# VIETNAM'S EXPERIENCES IN MONITORING AID FOR TRADE/ODA PROJECTS

OECD Expert Meeting on Indicators 22 October 2010, Paris

### Application of MfDR in Vietnam

- Vietnam adopted the results-based management system in 2002 for the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS).
- In 2004 Vietnam started to integrate MfDR principles in the design of its 5 year Social Economic Development Plan 2006-2010.
- In spotlight of Paris Declaration, the donor community in Vietnam is committed to align to SEDP at national, provincial and sectoral levels and make joint efforts with the Government in MfDR.
- Strengthening the national systems (planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation with support from statistics, etc.) to serve the demand of MfDR has received very special attention from the Government.

### Building Monitoring and Evaluation System

- Ministry of Planning and Investment introduced the M&E framework for monitoring and evaluation of SEDP and ODA (including AfT) projects.
- Mid-term review of the SEDP 2006-2010 has been conducted based on this M&E framework. The M&E took place at both central and local levels, covering sectoral and cross-cutting issues.
- ♣ The M&E results are reported to the Government and feed back to the formulation of SEDP 2011-2015.
- ♣ Developing ODA (including AfT) Strategic Framework 2006-2010 and its Implementation Plan to support SEDP 2006-2010.

#### National ODA Management System

PRIME MINISTER



ODA STATE MANAGEMENT AGENCIES (MPI, MOF, MOFA, MOJ, OOG)



LINE AGENCIES (LINE MINISTRIES, PROVINCIES, etc.)

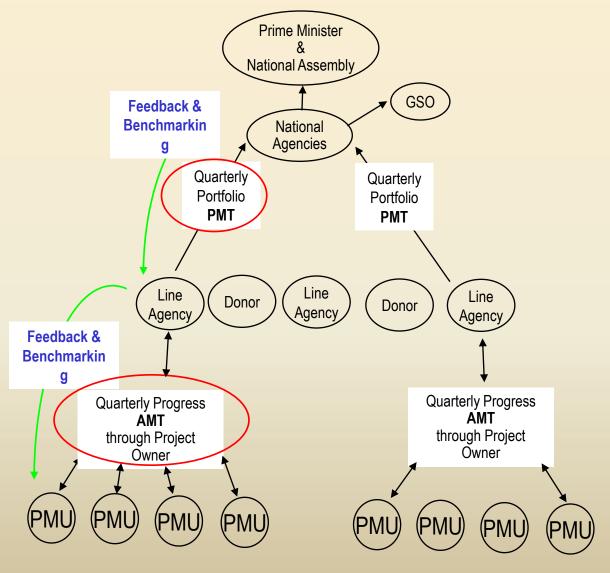


**PROJECT OWNER** 



PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

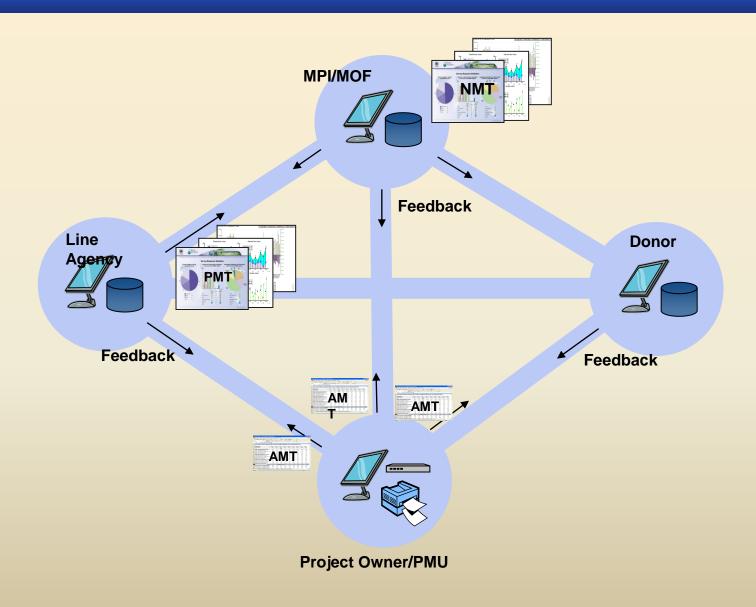
### National ODA/AFT Monitoring System



- •ODA-MIS
- Aligned Monitoring Tool (AMT)
- •National benchmarking indicators process
- Sectoral benchmarking indicators progress
- Portfolio Monitoring Tool (PMT)
- Portfolio and contract review tools
- National M&E Manual and Website
- National M&E Resource Centre
- Aligned Monitoring Tool (AMT)
- Portfolio Monitoring Tool (PMT)
- •Sectoral benchmarking indicators progress
- Portfolio and contract review tools
- National M&E Manual and Website

- Aligned Monitoring framework
- •Definitions and procedures to support framework
- Aligned Monitoring Tool (AMT)
- •Methods and tools in Manual progress monitoring
- National M&E Manual and Website

## Portfolio Monitoring Tool (PMT)



### Monitoring indicators in 3 dimensions



#### Disbursement

Variance between actual and planned rate of disbursement

#### Process

Variance between actual and planned time taken to complete required processes for bidding, contract implementation, resettlement and environmental management

#### Performance

Variance between actual and planned implementation of activities and achievement of outputs

## Data available from Portfolio Monitoring system

- Disbursement Rate
- Achievement Rate
- Bidding process (Delay, Efficiency)
- Contract Performance
- Resettlement process (for infrastructure projects)
- Logical framework

#### MONTHLY/QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORTING FORMATS OF PROJECT OWNERS

#### List reporting forms

Form 1:	Project profile
Form 2:	Brief Monthly/ Quarterly Progress Report
Form 3:	Progress of Covenants and Conditions
Form 4:	Disbursement Report of ODA Funds
Form 5:	Report on Special/ Imprest Account
Form 6:	Disbursement Report of Counterpart funds
Form 7:	Procurement Plan
Form 8:	Procurement Plan - Packages
Form 9:	Procurement Plan - Prequalification/Selection Process
Form 10:	Procurement Plan - Bidding Process
Form 11:	Summary of Bidding Results
Form 12:	Contract Status
Form 13:	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
Form 14:	Monitoring of Compensation and Resettlement
Form 15:	Implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
Form 16:	Implementation Expenditure of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
Form 17:	Environment Protection Plan
Form 18:	Status of Environment Protection Implementation
Form 19:	Logical Framework

Form 20: Progress of Performance Indicators or Outputs

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification
Overall objective	• To assist Vietnam to improve and put in place conditions for sustained and stable economic growth through stronger integration into the global trading system and ultimately contribute in turn to poverty alleviation.	<ul> <li>GDP real rate of growth</li> <li>EU-Vietnam import/export flow</li> <li>EU-Vietnam investment flow</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Exports and import statistics from Vietnamese Government, EU and international organisations</li> <li>GDP figures from Vietnamese Government and multilateral organisations</li> </ul>

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Assessment as of 30th June 2007 of each indicator
Project Purpose  To strengthen the capacity of the government of Vietnam and Vietnamese stakeholders to meet WTO commitments and challenges from other regional and international trade related agreements and	•Number, scope and quality of WTO regulations/legislation adopted •Number of WTO commitments implemented •Successful adoption of skills transferred by European experts to the government of Vietnam and stakeholders	Number of WTO commitments implemented: Government's Decree No. 16 to implement WTO obligations and commitments together with Action plan by different Ministries and Government Agencies.  About 100 local experts were working in partnership with 22 EU experts to prepare joint study reports and technical workshops.  Better awareness of relevant stakeholders of the technical issues disseminated: About 5,500 participants from government agencies, businesses, associations, academia/universities and media took part in various Project's workshops and training courses.  The increased marketability and competitiveness of
enhance the country's competitiveness		Vietnamese agricultural products is attributed by the project works on establishing WTO and SPS database Portal.

#### Result 1.

Increased Government capacity to enter WTO timely and meet membership including progress in sector specific issues and to be well prepared with sound policy choices to cope with trade and economic restructuring as a result of WTO accession

legislative action plan.

•Sound and producers hazardous and imports

•Increased capacity of the Increased capacity to implement WTO commitments:

- Ministry Trade and other -AGRI-3 increased the capacity of MARD
- ministries in fulfilling in SERV-5 improved the capacity of GSO to establish a good quality commitments statistical system for trade in services.
- under GATS, Agriculture, SPS/TBT-3 and SERV-4 has increased the capacities requirements for TBT-SPS agreements and of ministries which are responsible for establishing and operating WTO enquiry points under the TBT, instruments | SPS and the GATS Agreements.
  - consistent with WTO to \| •HOR-8 increased the capacities of the MOT and other protect domestic consumers government bodies responsible for WTO issues from through the establishment of a WTO and market unfair access database Portal.

Protection of domestic consumers: HOR-7 workshops informed consumer organizations of the WTO accession package which included many elements which are important for consumers.

#### Result 2

Progress on development of coherent and social and environmental sustainable trade and economic integration strategy as part of economic policy reform process, inter alia through enhanced local institutional and human capacity in trade issues as well as training and legal advices

- trade (strategy) documents
- •Social and encompasses trade policy
- international obligations commitments
- •Policy material produced by programme actually used legislation
- •Better awareness stakeholders of the technical issues coordination. disseminated
- •Proper policy consultation mechanisms in place
- •Improved marketability and competitiveness of Vietnamese agricultural, fishery products and processed foods

- •Quality of Vietnamese published The activities of Project will be reflected in better quality trade (strategy) documents environmental in a later period
- sustainable liberalization process About 5,500 participants from different stakeholders involved in Project activities •Changed legislation in accordance (ministries, other government bodies, local with WTO rules and 's other authorities, universities, other training and institutions and business) have increased awareness of the issues addressed by the the Project as described before
  - for About 11 Policy networking sessions and 38 WSs in various Project activities created of relevant platforms for policy debate and

#### Result 3

*Increased knowledge* and networking on international trade and WTO issues among the government, the private sector, training and research institutions and other *public* and private stakeholders and facilitating Vietnamese businesses and society at large to fully take advantage of WTO membership

- Number of government officials, business representatives and organizations participating in various activities (training, seminars, workshops etc) also from gender perspective;
- Level of increased awareness, and understanding of participants in various activities (e.g. based on feedback forms);
- Training and research material produced, information and advocacy material produced, networks established;
- Quality and quantity of coverage in the local media of trade issues;
- Effective access to other markets through knowledge and compliance with the standards and technical requirements

Among 5,500 participants took part in project activities, there were about 2200 government officials, 1700 business representatives, 1600 university lecturers and others . About 40% of the participants were females. Feedback from participants to project events (either via completed evaluation forms or reports from beneficiaries) indicate that most of the participants gave the highest qualification to project events About 260 press articles have been devoted to project activities. The WTO Portal promoted better interaction among stakeholders on WTO/market accession issues, thus contribute to a better access for VN products to other markets.

#### **Result 4**

Increased government capacity to further integrate effectively into the regional trade related arrangements such as AFTA, ASEM, ASEAN plus dialogue partners

•number of government officials, business representatives and organizations participating in various activities (training, seminars, workshops etc) also from gender perspective •level of increased awareness, and understanding of participants in various activities (e.g. based on feedback forms); training and research material produced •quantity and quality of Vietnamese contributions to agreements/discussions at regional level •Best practices on regional trade reforms can foster multilateral trade policies and WTO implementation

- •12 Government officials in relevant ministries were supported to participate in regional meetings on trade and DDA.
- •Reports from participants showed that their level of understanding of the issues was improved after the event. All participants qualified the Project events and documents as relevant to their work.

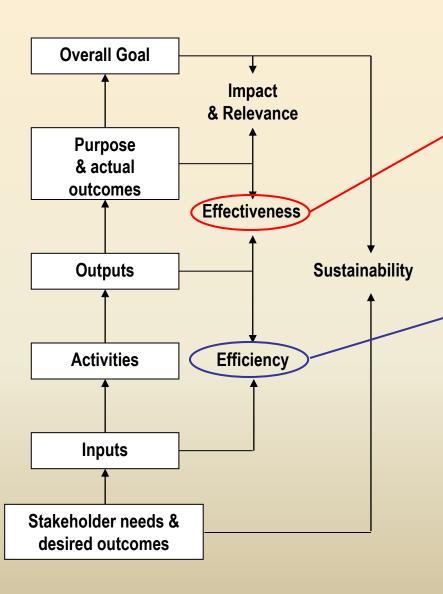
#### Result 5

Improved
conditions of doing
business in for
European operators
including enhanced
bilateral market
access of
Vietnamese and
European business
operators

- Vietnamese Legislation and implementation does not discriminate against European businesses as a result of 's commitments in the WTO.
- Business operators know where to receive and do get from Vietnamese support institutions relevant information on market access including TBT/SPS
- simplification and rationalization of various procedures pertaining to permits and other regulatory requirements relating to international trade

- No Vietnamese legislation and implementing regulations have been identified as discriminatory vis-à-vis EU business
- SPS/TBT-1,SPS/TBT-3, SERV-4 and HOR-8 will provide market access information to business in Vietnam.

### Measuring Efficiency and Effectiveness



**Effectiveness** is to be measured by data on Outputs and Outcomes

BUT: It's difficult to: (i) attribute Outcomes at sectoral and national levels to specific project outputs; (ii) monitor Outcome/Impacts indicators at project level due to capacity and resources constraints.

**Efficiency** can be monitored & measured at both project and national level through available data on Inputs and Outputs

#### **Observation and Open Questions**

- A good M&E system has been in place.
- Pressing demand for trade performance & trade capacity indicators at national level.
- There are some missing link between project indicators and national indicators.
- Can we establish a logical framework at country level to manage trade performance and development results?
- If yes, can we synchronise project logframe and country logframe?
- If no, what are other possible and desirable approaches? E.g. country studies, sector studies, result chain analysis etc...



#### **THANK YOU**

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