

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam

Department of Water Resources

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE
NATIONAL RURAL CLEAN WATER SUPPLY,
SATINATION STRATEGY IN VIETNAM**

Sri Lanka, November 2006

THE STRATEGY FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (RWSS) AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY VIETNAM:

Objects of the Strategy

The National rural clean water supply and sanitation pointed out immediate objectives:

By year 2010

- + 85% of rural population will use clean water of national quality standards with at least 60 liters/capita/day.
- + 70% of rural household will have hygienic latrines and have good personal hygienic practices.

By year 2020

- + All rural people will use clean water of national quality standards with at least 60 liters/capita/day and use approved hygienic latrines through the active promotion of community participation and demand responsive approach.
- + Universal good personal hygienic practice of rural people and good environmental sanitation of communes and villages through focused Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

THE STRATEGY FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (RWSS) AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY VIETNAM:

Principle and general approach

Commitment

- ❖ Firstly, the way of planning will change from the Center to the local based on demand and capacity of users. When they identify their requirement, they will invest in building water supply and sanitation works.
- ❖ Secondly, the user suggestions by consultants will have an investment decision to works. The consultants introduce the user and local authorities about scale, feature, technology, socio-economic effectiveness, assessment of the environmental impacts so as to involve the inhabitants in recommendation and decision making. Community awareness should be improved through the information education and communication training.
- ❖ Thirdly, the user's participation in construction and management of work, the local inhabitants participated in excavation, pipeline installation, clarification and operation, management of works. In order to manage the water supply system, the users should select unit of management and they are decision water tariff. This issue has a great impact on the sustainable development or destroy water supply and sanitation system

THE STRATEGY FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (RWSS) AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY VIETNAM:

Sustainable development

The National rural water supply and sanitation strategy pointing out the basically principal is sustainable development.

- ❖ Ensure adequate and timely financial resource, not only for construction of the facilities but also for management, operation and replacement of the facilities at the end of the service life (financial sustainability)
- ❖ Have clean ownership so that owners are interested in protection of facilities and in continuous utilization and prolonged service life of facilities (utilization sustainability)
- ❖ Ensure the ability of continuous and prolonged operation of facilities. This means there must be management system (even a very simple one), appropriate technology, staff capable of operation and maintenance of facilities, the network of repair services, and easily found spare parts (operation sustainability).

THE STRATEGY FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (RWSS) AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY VIETNAM:

Socialization of Rural water supply and sanitation.

Socialization of rural water supply and sanitation is to promote and to organize people, to create legal basis for the mobilization of active participation and contribution of all economic sectors and all communities in financing, construction of facilities, production of equipment and spare parts, in providing repair services and in management and operation of facilities. The Government encourages private sector's to invest in construction of rural water supply and sanitation facilities. The market for rural water supply and sanitation will be developed under the government's orientation.

THE STRATEGY FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (RWSS) AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY VIETNAM:

Main solutions

Information - Education - Communication and Community participation

The information - education - communication will be implemented from the center level to lower level and take place at all country, special attention given to the levels of commune and village

Through the information - education - communication, the inhabitants will be understanding water demand and the necessary steps procedures get water supply system. The user will present their water demand such as:

- How much water is needed daily and for what purpose, what is water consumption in the day like.
- Water needs vary in seasons
- Classification of water needs by types of consumers (household, family, trade and services, production, government agencies, armed forces, hospitals ...)

THE STRATEGY FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (RWSS) AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY VIETNAM:

Main solutions

Enhancement of the State management and capacity building

At first the state management is represent in the policies to encourage development of the water supply system, to enhance the clean water consumption, to create the market for different economic sector to invest the water system. The user will contribute capital to construction of word, the individuals will invest and trade in the water supply.

The Government will guide line on user to prepare the plan basing on the demand approach. The plan will be prepared from low levels to the high levels.

On other hands, it is needed to enhance the training of professional managers, technicians and operator for the operation and maintenance of waster supply system in order to ensure the increasing volume and demand of the quality preset in the National Program and Strategy. Training of new staffs, improvement of consulting skills motivation and education and support the communities in the field of clean potable wale and rural sanitation are important issue.

THE STRATEGY FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (RWSS) AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY VIETNAM:

Main solutions

Technology solution

Firstly, assessment will be made on the relative advantages and disadvantages of the accepted technologies in order to help users make their choice of a suitable technology for themselves. Single technology will not be pre-selected as the only option; instead a system of agreed positions on standards and the advantages and disadvantages of different technologies will be presented. Basing on the agreed positions and standards, the users will then decide which technology best suits their requirements.

Secondly, technologies that are dangerous to health shall be discouraged. In addition to the regulatory approach of banning certain technologies, IEC activities will inform users of the dangers of such technologies and promote appropriate behaviour.

THE STRATEGY FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (RWSS) AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY VIETNAM:

Main solutions

Financial solution

The user's contribution is the most important, principal and key source viewed by the principle that the users are accountable to contribute in the construction of the systems and the operation and maintenance costs.

The State budget (including the international grants): In the future, the Government should have policy to mobilize the fund for the rural water supply and sanitation from the source such as UNICEF, WB, ADB, NGO and so on.

Source from other economic sector: The Government should be encouraged and created the good environment for economic sector to participate in the field of water supply and sanitation.

The credit for construction investment into Rural clean water and sanitation are available for users. These credits are found from the government's budget and donors.

THE INITIAL GAINS OF NATIONAL RURAL CLEAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

- The National strategy has been introduced to the related agencies from central to local level.
- The National RWSS Week is periodically organized every year from April 29th to May 5th. The purpose of the Week is to mobilize public to take part in activities of RWSS. Through this Week, Government would like to create a habit of people toward RWSS.
- The National RWSS Program has carried out many projects applying the driven demand approach namely the schemes of the rural areas province in Dak Lak, Ninh Binh, Hue ... The households contributed finance with the supported funding of donors and of budget to build the water supply system. According to statistic data, in the period from 2000-2003 under national target program, the average water supply coverage in rural area increased from 36 % to 62% (about 40,654,000 people) and the average hygienic latrine coverage in rural area is at 41% (about 5 million households).

Thank you for attention!

