Bibliography
"Network governance of urban sanitation management in Vietnam"

Introduction

A list of references is reviewed and selected to provide insight on current situation of urban sanitation management in Vietnam. These references are also the information source on network governance and current challenges within the urban sanitation sector. Each reference is introduced with a short summary.

This reference list is an output from the Geneva Water Hub Research Network Consolidating Grants attributed to Dr Mi Nguyen from EAWAG.

Good afternoon, Vietnam. *The Economist*. (2016).

This article from "The Economist" reports the current economic situation of Vietnam. It was shown that Vietnam has had a strong, solid record on economic growth since 1990, which helps the country to achieve the middle-income status. Main reasons for such impressive growth were also explained in the article.

ADB. *Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development*. (2015).

This report conducted by ADB is to propose capacity development technical assistance and recommendations to the government. The ultimate goal is to (1) pragmatically transform the framework for urban planning and governance, and increase the resilience and sustainability of Vietnamese cities in responding to climate change.

GIZ & ADB. *Resilient Cities in Viet Nam: A guide for planning urban environment programs*. (2015).

This is a report jointly conducted by GIZ and ADB to support the Vietnamese government in implementation of its urban wastewater and environment management program. This report provides essential information and experience to enable effective planning and implementation of sustainable and resilient approaches to wastewater management.

WB. *Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Vietnam - A five-country study conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam under the Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI)*. (2008).

This is a report based on a quantitative assessment study of the impacts of poor sanitation on health, water resources, environment, tourism and other welfare indicators in five countries in Asia, including Vietnam. This study has found that poor sanitation causes considerable financial and economic losses in Vietnam.

WB. *Water Supply and Sanitation in Vietnam: Turning Finance into Services for the Future*. (2014).

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This is an intensive analysis consisting a review of past water and sanitation access, a costing model to evaluate the adequacy of future investments, and a scorecard to diagnose problems along the service delivery pathways. The analysis provides tools to answer key questions, such as whether past trends and future finance are sufficient to meet sector targets for infrastructure, and what specific issues need to be addressed to ensure that finance is effectively turned into accelerated and sustainable water supply and sanitation service delivery.

Nguyen, V.-A. *Landscape Analysis and Business Model Assessment in Faecal Sludge Management: Extraction and Transportation Models in Vietnam*. (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, 2011).

This study explores current situation of faecal sludge emptying and transportation services in three cities in Vietnam. The study also evaluates business models to provide sustainable solutions for improving the faecal sludge management services in the cities.

ADB. *Viet Nam Urban Environment Program: Urban Sanitation Issues in Viet Nam*. (2015).

This report identifies and analyzes issues in the urban sanitation management sector in Vietnam. It also highlights policy policy implications and choices determining future progress toward the government's environmental objectives and targets.

Australian Aid & WB. *Vietnam Urban Wastewater Review*. (2013).

This report reviews the performance of wastewater sector in Vietnam and suggests recommendations to the government on actions for improvement. The sector performance was evaluated based on analysis of the amount of wastewater collected and safely treated, institutional arrangements and ownership, regulations controlling effluent standards, wastewater treatment plant technology selection and performance, connection of sewerage systems, and septage management.

GoV. Ministry of Planning and Investment: The Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2011-2015. (2011).

The Socio-Economic Development Plan shows government's strategy and economic objectives at a generic level. It gives attention to structural reforms, environmental sustainability, social equity and emerging issues of macroeconomic stability.

GoV. Decision 1930/2009/QD-TTg: Approval of Orientation for Drainage Development in Viet Nam Urban and Industrial Zones toward 2025 and Vision toward 2050. Prime Minister. (2009).

This Decision provides visions of the Prime Minister on development of water drainage in urban centers and industrial parks. Specifically, water drainage systems must be built in a synchronous manner, ensuring the drainage of rain water and wastewater, and investment in the construction of synchronous water drainage systems is prioritized in big urban centers or tourist areas.

GoV. Decree 80/2014/ND-CP: Decree of the Drainage and Treatment of Wastewater. Prime Minister. (2014).

This Decree proposed and issued by the Ministry of Construction is the most recent detailed technical regulation on urban sanitation. This Decree introduced significant changes in government's approach to urban wastewater management, demonstrating the application of lessons learnt in the recent past.

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WB. *Review of Urban Water and Wastewater Utility Reform and Regulation*. (2014).

This review is conducted by the World Bank Water & Sanitation Program (World Bank) at the request of the Ministry of Construction of Vietnam. The objectives of the review are to provide guidance/recommendations concerning the reform proposals of state- owned enterprises operating in the field of water supply and urban sanitation and provide guidance/recommendations concerning economic management options for service providers.

Nguyen, V.-A. Why DEWATS is Still Not Popular in Vietnam? *ResearchGate* 5, 1–22 (2011).

This paper discusses several reasons why decentralized wastewater management concept and its application are not widely disseminated throughout Vietnam. The reasons involve institutional, financial, and technical aspects. The paper also provides examples of decentralized alternatives implemented in different sanitation projects in Vietnam.

GoV. Decree 88/2007/ND-CP: Urban and Industrial Park Water Drainage. (2007).

This Decree provides for water drainage activities in urban centres and industrial parks, economic zones, hi-tech parks, and for rights and obligations of any organization and individual involved in water drainage activities in the Vietnamese territory. The Decree sets out provisions on waste water standards and provides for the formulation, contents, etc. of water drainage planning. The Decree further provides for the following matters: water drainage development investments; management and operation of water drainage systems; water drainage services; water drainage charges; inspection, examination and handling of violations.

ADB. *Viet Nam Urban Development, Water and Sanitation Sector Assessment, Strategy and Roadmap*. (2016).

This report summarizes the current status of the urban sanitation sector, as well as its main development and reform needs. The goal of the report is to provide the basis for a program of lending and technical assistance in near future.

Bassan, M. *Partnership for Urban Resource Recovery: Initial Assessment of Sludge Management and Context in Five Cities: Son La, Lang Son, Hoa Binh, Bac Ninh, and Ba Ria*. (2014).

This report summarizes current status of sanitation and sludge management, and identifies local stakeholders in five cities in Vietnam. The study also provides insights into management and treatment options for faecal and wastewater sludge in each city.

GoV. Ministry of Planning and Investment: The Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2016-2020. (2016).

The Socio-Economic Development Plan for 2016-2020, approved in April 2016, acknowledges slow progress on certain reform priorities and emphasizes the need to accelerate these reforms over the next period, 2016-2020, to achieve targets set out in the 10-year strategy.

Katsurai, T. Urban Sanitation in Vietnam: Challenges Ahead. (2011).

This talk was prepared and presented by Taro Katsurai (Senior Specialist, JICA). This talk discusses characteristics and challenges of the sector, and suggestions to improve current conditions and ways to move forward.

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Ministry of Construction. *On encouragement of private sector participation in water and urban environmental sanitation sector.* (2013).

This report discusses reasons for the limited participation of private sector in water and urban sanitation management. Suggestions for changes in regulatory environment, policies and mechanisms private sector participation are also included.

Willetts, D. J. et al. Selecting Sanitation Options: A Case Study of South Can Tho. (2010).

This is a research study evaluating the wastewater infrastructure options for Can Tho City. Four wastewater management alternatives are compared using cost-effectiveness analysis. It's found that a combination of centralized and decentralized treatment would be the best option with the lowest overall cost.

Gerber, E. R., Henry, A. D., and Lubell, M. 'Political Homophily and Collaboration in Regional Planning Networks', *American Journal of Political Science* 57 (3): 598-610. (2013).

The authors study political homophily—the tendency to form connections with others who are politically similar—in local governments' decisions to participate in an important form of intergovernmental collaboration: regional planning networks. The hypothesis is tested using data from a survey of California planners and government officials.

Ingold, K., and Fischer, M. 'Drivers of collaboration to mitigate climate change: An illustration of Swiss climate policy over 15 years', *Global Environmental Change* 24: 88-98. (2014).

The authors study the question of whether common beliefs or power structures influence collaboration among collective actors involved in climate mitigation policy. A longitudinal approach is used to grasp differences between the early and more advanced stages of mitigation policy design.

Lienert, J., Schnetzer, F., and Ingold, K. 'Stakeholder analysis combined with social network analysis provides fine-grained insights into water infrastructure planning processes', *Journal of Environmental Management* 125: 134-48. (2013).

This study is a stakeholder analysis investigating collaborative and multi-level governance settings in a rigorous way. Using a case study of infrastructure planning in the Swiss water sector, this study investigates fragmentation in water infrastructure planning, to understand how actors from different decision levels and sectors are represented, and which interests they follow.

Reed, M. S., Graves, A., Dandy, N., Posthumus, H., Hubacek, K., Morris, J., Prell, C., Quinn, C. H., and Stringer, L. C. 'Who's in and why? A typology of stakeholder analysis methods for natural resource management', *Journal of environmental management* 90 (5): 1933-49. (2009).

This paper asks how and why stakeholder analysis should be conducted for participatory natural resource management research. This is achieved by reviewing the development of stakeholder analysis in business management, development and natural resource management.

Reymond, P. 'Stakeholder Analysis', in L. Strande, M. Ronteltap and D. Brdjanovic (eds.), *Faecal Sludge Management. Systems Approach for Implementation and Operation*, 319-40: London: IWA Publishing. (2014).

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This book chapter introduces stakeholder analysis in the context of faecal sludge management. It discusses about the process of identifying and characterizing stakeholders, investigating the relationships between them, and the way to use the analysis as a tool for understanding the social and institutional context of a project or policy.

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