEK	Ref 187 (amount)	ProDoc (632), Result analysis (633)
National Environmental Agency (NEA)	NRM	1997–2001	33,000,000 SEK	Ref 178	Concept paper (631), ProDoc (632), Result analysis (633)
Strengthening Environmental Management and Land Administration (SEMLA)	NRM	2004–2009	200,000,000 SEK	Ref 25 (amount)	Evaluation from 2008 (25), review (522), Impact assessment (634), ProDoc (635), Government Programme Agreement (636)
Support to the Environmentally Sustainable Development Programme in Vietnam	Environment	2004–2008	25,000,000 SEK	Ref 202	Programme Agreement (202) and specific Programme Agreement (200) for 1/3 components, Decision (623), Summary of Programme Document (201)
Environmentally Sustainable Development Program (ESDP)	Environment	2008–2009	4,968,678 SEK	Ref 622	Report (622)
Reduction of Industrial Pollution in Ho Chi Minh City (Through UNIDO), Phasel	Environment	1995–?	?	Ref 624	Decision (624), Report (625), Programme Agreement (626)
HCMC Industrial Pollution, Phase III	Environment	2001–2004	4,500,000 SEK	Ref 191	Report (627)
Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Core Environment Program/Biodiversity Corridor Initiative (CEP/BCI), Regional Programme	Environment	?	?	Ref 501	Mid Term Review Evaluation Report (501)

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
EEPSEA in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. Regional Programme	Environment	?	?	Ref 505	Review report (505)
Environmental Fund	NRM	1997–2001	3.500.000 SEK	Ref 9	Evaluation from 2002 (Ref 9)
Environmental Fund	NRM	2002–2005	6.900.000 SEK	Ref 179	Evaluation from 2005 (641)
Environmental Fund	NRM	2006–2008	6.500.000 SEK		
Other Social Infrastructure and Services					
Emergency Relief Assistance	Other	1987–1989	17.500.000 SEK	Ref 613	Government Programme Agreement (613)
Swedish-Vietnamese Fund for the Promotion of Culture	Culture	1992–1996	4.000.000 SEK	Ref 242	Evaluation from 1996 (242), Government Programme Agreement (608)
Culture Fund	Culture	1997–2001	4.000.000 SEK	Ref 178	
Culture Fund	Culture	2001–2004	4.500.000 SEK	Ref 191	
Culture Fund	Culture	2004–2007	4.500.000 SEK	Ref 36	Evaluation from 2005 (641)
Culture Sector Support	Culture	1999–2000	10.000.000 SEK	Ref 187 (amount)	
Culture and Media Support	Culture/Media	1993–1995	8.000.000 SEK	Ref 187 (amount)	Evaluation from 2004 (12)
Cultural and Media Sector Support	Culture/Media	1996–1999	36.800.000 SEK	Ref 213, 206	Review Agreed minutes from 1997 (213), 1999 (206), 2001. Program agreement Support to the Cultural Sector (207), Evaluation from 2004 (12)
Cultural and Media Sector Support	Culture/Media	2000–2004	39.000.000 SEK	Ref 203, ref 36 (amount)	Review Agreed Minutes from 2001 (203), 2002 (237), Assessment of Sector Support from 2000 (238), PM (205), Evaluation from 2004 (12)
Support to Media Sector	Culture/Media	2004–2007		Ref 504	Evaluation of the Cluster Program (504), Report (509),
Hanoi, 36 old streets	Culture	1997–1998	3.000.000 SEK	Ref 187	
Development of Public Library Performance in Laos and Vietnam	Culture	2003–2008		Ref 531	Evaluation Report (531)
Business and Other Services/Private Sector					
Rehabilitation of Industries	Business	1987–1991	45.000.000 SEK	Ref 349	Government Programme Agreement (390), PM (391)
Import Management and Procurement in Vietnam, Phase II	Business	1995–1996	3.300.000 SEK (Financed under the Consultancy Services Fund)	Ref 464	PM (464), Note (465) and Pro Doc (466)

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
Start and Improve your business Program (SIYB)	Private Sector Development	1998-2004	24.700.000 SEK	Ref 22 (amount)	Evaluation from 2007 (22)
MPDF/IFC (Outside the Country Allocation)	Business	1996-2001	14.000.000 SEK	Ref 178	
Environmental Improvement – mining (Outside the Country Allocation)	Business	1999-2003	8.100.000 SEK	Ref 178	
Trade Promotion and Export Development	Trade	2004-2006	5.500.000 SEK	Ref 217 (amount)	Review from 2009 (299)
Import and Commodity Support					
Import Support	Other	1972-1978	660.000.000 SEK	Ref 322	PM (469), Government Programme Agreement (471), Evaluation (summary) from 1995 (100), Evaluation from 1992 (102), PM (304), Government Programme Agreement (557), PM (397), Government Programme Agreement (475)
Import Support	Other	1977-1979	120.000.000 SEK	Ref 335 (amount)	
Import Support	Other	1979-1980	100.000.000 SEK	Ref 345 (amount)	
Import Support	Other	1980-1981	60.000.000 SEK	Ref 345 (amount)	
Import Support	Other	1981-1982	100.000.000 SEK	Ref 339	
Import Support	Other	1982-1983	50.000.000 SEK	Ref 305	Ref 346 (amount)
Import Support	Other	1983-1984	165.000.000 SEK	Ref 346 (amount)	
Import Support	Other	1984-1985	100.000.000 SEK	Ref 491	
Import Support	Other	1985-1987	50.000.000 SEK	Ref 249 (amount)	Ref 349
Import Support	Other	1987-1989	100.000.000 SEK	Ref 349	
Commodity Support	Other	1989-1990	138.000.000 SEK	Ref 349	
Commodity Support	Other	1990-1993	350.000.000 SEK	Ref 349	Government Programme Agreement (472), ToRs (480), Memo (481), Evaluation (482),
Other					
External Debt Relief	Other	1988-1990	7.450.121 SEK	Ref 474	Government Programme Agreement (474)
			(mainly funded under the Import Support)		
Consultancy Fund	Other	1982-1983	6.000.000 SEK	Ref 491 (amount)	
Consultancy Fund	Other	1983-1984			
Consultancy Fund	Other	1984-1985	5.000.000 SEK	Ref 347	
Consultancy Fund	Other	1985-1987	4.000.000 SEK	Ref 249	
Consultancy Fund	Other	1989-1990	5.000.000 SEK	Ref 252, Ref 349	

Specific Programme	Sector	Period	Volume	Comments/Source	Documents available/missing
Consultancy Fund	Other	1990-1992	5,000,000 SEK	Ref 349	
Consultancy Fund	Other	1994-1997	22,000,000 SEK	Ref 187	Government Programme Agreement (577)
Consultancy Fund	Other	1998	10,000,000 SEK	Ref 187	
Consultancy Fund	Other	1999-2006	86,000,000 SEK	Ref 187, Ref 36 [amount]	
Household Living Standard Survey Strategy in Vietnam (Through UNDP)	Other	2003-2005	4,000,000 SEK	Ref 181	Programme Agreement (181)
U-Credits (Outside the Country Allocation)					
Ha Hinh Transformer Station	"U" Credits	1997-2002	39,200,000 SEK	Ref 191	
Creditine Transformer Stations	"U" Credits	1997-2001	20,420,000 SEK	Ref 191	
VNM Transformer Station II	"U" Credits	2000-2004	31,600,000 SEK	Ref 191	
Bai Bang	"U" Credits	2001-2003	34,000,000 SEK	Ref 179	

Annex C: Overview of Evaluations Reports Available for Vietnam

Ref no	Title	Language	Year
389	Evaluation of the Effect of the Bai Bang Project on the Lives of Female Workers	Eng	1985
482	Macroeconomic Evaluation of Swedish import Support to ... and Vietnam	Eng	1992
100	Macro-economic evaluation of Sweden's Import Support to Vietnam	Eng	1992
102	Aid and Macroeconomics: An Evaluation of Swedish Import Support to Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Vietnam	Eng	1992
104	Doi Moi and Health. Final Report. Sida Evaluation Report 1992/3. The Health Sector Co-operation Programme between Vietnam and Sweden	Eng	1992
218	Evaluation of SAREC's Support for Health Research in Vietnam	Eng	1995
233	Summing up and Evaluation Report of the Vietnam-Sweden Forestry Cooperation Programme Phase 1 (1991-1995)	Eng	1996
242	Swedish-Vietnamese Fund for Promotion of Culture. An Evaluation Report	Eng	1996
289	In-depth evaluation of an on-going project Vietnam. Strengthening the legal capacity in Vietnam	Eng	1996
13	Cooperative Environment Programme. Asian Institute of Technology - Sida. 1993-1996	Eng	1996
194	An Assessment of the Study A Leap of Faith	Eng	1998
229	Evaluations of the Bai Bang Project in Vietnam	Eng	1998
230	Impact of the Bai Bang Project in Vietnam: An Evaluation Volume 1	Eng	1998
14	Sida Support to the Banking Sector in Vietnam	Eng	1998
15	Swedish Support to the Power Sector in Vietnam	Eng	1998
111	Fostering High Growth in a Low Income Country. Programme Aid to Vietnam	Eng	1999
16	A Leap of Faith. A story of Swedish aid and paper production in Vietnam - the Bai Bang project, 1969-1996	Eng	1999
17	Dollars, Dialogue and Development	Eng	1999
18	Paper, Prices and Politics. An evaluation of the Swedish support to the Bai Bang project in Vietnam	Eng	1999
8	Research Cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden	Eng	2002
9	Sida Environmental Fund in Vietnam 1999-2001	Eng	2002
10	Strengthening the Capacity of the Office of the Vietnam National Assembly	Eng	2002
11	Implementation of the 1999-2003 Country Strategy for Swedish Development Cooperation with Vietnam	Eng	2002
168	Final Evaluation. The National Health Support Project.	Eng	2004
12	Local Radio Project in Vietnam, 2000-2003	Eng	2004
641	Three Funds in Vietnam- Evaluation of the Funds for Cultural development, for Promotion of Gender Equality and for Promotion of Environmental Awareness	Eng	2005
20	Integrating Natural Resource Management Capacity in Southeast Asia. Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	Eng	2005
53	Health Cooperation at the Crossroads: More of the same - or making a difference. Vietnam-Sweden Health Cooperation on Health Policy and Systems Development 2001-2005	Eng	2005
60	Sida's Work with Culture and Media	Eng	2005
516	MidTerm Evaluation Report 2006. Vietnam. Community Based Drug Abuse Control Project in Vietnam	Eng	2006
19	Sida-supported Projects at the General Statistics Office of Vietnam, 1995-2005	Eng	2006

21	Comparative Evaluation of the Personnel Management Project at Central Level and the Pilot PAR Project in Quang Tri Province	Eng	2006
52	Evaluation of General Budget Support - Vietnam Country Report	Eng	2006
56	Integrating the Environment? Environmental Considerations in Sida's Work	Eng	2006
22	Business Training for Entrepreneurs in Vietnam. An evaluation of the Sida-supported Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) project	Eng	2007
23	The Policy Research Capacity Strengthening to Implement Vietnam's 2001-2010 Socio-economic Strategy Project	Eng	2007
24	Replicating the Model of Land Administration under the One Stop Shop (OSS) Mechanism in Five Provinces in the Central Region of Quang Tri Public Administration Reform (PAR) Project	Eng	2007
30	The Research Cooperation for Livestock Based Sustainable Farming Systems in the Lower Mekong Basin (MEKARN)	Eng	2007
504	Evaluation Report on Impacts of the Cluster Program	Eng	2008
25	The Strengthening Environmental Management and Land Administration Programme in Vietnam	Eng	2008
31	The Southeast Asian Network for Agroforestry Education (SENAFE), Phase II. Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam "Sharing Knowledge on Markets, Landscapes and Environmental Policies"	Eng	2008
514	Evaluation of Sida's Support to Vietnam 1975-2008. Environment. Draft Final Report	Eng	2009
531	Development of Public Library Performance in Laos and Vietnam. Evaluation of the training programme	Eng	2009
634	Impact Assessment at the End of SEMLA Implementation Period	Eng	2009
543	Evaluation of Sida's Support to Vietnam 1975-2008 - Environment Draft Final Report VOLUME 2	Eng	2009
617	MARD Sida Cooperation Programme Evaluation, Final Report	Eng	2009
621	Evaluation Report. Sweden's Support to Legal Education in Vietnam	Eng	2009
553	Generel evalueringsrapport	Swe	?
2	Vietnam Women's Union. Promoting Gender Equality	Eng	2000
3	Sida Supported Master of Science Program by Distance Education in Mozambique, Vietnam, Cambodia and Namibia	Eng	2000
4	Human Rights Training in Vietnam	Eng	2001
5	Swedish-Danish Fund for the Promotion of Gender Equality in Vietnam	Eng	2001
6	Tackling Turmoil of Transition. An evaluation of lessons from the Vietnam-Sweden Health Cooperation 1994 to 2000	Eng	2001
7	Of Trees and People... An evaluation of the Vietnam-Sweden Forestry Cooperation Programme and the Mountain Rural Development Programme in the Northern Uplands 1991-2000	Eng	2001

Overview of review reports available for Vietnam

Ref no	Title	Language	Year
380	Final Review Mission VPU Housing Project	Eng	1990
447	Revision of Sida Cooperation Project in 1991 and tentative project for 1992	Eng	1991
169	National Health Support Project Vietnam. Mid Term Review April 12-24 and June 28-29, 1999. Monitoring Report	Eng	1999
505	Review Report. EEPSEA in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam	Eng	2005
506	In-depth review of the Chia Se Poverty Alleviation Programme	Eng	2005
522	Sida. The SEMLA Programme KPMG In-Depth Review Draft	Eng	2005
517	MidTerm Review of Research Cooperation. Vietnam-Sweden 2004-2007	Eng	2007
501	Greater Mekong Subregion/Biodiversity Corridor Initiative Sida Mid-Term Review Draft Evaluation Report	Eng	2008
299	Support to Trade Promotion and Export Development in Vietnam	Eng	2009

Annex D: Lists of Persons Met, Country Visit Vietnam (January 2010)

Dr. Ta Thi Minh Ly, Director, MOJ

Duong Quang Long, MOJ

Do Xuan Thong, Head of European Division, MPI, Chia Se Secretariat

Quach Cong Huan, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Thach Can, Director General, International Cooperation, MOST

Tran Dzong Tien, Deputy Director, MOST, SAREC

Hua Chien Thang, Deputy Director General, Vietnam Administration for Sea Islands

Dr. Tran Ngoc Ca, director, National Council for Science and Technology

Luc Ghia Thai, Programme Officer, MOST

Dr. Truong Nam Hai, director, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology

Le Hong Loan, Director, UNICEF

Ms Van Anh, Saga – local NGO, chairperson

Mai, MOJ

Matthieu Salomon, Transparency International

Trang, Hanoi Law University

Trinh Duy Luan, Director, Institute of Sociology

Thyen, MOH, Central Highland project

Linh, MOH, Central Highland project

Lan Thiong, CTA, MARD

Nguyen Thi Lan Huong, CTA, MARD – Sida cooperation

Hoang Thanh Tam, director, Centre for development of community initiative and environment

Swedish Embassy:

Rolf Bergman, Ambassador

Marie Ottoson, Country Director, Deputy Head

Ho My Dung, Programme Officer

Mong Thi Chien Administrative assistant

Pham Nguyen Ha, Programme Officer

Marie-Louise Thaning, counsellor

Elsa Håstad, First secretary

Christian Lien, First Secretary

Annex E: Main Elements of the Doi Moi Reform

Payment of wage and salaries on a straight cash basis

Pricing of inputs to state enterprises on the basis of costs

Permission for private employers to employ up to ten workers

Abolition of internal customs check points

A revised Foreign Investment Law

Virtual de-collectivisation of agriculture

Elimination of virtually all direct subsidies and price controls

Increased autonomy of enterprise managers

Devaluation of the dong to market rates

Elimination of the State's monopoly in foreign trade

Provision for foreign participation in banking

Reduced restrictions on private enterprises

Creation of export processing zones for 100% foreign-owned enterprises

Legislation on shareholding corporations

Dismantling of major elements of central planning and bureaucracy

A 15% reduction in the government workforce

A return to former owners or their heirs of businesses in the South that were nationalised in 1975.

Source: applet-magic.com, San José University, Department of Economics, Thayer Watkins, Silicon Valley & Tornado Alley, USA, no year.

Annex F: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for studies of long term development cooperation between Laos/Sri Lanka/Vietnam and Sweden – Part one, documentation

0. General

In 2007 the Swedish government decided to reduce the number of countries with which Sweden had development cooperation in order to increase efficiency and to adapt the mode of cooperation with a number of countries to new conditions. For two countries in Asia – Sri Lanka and Laos – long periods of cooperation with Sweden will end in 2010 and 2011 respectively after a phasing out period of three to four years, while the relationship with Vietnam will change into partner-driven cooperation during a transition period of similar length.

The cooperation with Sri Lanka dates back to the end of the 1950's. Cooperation with Vietnam started in 1969 and with Laos around 1979. In accordance with the Swedish development cooperation strategies Sida and the embassies/country teams in the three countries have decided to document these long periods of cooperation and assess results and experiences.

A study of the long-term cooperation will be carried out for each of these partner countries. The studies¹ will comprise two parts – Part One Documentation and Part Two Analysis – and the two parts will be procured separately.

The long-term studies for Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam will be combined for Part One, and the same team of consultants will be used since the Swedish documentation is available from the same or similar sources although they cover partly different periods.

These Terms of Reference are for Part One only but they give also an outline of Part Two in order to guide the execution of Part One. Detailed Terms of Reference for the second part will be developed on the basis of the results of Part One.

Since these studies include evaluation aspects Sida's Department for Evaluation will support the studies with advice on approach and methodology and with quality control. The Department for Evaluation will also be the contracting partner at Sida for both phases of the studies.

1 Rationale, purpose and objectives of the entire study

1.1 The rationale of the study

The country cooperation strategy for Laos² states that a study on 30 years of cooperation and an assessment of the latest strategy period shall be carried out:

“Sweden should take the opportunity to follow up more than 30 years of cooperation that are now coming to an end, and this should be conducted from an aid effectiveness perspective. Thus, it should not only reflect Swedish interests, but also the benefits for both the Lao people and the donors that remain when Sweden has phased out its development assistance. At sector level, it is primarily natural resources/environment and infrastructure that are relevant for studies/evaluations of a general nature. Institution development should be a common theme in all follow-up. During the phase-out period a results assessment of Swedish development cooperation in relation to the objec-

¹ The term “study” refers to the entire effort, i.e. both the documentation and the analytical parts while “documentation” or “Part One” refers to the first part of the study, which is covered by these ToR. However, these ToR also have information about Part Two in order to better describe the purpose and objectives with the studies.

² Phase-out strategy for Swedish development cooperation with Laos 1 September 2008 – 31 December 2011, p 10.

tives set will also be conducted. A concluding seminar is planned for the end of the phase-out period, based on the material that is produced during the follow-up work.”

The cooperation strategy for Sri Lanka³ says that:

“...to provide a clear overview of cooperation, the 50 years of development cooperation with Sri Lanka should be documented.”

And the cooperation strategy for Vietnam similarly states:

“The 40 years during which Sweden and Vietnam have cooperated in the development field will be followed up and documented during the strategy period.”

1.2 The purpose of the studies

The overall purpose of the three studies is twofold. They shall provide

- (a) an historical account of the development cooperation between Sweden and Laos/Sri Lanka/Vietnam by documenting and recording what has taken place and been achieved over the years, and
- (b) summarise experiences and formulate lessons learned from the cooperation in order to guide the governments of Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam respectively as well as other donors, who may step in after Sida, regarding the possible continuation of the different projects or programs.

1.3 The objectives of the studies

The objectives of all three studies – Sri Lanka, Laos and Vietnam – are

specifically for Part One:

- (1) to document in a comprehensive way the development cooperation between each of the two countries and Sweden and provide a description of interventions (“projects”), thematic areas and modes of cooperation, and volumes during various periods;⁴
- (2) to provide an account of successful and less successful results as they appear from previous reviews and evaluations;

specifically for Part Two:

- (3) to analyse the background and development context for interventions (i.e. programmes and projects)⁵ in order to explain the driving forces influencing the direction of the cooperation during different periods and the choice of the various interventions;
- (4) to analyse the reported results and try to establish long term impact related to selected overall themes or ‘strands’ for cooperation and seek to explain the reasons behind successes and failures; and
- (5) to formulate conclusions and general lessons learned from the cooperation in general and, for programmes and projects that are expected to continue after the Swedish withdrawal, provide specific recommendations.

2 Scope

2.1 Scope of the studies

³ Strategy for development cooperation with Sri Lanka July 2008–December 2010, p 8.

⁴ [Strategy for development cooperation with Vietnam, January 2009–December 2013, p 7]

⁵ The term ‘intervention’ is used in this document instead of ‘project’, ‘program’ or in Swedish ‘insats’.

The country studies (one for each country) shall include the entire cooperation period with Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam respectively and, in principle, cover all areas supported by Sweden. A selection of sectors or interventions may be necessary for practical reasons and criteria for the selection are indicated below in section 3.

The description in Part One shall be arranged along conventional and easily understood development areas or sectors, while the analysis in Part Two will focus on a limited number of themes or “strands” that seem to have run through all or most of the Swedish supported interventions in each country.

In Laos the descriptive Part One shall put special emphasis on the road and forestry/natural resources sectors, which have been the main long-term cooperation areas. It shall also seek to identify smaller interventions that in perspective seem to have played a strategic role regardless of sector.

In the analytical Part Two of the Laos study the analysis will seek to determine the importance of the themes or “strands” of capacity development and, for later years of cooperation, poverty reduction and human rights. The Part Two analysis will consider information about policies on both the donor and recipient side, views from implementation and recipients agencies and organisations, and, when applicable and feasible, views from beneficiaries and target groups. Also, it will try to find out if interventions were initiated by the partner countries or by Sweden or other donors and discuss possible consequences of either case.

For Sri Lanka there is no specific sector to put emphasis on. However, a special consideration shall be to note when the violent conflict began. Overall, the Part Two analytical focus for Laos is valid for Sri Lanka as well.

Three themes have been prominent in Sweden’s cooperation with Vietnam, which may be focus areas for the documentation Part One as well as for the subsequent analysis in Part Two: support to the economic reform process (doi moi), promoting an effective administration and democratic rights.

3 Methodology – Part One

Part One of the studies shall be based primarily on written sources. Interviews with key informants will be used in order to facilitate the historical overview, to discern crucial trends and issues and to supplement the written sources.

The written sources will be documents at Sida (relevant documents will be provided by Sida’s archive and by the embassies on request) and documentation available with the partner countries and organisations (such documentation shall be identified and obtained by the consultants). Documents at Swedish National Archives and at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs shall also be used when deemed necessary (such documentation shall be identified and obtained by the consultants).

In order to facilitate the work during Part Two all relevant documents shall be listed and made available in either hard copy or in electronic form whenever reasonably possible.

The following types of Sida documents will probably be the most useful ones:

- Development cooperation agreements
- Development cooperation strategies
- Decisions and assessment memos or similar documents regarding specific interventions
- Specific agreements
- Annual country reports (from embassies and DCO’s)

- Evaluations and reviews
- Annual project reports
- Lists from the Plus system and similar, previous administrative systems

In the partner country development plans and similar documents will probably be useful for the long-term perspective.

The principles for selection of interviewees shall be clarified in advance, either in the Inception Report (see section 5 below) or in a separate memo before the interviews begin.

In order to facilitate the subsequent analysis the data collection in Part One should be carried out keeping in mind the tentative themes which are suggested above in section 2.1.

All interventions, except minor and obviously less important ones, shall be listed and briefly described. The consultant shall, however, make a selection of interventions for closer scrutiny, taking into account size or strategic importance, relevance for assessing possible long-term effects (impact), existence of previous evaluations, and mode of implementation. The size of this sample will be determined in consultation with the Steering Group after an initial inventory has been carried out of the number of interventions and in relation to the consultant's assessment of the availability of documentation.

3.1 Relevant stakeholders consulted

Sida/The embassy will inform relevant stakeholders about the forthcoming studies. It is, however, the responsibility of the consultant to make the practical arrangements for the team's visits and interviews.

4. Study teams

Part One and Part Two of the two studies shall be carried out as separate assignments and consequently by teams of consultants that are procured separately.

For Part One the same team shall carry out the documentation for all three countries (Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam). The team will probably comprise three or four persons.

The team leader must have good evaluation experience, extensive knowledge about Swedish development cooperation and relevant experience from South or South East Asia. Each of the team members must have experience from evaluations and development cooperation and good knowledge about issues relevant for the studies. Knowledge from archive research will be an asset. The team leader and at least one other team member must have good knowledge in Swedish.

5. Time schedule, budget and reporting

5.1 Time schedule and budget

This assignment, Part One of the studies, must be completed and the final report submitted on December 21, 2009. Part One is estimated to need around 25-30 person weeks by the team, i.e. around 8-10 person weeks for each country, and this will include brief visits by team members to Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

The total budget for Part One must not exceed 1,2 MSEK.

5.2 Reporting and dissemination

Ten days after the agreed starting date for the assignment the consultants must submit an Inception Report stating general approach, updated time plan and work schedule, principles for selection of people to interview, and selection of interventions for closer scrutiny. The team leader shall be prepared to visit Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam to discuss the Inception Report if deemed necessary by Sida.

A draft report must be submitted to Sida by December 1, 2009. The draft report shall include chapters on conclusions, recommendations for the forthcoming analytical Part Two and an executive summary of maximum four pages. The language of the report shall be English.

Sida shall submit comments on the draft report within ten days after receiving it from the consultant.

The final report shall have maximum 35 pages per country, excluding executive summary and appendices. The design and precise content of the appendix listing the interventions shall be determined in consultation with the Steering Group.

The report shall be in a typographical format to be specified later by Sida and be complete with relevant appendices (ToR, list of references and sources etc) as well as checked for language errors.

6 Organisation of the studies

The studies will be commissioned by the Department for Evaluation on behalf of the country teams. A Steering Group with members from the embassies/country teams and Sida's Department for Evaluation will oversee the management of the studies.

Reference Groups for each country to guide the studies may be established representing the governments of Sri Lanka, Laos and Vietnam respectively, the embassies of Sweden/country teams and other interested donors and organisations.

In order to facilitate learning from the studies workshops at certain steps in the process will be organised by the team in consultation with the embassies. A two day workshop will take place in connection to the delivery of the report from Part One and it will help determine the themes for Part Two. The evaluation team shall be responsible for the practical organisation of the workshop, which will be held in the region.

UTV Working Paper

- 2010:1 Gender Equality in Swedish Development Cooperation
Annex IV: Ethiopia Country Report**
Gabriela Byron, Mulunesh Woldemariam
Secretariat for Evaluation
- 2010:2 Gender Equality in Swedish Development Cooperation
Annex V: Kenya Country Report**
Charlotte Örnemark, Pauline Nyamweya
Secretariat for Evaluation
- 2010:3 Gender Aware Approaches in Agricultural Programmes – International Literature Review**
Ambra Gallina
Secretariat for Evaluation
- 2010:4 Gender Aware Approaches in Agricultural Programmes – Ethiopia Country Report
A special study of the Sida-Amhara Rural Development Programme (SARDP III)
and the work of selected agencies in Ethiopia.**
Cathy Rozel Farnworth, Tamene Hailegeorgis Gutema
Secretariat for Evaluation
- 2010:5 Gender Aware Approaches in Agricultural Programmes – Kenya Country Report
A special study of the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP II)**
Cathy Rozel Farnworth, Marceline Obuya
Secretariat for Evaluation
- 2010:6 Gender Aware Approaches in Agricultural Programmes – Mozambique Country Report
A special study of the National Agricultural Development Programme (ProAgri II)**
Ambra Gallina, Catarina Chidiassamba
Secretariat for Evaluation
- 2010:7 Enfoques de Género en los Programas de Agricultura – Informe en Nicaragua
El caso del programa Fondo de Desarrollo Agropecuario (FondeAgro)**
Ambra Gallina, Lola Ocón
Secretariat for Evaluation
- 2010:8 Gender Aware Approaches in Agricultural Programmes – Zambia Country Report
A special study of the Agricultural Support Programme (ASP)**
Cathy Rozel Farnworth, Monica Munachonga
Secretariat for Evaluation
- 2010:9 How Basic Community Infrastructure Works can Trigger Livelihood Improvements
and Good Governance
Personal notes on a validated model integrating socio-economic progress
and democracy development in poor urban areas**
Pierre Frühling
Department for Conflict and Post-Conflict Cooperation,
Team for Regional cooperation Latin America and the Caribbean
- 2010:10 Long Term Development Cooperation between Laos and Sweden
Part One: Documentation**
Per Kirkemann, Julie Thaarup, Søren Villadsen
Secretariat for Evaluation
- 2010:11 Long Term Development Cooperation between Sri Lanka and Sweden
Part One: Documentation**
Per Kirkemann, Julie Thaarup
Secretariat for Evaluation



Long Term Development Cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden

Swedish development cooperation with Vietnam dates back to the end of the 1960s. Sida has decided to conduct an evaluation study of its development cooperation with Vietnam with the aim to provide insights into the results and lessons learned from decades of development cooperation. The study also aims to contribute to a broader understanding of where and why Swedish development cooperation has been successful and what the key constraining factors have been. This working paper was conducted as part of phase 1 of the study that focused on documentation and included a description of interventions, sectors, thematic areas, and modes of cooperation during the various periods of development cooperation.

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