

		Project for Strengthening the Traffic Police Training in Various Police Colleges of Vietnam	TCP							3.5	
		Northern Vietnam National Roads Traffic Safety Improvement Project	LA							65.6	
		Project on Improvement of Urban Transportation of Danang City	TCP								
	others	Project for The Urban Planning Formulation and Management Capacity Development Project	TCP							3.9	
	Others	Advisor for Urban PlanningAdvisor for Urban Planning	EXP								
		North-South Submarine Fiber Optic Cable Link Project	LA							195.0	
		Japan's Non Project Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products	NPGA							3.0	
		Project for Capacity Enhancement in Construction Quality Assurance	TCP							3.3	

Priority Area 2 Response to Fragility (Response to the Negative Impacts Brought by Economic Development)

【Current Situation and Challenges】
<Urban Environment Management>
 Vietnam has experienced rapid economic growth and urbanization, while it also faces serious air pollution, water contamination, and increasing waste. As wastewater treatment facilities have not well established yet, water contamination in rivers, canals and lakes in urban areas became critical matters. Furthermore, as sewerage facilities have been insufficient, consequently, there is a risk of infectious disease spreading when cities are flooded under polluted water. More serious problems in Vietnam include unsanitary waste landfills and air pollution, but these problems have not been well examined due to lack of data. With regard to water supply, its system has rather well established, but increasing water demand for industries has not been well met to achieve further industrialization. In tourism areas, environmental problems have been becoming more serious because infrastructure for environment management is deficient to deal with increasing tourists, and necessary policies and plans for environmental conservation have not been well established.
<Responses to Climate Change >
 Vietnam is a country which has the fourth highest increase rate of Green House Gas (GHG) emission in the world. It is also one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. Vietnam, with the approx. 3,400km long coast line and the vast delta regions, is concerned about the potential sea level rise. Some point out the potentially serious impacts on the world food security as the Mekong Delta region, the very important rice production region which occupies 20% in the world export amount, is likely to be affected by the sea water intrusion.
<Disaster Management>
 In South-central region, tropical cyclone frequently hits and it brings on average 6.2 typhoons to the region per year. Due to this climate, around 750 people die every year and about 1.5% of GDP is lost. As natural disasters become more serious as a result of climate change, Vietnam should find appropriate measures against this risk.
<Nature Conservation>
 Vietnam has made considerable efforts on preserving forests, and as a result, the forest cover has been increasing since 1990s. Meanwhile, quality of forest is poor and in a need of Sustainable Forest Management. Decrease and disturbance of the habitats of wildlife due to the land-use-change of natural areas, are putting the biodiversity of Vietnam, which is one of the richest in Southeast Asia, at severe risk.

【Cooperation Policy for the Development Issues】
<Urban Environment Management>
 As rapid economic growth and urbanization has caused deterioration of environment in major cities and in tourism areas, strengthening capacity to deal with such environmental problems is an urgent need. Japan continues to provide its own EXPerience, technology and know-how such as green ICT against problems on water contamination, air pollution, waste management, and the deterioration in public sanitation, that is caused by insufficient system of water supply, sewerage, and wastewater treatment facilities. In order to deal with increasing demand for water supply, natural disasters and water contamination, Japan supports Vietnam to formulate and implement plans for integrated water resource management, which comprehensively include three concepts of flood control, water resource and water environment management. Furthermore, in tourism areas where the value of natural landscape and cultural heritage are recognized, Japan supports planning and implementation of policies/measures that promote both tourism and environmental conservation.
<Responses to Climate Change>
 With regard to the responses to the negative impacts by climate change, Japan is committed to mitigate (adaptation) the negative impacts by climate change on society, and also to strengthen the capacity to formulate and implement policies to mitigate (mitigation) the GHG emission which is the cause of climate change. Based on the willingness and need of Vietnam, Japan will cooperate with the government of Vietnam to improve the necessary institutional capacities in order to establish a bilateral carbon offset credit mechanism which will benefit directly to the national interest.
<Disaster Management>
 For disaster management, Japan supports developing measures of public administration against natural disasters such as improving infrastructure and disaster management means using ICT including satellites and sensor network and cloud computing. Japan also supports to strengthen community-based disaster management.
<Nature Conservation>
 Today, there are increasing global interest on the function of forest to mitigate climate change. Japan will support Vietnam to implement strategies and enhance its capacity to introduce reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). The main focus of support will gradually shift from targeting the increase of forest coverage, to promotion of Sustainable Forest Management. Support to conservation of biological diversity will continue.

Development Issue 2-1
 Responding to the Threats of Climate Change, Disaster, Environmental Destruction, etc.

Program	Objectives of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note		
				FY 2012 or Before	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 or After				
Urban Environmental Management	To Support Response to Urban Environmental Problems such as Deficient Water Supply, and Waste Water Management, Water Pollution, Solid Waste Management, Air Pollution, etc.	Advisor for Environmental Policy	EXP								1.5		
		Project for Water Environment Management Plan in the Cau River Basin	TCP										
		Project for Strengthening Capacity of Water Environmental Management	TCP									6.4	
		Enhancing Capacity of Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology in Water Environment Protection (Phase II)	TCP									5.4	
		Advisor for Urban Environment (Sewerage) Policy	EXP									0.7	
		Second Ho Chi Minh City Water Environment Improvement Project	LA									147.3	
		The Project for Capacity Development of Sewerage Management in Ho Chi Minh City Phase 2	TCP									2.0	
		Sewerage Administration	CTR									0.3	
		Second Hanoi Drainage Project for Environmental Improvement	LA									323.3	
		Preparatory Survey on Yen Xa Wastewater Treatment Plant in Hanoi (PPP Infrastructure Project)	PS									1.5	
		Hanoi City Yen Xa Sewerage System Project	LA									284.2	
		Hai Phong City Environmental Improvement Project	LA								228.8		

Priority Area 3	Good Governance											
Development Issue 3-1	<p>【Current Situation and Challenges】 Vietnam has implemented legal and judicial reform based on its own strategies, but the reform has not been completed yet. Vietnam has faced big changes both in society and economy in past 20 years. However, administration reform has not been implemented in appropriate speed and its quality seems to be deficient. Now, the Government faces various related issues. In particular, as Vietnam has achieved development to a certain degree, policy issues have become more complicated and advanced. Consequently, many policies are formulated but not well operated. Moreover, income gap among citizens is expanding, thus it is more important to reflect citizens' opinions on public administration. Based on this situation, the Vietnamese government and the Communist Party, which is the supervising body of the government, focuses more on institutional reforms of public administration.</p>					<p>【Cooperation Policy for the Development Issues】 Japan supports the Government and the Party for administration reform in addition to existing cooperation for legal and judicial reform: 1. Legal and Judicial Reform Combining various supports such as formulation and revision of laws, establishing and improving institution necessary to implement laws, capacity development for implementing laws at local level, distributing relevant information, and improving access to judicature. 2. Strengthening Administration As development issues become more complicated, the Government and local authorities need to improve the capacity for policy formulation and implementation. Thus, Japan assists the reform of education and training programs of the Government. In addition, Japan strengthens Vietnam's nation-wide comprehensive coordination mechanism by cooperating with the Office of Government and Ministry of Planning and Investment to improve the system that coordinates relevant policies as well as formulates policies for priority issues. In addition, Japan helps institutional reform for civil servants and administration authorities to formulate and implement better policies for priority issues. 3. Enhancing Citizen Participation in Public Administration In order to promote citizen participation in public administration, Japan strengthens an organization of the National Assembly that inspects administration offices. Japan also assists public broadcast in strengthening the function of news report and enlightenment.</p>						
Strengthening Judicial and Administrative Functions	Program	Objectives of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					FY 2012 or Before	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 or After		
		To Support Judicial Institutional Reform as a basis of Good Governance, and Administrative Capacity Development with the Perspective of Decentralization, Human Resource Development, Aid Management	Technical Assistance for the Legal and Judicial System Reform (Phase 2)	TCP							3.9	
			Project for Strengthening Capacity of Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics and Public Administration in Training of Public Leaders and Civil Servants	TCP							2.7	
			The facilitation of the development of Vietnam-Japan Strategic Partnership	CTR								
			Project for Strengthening of Local Governance for Efficient Use of Public Resources	TCP								
			Capacity Development of National Assembly of Vietnam	CTR								
			Vietnam Television Center Project	LA							195.5	
			Capacity Development Program for Vietnam Television (VTV)	CTR							0.5	
			Strengthening Capacity of the Office of the Government	CTR							0.4	
			Aid Coordination Advisor	EXP								
			Local Administration	JOCV								
			Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid	GCGA								
			Issue-Based Training	TR								

【Legend】 「PS」 = Preparatory Study 「DD」 = Detail Design 「TCP」 = Technical Cooperation Project 「STC」 = Science Technical Cooperation Project 「TCDP」 = Technical Cooperation for Development Study 「EXP」 = Expert 「TR」 = Training in Japan, 「CTR」 = Country-Focused Training 「JOCV」 = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers 「SV」 = Senior Volunteers 「JPP」 = JICA Partnership Program 「**TA」 = Technical Assistance implemented by Organizations other than MOFA and JICA 「GA」 = General Grant Aid 「NPGA」 = Non-Project Type Grant Aid 「GGP」 = Grant Assistance for Grassroot Human Security Project 「GCGA」 = Grassroot Cultural Grant Aid 「LA」 = Loan Aid (Yen Loan) 「SAPI」 = Special Assistance for Project Implementation 「ML」 = Multilateral Cooperation through International Organizations etc.,