“More accountability and transparency, less corruption”
Vietnam Innovation Day 2009 Projects

Mid-term Evaluation Report

February 2010
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## Abbreviations

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<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td>Australian Overseas Aid Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>community based organisation</td>
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<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>CISDOMA</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Development of Rural and Mountainous Areas</td>
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<td>CSI</td>
<td>customer satisfaction index</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>the United Kingdom Department For International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoET</td>
<td>Ministry of Education and Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>non-governmental organisation</td>
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<td>NZAid</td>
<td>New Zealand International Aid and Development Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEDC</td>
<td>Primary Education for Disadvantaged Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Report Card</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEDP</td>
<td>socio-economic development plan</td>
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<td>SME</td>
<td>small and medium enterprise</td>
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<td>VID</td>
<td>Vietnam Innovation Day</td>
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1. Background

The Vietnam Innovation Day (VID) 2009, co-organized by the Government Inspectorate and the World Bank, is an opportunity to support innovative ideas that address local development challenges. Its co-sponsors are Australian Overseas Aid Program (AusAID), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Royal Embassy of Denmark, Department for International Development (UK - DFID), the Embassy of Finland, New Zealand International Aid and Development Agency (NZAid), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the World Bank.

The selection of the VID 2009 theme of "More Accountability and Transparency, Less Corruption" has been the result of increased public awareness and attention for more transparency and accountability, and reducing corruption. Under this, there are four sub-themes recommended: accountability, transparency, access to information and improvement of public service. Within the framework of the program, the accountability concept includes both the responsibility in fighting corruption of the state apparatus, which is reflected through effective provision of public services to people as well as the responsibility of the citizens, which can be epitomised by the principles of 'people know, people discuss, people do, and people supervise'.

Transparency, which can be an active measure to fight corruption and closely links to the rights to information, requires that people should be provided with all information not prohibited by laws in an adequate, accurate and timely manner. The improvement of public service requires a stronger participation by citizens in decision-making, effective policy implementation, and monitoring the quality of service provision. Within the framework of this program, people’s participation reflect in people’s making comments to a policy or a legal document, a decision or an administrative act that affect their legitimate benefit and rights.

The VID 2009 identified 25 small projects, from 152 entries submitted around the country, to support with the total 330,000 USD amount of awards. The projects are being implemented from June 2009 to June 2010 with a maximum budget of 15,000 USD each to implement their creative ideas.

The selected projects have been assessed by a Board of Jurors, composed by representatives from various government agencies, NGOs, civil and mass organizations, the donors community and the media. The criteria for selection includes: i) Innovation (creativity); ii) Results contributions to improving transparency and accountability as well as reducing corruption; iii) Feasibility/Organizational Capacity; and iv) Sustainability and growth potential reflected by the community's ownership and participation.

Not being limited to the recommended sub-themes, which are Accountability, Transparency, Right to information and Improving Public Services, the winning projects introduced various creative and feasible solutions, from making radio programs in ethnic languages on legal information, to making artistic performances, organizing writing and drawing contests, communications activities to increase the youth’s awareness, as well as improving public services in hospitals.

Since the start of the program in Vietnam in 2003, there have been more than 1400 entries submitted, among which over 200 projects have been provided support with total funding of up to 2 million USD. Become an annual event with increasing numbers of applications, partners and donors, however there have been no assessment on how these small innovative bottom-up
development ideas deliver results, and how they have been expanded or replicated.

In order to meet accountability obligations, and to draw lessons that can be applied to future activities as well as to improve the program’s impact, an evaluation mission to assess the VID 2009 projects has been initiated. The mid term evaluation is conducted in January 2010, six months after the commencement. An end-term evaluation will be conducted in June 2010. The evaluation will assess performance, management, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of projects, as well as provide recommendations on future VID projects. In addition to the desk review of projects’ related documents (proposals, mid-term and final progress reports), the evaluations also provide 3 case studies on 3 projects in 3 regions of Vietnam (northern, central and southern regions), based on information collected from visits to project site visits and direct interviews with projects’ stakeholders.

2. Introduction

The evaluation of 25 projects of VID 2009 commences from 4 January to early February 2010. Hereinafter in this report, the projects are identified by the code Pxx, and the full list of the awarded projects can be found at Appendix. However, the mid-term evaluation is mainly based on desk review of project documents and mid-term reports, while several mid-term reports do not reflect in detail on what have been done, and in some cases the explanation on why activities done are not consistent with the project proposal is missing. Those projects have been requested by the evaluator to provide further information, but in a limited time, the answers are not adequate.

Being implemented by different actors, who are government agencies, Vietnamese non-governmental organisations (local NGOs), mass organisations, private companies or schools/universities, the 25 projects cover the whole country with a half of them located in the North (13 projects), 7 projects in the Central and 5 in the South respectively.

A number of projects delayed in submitting mid-term reports, so that the selection of projects for site visits is limited within the first 15 projects with clear reports submitted by 31 Dec 2009.

In Central region, the project P48 (Improving quality of the delivery of the socio-economic development programme in Khanh Vinh district, Khanh Hoa province) has been selected for a field visit, which was conducted in 22 January 2010. The evaluation expert has met with the project team, interviewed the Project Manager, one of the local partner at commune level, one commune facilitator and two beneficiary households in Khanh Nam commune, Khanh Vinh district, Khanh Hoa province.

In South region, two projects in the same province of Tien Giang have been visited in 25 January 2010: P09 (Increasing accountability and transparency in Court hearing in Chau Thanh district) and P20 (Anti-corruption propaganda through literature, arts and activities of religious organisations, mass organisations and the media in Tien Giang province). The two projects have been facilitated by the same person, Judge Nguyen Quoc Dat, with different partners: Chau Thanh District Court, where he works at present, and Tien Giang Arts Association, where he is also an active member.

Among the four recommended sub-themes under the theme of “More Accountability and Transparency, Less Corruption” (which are accountability, transparency, access to information and improvement of public service), the 25 awarded projects can be either identified themselves under only one or several sub-themes, for example one project can either aim at improving

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2 The initial project proposal was developed for Cai Lay district, however, the Project Manager has been transferred to Chau Thanh district right after received the VID Awards, so that P09 has been implemented in Chau Thanh, instead of Cai Lay district. Further information will be found at following session of the report.
accountability and/or transparency and/or access to information. From reviewing project documents and looking at nature of project activities that have been carrying out, one more sub-theme is added: improving people awareness on anti-corruption.

In addition, the projects focus on a number of key aspects in addressing corruption related problems: rural community development, land use, grass-root democracy, feedback system to public service and awareness raising. Levels of intervention are village, commune, district, province or city and policy implementation national wide.

This mid-term evaluation is only for VID 2009 projects, without much reference to previous VID and history of award winners, since some of VID2009 winners have won previous VID awards. There have been only 15 projects submitted mid-term reports on time, and by the end of this evaluation in January 2010, there are two projects that have not submitted mid-term reports or any information for the evaluation (the P129 and the P135). Findings from this evaluation should be supplement by an auditing report on financial management.

The report is structured in seven sections including these introductory remarks.

3. Projects’ Overview

This session provides an overview on the whole 25 projects, with fact and figures, so that the readers would be able to capture the overall pictures on the VID 2009, who is doing what in where. For further details, please confer the Assessment Matrix at Appendix.

Projects’ location

The 25 projects are located all over the country, with the highest density in the North (12 projects). The majority of projects (15/25) are designed for rural settings, targeting specific groups of beneficiary (a village, a commune or a district) and attached to specific local development projects/programmes, and/or to pilot a modality for beneficiaries to participate in.

The project “Increase effectiveness and transparency in implementation of Decree 67 on ensuring the right of the elder at locality” (P54), aims at improving the implementation of Decree 67 at locality, can be considered a national-wide scale, since the project activities have been carried out in 4 provinces at different regions of the country at design, and in fact, it has expanded the survey to 1 more province in October 2009 with support from the International Organisation to Support the Elder.

Chart 1. Locations of VID 09 projects
Types of implementers
The VID 2009 has engaged various types of implementers, who developed, submitted proposals and directly implementing the projects’ activities, include government agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs, includes mass organisations, local NGOs and community based organisations - CBOs), private sectors and educational agencies (schools and universities). The initiative has also created platforms for these actors to develop partnership within framework of a specific project as well as to meet, exchange ideas and information, establish network with others who share the same concerns and interests. Among the 25 proposals awarded, 11 implementers are from local NGOs or CBOs, while the rest have been chosen equally from government agencies, mass organisations, schools/universities and private sectors respectively.

Chart 2. Types of implementers of VID 09 projects

Level of operation
Within the small scale of the VID award (15,000 USD) to support small innovative bottom-up development ideas that deliver results within one year, it is understandable that level of operation of awarded projects is often limited. The majority of them operate at lower level (commune and district), while some projects approaching policy implementation or mass media (radio and newspaper) can be seen with larger target groups and coverage.

Chart 3. Level of operation of VID 09 projects
Grouping of projects under sub-themes

The four main initial sub-themes of VID 2009 represent different dimensions of anti-corruption. When the applicants for VID 2009 have been requested to classify their own proposals under four main sub-themes, it is difficult to make clear which project is under what sub-theme. Therefore, some project proposals can be put either under different sub-themes, especially the cross-cutting one on “transparency”. For instance, the P09 “Increasing accountability and transparency in Court hearing” is either classified under “accountability”, “transparency” and improving public service performance”.

One more sub-theme has been added, “awareness raising on anti-corruption”, since the projects under it have clear objective on anti-corruption education and propaganda, targeting different groups, from junior high school students to mass audiences, without attaching to any specific action and/or activities with measurable outputs.

The table below has been reviewed, with consideration from the mid-term reports on the objectives and expected outcomes of activities. The even number of awarded projects under each sub-theme shows that the projects have covered different aspects of anti-corruption with equal importance.

Table 1. VID 09 projects under sub-themes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-theme</th>
<th>Number of projects</th>
<th>Projects’ ID</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accountability</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>P09, P25, P54, P62, P84, P91, P97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>P01, P04, P09, P25, P40, P48, P54, P56, P62, P91, P99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to information</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P09, P51, P54, P57, P76, P129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving public service performance</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P09, P54, P62, P87, P104, P128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness raising on anti-corruption</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>P20, P51, P84, P91, P97, P100, P121, P122, P135</td>
<td>Approaching target groups at schools, universities and mass media audiences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projects’ issues in highlight

There have been a number of highlighted issues that have been touched upon by the 25 projects, in order to i) enhance the effective implementation of the grassroots democracy ordinance; ii) improve the process of socio-economic development plan (SEDP) formulation and implementation at community level; iii) resolve problems related to land use and resettlement; and iv) develop feedback mechanisms to public service delivery. Although a number of projects may approach the same issue, the project designs have been made specific to the local context, with appropriate and effective interventions.

Table 2. Issues tackling by VID 09 projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key issues</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>Projects’ ID</th>
<th>Remarks on approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effective implementation of the grassroots democracy ordinance</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>P01, P25, P40, P48, P56, P62, P99</td>
<td>Exercise specific assignments with application of the grassroots democracy principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community SEDP process</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>P01, P25, P40, P48, P56</td>
<td>Localise the process to the commune/village context, under participatory manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use / Resettlement</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>P04, P25, P62, P76, P99</td>
<td>Directly attach to the local context on land use problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback mechanism to public services</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P54, P62, P87, P104, P128, P135</td>
<td>Develop a modality for the direct target group to participate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Projects’ Performance

In this session, the evaluation looked at the performance of the 25 projects, in terms of activities design towards tentative objectives as well as implementation progress against work plan (include disbursement ratio as of 31 December 2009) and reporting/communication. For further details, please confer the Assessment Matrix at the Appendix.

On overall, in most projects, activities that have been carried out are in lines with project objectives and planned activities, without significant change. However, it is the fact that the objectives in several projects are broader and too general in comparison to scope of activities and project scale. This is mainly due to the weakness of skills for writing project proposal.

Majority of the 25 projects have been keeping up with implementation schedule. In highlight, a number of projects have achieved significant results in the last six months, for example:

- P87 (Developing Management and Evaluation tools, in order to recording parents’ & child caretakers’ feedbacks in General Out Patients Department, National Hospital of Paediatrics) has been making an outstanding progress by completion of almost activities (in line with 90% budget spent). The project team communicates closely with the donor (DFID) and there have been 4 visits from DFID so far to the project. The project team has been coming up with further idea on a larger scale project to propose to DFID for funding.

- P40 (Pilot model of community participation in the planning of public facilities at the local level, implemented by CISDOMA): Starting by a logical and well-structured proposal, taking into account the organisational strengths (personnel, approach, expertise), the project has reflected in a informative mid-term report the on-schedule project’s progress. 48% of budget has been used. CISDOMA has applied a local socio-economic development participatory planning approach in order to response to the local context.

Some more projects have reported achievements regarding implementation progress, by including comprehensive information as follow:

- Clear explanation on idea of project in a logical manner, justified by facts and background information
- Specific activity design, concrete timeline, geographical area, budget volume, clear and measurable expected outputs
- Identification of project stakeholders (number and relevant information on implementers, partners, consultants, beneficiaries, etc)
- Description and progress of activities carried out, clearly explaining highlighted achievements, constraints, adjustments if any

Meanwhile, some projects have been delayed or have to adjust activities due to different reasons: personnel turnover and capacity (P129, P97), dependency on local and policy agenda (P57, P104, P09), changes of projects’ areas (P84, P09). For example:

- P57 (Access of blinds to existing legal documents): only 8.53% budget spent. The project is to transfer existing relevant legal documents into Braille’s and audio formats. However, the work has been delayed for 6 months due to waiting for updated legal documents to be issued in January 2010.

- P100 (A transparent and sustainable society in youth’s hand): the project only spent 7% budget by the end of 2009, due to the fact that key activities done during the reporting period (preparation of material and networking) did not require large expenditure. The mid-term report predicts that more activities may be added, using the budget unspent.

- P84 (Increase awareness and the role of students in anti-corruption): Although 45% of budget spent and activities planned have been implementing on schedule, the scale of activities has to be narrowed due to the fact that the Forestry Department has been moved out of the university campus to another place, 15km from the main campus in
Vinh city. So that the coverage of activity could not be implemented at the whole university as planned.

Except for a number of projects mentioned above, about half of the projects have not done well on reporting, since it is unclear in report on how the activities have been designed, how they have been carried out, what are achievements and constraints, etc. In such case, it is coincident that the project documents also do not provide specific information for evaluation.

5. Projects’ Relevance and Effectiveness

This session provides an overall Assessment of the relevance of projects to the VID 2009 themes, to the mission of the implementers as well as to the local context where the projects have been implemented. Any gap in project management, coordination mechanism and technical support to the project has also been identified. Details of each project can be found in the Assessment Matrix of the Appendix.

The ideas of all the 25 projects are of high relevance to the theme of VID 2009 on “More accountability and transparency, less corruption”. The VID 2009 awards have been given to proposals under all the four sub-themes, which has been interpreted into 25 specific projects. The interventions implemented by the projects are to address a number of highlighted issues that have been on top concerns of government and society. The highlights, as mentioned in the previous session of this report, include: i) enhance the effective implementation of the grassroots democracy ordinance; ii) improve the process of SEDP planning and implementation at community level; iii) resolve problems related to land use and resettlement; and iv) develop feedback mechanisms to public service delivery. Although a number of projects may approach the same issue, the project designs have been made specific to the local context, with appropriate and effective interventions.

In all the issues touch upon by the projects, the overall objective is to improve accountability and the right to access to information for various actors. Some projects target government in delivering effective support programmes/public services in accountable and transparent manner, for example the implementation of SEDP at community level. Some others have been trying to mobilise participation from stakeholders in society, such as volunteer groups, mass organisations, arts groups and media, etc. Other projects target massive audiences, especially the vulnerable groups like the youth, the elder, ethnic minorities and the disadvantaged to raise their awareness on anti-corruption, to improve their accountability so that they can be empowered to exercise the principles of grassroots democracy.

From the perspective of anti-corruption movement, a number of projects (specifically the five projects mentioned in row 3 of Table 2), have selected one of the current “burning” topic on land projection and resettlement, where have recorded remarkable cases of corruption all over the country. The approach is to attach directly to the local agenda, from commune to provincial level, to support beneficiary and local authority in implementation of land policies. The activities and interventions include a two-way dimension in providing transparent information on the policy and implementation process to affected people, as well as to convey their feedback to agencies in charge. The mechanism that has been created is also to ensure a space for affected people to participate in and to monitor results. Examples can be found in the following box:

1. The P76 carried out by Quang Nam Provincial Inspectorate is aiming at providing information on land clearance and resettlement for the to people at the target areas in 7 districts of Quang Nam province, who are directly affected by the Project on Quang Nam – Quang Ngai Highway. It is highly relevant to the objective of ensuring the right of affected target groups to access to information and the project is a must to reduce potential reactions from target people. The idea, although not really innovative, has reflected an effort make by a government agency, who is the focal point to receive complaints and feedback from people on land related problems. However,
due to the limited scope of the project, the activities designed only include 2 propaganda meetings per districts, plus the set up of a focal point per district to receive feedback are not sufficient to effectively address the potential problems. Many more comprehensive activities could be designed and implemented in this regard.

2. The P25 carried out by the Thanh Hoa Forestry Club has a very general title “Capacity building to implement the principle of people know – people discuss – people do and people supervise”. The project has been implemented in Dong Nam commune, Dong Son district Thanh Hoa province in a “traditional” and expertise approach to transfer legislative knowledge and information to beneficiary via representatives from mass organisations. The initial design consists of as series of trainings on relevant legal documents to the communes, with focus on the Law on Land Use, the Law on Inspection and the Law on Complaints and Petitions of Citizens. The trainings include an exercise on anonymous voting and feedback on corruptions and performance of commune leaders, which has revealed suspected corruption cases at the commune. The project, by creating space for people to raise voice and to practice grassroots democracy, has brought about a significant change in awareness of commune people on anti-corruption and created a stronger demand for an accountable and capable authority. It also contributed to the prevention of newly emerged cases of corruption.

On overall, all the projects are very relevant to the organisation missions of the implementer, such as the P57 that the Thien An House is trying to help the blind accessing to current legal documents. In other case, the P48 that has been implementing by the Healthcare communication and education center of Khanh Hoa Province is not directly linked to the organisation's mission, but it is relevant to the community of Khanh Vinh district, where they have been working with in other programmes.

6. Projects’ Results and Impact

This session evaluates the projects’ results against its set target in the project proposal as well as provides an assessment on effects of the results. Details of each project can be found in the Assessment Matrix of the Appendix.

Within the reporting period, a lot of activities have been carried out and reported, it is still too early to assess impact of the projects. The mid-term reports do not anticipate possible results and impact of the projects at this stage. However, in a number of projects, several statements extracted from the mid-term reports are implying for possible impacts, among which the enhancement of grassroots democracy principles is the most remarkable one.

A number of the project has created a platform to enable local communities to practice grassroots democracy much more than before, to provide them with knowledge on right and responsibility of a citizen, as well as to encourage them to participate in local agenda. The P56 on “Enhancing the participation of community in development, implementation and monitoring of plan for reduction of poor households” has created immediate impact on local community, where the grassroots democracy principles have been practiced and applied into addressing existing problems in ranking poor households and planning of concrete activities to reduce the ratio of them. Similarly, the P40 on “Pilot model of community participation in the planning of public facilities at the local level” demonstrates a clear vision on how to achieve expected outputs of the model. It has introduced a local socio-economic development participatory planning approach, combining a relevant exercise to the local partner and community to practice.

Regarding the group of project under the sub-theme of developing a feedback mechanism to public services, the P40 has almost achieved expected outputs within the last 6 months: development of a M&E tool to feedback of parents/caretakers. The outputs have been reported to the hospital management to recommend solutions for improving services at the Outpatients Department. It is also the rationale and background for the development of another project proposal.
Unlike projects with tangible outputs, the group of projects applying awareness-raising approach has no concrete outcome to be measured, due to the propaganda nature of activities. The results and impact of activities under this sub-theme can only be seen in the longer term, with repetition of intensive propaganda contents. For example, it is difficult to measure the change in anti-corruption awareness and behaviour of ethnic minority radio audiences (P51) or students from a junior high school (P91 or P121) or a university (P84 or P97) after they participate in some single activity/campaign within scope of the projects.

Meanwhile, some other projects like the P04 on “Increasing Catholic women’s responsibility in implementing democracy regulations in land clearance” that has achieved the expected result. The targeted catholic women have been advocated to accept and follow the government policy, however there is no information and clear indicator on how they would be benefited further from the land clearance or how the impact would be after the project finish, since this project design is for the smooth implementation of land clearance policy. In such case, the Catholic women may not be the direct beneficiary of the project, but the investors.

The P128 (A survey on “Degree of satisfaction of farmers to agricultural public service”) has applied the approach of CSI (customer satisfaction index) and RC (Report Card). The survey, as the key project’s result, once complete, would be the background for designing activities to improve public service in rural area.

7. Projects’ Sustainability and Replication

This session assesses the possibility of replication to other localities of Vietnam in the future when the project has ended so that recommendation of workable solutions that can be applied in case of project’s duplication in the future can be made. Details of each project can be found in the Assessment Matrix of the Appendix.

It is still early to capture clear signal on how the projects would be sustainable and replicated after the project finish. As mentioned in previous session, the majority of projects have been keeping up with project implementation schedule, while some others have faced some delays due to different reasons. The remaining activities to be carried out during the last six months would be of critical importance to replicable possibility. The top concern regarding replication and sustainability is the one-year duration of the VID awarded projects, which is very short for recognition of possible impacts. Besides, only few among the 25 VID projects have indicated some concrete activities to work with media and other stakeholders for advocacy purposes.

However, a number of projects’ activities have high possibility of replication into other province, and can be developed into modality, based on certain critical assumptions. First of all, the biggest challenge for the coming time to keep the momentum of activities carried out by the projects has been dealt with by recognition of the effort made by people to achieve specific outputs. For example, one significant output of the project, which is the feedback of people in Dong Nam commune (in P25) on performance of local authority and suspected corruption cases, should be responded appropriately. Once the momentum can be maintained, the next assumption is that the successful modalities can be documented and shared with stakeholders/donors. A number of projects can be named with high possibility of replication:

- The mid-term report of P51 (Radio program "Central Highlands and Community Responsibilities") presents a clear vision on how the modality would be expanded and replicated. This has been enhanced by experience from the previous radio program of 2008, which has been maintained after the VID 08 finished.
- The P91 (Awareness raising on accountability and transparency for ethnic minority students) shows a high possibility of advocacy and replication of the modality to other
similar schools and/or of mainstreaming into the government curriculum for boarding schools in Vietnam

- P121 (*Future citizens practice simulation on different social settings*): can be replicated to next year and to other schools, or advocate to national curriculum, can mobilise private sector to participate;

- P84 (*Increase awareness and the role of students in anti-corruption*): possible replication to other student department of Vinh University or other university. The project does draw attention of media at provincial and national level

- The P122 (*Journalism Awards on “Improve accountability and transparency, reduce corruption” in Ben Tre province*) has shown a high commitment to replicate the award to be annual or periodically awards, or integrated into the existing Suong Nguyet Anh Journalism Award. The implementer in Ben Tre was also the winner for VID 07 and VID 08, so that they have established a voluntary VID team to facilitate the VID projects

- The P104 (*Customer survey via automatic system*) the product, if applicable and acceptable by clients (public service), would be a good mean for monitoring public service. However the project does not demonstrate the possibility of convincing first client to use it.

- The P62 (*Modality of a friendly authority in Xuan Dam commune, Cat Hai, Hai Phong*) can be replicated as a modality facilitated within the system of Vietnam Fatherland Front

From the above examples, we can see that those projects with clear ideas, cost-effective activities and high participation of beneficiaries (like students), and more importantly those can be attached to an existing mechanism (ex. Vietnam Fatherland Front, or schools at the same level) are easier to replicated.

Regarding the VID modality, the effectiveness can be seen from its replication by other sectors, with a similar VID hosted annually by Ministry of Health (MoH), and Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) with PEDC fund for disadvantaged children.

### 8. Findings and Lessons Learnt

This session is trying to anticipate the project’s best practices, lessons learned, successes and challenges, based on the analysis from the previous sessions. Logically, the data will justify for the recommendations on how to maximize the good impacts and results of VID 2009 projects in the future.

The most interesting finding is that the bottom-up approach works well with such “sensitive” topic of anti-corruption. This is because the awarded projects have applied a multi-dimension approach, to mainstream the anti-corruption theme into specific exercise, to link with specific issue of community. The grassroots democracy ordinance is the most important framework for the approach.

Due to the nature of VID09 theme, the challenge of political sensibility emerged from the theme is visible in several projects. However, the challenge has been surmounted by the introduction of appropriate project design, at which activities have been attached to the existing government system and organisational / local agenda; as well as the application of multi-dimension approach mentioned above. The P100 (*A transparent and sustainable society in youth’s hand*) is not the case. The project has facing the challenge of sensitive topic, and the activities progress has been hindered, because the project design is only with CSOs, groups, volunteers, without attachment to any government and state agency agenda.

One more significant lesson can be learnt right from this stage is about Individual-led vs.
institutionalisation. The risk of dependency on an individual implementer but not the organisation as a whole can be seen clearly in few projects, such as P129 (enhancing rights to information on tax and customs for SMEs in Hanoi) or P09 (Increasing accountability and transparency in Court hearing). The project proposals were well written, but implementation depends more on the institutional support, to ensure responsibility and accountability in obtaining project outputs. The P129 can be considered fail to be implemented at this stage just because the person in charge has stopped working at the organisation. The P09, fortunately can be implemented in a similar agency where the project manager moved in, but it implies a clear individual effort rather than institutionalised project.

The majority of VID 09 projects have kept up with planned schedule. The common features of those effectively implementing projects includes:

- Innovative ideas with political feasibility
- Well-developed project proposal (specific activity design, concrete timeline, clear and measurable expected outputs): this is of vital importance to the performance of the project, since the project would not have waste time to re-design and adjust activities
- Being implemented by the organisation as a whole rather than just one or few individuals who wrote the project proposal
- Attachment with suitable partners (government agencies, local authorities, mass organisations, technical expertise): they are key actors of change regarding the theme on “anti-corruption”
- Project scale (geographical area, budget volume, timeline) is suitable with organisational capacity of the implementer

The mid-term evaluation has come up with these lessons learnt, regarding an acceptable trade-off of an idealistic (or highly effective) project implementation for the innovative ideas and/or the space for capacity building to the project implementers. In some project, for example the Women Union in Ha Nam province while implementing the P04 (Increasing Catholic women’s responsibility in implementing democracy regulations in land clearance), has been using a “traditional government / mass organisation” approach, but the exercise is of remarkable importance to the organisation to improve its capacity as well as to enhance the voice of women in the province.

Considering the 25 projects, with the fact that majority of them are in the North, where the applicants can have better access to information, and the density of CSOs is higher assumingly, it is rational to think of the way to balance the project coverage, to encourage more grassroots applicants, which in line with the objective of VID. More introduction workshops and exchange events would create greater opportunities for local innovators to meet, exchange ideas and information, establish network with others who share the same concerns and interests.

The role and responsibility Government Inspectorate (as the hosting partner together with the World Bank in VID 09) has not been seen clearly during the implementation process of the awarded projects. This is due to the absence of a specific mechanism for the partner to participate and facilitate, although the VID 09 theme is very relevant to the mission of the Government Inspectorate.

The interaction between VID 09 donors and the accordance projects is not consistent; some projects received a lot, some absolutely no. There is no rule on this. The DFID has paid 4 visits to the P40, and the NZAid had participated in the activities of P04 while the other donors have not communicated or the possible communication has not been reflected into the mid-term reports. There were some feedbacks from the projects that implies for an “one-time” giving of VID awards to them, without further care, which may lead to a “less responsible” attitude in delivering the project outputs. It would be pity that the interaction with donors, not only with the host World Bank, is not institutionalised for the more effective implementation of VID projects.
9. Implications to VID 09 donors and recommendations

The evaluation of VID 09 projects can also contribute to draw out possible implications for VID donors, such as:

- The VID 09 projects have applied a bottom-up approach, which can be supplemented to the other donors’ larger scale programmes
- The VID projects have been working in different dimensions of anti-corruption: participation, transparency, accountability, public service and administrative procedures so that they bring about an interesting picture at grassroots level
- The small scale VID projects, which have been implemented at community level by CSOs (mass organisations, NGOs, CBOs), will help to understand the role, mission of CSOs and the efforts made by them in development works at grassroots level so that donors can direct their support to CSOs directly.
- The VID 09 projects provide feedback on public services as well as reflect public concerns (land use for instance) in the fields that the projects operate.
- The projects also supply more Information for programme development
- The projects’ results can be used as rational for development of evidence-based policy at grassroots level

The following recommendations are not in priority order. They are developed from the analysis on the VID 09 projects’ progress by the end of 2009, with regards to the background context and sharing visions of stakeholders to the VID. There is only few months left for the implementation of the VID 09 projects, therefore the recommendations are more likely problem findings and solutions for the improvement of the VID modality in broader and longer terms, rather than to the VID 09 specifically.

1) In order to strengthen the effectiveness for VID modality, a pool fund for VID can be developed. This is to ensure a common rule for the implementation of the modality, in terms of fund, funding scale, procedures, administration of VID, selection of co-organisers, communication, M&E, interaction mechanism with donors, auditing, etc

2) The VID modality can be more flexible in funding scale/award with clear criteria of selection and prioritizing, such as the selected proposals can be with budget from 5 to 15 thousands USD, not necessary fixed at around 15 thousand USD like the current VID projects. The more flexibility, the more chance for innovative ideas can be exposed and experimented.

3) To ensure the accountability of project implementers on output delivery, instead of the current “almost one-time” instalment of 95% upon contract signing, a multi instalment of funding can be applied: firstly 70% funding + 25% at certain point and the last 5% at submission of completion document

4) A certain amount of fund (for example 20% of the awards) can be secured for:
   a. Providing technical support to VID winners: Capacity building (ex. Training on reporting skills, writing project proposals, etc)
   b. Networking/exchange opportunities during the one year VID
   c. Further demand-driven support to the successful projects: Up to 10% of total grant can be provided for extension / continuation /communication on good project/modality

5) A M&E mechanism should be developed, with semi-annual and annual evaluations, monitoring visits by both VID administration and co-organisers (hosting partners). A comprehensive evaluation should be conducted every 5 years to assess the possible impact over years as well as to verify the VID modality for greater effectiveness. This
would not only provide evidence to the contributed funds to VID but also help to convince relevant donors to participate in future VIDs.

6) Responding to “confidential” information: Due to the nature of the VID 09 theme on anti-corruption, how the specific recommendations/outputs from the projects, especially the ones that have been put at the “confidential” box at the mid-term report, to be taken into consideration is critical to build trust for the projects’ beneficiaries and to ensure the sustainability of the projects’ impact. A number of recommendations mentioned in the mid-term reports should be forwarded to the appropriate authority for responding / addressing.

7) From the fact that several VID 09 implementers are also the winners of the previous VID awards, it should be the right time to look at the repetition of awards per one organisation: not excess 2 or 3 awards within 5 years for instance. This is to ensure the space for new innovative comers and to control the risk of considering VID as a financial source for their routine activities.

8) The measures to handle the fail and fake projects should be developed and introduced as soon as possible. There is an absence in mechanism to address those projects, such as P129 and P135, without progress reports and no commitment of output delivery within the project period.

9) Development of a specific mechanism to strengthen the role and responsibility of hosting partner (Government Inspectorate in VID 09), such as participation into M&E activities on VID 09 projects as well as facilitation along the system to ensure the project to receive appropriate political support if relevant.
## Appendix

The contact list of VID 2009 projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | P54        | Increase effectiveness and transparency in implementation of Decree 67 on ensuring the right of the elder at locality | Vietnam Association of the Elderly  
No 12 Le Hong Phong, Ba Dinh, Hanoi  
Tel: +0437341854 Mobile: +0978987769  
Email: phamtuyetnhung211@yahoo.com vaedongoai@yahoo.com.vn  
Contact person: Ms. Pham Tuyết Nhương |
| 2  | P01        | Enhancing community’s participation in anti-corruption and developing the anti-corruption culture in Thuan Chau district, Son La province | Agriculture and Forestry Faculty – Tay Bac University  
Tel: 0223848474 Fax: 022847375  
Email: chuthisang2005@yahoo.com |
| 3  | P40        | Pilot model of community participation in the planning of public facilities at the local level in Trang Xa commune, Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen province | The Consultative Institute for Socio-Economic Development of Rural and Mountainous Areas (CISDOMA)  
58 Nguyễn Khang, Yên Hoa, Cầu Giấy, Hà Nội  
Tel: 04. 37843 681 Fax: 04. 37843678  
Contact person: Ms Trần Thị Minh Châu  
Tel: 0982 58 48 46 Fax: 04. 37843 678  
Email: chaucisdoma@gmail.com; cisdoma@gmail.com |
| 4  | P04        | Increasing Catholic women’s responsibility in implementing democracy regulations in land clearance in Dong Ly commune, Ly Nhan dist, Ha Nam province | Women’s Union - Ha Nam Province  
Ha Thi Minh Tâm  
hatamson@yahoo.com  
Tel: 0351.841.901/03513501114 |
| 5  | P91        | Awareness raising on accountability and transparency for ethnic minority students in Vo Nhai Boarding school, Thai Nguyen province | Consultation and Technology Transfer Center - Duchuonganh.Co.Ltd  
30, Ngo 17, Ta Quang Buu, Hai Ba Trung, HN  
PGS.Ts. Nguyen Tri  
04.22183728  
Dha.expert@gmail.com |
| 6  | P25        | Capacity building to implement the principle of people know – people discuss – people do and people supervise in Dong Nam commune, Dong Son dist, Thanh Hoa province | Thanh Hoa Forestry Club, 6 Hac Thanh  
kbtuanclbln@yahoo.com.vn, kbktuan@gmail.com  
0373 851 112 - 0912 071 926  
0373 851 273 - Fax: 0373 726 310 |
| 7  | P62        | Modality of a friendly authority in Xuan Dam commune, Cat Hai, Hai Phong province | Vietnam Fatherland Front of Cat Hai district  
Nguyen Thi Huong, 0313.888663  
huongmttcatba@yahoo.com |
| 8  | P97        | Community theatre contributes to improve awareness of the youth on anti-corruption (4 universities in Hanoi) | Lac Viet Center for Support and Development Community  
39/371 Kim Ma, Hanoi  
38464091  
Nguyen Phuong Anh 0903478338  
phuanhnguyen@yahoo.com |
| 9  | P99        | Community based modality to prevent, control and reduce land related corruption in Phu Luong ward, Ha Dong city, Hanoi | Assistance Center for Hanoi Farmers - Hanoi Farmers’ Association  
29 Hoang Dieu, Hai Dong, Hanoi  
38318212  
Mr. Nguyen Cong Dinh |
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
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<th>Contact</th>
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| 10 | P100      | A transparent and sustainable society in youth’s hand (voluntary groups in Hanoi) | Live and Learn for Environment and Community Center  
32 Xuan Dieu, Tay Ho, Hanoi  
Email: Vietnam@livelearn.org  
Contact Person: Ta Quynh Anh |
| 11 | P121      | Future citizens practice simulation on different social settings in Nguyen Trai Junior High School, Ha Dong city, Hanoi | Nguyen Trai Secondary School, Ha Dong, Hanoi  
Tel: 33501510 / 0912692788  
Email: nguyentreithcsadong@gmail.com  
Contact person: Nguyen Thi Hong Anh |
| 12 | P87       | Development of monitoring tool and draw feedback from parents, children care-takers at Outpatient Department, Central Paediatrics Hospital in 2009 – 2010 | Youth Union Executive Committee - The Central Pediatrics Hospital  
Số 18 - Ngõ 879 Đường La Thành - Đống Đa – Hà nội.  
Tel: 04. 38343700 / Mobile: 0913 304075 / Fax: 04. 37754448  
Website: http://www.benhviennhitu.org.vn  
Ths. YTCC Đỗ Manh Hùng |
| 13 | P129      | Enhancing right to information on tax and customs for SMEs in Hanoi            | Hanoi Young Entrepreneurs Association  
Tel: (844) 39723.723;  
Fax: (844) 39723.727  
Email: vp@hanoiba.org.vn |
| 14 | P48       | Improving quality of the delivery of the socio-economic development programme in Khanh Vinh district, Khanh Hoa province | Healthcare communication and education center of Khanh Hoa Province  
04 Quang Trung, Nha Trang  
Email: khanhhoa-ford@vnn.vn; toananhduy65@yahoo.com  
Contact person: Dr. Ton That Toan |
| 15 | P51       | Radio program "Central Highlands and Community Responsibilities"              | Radio Voice of Vietnam Bureau in Central Highland  
Hохран Th Lợi  
Tel: 0913995558 - 0822455055 05003815722  
Email: hanhloidpt@gmail.com; phongvientn@gmail.com |
| 16 | P56       | Enhance the participation of community in development, implementation and monitoring of plan for reduction of poor households in Tan Loc commune, Loc Ha dist, Ha Tinh province | Farmer Support Center of Ha Tinh Province (HCFS)  
Tel: 0393852239/0982079626; Fax: 0393852160  
Email: hcfst.h@gmail.com; thanh.hcfst@gmail.com  
Contact person: Trần Thị Thanh |
| 17 | P84       | Increase awareness and the role of students in anti-corruption in Agro-Forestry and Fishery Faculty, Vinh University | Youth Unions of Agriculture - Forestry - Fishery Faculties, Vinh University  
Tel: 0383.552492 Fax: 0383.855269  
Email: lcxkhoanonglamngudhv@gmail.com; tranminhhv@gmail.com  
Contact person: ThS. Trần Xuân Minh |
| 18 | P76       | Provision of information on land clearance and resettlement policies to people at the target areas of Quang Nam province (7 districts) | Quang Nam Inspectorate  
Phan Viet Cuong, Chief Inspector  
015103 858156 cuongtrr@yahoo.com.vn  
ttra@quangnam.gov.vn |
| 19 | P128      | A survey on "Degree of satisfaction of farmers to agricultural public service" in 6 communes of 3 districts, Nghe An province | Center for Environment and Development (CED)  
22 Lê Hồng Phong, TP. Vinh, Nghệ An  
Email: lantranngoc56@gmail.com; oednusta@yahoo.com |
| 20 | P135      | Enhancing community's participation in anti-corruption and developing an anti-corruption culture in Son Loc commune, Can Loc District, Ha Tinh province | Association for Sustainable Life, Ha Tinh province  
142 Tran Phu, Ha Tinh  
0393.856703  
Than Van Tu, member, 0972177474 thanvantu@yahoo.com |
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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</table>
| 21 | P09        | Increasing accountability and transparency in Court hearing in Chau Thanh district, Tien Giang province | People's Court of Chau Thanh District, Tien Giang Province  
Tel: 0908614567  
Email: quocdattmt@yahoo.com  
Contact person: Judge Nguyen Quoc Dat |
| 22 | P20        | Anti-corruption propaganda through literature, arts and activities of religious organisations, mass organisations and the media in Tien Giang province | Literature and Arts Association of Tien Giang Province  
Tel: 0908614567  
Email: quocdattmt@yahoo.com  
Contact person: Judge Nguyen Quoc Dat |
| 23 | P57        | Access of blinds to existing legal documents | Mái ấm Thiên Ân  
Contact person: Nguyễn Quốc Phong  
Tel : 0908363040 – 08-38472406  
E-mail: matavn@gmail.com |
| 24 | P104       | Customer survey via automatic system | Hung Gia Investment, Trading and Service Company Ltd.,  
Tel: (08) 35127939 / 090.45.858.45  
Fax: (08) 35127975  
Email: hetthongtudong@gmail.com; hoptrandinh@yahoo.com  
Contact person: TRẦN ĐỊNH HỌP |
| 25 | P122       | Journalism Awards on "Improve accountability and transparency, reduce corruption" in Ben Tre province | Ben Tre Journalist Association  
Email: nguyenkk8@gmail.com  
Tel: 075. 3825443 . 075. 3820080  
Contact person:. Nguyễn Đỗng Âu. Trần Quốc Việt |
## Assessment Matrix

### Midterm evaluation (as of 31 Dec 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project sub-theme</th>
<th>Types of implementors</th>
<th>Level of intervention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>code</td>
<td>Sub-themes</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Accountability</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transparency</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Right to access information</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Improve Public Service</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MO</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Academic agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Others</td>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub-theme</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Level of intervention</th>
<th>Implementer</th>
<th>Performance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National wide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1  | 1, 2, 3   | P54        | Increase effectiveness and transparency in implementation of Decree 67 on ensuring the right of the elder at locality | 4, 6       | 3 (VAE)   | - 50% budget spent, 4 provinces at different regions selected for surveying. A bit delay according to plan, due to expansion of activities (1 more province surveyed).  
- Activities duplicated designed, unclear in terms of approach: why steps of capacity assessment and baseline study separate into many activities?  
- still doubt of effectiveness of the approach, needed to be clarified  
- too soon to assess results and impact, but how the recommendations to be taken into consideration is critical  
- very relevant to the work of VAE with high possibility of replication into other province within the system of VAE, if good project results can be assured  
- request for further funding on capacity building for monitoring groups of the age, which is rational into modality |
<p>|    | North     |            |               |                       |             |             |</p>
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<th>No</th>
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<th>Project ID</th>
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<th>Performance</th>
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</table>
| 2  | 2         | P01        | Enhancing community's participation in anti-corruption and developing the anti-corruption culture in Thuan Chau district, Son La province | 3          | 7 (Tay Bac Uni) | - Project title too broad to project objectives and activities; unclear in report on how the activities carried out, project documents is not specific as well.  
- focus on grassroot democracy, GEL and gender issues, not approaching anti-corruption directly;  
- good entry point to community regulation; Integrate and mainstreaming into regular activities on agro-forestry with local community, but the institutionalise process not clear |
| 3  | 2         | P40        | Pilot model of community participation in the planning of public facilities at the local level in Trang Xa commune, Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen province | 2          | 3 (CISDOMA) | - 48% budget spent  
- The implementer was the winner of VID 07  
- good proposal, good structure report, on progress  
- very relevant to the local context, good approach to community, experience from previous model clear vision and achievement to be gained, according to the project objective good and clear model to be replicated  
- SEDP planning approach with right based |
| 4  | 2         | P04        | Increasing Catholic women's responsibility in implementing democracy regulations in land clearance in Dong Ly commune, Ly Nhan dist, Ha Nam province | 2          | 6 (PWU) | - 100% budget spent due to the nature of urgent issue, the activities completed quite early, according to plan, involving all stakeholders targeting a hot-issue as a modality  
- achieve the expected result that women accept and follow the government policy, but not clear how they have been benefited  
- If proven impacts can be measured, can consider to replicate at other areas  
- still approaching like the government system, difficult to assess impact on the direct beneficiary  
- Representative from New Zealand Deveolopment Fund participated in the final project meeting |
| 5  | 1,2       | P91        | Awareness raising on accountability and transparency for ethnic minority students in Vo Nhai Boarding school, Thai Nguyen province | 3          | 5 (Duc Huong Anh Co) | - 58% budget spent  
- very clear proposal and report, implementation on progress, good connection with project area and beneficiary, clear expenditure  
- relevant to the VID theme, targeting junior high school ethnic minority students. Attachment to the Gov education programme on “Friendly schools, active
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<th>Implementer</th>
<th>Performance</th>
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</table>
| 6  | 1,2,3     | P25        | Capacity building to implement the principle of people know – people discuss – people do and people supervise in Dong Nam commune, Dong Son dist, Thanh Hoa province | 2         | 3 (Forestry Club) | students’ cost effectiveness  
- mobilisation of beneficiary effectively, good feedback from beneficiary,  
- high possibility of advocacy and replication of the modality to other similar schools |
| 6  | 1,2,3     | P25        | Capacity building to implement the principle of people know – people discuss – people do and people supervise in Dong Nam commune, Dong Son dist, Thanh Hoa province | 2         | 3 (Forestry Club) | 50% budget spent, some adjustments of activities made to address specific problems at the target commune. Normative and expertise approach to transfer legislative knowledge and information to beneficiary  
- Targeting MO representatives. The theme on grassroot democracy. Very relevant to the local context, especially regarding the land issue and corruption problem. Created space for people to raise voice and to practice grassroot democracy  
- too early to assess impact, but the project has enable local people to practice grassroots democracy much more than before, provide them with knowledge on right and responsibility, encourage them to participate. The biggest challenge for the coming time is to keep the momentum and to produce specific outputs to recognise the effort made by people  
- There is possibility to replicate, with the assumption that the modality receive political support and action taken on the expectation of people addressing corruption problem; report containing anti-corruption information at the commune, that should be forwarded to the Govt functioning agency |
| 7  | 1,2,4     | P62        | Modality of a friendly authority in Xuan Dam commune, Cat Hai, Hai Phong province | 2         | 6 (Cat Hai FF) | 60% budget spent. Project document reflects high commitment of the implementer to the VID theme. Activities on progress. No specific constraint reported. Good approach to involve different stakeholders: media, local authority, provincial government agencies  
- very relevant to the VID theme, improvement of public service and accountability, also very relevant to the mission of the implementer, the district Fatherland Front  
- Good impression on what have been achieved within the 6 months  
- the target commune has specific condition for this modality, which are basic ingredient for achieving expected outcomes of the project; the modality has received political support from local district government  
- if possible, can consider to document this modality for advocacy |
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<tr>
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</table>
| 8  | 1 P97     | Community theatre contributes to improve awareness of the youth on anti-corruption (4 universities in Hanoi) | 4                     | 3 (Lac Viet)    | - the implementer was the winner of VID 08  
- 10% budget spent. Complete preparation of stage 1: students from 2/4 universities wrote scripts for plays, selected for developing. No mention of time frame for stage 2 with the two remain universities  
- combined to the youth movement at universities, as a new idea of using community theatre approach no concrete result achieved, but possibility for media propaganda exists.  
- the modality can be replicated at other universities can take advantage of media in propaganda for the outputs |
| 9  | 5 (awareness) P99 | Community based modality to prevent, control and reduce land related corruption in Phu Luong ward, Ha Dong city, Hanoi | 2                     | 6 (FU)          | - On progress with activities planned, 40% budget spent  
- relevant to the mission of FU, especially related to land issues. The network of FU is mobilised  
- after completion of a number of activities, the process has revealed the land corruption situation at village level  
- high possibility for replication by institutionalising within FU system  
- how to follow-up with the cases revealed? Seems that local authority has reacted to the cases revealed, and the selection of participants to the project training was influenced by the local authority |
| 10 | 5 P100    | A transparent and sustainable society in youth’s hand (voluntary groups in Hanoi) | 4                     | 3 (a NGO under VUSTA) | - the implementer was the winner of VID 08  
- 7% budget spent, due to the preparation and networking are key activities done during the reporting period. Only networking activities done with a half of expected number of voluntary groups  
- The process has facing the challenge of sensitive topic, and also because of working with CSOs, groups, volunteers, without attachment to any government mechanism  
- relevant to support activities of voluntary movement and CSOs of the youth. Not much success due to the challenging nature of the approach supporting to CSOs, especially groups of youth without attachment into any existing mechanism is challenging |
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<th>Performance</th>
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</table>
| 11 | 5         | P121       | Future citizens practice simulation on different social settings in Nguyen Trai Junior High School, Ha Dong city, Hanoi | 1          | 7 (Nguyen Trai school)                                                                                                                                       | - 71% budget spent, on progress, developed 16 case studies, practice 28 case studies. Now evaluating and report to students' parents  
- to improve awareness of students on how to become a citizen of a country, with appropriate behaviour and thinking  
- enriched the curriculum with real case studies  
- can be replicated to next year and to other schools, or advocate to national curriculum, can mobilise private sector to participate |
| 12 | 4         | P87        | Development of monitoring tool and draw feedback from parents, children care-takers at Outpatient Department, Central Paediatrics Hospital in 2009 - 2010 | 4          | 2 (P. Hospital)                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - Outstanding in terms of progress. Almost activities done. 90% budget spent. Coming up with further idea on a larger scale project to propose to DFID to fund. 4 visits from DFID so far to the modality  
- very relevant to the work at Outpatient Department in the hospital. The project team is of high commitment and enthusiastic.  
- the implementer was the winner of VID 07  
- The project almost achieved expected outputs within the last 6 months: development of a M&E tool to feedback of parents/caretakers. This also helps to improve capacity of project team and volunteers. The outputs has been using for the improvement of services at the department and as the background to propose further activities  
- High possibility of replication at other hospitals in Hanoi and other places.  
- The project has a close direct contact with the donor, DFID outside the framework of VID09 (4 visits to the projects and direct monitoring, plus participation to other advocacy events as a successful modality |
| 13 | 3         | P129       | Enhancing right to information on tax and customs for SMEs in Hanoi | 3          | N/a                                                                                                                                                                                                 | No report submitted |

Central
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
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| 14 |          | 2 P48      | Improving quality of the delivery of the socio-economic development programme in Khanh Vinh district, Khanh Hoa province | 3          | 2 (Health Care Communication And Education Center of Khanh Hoa province) | - 35.7% budget spent  
- The implementer is also the winner of VID 2004, 2007. High commitment to the theme of VID09, with close linkage and alignment to local authorities at district and commune level  
- Clear report on activities progress. The network of village collaborators established and operating smoothly, created a framework for enhancing transparency at grassroots level, not only for project activities but also for other development programmes  
- Have possibility to be replicated to other districts of the province. Can take advantage of the implementer in terms of communications and education for advocacy of the modality |
| 15 |          | 3 P51      | Radio program "Central Highlands and Community Responsibilities" | 5          | 2 (VOV) | - 73% budget spent  
- clear report, on progress  
- the implementer was the winner of VID 08  
- very relevant to the theme of VID 09 and to the mission of the VOV, with stakeholder approach from different expertise: media, lawyers, government, ethnic languages  
- clear approach to get feedback from target groups, taking advantages of ethnic languages  
- clear vision of being expanded replicated, enhanced by experience from the previous radio program of 2008, which has been replicated  
- should evaluate the financial sustainability of the model |
| 16 |          | 2 P56      | Enhance the participation of community in development, implementation and monitoring of plan for reduction of poor households in Tan Loc commune, Loc Ha dist, Ha Tinh province | 2          | 4 (Hatinh Farmer Support Center) | - 65% budget spent, a bit delay to match the agenda of local authority, other activities on progress. very detail report but needed to be trained on formatting, clear approach very relevant to the need of community, address a hot issue  
- Created immediate impact on local community, applied into addressing problems and planning |
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<th>No</th>
<th>Sub-theme</th>
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<th>Performance</th>
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| 17 | 1, 4 | P84 | Increase awareness and the role of students in anti-corruption in Agro-Forestry and Fishery Faculty, Vinh University | 4 | 7 (Youth Union of Agro-Forestry and Fishery Faculty, Vinh University) | - 45% of budget spent, activities on progress, the project managed by a student board. But the scale is narrower due to the Forestry Department has been moved out of the university campus to another place, 15km from Vinh. So that the coverage of activity could not be as expected at the whole university scale.  
- Although the implementor is student youth union, but it has taken advantage of the youth movement, to convey the theme directly to target group. The activities are relevant, although no specific outcome can be measured.  
- due to the propaganda nature of activities  
- possible replication to other student department of Vinh University or other university.  
- The project does draw attention of media at provincial and national level. |
| 18 | 3 | P76 | Provision of information on land clearance and resettlement policies to people at the target areas of Quang Nam province (7 districts) | 4 | 2 (Quang Nam Inspectorate) | - 30% budget spent. 3 month delay in implementation due to the resettlement project finalisation is delaying, thus no target group (resettlement people) defined yet. Preparation of documents and materials done.  
- very relevant to ensure the right of affected target groups to access to information. However, activities designed are only 2 propaganda meetings per district, plus a focal point to receive feedback from district seems not really effective.  
- the project is carried out by a government agency, the provincial Inspectorate. The idea is not new, but a must to address the potential reaction of target people. Much more comprehensive activities should be designed and implemented in this regard. |
| 19 | 4 | P128 | A survey on “Degree of satisfaction of farmers to agricultural public service” in 6 communes of 3 districts, Nghe An province | 4 | 3 (CED) | - 34.7% budget spent. On progress as planned. Project approach: CSI (customer satisfaction index) and RC (Report Card); Consistent with proposal in terms of approach and implementation schedule. relevance to the theme of improve public service, especially new in the rural area and agricultural public service. A pilot modality  
- the survey, once complete, would be the background for designing activities to improve public service in rural area. |
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| 20 | 2         | P135       | Enhancing community's participation in anti-corruption and developing an anti-corruption culture in Son Loc commune, Can Loc District, Ha Tinh province | 3 (Ass. For Sustainable life) | N/a                               | - 49% budget spent  
- The initial project proposal was to be implemented in Cai Lay district, but in fact when the Project Manager (Judge Nguyen Quoc Dat) moved to work in Chau Thanh district, he brought the project along to Chau Thanh district. This fact is not mentioned in the mid-term report  
- The interviews with the Chief Judge of Chau Thanh district People Court, project members and a beneficiary show that the activities have been carried out according to schedule. The feedback is that Chau Thanh has more favourable condition for implementation of the project because the district is less remote, with higher educational level  
- However, the project has been implemented solely by the individual effort, without much institutionalization into existing system. Therefore no signal for replication and sustainability clearly seen at this stage. |
| 21 | 1,2,4     | P09        | Increasing accountability and transparency in Court hearing in Chau Thanh district, Tien Giang province | 2 (Chau Thanh district Court) | 3                                 | - 59% budget spent.  
- The Juror of VID09 recommended to narrow down the target groups of the project for more efficient implementation: take out the religious groups and schools. The budget has been revised accordingly but the project proposal (and the title) attached to the contract is not the revised version.  
- Considering the revised version of project document, the project idea has been narrowed down (an open competition for professional and amateur artists of different subjects to be narrowed to only for professionals)  
- The project manager is the same person with the project manager of P09, since he is also a member of the Tien Giang Art Association, and he wrote this project for the Art Association to implement.  
- The project has been implemented solely depending on the individual effort although is fully supported by the managing board of the Art Association. |
<p>| 22 | 3         | P20        | Anti-corruption propaganda through literature, arts and activities of religious organisations, mass organisations and the media in Tien Giang province | 4                     | 3 (Art Ass.)                      | - |</p>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P57</td>
<td>Access of blinds to existing legal documents</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 (Thien An) - VID07</td>
<td>- No concrete output to be evaluated yet</td>
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<td>- 8.53% budget spent, delay due to waiting for update legal documents to be processed</td>
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<td>- the implementer was the winner of VID 07</td>
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<td>- very relevant to the blind and the implementer is experience, the organisation's mission is relevant</td>
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<td>- assessed in qualitative terms, comments from stakeholders. Good result for long-term and for human right implication</td>
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<td>- can be replicated by similar activities, to transform other types of documents into blind-accessible materials</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P104</td>
<td>Customer survey via automatic system</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 (Hung Gia co.)</td>
<td>- 30% budget spent. The product (and automatic survey system) developed and to be testing, but not clearly how to find an entry point for this product, how to convince clients as government bodies to use this. At this stage, it has not been applied by any client yet</td>
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<td>- the product, if applicable and acceptable by clients (public service), would be a good means for monitor public service. However the project does not demonstrate the possibility of convincing first client to use it</td>
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<td>- finding an entry point is the most challenging, doubting about the purpose of this product, how it will be promoted and sell out, for benefit or not?</td>
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| 25 |           | P122       | Journalism Awards on "Improve accountability and transparency, reduce corruption" in Ben Tre province | 4         | 6 (Journalist Association) | - the implementer was the winner of VID 07 and VID 08  
- 24% budget spent. Report does not strictly consistent with activities carried out.  
- Very relevant to the mission of journalists. Activities' outputs can be seen clearly (websites, trainings, awards); However, not many works submitted to the Awards yet  
- High possibility of replication to be annual or periodically awards, or integrated into the existing Suong Nguyet Anh Awards  
- should draw some external expertise to refresh the concept and approach |
Terms of Reference
For the evaluation of Vietnam Innovation Day 2009 Projects

1. General Introduction
The Vietnam Innovation Day³ (VID) 2009, co-organized by the Government Inspectorate and the World Bank, is an opportunity to support innovative ideas that address local development challenges. Its co-sponsors are Australian Overseas Aid Program (AusAID), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Royal Embassy of Denmark, Department for International Development (UK), the Embassy of Finland, New Zealand International Aid and Development Agency (NZAid), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the World Bank.
The VID 2009, under the theme “More accountability and transparency, less corruption” identified 25 small projects to support. The projects are being implemented from June 2009 to June 2010.

2. Rationale for Evaluation:
Evaluation is a key aspect of project management in terms of meeting accountability obligations, providing lessons which can be applied to future activities and overall improving of the program’s impact. Evaluation at mid term and completion phases are required to assess the performance, management, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of projects, as well as provide recommendations on future projects.

3. Evaluation Objectives:
The evaluation will closely examine, but not would be limited to, the following areas:
1. Overall project performance against its workplan and through which identify the Project’s best practices, lessons learned, successes and challenges.
2. Identification of any gaps in project management, coordination mechanism as well as technical support to the project, and recommendation of workable solutions that can be applied in case of project’s duplication in the future.
3. Assessment of the relevance of projects to local context and their possibility of duplication to other localities of Vietnam in the future when the project has ended.
4. Identification of the projects’ results against its set target in the project proposal.
5. Assessment of relevance, effectiveness, effects and sustainability of the results and contribution that the projects contribute to the subject theme of the VID 2009.
6. Formulate recommendations on how to maximize the good impacts and results of VID 2009 project in the future.

The mid term evaluation will include desk review of the projects’ performance to date, and providing suggestions and recommendations for the remaining phase of the projects’ implementation to achieve the projects’ set targets. It will also provide case study to 3 projects in 3 regions of Vietnam (northern, central and southern regions) which would include project site visits and direct interview with projects implementors.

The end-term evaluation will include desk review of the projects’ overall performance and results against the targets set in the projects proposals. It will also provide case study to 3 projects in 3 regions of Vietnam (northern, central and southern regions), which would include project site visits and direct interview with projects implementors.

4. Outputs:
The Evaluation Consultant will provide a two reports: a mid term evaluation report and end of term evaluation report at the end of the mission. The format should be as follows:

Title Page
Table of Contents
Glossary & Abbreviations
Executive Summary
Part 1 – Background
Part 2 – Projects Performance
Part 3 – Projects Relevance and Effectiveness
Part 4 – Projects Results and Impact
Part 5 – Sustainability, Replication
Part 6 – Lessons Learned and Recommendations
Part 7 - Conclusions
Appendices

³ This initiative is known as “Development Marketplace” elsewhere
5. Work Schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Planning</td>
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<td>2. Mid term report</td>
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<td>Desk review</td>
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<td>Selection of projects for case study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field visit to 3 sites in the north, central and southern regions.</td>
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<td>Mid term report writing and submission</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Completion evaluation report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desk review for mid term report</td>
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<td>Evaluation report writing and submission</td>
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<td>4. End of mission meeting with coorganizers, taking comments and inputs</td>
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<td>5. Final report submission</td>
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The schedule is subject to change depending on logistical and other considerations.