

Basic Data of Vietnamese Water Supply

Vietnam is developing drastically, but its infrastructure is not catching up with the rapid pace of its development. Vietnam national policy “National Rural Clean Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy 2020” states that 53% people have access to clean water in 2000 and 93 % are expected in 2020.

ITEM		YEAR		
		2000	2010	2020
Forecast of Population	Urban area	19,000,000	30,400,000	46,000,000
	Rural area	67,400,000	61,700,000	56,000,000
	Total	86,900,000	92,100,000	102,000,000
Target for Water Supply	Class I-town*	80% with 150-l cap/day	100% with 165-l cap/day	100% with 180-l cap/day
	Rural Area	25%	77%	100%

* Vietnamese towns are classified into five levels. Class I-town has more than 500,000 population and 50 km² area.

Case 1 - Establishing a Training Center in South Vietnam

1. Background

Vietnamese water supply system has structural problems and there had been a big demand for capacity building and training for engineers, executives and other human resources who will tackle these difficult problems. However, basic water supply technical training are being held at four cities (North: Hanoi, Middle: Tuy Hoa, South: Ho Chi Minh, Mekong Delta: Vinh Long) nowadays in Vietnam. It is only in Hanoi where there is a university-level course, other areas lack total and high-level training (most of trainings held in the South are for technicians only).



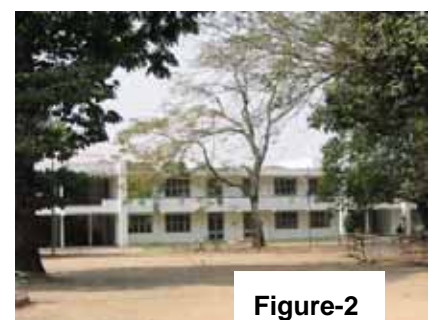
2. Contents of the Project

- (1) Target: Establishing a Water Supply Training Center in South Vietnam
- (2) Period: Jan.13, 2000 ~ Jan.12, 2003 (3 years)
- (3) Locality: Ho Chi Minh City
- (4) Stakeholders:

	Japan	Vietnam
Organizer	JICA	MOC (Ministry of Construction)
Achiever	Experts from Tokyo, Yokohama, Sapporo, Nagoya, Kitakyushu-water supply utilities	Teaches at Construction College No2 (Ho Chi Minh City)

Figure-1: Construction of College No.2 at HCM City (In Vietnam curriculum of colleges is between universities and high schools. The construction colleges are controlled directly by MOC)

Figure-2: Water Sector Training Center was established inside the Construction College No.2



3. Accomplishments

In 2002, the Water Supply Training Center was established at Construction College No.2 and five training courses were opened in 2003. These training courses are welcomed by Vietnamese water supply utilities and are beyond capacity every time. The contents are as below.

- (1) Improvement of Management (five days, two times per year)
- (2) Human Resource Development (five days, two times per year)
- (3) Finance and Water Rate (five days, two times per year)
- (4) Prevention of Leakage (ten days, two times per year)
- (5) Planning of water distribution (ten days, two times per year)
- (6) Drills for Technician (Leakage detection, etc.) (ten days, two times per year)

Figure-3: Leakage detection drill at training fields of Water Sector Training Center in Ho Chi Minh City



Figure-4: Pipe connection training fields at Water Sector Training Center in Ho Chi Minh City



4. Current Challenges

- (1) Establishing Total Water Supply Training Course

Main problems of Vietnamese water supply utilities exist on management and maintenance of facilities. Subject of the training courses are focused on these issues. Water supply system, however, consist of many aspects from water resource to tap water. Current training subjects do not cover these water supply processes completely yet. In particular, the training of purification process is necessary.

- (2) Financial Independence

Most Vietnamese water supply utilities' water rates are very low and their budgets are limited. Therefore the fees received from the trainings are not sufficient and the Water Sector Training Center is financially dependent on the Ministry of Construction.

- (3) Developing the Contents of Present Training

Nowadays, Vietnamese government is trying to modify their social system in order to adjust them to global standards, but this process is on-going and not finished. Therefore national policies are, some of the time, unclear, and donors sometimes lack long-term vision of Vietnamese water supply. This makes it difficult to develop or modify the training courses and systems.

5. Future Vision

Training and Human Resource Development are very important, but is still only one factor to improvement of Vietnamese water supply utilities. We have to find the whole system combined with other factors. Training organized functionally with grant aids, loan, and appropriate estimation system will bring fundamental improvement of water supply in Vietnam.

Case-2 Global Inter-City Cooperation

1. Back Ground

Yokohama Waterworks Bureau is the first modern water supply utility in Japan, and it was established under the cooperation with England. In 1987 Yokohama Waterworks Bureau began international cooperation activity, called “Yokohama Scholarship”, which is independent from national government. This project commemorates their foundation history under the international support, and is dedicated to the founders. Nowadays Yokohama Waterworks Bureau is accepting many water supply technique trainees from many developing countries.

2. Contents of the Project

Recently Yokohama Waterworks Bureau has been implementing their international activities joined with CITYNET (The Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements), JICA, CLAIR, or other organizations. In particular they have begun intensive exchange with Vietnamese cities recently. Brief contents of this inter-city cooperation is that they exchange their own personnel annually, and Yokohama provided support to improve Vietnamese water supply utilities’ management and facilities especially at the city level.

3. Accomplishments

These activities have just begun recently. Brief plan is as follows.

City	Location	Exchange of Personnel	Start	Cooperation	Subject
Hanoi	North	4 persons / year (each side 2 persons / year)	Sep., 2003	CITYNET, CLAIR	Leakage Control
Hue	Middle	4 persons / year (each side 2 persons / year)	Sep., 2003	CITYNET, JICA	Leakage Control
HoChiMinh	South	4 persons / year (each side 2 persons / year)	Aug., 2004	CITYNET, JICA	Leakage Control

4. Current Challenges

These activities are small, and the budget is limited. Therefore number of dispatched persons and staying durations are limited, too. In order to overcome these problems, these activities have to be organized with other international cooperation activities, despite CITYNET’s effort to incorporate these activities under their regular programme activities.

Future Vision

Establishing total plan, and coordination of each sector and projects are key to success for holistic improvement of Vietnamese water supply.

