



Handbook for Japanese NGOs 2022
~For international cooperation activities in
Vietnam~



Introduction

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) engages in citizen-participatory cooperation project based on the vision of "Making international cooperation a part of Japanese culture", in order to promote the international cooperation and its understanding by the Japanese citizens.

The projects under JICA Partnership Program (JPP), a form of the citizen-participatory cooperation, are ones where JICA supports international cooperation activities to utilize the knowledge and experiences of Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, and other entities. The aforementioned projects are implemented jointly by Japanese organizations and local partners. In Vietnam, the projects are aimed to contribute to the social and economic development by the grassroots level cooperation to meet the various needs of Vietnam in different sectors, such as health and medical care, agriculture and rural development, environmental conservation, industrial human resources development, disaster prevention, and education.

This handbook comprises 4 chapters. Chapter 1 describes Vietnamese geography, basic information and administrative agency's structure. Chapter 2 provides the information for international cooperation obtained through the activities of Japanese organizations up to now, the relevant legislations to be referred, and some examples of the conducted activities. Chapter 3 introduces JPP, one of the JICA schemes for supporting the international cooperation activities of Japanese organizations. Chapter 4 summarizes the analysis on issues and needs related to development in Vietnam, and introduce the Vietnamese organizations who have experiences on international cooperation activities as well as provides the Japanese and Vietnamese cooperation cases by JPP. A separate volume of the handbook is also prepared for the purpose of introducing successful projects under JPP, which we hope can prove helpful for your reference.

We hope that this handbook will provide helpful insights for new activities planned by Japanese organizations who are interested in international cooperation activities in Vietnam, and that it will also aid the smooth implementation of your activities.

March 2022
JICA Vietnam Office

Remarks for Referring This Handbook

- 1) This handbook analyzes and summarizes the experiences and information accumulated by JICA Vietnam Office until March 2022, and the information provided through voluntary cooperation of the implementing organizations under JPP, Vietnam-related organizations, counterparts, and Japanese NGOs and other organizations that have already conducted multiple projects in Vietnam. Besides, JICA does not intend to recommend the organizations or case studies described in this document.
- 2) The “2-3 Relevant Decrees by Vietnamese government” and “3-2 Procedure for Commencement of JPP” described in this handbook were summarized by JICA Vietnam Office in accordance with the relevant Vietnamese Decrees as of March 2022. For conducting cooperation activities, it is necessary to confirm the latest relevant legislation. Since the necessary procedures and the documents to be submitted may be different by the concerned ministries and local People's Committees, the readers of this handbook are to confirm them with the relevant authorities in Vietnam..
- 3) Although this handbook was made with the effort to provide accurate information as much as possible, the readers are requested to confirm and use the described information at their own discretion. JICA Vietnam Office appreciates your understanding in advance that we assume no responsibility for any inconvenience or disadvantage caused by the use of information of this handbook.

Glossary

Japanese organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this handbook, the “Japanese organizations” defined as Japanese NGO/NPO, universities, local governments, and other organizations engaging in international cooperation activities in Vietnam.
Counterpart	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementing agencies of partner countries (Counterpart Agency: C/P)• The partners of Japanese organizations for conducting the projects and the activities
Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individuals, groups and organizations receiving direct and indirect benefits by international cooperation including both the target and non-target groups of the project

Local people's committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local administrative body in province, city under (the jurisdiction of) the Central Government, and lower level of administrative division. • The local people's committees have similar role with Japanese prefectural office, municipal office and town office
Mass organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mass organization is political and social federation that engages in awareness raising and dissemination of the policies and the legislations prepared by the Vietnamese government and the Communist Party. • In Vietnam, the following six mass organizations are operated: Vietnam Fatherland Front, Vietnam Women's Union, Vietnam Farmers Union, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Association, Vietnam Labor General Union, and Vietnam Veterans' Union. • The mass organizations work from central to local level. Therefore, some organizations do not only deal with political issues but also other various issues closely related to the life of citizens, and work for gathering opinions and needs of citizens.

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Chapter 1 Overview of Vietnam

1-1 Map of Vietnam



1-2 Vietnam: Basic Information

◆Basic data

Area	329,000 km ² (equivalent to the area of Japan except Kyushu island)
Population (General Statistic Office of Vietnam, 2020)	Approx. 9,7620,000
Capital (General Statistic Office of Vietnam, 2020)	Hanoi (Population: Approx. 8,250,000 people)
Language	Vietnamese
Religion	Buddhism, Catholicism, Caodaism, etc.
Political system	Socialist republic under one-party rule by the Communist Party
Ethnic group	Approx. 86% of the Kinh people and 53 other ethnic minorities
Currency	VND (đồng)
Major industries	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (14.85% of GDP), mining and manufacturing industry and building industry (33.72%), and services industry (41.63%)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (IMF, 2020)	Approx. 340.6 billion VND (7,972 trillion VND)
Economic Growth Rate (General Statistic Office of Vietnam)	7% (2019), 2.91% (2020), and 2.58% (2021)
Number of Japanese in Vietnam (Statistical survey on number of Japanese living overseas by Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	23,148 (as of October 2019)
Number of Vietnamese in Japan (Statistics on foreign residents by Ministry of Justice)	420,415 (as of June 2020)
Major donors (DAC, 2015-2019)	1st rank: Japan, 2nd rank: Korea, 3rd rank: Germany, 4th rank: USA, 5th rank: Australia

◆Geographical features and relations with Japan

Vietnam is a strategic location connecting East Asia and the Mekong Economic Zone, bordering with China, Laos, and Cambodia. Vietnam faces the South China Sea and has the long terrain

from northern area, having four seasons to southern area, with rich agricultural and fishery products and minerals and other resources. Due to diligent nationality, abundant labor force, and geopolitical conditions etc., foreign direct investment is active as a cluster of global supply chains and Japanese companies have been expanding. Vietnam takes part in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) led by Japan. The traveling of the dignitaries between two countries has increased, and many Japanophiles are observed.

◆Addressing the new issues associated with steady economic growth and social growth

In recent years, Vietnam has sustained approximately 7% of annual growth rate, and kept positive economic growth in 2020 and 2021 even though affected by COVID-19 infection. GDP per capita nearly quadrupled from USD 873 in 2005 to USD 3,742 in 2021. On the other hand, with rapid growth, novel issues have emerged, such as disparities between urban and rural areas, environmental problems such as water and air pollution, waste generation, and the aging of society. There are other needs to be addressed, such as solving disparities of educational opportunity and income for ethnic minorities living near national borders with their own languages and cultures, as well as the relief of agent orange victims and finding appropriate measures against climate change.

◆Overseas Travel Safety Information

The readers are requested to check the latest information on travel advice and warning, and COVID-19 infection condition in advance.

- Website of the Embassy of Japan in Vietnam

https://www.vn.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_ja/index.html

- MOFA Safety Information

[https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/\(Link\)](https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/(Link))

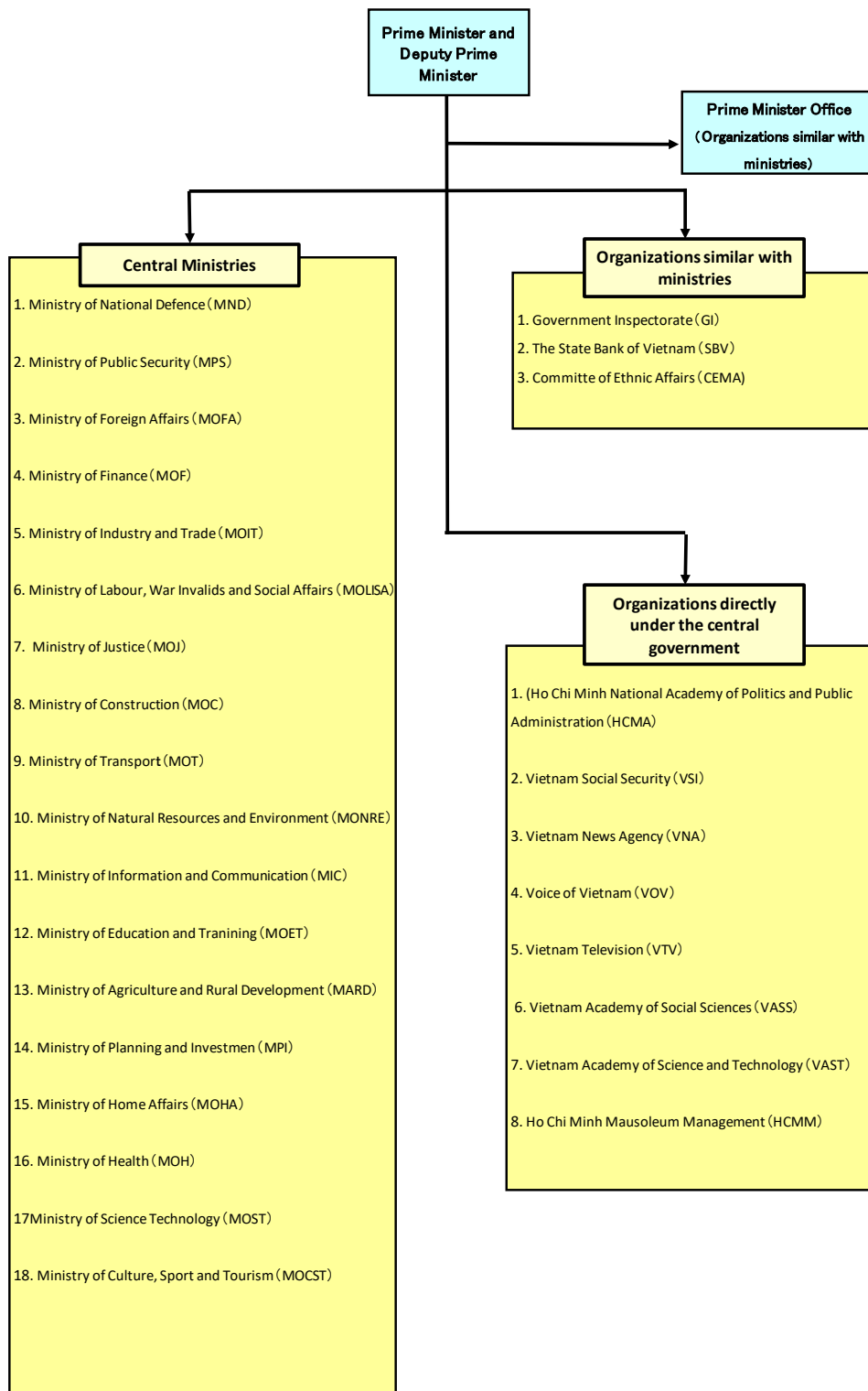
- "Tabi Regi"

<https://www.ezairyu.mofa.go.jp/tabireg/index.html>

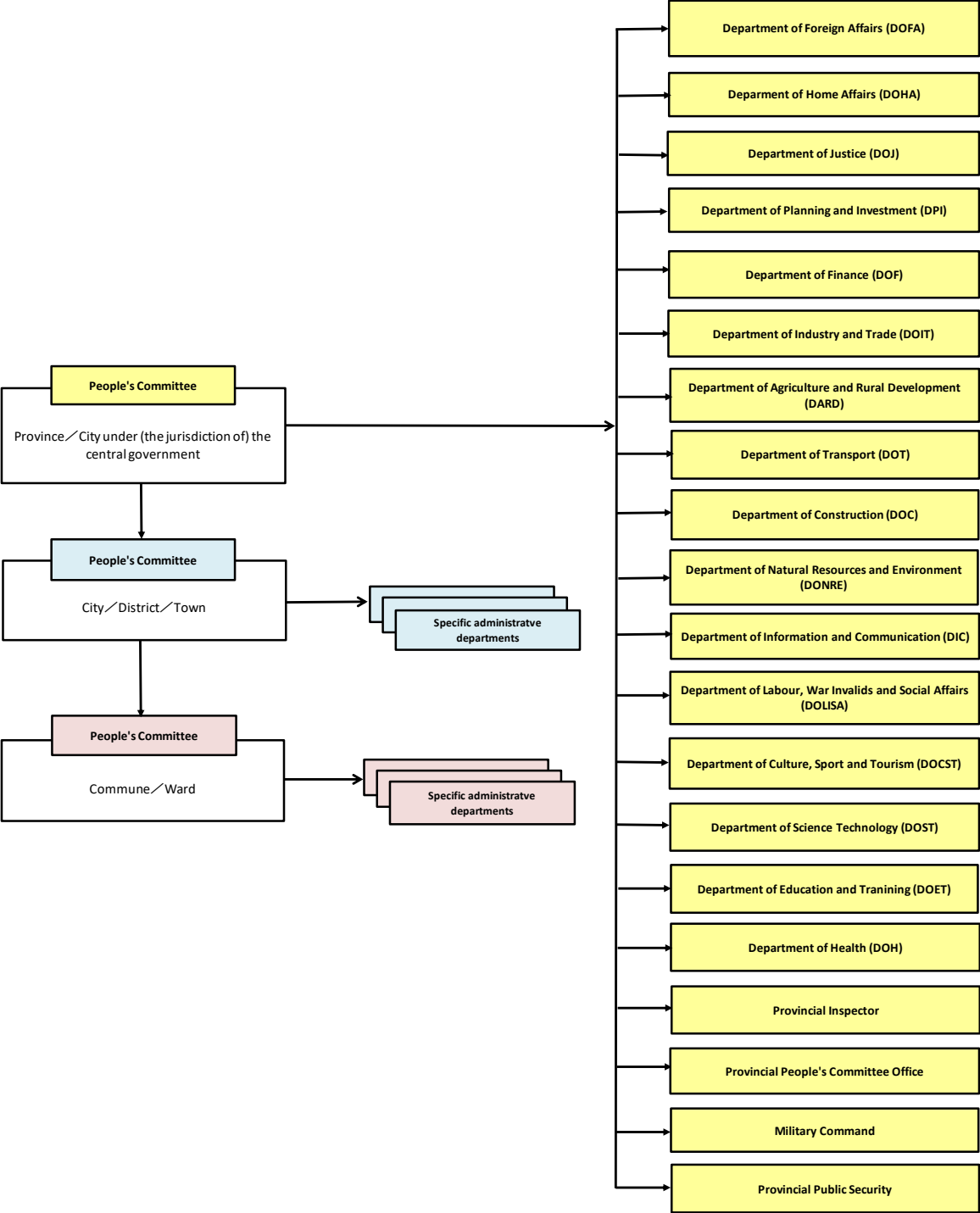
Once registered at the Tabi Regi, you can receive safety information by e-mail, as well as emergency contact, safety confirmation, and support.

1-3 Administrative Classification

Organization Chart of Vietnamese Government



Organization Chart of General Local Administrative Body in Vietnam



* Each province and city under central government has different composition of administrative departments.

Chapter 2 International Cooperation Activities by Japanese Organizations

2-1 Japanese Organizations and Activities in Vietnam

Background and Overview of the Activities of Japanese Organizations in Vietnam

1. Japanese organizations in Vietnam began full-scale activities in early 1990. The fields of the activities cover a wide range, including healthcare, agriculture and rural development, environmental conservation, industrial human resources development, disaster prevention, and education.
2. The main Japanese organizations conducting the activities in Vietnam are NGO/NPOs, local governments, and universities. In recent years, the type of non-profit organizations have diversified and the private companies also conducts the activities.
3. The organizations such as Japanese NGO/NPO working in Vietnam are considered to be one of the foreign NGOs and need to register their activities by the relevant Vietnamese authorities.



Background

The activities of Japanese organizations in Vietnam date back to 1973, before developing the diplomatic relations between Japan and Vietnam. These activities included both material and non-material assistance to the Vietnam people during the Vietnam War. Subsequently, the government of Vietnam introduced the Doi Moi policy in 1986, and the government of Japan re-started the Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 1992, then the activities of the Japanese organization developed full-scale. The Japanese government has been requested by the Vietnamese government to provide the assistances for smooth transition to a

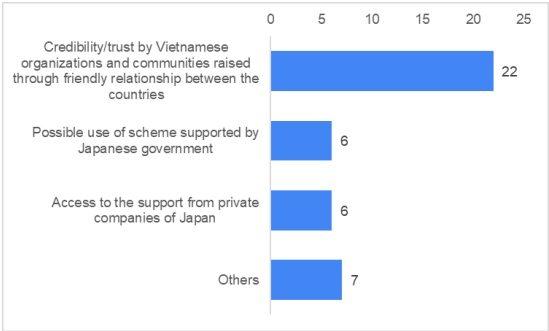
market-oriented economy with addressing the issues due to the transition of market and rapid economic growth.

While cooperation between Japan and Vietnam has been expanded, finely tuned cooperation at the citizen level by Japanese NGOs, local governments, universities, and other entities expanded to address the detailed needs on the local level. It covers a wide range of areas, including healthcare, agriculture and rural development, environmental conservation, industrial human resources development, disaster prevention, and education.

For supporting the activities of Japanese organizations, JICA launched the JPP in Vietnam in 2002 to utilize the relationship formulated with the Vietnamese organizations through international cooperation and the accumulated knowledge. The JPP has already supported 150 projects by the Japanese organizations including those under implementation as of March 2022.

In recent years, the traveling of dignitaries between Japan and Vietnam have increased, and next year 2023, the relationship between two countries will pass the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations. The deepening friendship between the two countries has enhanced the trust from Vietnam counterpart organizations and local residents. It has also led to the largest motivation of Japanese organizations

operating in Vietnam, based on the interview survey to the Japanese organizations. (Figure 1)



(Figure 1) Strengths of Japanese Organizations

Type of organization

The Japanese organizations operating in Vietnam are mainly non-profit organizations such as NGO/NPO, local governments, and universities. The Japanese local governments and the universities comprise the majority of implementing organizations in JPP. In recent years, the various organizations have entered into the international cooperation, such as public interest foundations/incorporated associations, general foundations/incorporated associations, social welfare corporations. In addition, private companies participation and collaboration with the local government in various projects has been on the rise.

Activity registration

The non-profit organizations such as foreign NGO/NPO operating in Vietnam, excluding local governments, educational

corporations and private companies, should be registered with the Vietnamese authorities. Vietnamese government has a broad definition on foreign NGO/NPO. For example, a public interest corporations in Japan is also classified as a foreign NGO. (The classification is defined by Decree No.12, explained in the section 2-3 of this

Handbook).

As of March 2022, 32 of the Japanese organizations have been registered in Vietnam. The number is ranked as 5th, following USA, France, South Korea and Australia.

2-2 Tips for Sustainable Assistance in Vietnam

For the Japanese organizations engaging in international cooperation activities in Vietnam, the following tips may contribute to obtaining the better results from their activities as well as to realizing the sustainability of the project outcomes.

Tip 1: Verifying action plans and approaches through understanding beneficiaries' needs and interests

It is important to grasp the local issues, beneficiaries' needs, and concerns to be addressed at the beginning of the project. Not applying Japanese experiences and technologies one-sidedly but verification of their applicability to the local conditions is important. Revision/adjustment of the plans and approaches of the project is essential accordingly in the early stage for securing the effectiveness. To realize the sustainability of the project activities and to expand the outcomes to the other regions, it is essential to develop the action plan with due considerations in the policies of the central ministries and the local People's Committees that have authorities in the sectors and jurisdiction in the regions.

Tip 2: Enhancing better understanding and motivation of Vietnam side through close communication

In order to enhance the understandings of the project and motivation for voluntary and active participation to the activities of Vietnamese side, it is indispensable at the stages of project commencement, implementation and activity monitoring (i) to have close communication such as regular meetings and frequent email and phone calls to the counterparts, and (ii) to fully share the progress, issues and achievements. In recent years, the real-time communication by SNS and on-line conferencing systems have become popular and effective. It is necessary to assign Vietnamese interpreter for communicating smoothly each other, since it cannot be assumed that the counterpart organization can communicate in English in all cases in Vietnam.

Tip 3: Promoting the sustainability of the project outcomes through participatory approach

The active participation of beneficiaries such as counterparts and local residents in the project is one of the important aspects to enhance the achievements and sustainability of

the project outcomes. The concept of developing activities through the active participation of local stakeholders is called as the "participatory approach." In order to realize the participatory approach in the project implementation, the following points have been raised for effective practice of the approach.

- Confirmation of the project purpose by both Japanese and Vietnamese sides.
- Breaking down of the project activities into the tasks for easy understanding of counterparts and beneficiaries.
- Preparation of activity plans and training materials jointly by Japanese and Vietnamese sides
- Enhancement of involving the local decision makers, who have the effective presence toward the various stakeholders, into the activities from the early stage of the project, in order to develop the mechanism for voluntary participation of the local residents into the activities.

Tip 4: Visualization of the effectiveness and preparation of the training materials matching with local situation

Visualization of the effectiveness of the project activities contributes to enhancing the good and smooth understandings for counterpart personnel and beneficiaries regarding the Japanese experiences and technologies. And it is important to prepare the training materials with the easy applicability to the local conditions and participation, by customizing the materials based on the opinions/advices from counterparts, beneficiaries, and experts.

Tip 5: Flexible adjustment of project plan according to situation

After starting the project activities, it may become apparent that the counterpart does not have sufficient organizational capability for assigning personnel due to personnel shortages, personnel changes, etc. In addition, the group of beneficiaries, that were not originally recognized, may be identified in the course of activities. And the new issues or needs may be also identified in the course of activities. Therefore, it is suggestive to adjust flexibly the project plan through the discussions with the counterparts, according to the situation at the implementation stage.

Tip 6: Application of existing materials and technologies independent from outsiders

It is advisable to apply locally-available materials and technologies as much as possible, since such materials are effective and appropriate for acceptance by beneficiaries' viewpoints on their culture, custom, knowledge and technologies. Therefore, such approach of material/technology application will contribute to enhancing the participation of counterparts and beneficiaries as well as to extending the activities in post-project period.

Tip 7: Human resource development and capacity development considering sustainability in post-project period

In order to continue the activities self-dependently by Vietnamese side in post-project period, it is important (i) to secure human resources who will take initiative in continuing and expansion of the activities, and (ii) to develop the capacities of those personnel. It is required to set capacity development goal from the planning stage of the project. It is effective for human resource development (i) to conduct the TOT (Training of Trainers), and (ii) to prepare the mechanism and opportunities for expanding the experiences and technologies obtained by the trainees toward the other personnel.

Tip 8: Creation of a mechanism for sustainability and expandability of outcomes after completing the activities

When the counterpart organization have a role originally in technology and knowledge dissemination to the other organizations, the outcomes introduced by the project are mainly incorporated into the existing routine activities of the organization. And the activities are continued and maintained after the project completion. On the other hand, there are some cases that a new organization is required to be established for sustaining the activities and outcomes. In such cases, it is indispensable (i) to fully transfer the technologies to the new organization and (ii) to make them understand the importance of activities for enhancing their motivation, since they did not originally have a role in continuing and extension. In all cases, it is essential to develop the guidelines and manuals as well as to set up the mechanism for continuing the awareness raising through web site and SNS.

Tip 9: Securing source of budget/fund for continuing activities in post-project period

Certain budget is necessary for the counterpart organization to continue their activities after the completion of the project. In case that the counterpart organization is a government institution, the budget necessary for the continuous activities must be allocated from the internal financial department or the higher-level institution. Therefore, the project should include an activity for coordinating with financial department or higher-level institution during the implementation stage to enhance their recognition on the importance of the activities. On the other hand, in case that the organization to continue/expand the activities is a private/voluntary group such as community organization and farmers' cooperative, a sustainable mechanism to secure the budget/fund from external source needs to be studied.

Evaluation and recommendations by the Vietnamese government regarding international cooperation activities of the Japanese organizations

PACCOM (People's Aid Coordinating Committee) is a liaison organization managing the activities of the foreign NGOs operating in Vietnam. The purpose of the organization is to promote the activities of the foreign NGOs in Vietnam. (PACCOM is explained in the section 3-4 of this Handbook.)

PACCOM, that has knowledge and experience on support for the activities of the foreign NGOs, evaluates the activities of the Japanese organizations as follows: (1) The activities are sustainable and effective; and (2) The target field of the activities have consistency with the Vietnamese needs.

- The potential of Japanese NGOs and other organizations is high, and the number of Japanese organizations operating in Vietnam is expected to increase. While the amount of Japanese assistance is at an average level compared with that of Western NGOs, Japanese assistance has been evaluated as high quality, since it has high sustainability and effectiveness.
- Japanese organizations tends to develop and introduce new models that meet the local beneficiaries needs and the conditions of the target areas in Vietnam, that contribute to expanding the outcomes and continuing the activities.
- The main target sectors of the Japanese organizations activities are education, training and vocational training, health, support for persons with disabilities, and rural development, that are the prior needs of Vietnam.

PACCOM proposes the Japanese organizations activities to conduct the activities in long-term in order to keep sustainability. Besides, for securing sustainability, it is better to develop a framework for the counterparts and the beneficiaries to conduct activities voluntary and to expand their achievements even after completion of the projects, instead of planning and implementing the long-term activities. PACCOM also expected that the Japanese private companies will adopt the CSR approach and conduct their activities actively.

2-3 Relevant Decrees and Circulars of Vietnamese Government

The major decrees and circulars to be referred when the international cooperation activities is conducted in Vietnam are as follows.

1. "Use and Management of Grants by Foreign Organizations, Organizations and Individuals Excluding Official Development Assistance to Vietnam" (Decree 80/2020/ ND-CP)
2. " Registration and Control of Activities of Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Vietnam " (Decree No. 12/2012/ ND-CP) and Administrative Instructions (Circular No. 5/2012/ TT-BNG)



Vietnam has several relevant decrees and circulars to be referred when implementing the international cooperation activities. On the other hand, the interpretation of legislations and actual procedures differ

depending on the target sector of the activity and the Vietnamese ministries and agencies in charge of the activities, and the concerned officers local People's Committee. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate communication means with the counterpart and PACCOM for collecting those information actively, and conduct close communication with the concerned authorities.

There are many procedures that are common for Vietnamese, yet unfamiliar to Japanese organizations. Therefore, it is recommended to cooperate with the Vietnamese who understand the situation mentioned above, and inquire concerned authorities about the required information such as particular procedures to be conducted in cooperation with their counterpart.

In case there is no Vietnamese staff on the Japanese side, it is recommended to cooperate with the counterpart staff.

(1) DECREE ON MANAGEMENT AND USE OF GRANT AID NOT IN THE FORM OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE OF FOREIGN AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS FOR VIETNAM

Nghị định số 80/2020/NĐ-CP của Chính phủ: Quản lý và sử dụng viện trợ không hoàn lại không thuộc hỗ trợ phát triển chính thức của các cơ quan, tổ chức, cá nhân nước ngoài dành cho Việt Nam

(<https://datafiles.chinhphu.vn/cpp/files/vbpq/2020/07/80.signed.pdf>)

This Decree sets out the administrative regulations related to activities by NGOs for economic and social development and humane assistance in Vietnam by legitimately established foreign agencies, organizations and individuals. The Decree specifies that the Vietnamese government controls the non-governmental aid activities by foreign NGOs, foreign persons and organizations in a unified manner. The Decree also designates the requirements for foreign NGOs to comply with Vietnamese laws and regulations.

The main regulations are as follows.

- The sources of aid need to be financed by legitimate resources.

Clause 1. Article 4. Principles of aid management and use: Aid management and use must comply with Vietnamese law. The aids shall be received, implemented and used only after it has been approved by the Vietnamese competent authorities. The aid money must come from a lawful source of money and assets.

- The goods (including fixtures and equipment) listed in the import prohibited goods list is prohibited to receive in accordance with the following article pursuant to the provisions of law.

Clause 2. Article 4. Principles of aid management and use: Not to receive goods (including supplies and equipment) on the list of goods banned from import as per the law.

- The operation unit is fully responsible for the effective implementation of assistance.

Clause 3. Article 4. Principles of aid management and use: The managing agency is fully responsible for managing and using aid effectively.

- Expenses spent on assistance must be managed using the recipient account and cash flows must be transparent and reported.

Clause 4. Article 4. Principles of aid management and use: Cash flows received and spent on aid amounts must be effected through aid-receiving accounts, ensuring openness to the public and transparency, and fully reported according to the provisions of Chapters III and IV, V of this Decree.

- In the case of non-budgetary assistance, recipient organizations (implementing agencies on the Vietnam side) need to ensure the achievement of the objectives of the assistance, the use of the output, and compliance with the regulations and are responsible for their management.

Clause 6. Article 4: For aid not belonging to the state budget revenues, aid owners may manage by themselves and take responsibility for aid use purposes, aid use results, ensuring compliance with regulations of Vietnam and commitment to donors. The aid owner shall periodically report to the managing agency for consolidating and reporting to the Ministry of Planning and Investment for general consolidation.

- If assistance is not implemented without reasonable cause after six months have passed from the date on approval, the relevant authority may revoke the approval of assistance.

Clause 7. Article 4: After 06 months from the date the aid is approved, if the aid has not been implemented without plausible reasons, the approval authority may revoke the decision on approval for receiving aid. The managing agency shall notify the donor of such revocation

(2) DECREE ON REGISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITIES OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN VIETNAM (Decree No. 12/2012/ND-CP)

Nghị định số 12/2012/NĐ-CP của Chính phủ về đăng ký và quản lý hoạt động của các tổ chức phi chính phủ nước ngoài tại Việt Nam

(<https://chinhphu.vn/default.aspx?pageid=27160&docid=155650>)

When a foreign NGO intends to conduct activities in Vietnam, registration is mandatory depending on the scale of the project, and the registration form indicates formal approval from Vietnam. The regulations related to the articles on the procedures for the registration and the management of registered information (subsidies, renewals, supplements, modifications, re-grants, suspensions and terminations). The regulations apply to non-governmental organizations, non-profit organizations, non-profit associations, private foundations, and other social and non-profit organizations established under the laws of foreign countries.

The main provisions are as follows.

- In accordance with the regulations and prescribed procedures by COMINGO and PACCOM, foreign NGOs seeking to conduct activities must have registrations for the activity, establishment of a project office, and a representative office, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Article 5. Forms of registration: A foreign non-governmental organization may be considered for obtaining an operation registration certificate, a project office registration certificate or a representative office registration certificate.

Article 6. Procedures for grant of an operation registration certificate

Clause 2. A foreign non-governmental organization applying for an operation registration certificate shall submit a dossier (a dossier in a foreign language must be enclosed with a lawfully certified Vietnamese translation) directly, by post or through a foreign-based Vietnamese representative mission to the Committee for Foreign Non-Governmental Organization Affairs.

- The rights and responsibilities of foreign NGOs are subject to the specified description in the obtained registration documents.

Chapter III. Rights and responsibilities of foreign non-governmental

organizations

Article 16. General provisions

Clause 1. A foreign non-governmental organization in Vietnam shall operate in accordance with its granted registration certificate.

- Activities in Vietnam should be notified and reported to the relevant agencies every six months.

Article 18. Reporting responsibility

Clause 1. Biannually and annually, the chief of a representative office or project office or the authorized representative of a foreign non-governmental organization in Vietnam shall send reports on activities in Vietnam to the competent state agency (provided in Article 25 of this Decree), and concurrently to the People's Committee of the province or centrally run city in which it operates under the registration certificate.

Chapter IV Responsibilities of management agencies

Article 27. Responsibilities of ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government-attached agencies and central agencies

Clause 2. To review activities of foreign non-governmental organizations directly cooperating with them and send reports to the Committee for Foreign Non-Governmental Organization Affairs every 6 (six) months or upon request for summarization and reporting to the Prime Minister.

- When foreign NGOs employ foreign and Vietnamese employees, it is required to get permission for working, register seals, open bank accounts, and import required equipment, based on the relevant Vietnamese laws and regulations.

- Article 19. Hire of offices and employees: A foreign non-governmental organization may hire an office and recruit foreign and Vietnamese employees for its office after obtaining written approval of the licensing state agency, and in compliance with its

registration certificate and Vietnamese law.

- Article 20. Grant of work permits

After a foreign non-governmental organization obtains a registration certificate from a competent state agency, foreign employees of that organization shall apply for a work permit at the provincial-level Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs Department of the locality in which the foreign non-governmental organization is based under current Vietnamese law, except those being chief representatives (chiefs of representative offices or project offices or authorized representatives of foreign non-governmental organizations in Vietnam). Such application is free.

- Article 21. Seals and accounts

1. A foreign non-governmental organization having a registered operation may register its seal under Vietnamese law.

2. A foreign non-governmental organization having a registered operation may open accounts (in foreign currencies or Vietnam dong) at lawfully licensed banks in Vietnam.

3. Foreign representatives and employees of a foreign non-governmental organization having registered operation may open bank accounts under Vietnamese law.

- Article 22. Import of goods

The import into Vietnam of office equipment, vehicles and their parts, and personal articles to meet working and daily needs of representative offices, project offices and their foreign employees complies with Vietnamese law.

- Article 23. Personal income tax for foreigners

Personal income tax for foreign representatives, employees and specialists of foreign non-governmental organizations in Vietnam (in representative offices, project offices and projects) complies with Vietnamese tax law.

- In accordance with Vietnamese tax laws, personal income taxes are applicable to foreign representatives, employees and professionals.

- Article 23. Personal income tax for foreigners:

Personal income tax for foreign representatives, employees and specialists of foreign non-governmental organizations in Vietnam (in representative offices, project offices and projects) complies with Vietnamese law.

- Foreign employees are required to apply for work permits in accordance with current regulations of Vietnamese law.

- Article 20. Grant of work permits:

After a foreign non-governmental organization obtains a registration certificate from a competent state agency, foreign employees of that organization shall apply for a work permit at the provincial-level Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs Department of the locality in which the foreign non-governmental organization is based under current Vietnamese law, except those being chief representatives (chiefs of representative offices or project offices or authorized representatives of foreign non-governmental organizations in Vietnam). Such application is free.

(Reference) CIRCULAR GUIDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DECREE NO. 12/2012/ND-CP, OF MARCH 01, 2012 ON REGISTRATION AND OPERATION MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN VIETNAM (Circular 5/2012/ TT-BNG)

Thông tư 05/2012/TT-BNG ngày 12/11/2012 hướng dẫn thi hành Nghị định số 12/2012/NĐ-CP ngày 01 tháng 3 năm 2012 của Chính phủ về đăng ký và quản lý hoạt động của các tổ chức phi chính phủ nước ngoài tại Việt Nam

(<https://datafiles.chinhphu.vn/cpp/files/vbpq/2013/06/tt-05.pdf>)

2-4 Introduction of Japanese Organizations

AICHI

Organizational History

2009: Mr. Hayashi, the representative of Viet Nam, started activities in Vietnam.

2013: Certified as a specified nonprofit corporation

2016: Received permission from the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam for an foreign NGO

Representative

Hayashi Yasuhito (based on NGO registration of PACCOM)

Contact information

cx64@nifty.com

Number of employees

2

Activities in Vietnam

- Since 2009, NPO Aichi has been implementing activities focusing on the education sector, particularly support for Japanese language education. The educational program named “Nihon-Iro (meaning “Japanese color”) was launched in February 2016. In cooperation with Vietnamese students and Vietnamese and Japanese language teachers in Hanoi City, Aichi has conducted the Japanese language presentation meetings, Japanese language study sessions, Japanese language education seminars, online meetings, and business Japanese language support programs.
- Respecting the perspective of cross-cultural communication, Aichi supports Japanese language education for the Vietnamese (including Vietnamese who moved from Vietnam to Japan). In addition, the various supports have been provided for the Vietnamese who has a plan to work with Japanese language, study in Japan, and migrate to Japan.
- When the support for Japanese language education is provided, its program functions f not only for learning Japanese, but also providing the opportunities to think in Japanese. For example, in the classes, the students summarize and present their ideas in Japanese, in accordance with the provided theme. By this lesson, the students can have the opportunities to prepare the outputs using Japanese. The presentations prepared by the students are distributed on YouTube and Facebook.



Challenge for School Revival

Organizational History

2017: Establishment

Sep. 2017: Certification as a specified nonprofit corporation

Feb. 2020: Obtained registration as a foreign NGO in Vietnam

Representative

Shishido Sensusuke (based on NGO registration of PACCOM)

Contact information

Email: shishido.csr2@gmail.com

Number of employees

8 (6 directors and 2 auditors)

Activities in Vietnam

- The following three activities have been carried out for children in Fukushima, Japan and the world.
 - (1) Improving the learning environment for children in Southeast Asia (Vietnam and Laos)
 - (2) Continuous support and exchange activities by Japanese students: Fundraising and donations by the students who attended on-site lectures
 - (3) Providing “Rediscovery of Courage and Hope to Learn and Teach” through field visits by Japanese teachers and students
- In 2017, the project started in Vietnam aiming at the educational environment for children of mountainous ethnic minorities in Vietnam, such as Quang Nam Province and Tuyen Quang Province. The NPO has been working to dig wells, rebuild school buildings, improve lunchrooms, dormitories and toilets, and establish local production and local consumption systems for electricity by setting up small-scale hydroelectric power plants. As a foundation for communities where ethnic minorities coexist and support each other, the NPO supports the improvement of the educational environment at schools.
- Japanese junior school and high school students and teachers go to the region to learn about the current situation in Southeast Asia, find the meaning and significance of learning, and understand the local condition under which the local students study to the fullest extent for their families even in the poorer educational environment in the region.
- In 2021, the online meetings were held, and those have contributed to mutual understanding on local culture and characteristics such as ethnic costumes and instruments.



Seed to Table

Organizational History

Jul. 2009: Establishment

Apr. 2010: Certification as a specified non-profit **corporation** from Tokyo

Representative

Ino Mayu (based on NGO registration of PACCOM)

Contact information

Email: Info@seed-to-table.org

Number of employees

2

Activities in Vietnam

- 2009: Started Activity in Vietnam.
- - 2018: Activities in Northern mountains area
- -2020: Activities in Ben Tre Province, southern Mekong Delta
- Since 2019, Seed to Table has been working in Dong Thap Province in southern Mekong Delta as an NPO specializing in support for Vietnam. The NPO has been working in various forms with rural and urban residents, central and local government agencies, and specialized agencies and businesses. The activities have been carried out in accordance with following approaches with considerations to local culture and ideas.
 - (1) Promoting agriculture that does not place a burden on the environment by making use of native resources,
 - (2) Conserving and utilizing local nature and culture to improve living,
 - (3) Producing goods using local resources and increasing job generation, and
 - (4) Building and strengthening the connection between rural area and urban area, people and people.
- The specific activities are as follow.
 - Agricultural support: restore and record native rice, improve livelihoods of poor households by implementing sustainable agriculture, improvement of small-scale farmers' livelihoods through improving organic agricultural quality and production technologies and improving market access, and organic agricultural processing



- Environmental education: water quality measurement, biological surveys, development of ecotourism courses, establishment of school gardening, and training on organic agriculture and ecosystems.
- In addition to research projects and agricultural technical guidance, the NPO has been providing comprehensive support to improve livelihoods with farmers, such as by improving the value chain. The NPO also actively participates in agriculture-related network activities inside and outside of Vietnam, and cooperates with universities and research institutes.

Association for Bookkeeping Promotion in Vietnam

Organizational History

2008: Establishment
Certified as a specified non-profit corporation

Representative

Hidero Kokubo (based on NGO registration of PACCOM)

Contact information

Email: Hidero.kokubo@mail.o-hara.ac.jp

Number of employees

6

Activities in Vietnam

- ABPV has been working for accounting education in Vietnam since 2008. ABPV offers Japan-language accounting and bookkeeping courses to the Faculty of Japanese Language of Foreign Trade University, Faculty of Japanese Language of Hanoi University, and Vietnam-Japan Institute for Human Resources Development (VJCC), aiming at developing human resources who can work for Japanese companies operating in Vietnam. The main students are those wishing to study accounting, and employees of Japanese companies.
- The bookkeeping courses are primarily aimed at providing basic accounting knowledge and accounting terminology, while also focusing on activities for students to teach each other.
- In addition, as part of vocational education for university students, special lectures are held by business persons or experts from Japanese companies as a venue for understanding the views of Japanese companies and managers. At the same time, students have the opportunity to visit Japanese companies and conduct office tours to deepen their knowledge of Japanese corporate culture and culture.
- Every year, several students who have completed excellent grades are invited to Japan to experience accounting practices. In addition, Japanese bookkeeping tests were introduced in Vietnam in 2016. Since then, the test has been held two or three times a year. ABPV provides the correspondence courses for students looking to become first and second-class bookkeeping tests.



Minzoku Forum

Organizational History

1997: Establishment

2004: Certified as a specified non-profit corporation

Representative

Niimura Sakae (based on NGO registration of PACCOM)

Contact information

Email: nationforum@fan.hi-ho.ne.jp

Number of employees

30 (including 14 directors, 1 auditor, 2 advisors, and 13 others)

Activities in Vietnam

- Since 2003, Minzoku Forum has been engaged in a variety of support activities in Vietnam, such as support for the self-reliance of the visually impaired persons, employment support, schooling support, and promotion of participation in social life. These activities have been conducted mainly by the Vietnam Association for the Blind (Vietnam Blind Association: VBA) as a counterpart, with the cooperation of JICA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Saitama Prefecture, the Welfare and Medical Service Agency, etc., and the cooperation of the International Society for the Support of the Visually Disabled, Japanese companies in Vietnam, and the Japanese Women's Association of Hanoi, etc. The specific activities include the followings.



- (1) Provision of equipment such as Braille printers and improvement of PC capability
 - From 2003 to 2004: Support for the operation of Braille libraries in Vietnam (JICA Partnership Program)
 - From 2008 to 2009: Support for vocational development and independence for visually impaired persons in Vietnam (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
 - From 2009 to 2010: Support for the independence of the visually disabled in Vietnam - Extension of exhibition books and human resources development through IT (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- (2) Employment support for the visually impaired persons
 - From 2009 to 2010: Employment support and social participation through massage vocational training for youth with visual disabilities in Dong Da district of Hanoi City

- Supporting the production and sales of cloth handicrafts at Plaits of the three-piece knitting workshop

(3) Educational support activities for visually impaired children in Vietnam

- From 2010 to 2012: Preparation of teaching materials for primary education exhibitions and training of teachers (Assistance for contributions to international volunteer savings)

Chapter 3 JICA Partnership Program

3-1. Characteristics and Types of JICA Partnership Program

JPP is a project scheme that JICA promotes and facilitates the international cooperation activities for developing countries by Japanese NGO/NPO, universities, local governments, and organizations such as public-service corporations.

Three key perspectives of JPP

1. It is a project of technical cooperation through people and implemented initiatively by a partner in Japan.
2. It is a project that contributes to improving the lives and livelihoods of locals in developing countries.
3. It is a project that gives a great opportunity for Japanese citizens to participate directly and promote understanding in international cooperation.

- JPP is a project scheme combining the activities of Japanese experts in the host countries, training and seminars held in Japan and in host countries, and provision of necessary materials and equipment by national funds.
- Conventional ODA has been conducted inter-governmental basis cooperation based on the requests from the governments of developing countries. JPP is implemented through collaborative work between Japanese organizations and local partners. The project is entrusted to the implementing organizations to a carefully address the various needs in each area.

Types of JPP

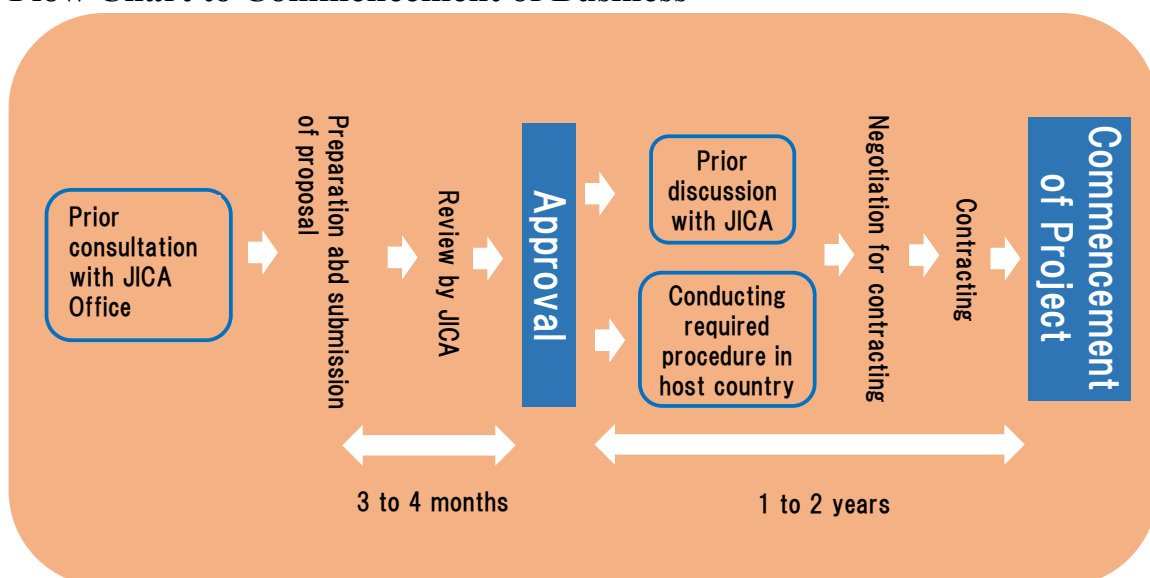
Item	Support Type	Partner Type	Local Government Type
Target Organizations	Japanese Non-profit organizations such as NGOs, universities and public-service corporations that have little experience in international cooperation (Note) In principle, it is required to have Japanese juridical personality, and at least two years of domestic and overseas experiences.	Japanese Non-profit organizations such as NGOs, universities, public-service corporations, and private companies with extensive experience in international cooperation (non-profit activities) (Note) It is required to have Japanese juridical personality, and more than two years of international cooperation experiences to developing countries and regions.	Japanese governments Local governments (Note) Projects may be implemented by NGOs and other organizations recommended by local governments.
Amount of Implementation Cost	Up to 10 million yen	Up to 100 million yen	Up to 60 million yen
Implementation Period	Up to three years	Up to three years	Up to three years

3-2 Procedures for Commencement of JPP

The following procedures will be followed by Japanese implementing organizations before commencing JPP.

1. Contact your nearest JICA domestic office for advance consultation on your business ideas
2. Prepare and submit a project proposal, based on the consultation
3. After review and approval on the submitted project proposals by JICA, conduct prior discussions with JICA and the required procedures for obtaining the approval of the recipient governments.
4. After the process mentioned above, contract an outsourcing agreement with JICA.

Flow Chart to Commencement of Business



(NOTE) For more information, contact your nearest JICA domestic office.

3-3 Administrative Procedures required in Vietnam

Following the approval of the JPP, the Japanese organizations, counterparts, and the relevant organizations in Vietnam collaborate and proceed the following procedures.

- 1) Conclude a Minute of Meeting (M/M)
- 2) Register the Japanese organization with Vietnamese authorities as Foreign NGO in accordance with Vietnamese law
- 3) Obtain an approval of the projects by the Vietnamese government

After the process mentioned above, the Japanese Organizations contract an outsourcing agreement with JICA.

Details of work required for project implementation in Vietnam

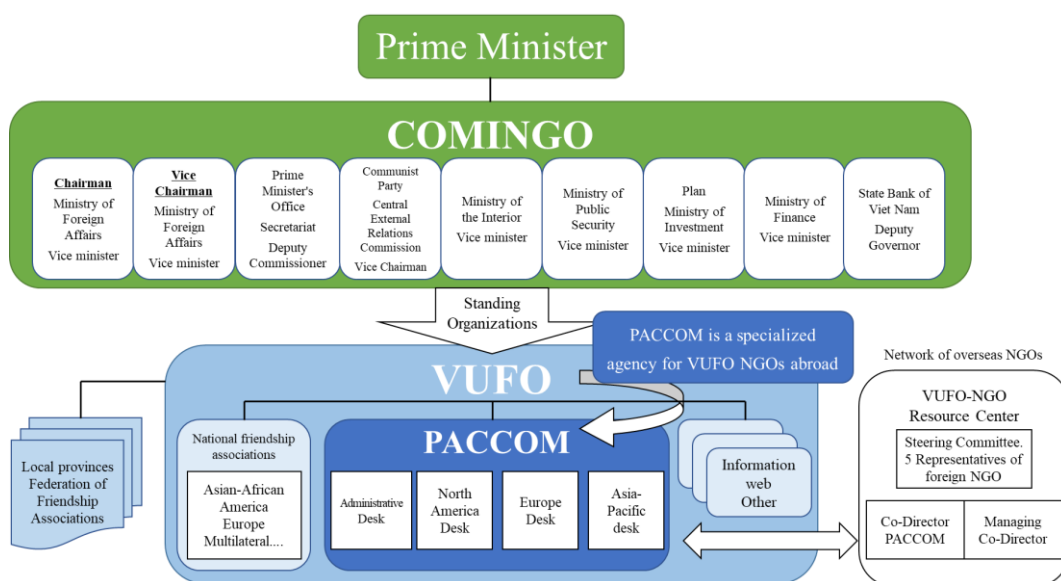
Work item	Outline of Work	Time required
1. Concluding M/M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The details of the activities and the roles of the implementation organizations are agreed, and the Japanese implementing organizations and counterparts compile a draft M/M (in English and Vietnamese). Japan implementing agencies, counterparts, and JICA Vietnam offices conclude the M/M. 	About six months (Depending on the status of coordination between Japanese implementing organizations and counterparts)
2. NGO registration (Local governments, school corporations, private companies, etc. are not required this process.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Japanese implementing agency prepares a set of NGO registration application documents and submits them to PACCOT (see the section 3-4 of this Handbook). The Japanese implementing agency will receive the "Registered NGO Activities" issued by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs through PACCOT, then prepare a "Notice of Implementation of Activities" and submit it to the Region People's Committee in the project area within 45 days. 	About three months (45 working days from the receipt of the application as prescribed)
3. Project approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The counterpart prepares a project implementation application to the competent authority in the project area. 	About one to three months

(Note) For more information, please contact the JICA Vietnam office.

3-4 Vietnamese Organization for Supporting Activities by Foreign NGOs

Vietnam has a government-related organization called PACCOM (People's Aid Co-ordinating Committee) as a point of contact for supporting foreign NGOs.

PACCOM is a direct contact organization for managing the activities of Foreign NGOs, and works to promote the activities of foreign NGOs in Vietnam.



(*) VUFO (Joint name of the Vietnam Union of Friendship Organizations) is a mass organization that, as a leading organization in PACCOM, builds and promotes friendly and cooperative relations between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of various countries.

(*) COMINGO (the Committee for Foreign Non-governmental Organization Affairs) is a national commission delegated by the Vietnamese government to facilitate and revitalize the activities of foreign NGOs in Vietnam as a leading organization in VUFO. It presents the policy for the activities of foreign NGOs in Vietnam and provides solutions and guidance on issues as well as advice to the prime minister.

PACCOM is a direct contact point belonging to VUFO for managing the activities of foreign NGOs and promoting the activities of foreign NGOs in Vietnam. In addition to the secretariat, there are the American Desk, the European Desk, and the Asia-Pacific Desk. Japanese organizations are handled by the Asia-Pacific Desk. PACCOM has networking capabilities for NGO-related implementation at the national level, in 63 provinces nationwide and in central cities.

Main roles of PACCOM

- (1) Promoting partnerships between foreign NGOs and Vietnamese organizations and local governments
- (2) Provision of information on relevant legal systems to the foreign NGOs
- (3) Support for Vietnamese organizations working with foreign NGOs and matching foreign NGOs with Vietnamese organizations
- (4) Issuance of registration of activities of foreign NGOs
- (5) Issuance of visas and coordination of local activities
- (6) Disseminating information on the activities of foreign NGOs and the needs of the Vietnamese region
- (7) Recommendations for policies related to the activities of foreign NGOs in Vietnam
- (8) Dissemination of information related to foreign NGOs
- (9) Examining the needs of foreign NGOs activities, formulating strategies, formulating programs and projects, and monitoring and evaluation

Chapter 4 The Issues and Needs for Cooperation in Vietnam

4-1 Existing Issues and Needs in Vietnam

The following existing needs for international cooperation are observed in Vietnam.

- To enhance industrial competitiveness and human resource development
- To address environmental issues
- To address threaten of disaster and climate change
- To improve livelihoods and reduce poverty and disparities
- To improve healthcare, welfare, social security and support for the socially vulnerable
- To address new issues such as aging or non-communicable diseases

Item	Characteristics of Issues
Support for enhancing industrial competitiveness and human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Japanese large automobile, motorcycle and electric manufactures is expanding their activities in Vietnam. On the other hand, the capacity of the Vietnamese supporting industries is insufficient and local procurement ratio is low. To address this issue, it is expected that Japanese practical knowledge and experience of manufacturing industry contributes to enhancing Vietnamese industry and human resource development.• In regional areas, there is the need on development and enhancement of industrial competitiveness that contributes to regional development. To respond to these needs, it is necessary to consider usage of the materials and resources already existed in the local area.
Addressing environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As a result of rapid urbanization, various urban environmental issues are realized, such as air pollution represented by PM2.5 (particulate matter), water pollution due to domestic and industrial wastewater, and the

Item	Characteristics of Issues
	<p>impact of solid waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For water quality monitoring and pollution prevention and waste management improvement, it is considered that the assistance collaboration with local residents and local governments in Vietnam is effective. • For mitigation of air pollution, the assistance to support the modal shift in daily life level would effective, such as promotion of bicycle operation.
Addressing threaten on disaster and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam is one of the countries in Southeast Asia that suffers wind and flood damage. In particular, the central region is strongly affected by tropical cyclones including typhoons, and is affected by wind and flood damage and sediment-related disasters. • Viet Nam has a long coastline and a vast north-south territory, and is vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The possible impacts by climate change are reducing fresh water resource due to salt water intrusion by sea level rising, droughts and floods. The needs to address climate change is increasing.
Improvement of livelihoods, and reduction of and disparities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poverty rate in Vietnam has steadily declined since the introduction of the market economy due to the Doi Moi policy in 1986, but problems such as widening the gap between urban and rural areas have emerged. In addition, even in the same rural areas, the poverty rate tends to be higher in the northern mountainous areas, the central antigens, and the northern part of the central coast, and disparities among the rural areas are observed. • The issues such as disparities in educational opportunities and the necessity of industrial promotion are observed mainly in the mountainous areas in the north, especially in remote rural areas. • The issue of such disparities is conspicuous among

Item	Characteristics of Issues
	ethnic minorities living in mountainous and highland areas.
Healthcare, welfare, social security and support for the socially vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area is focused on by the international donores such as World Bank and ADB including JICA. • There have been many assistance in the health sector by Japanese medical institutions and universities. • There are high needs for support for the socially vulnerable., and Japanese organizations have provided many assistance.
Addressing New Issues such as Aging and Non-communicable Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Vietnam, the aging population (elderly population ratio of 7% based on the WHO standards) was actualized in 2017. The measures towards the aging population such as the enhancement of care for the elderly (elderly nursing care) and the development of long-term care facilities are urgently needed. • There are the needs to improve the ability to respond to non-communicable diseases by utilizing Japanese advanced medical technology and hospital management systems.

4-2 Local Partners

The following Vietnamese organizations had the experiences to participate the cooperation with the Japanese organizations.

- Research institutes dealing with science and technology
 - Academic institutions and educational facilities engaging health and welfare sectors
 - Organizations engaging local development in provincial and municipal basis and supporting vulnerable groups
 - Organizations engaging in the fields of environmental conservation, waste management, and climate change countermeasures
 - Mass organizations such as the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Association and the Vietnam Women's Union
- The research institutes dealing with science and technology can be candidates as local implementing agencies for enhancing industrial competitiveness and regional development.
 - The scientific and educational institutes engaging health and welfare sectors can be candidates as local implementing agencies for supplying support for health, welfare and social security sectors.
 - The organizations engaging local development and supporting vulnerable groups in provincial and municipal level can be candidates for local implementing agencies for providing assistance to socially vulnerable groups, improving social and livelihoods, reducing poverty, and reducing disparities.
 - Each organization in the fields of environmental conservation, waste management, and climate change countermeasures has own specialty. To conduct effective assistance, it is necessary to pay attention to the consistency between the objectives of the activity and the specialty of the candidate organization.
 - The mass organizations such as the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Women's Union exist in each city, province, and district. It is recommended to cooperate with these organizations for addressing various development subjects in case that participation of women and young generation for the project is encouraged.

The following pages show the examples of the organizations participating in Japanese assistance.

Research institutes dealing with science and technology

Organization	Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA)
Address	53 Nguyen Du, Hanoi City
Website	https://en.vusta.vn/
Year of Incorporation	1983
Outline of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a network among Vietnamese and foreign scientific and technological experts To coordinate between the organizations belonging to VUSTA and relevant organizations and member organizations to address common issues for experts To protect legal rights and interests of the VUSTA members and their organizations



Academic institutions and educational facilities engaging health and welfare sectors

Organization	Research & Communication Centre for Sustainable Development(CSD)
Address	Room 903, 9th Floor, Vietnam Trade Union Hotel, 14 Tran Binh Trong, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi City
Website	https://www.facebook.com/csdvietnam/ (Facebook)
Year of Incorporation	2010
Outline of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSD is an NGO in Vietnam working for developing preferable educational environment education for the ethnic minorities children facing many difficulties. To conduct the educational projects for the communities and the society to raise awareness and contribute to sustainable community development



Organizations engaging regional development and assistance for socially vulnerable groups

Organization	Institute of Population, Health and Development (PHAD)
Address	132/18 Hoa Bang, Cau Giay District, Hanoi City
Website	https://www.phad.org/en/
Year of Incorporation	2009
Outline of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHAD is an academic institution aiming at improving the health and welfare for protecting the fundamental human rights, especially for vulnerable people such as women and other disadvantaged groups, through studies, training and practical activities in local societies. • PHAD is a non-profit technical and scientific institution and a member of the Vietnam Society for Scientific and Technological Affairs (VUSTA) • To provide the evidence-based advice to policymakers, health professionals, the private sector, and the public.



Organizations conducting activities in the fields of environmental conservation, waste management, and climate change measures (1)

Organization	Center for Hand-on Actions and Networking for Growth and Environment (CHANGE)
Address	Block B, Toa nha An Khang, 28 Street 19, An Phu Ward, Ho Chi Minh City
Website	https://changevn.org/
Year of Incorporation	2013
Outline of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To eliminate illegal products using wildlife • To practice environmental-friendly activities such as recycling and reusing plastics and using bicycles • To formulate strategies for a circular economy and apply sustainable business policies • To use environmental-friendly materials • To reduce pollution caused by hazardous waste • To encourage daily behavior changes for climate change mitigation, such as energy saving and not selecting expendables • To propose the policies and conduct the projects for mitigating climate change and environmental pollution, and promoting renewable energy development



Organizations conducting activities in the fields of environmental conservation, waste management, and climate change countermeasures (2)

Organization	Ham Long Research and Support Centre for Social Works (HLC)
Address	3rd Floor, Viettel Building, 11 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hue City
Website	https://www.hamlong.org.vn/
Year of Incorporation	2016
Outline of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct the activities on environmental conservation, response to climate change and disaster risk reduction, and promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources • To propose and implement the projects to provide public health services to vulnerable communities • To hold the trainings, the meetings and the seminars on health management for socially vulnerable groups



Mass organization (1)

Organization	Vietnam Women's Union Vietnam Women's Union (VWU)
Address	39 Hang Chuoi, Hanoi City
Website	http://hoilhpn.org.vn
Year of Incorporation	1930
Outline of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide information and support for building happy home for and by women.• To mobilize and support women in entrepreneurship, economic development and environmental protection• To develop the stronger women's organizations and strengthen international relationship



Mass organization (2)

Organization	Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union
Address	62 Ba Trieu, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi City
Website	http://english.doanthanhvien.vn/
Year of Incorporation	1931
Outline of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To conduct the activities to realize a democratic, prosperous and fair for Vietnam• To provide education on the socialist ideology for young people• To participate the activities for economic development



Mass Organization (3)

Organization	Union of Friendship Organizations of Ben Tre Province
Address	11a Ngo Quyen, Ward 3, Ben Tre City, Ben Tre Province
Website	https://www.facebook.com/LHHNT/ (Facebook)
Year of Incorporation	2015
Outline of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ben Tre Provincial Union of Friendship Organizations is mobilizing individuals and organizations actively in political, economic, cultural, social, scientific, and other fields in order to build and develop friendly and cooperative relations between Ben Tre Province and foreign NGOs for peace, solidarity, friendship, and development cooperation.



4-3 Examples of Cooperation between Japan and Vietnam by JPP

The examples of cooperation between Japanese and Vietnam NGOs with Vietnamese mass organizations are as follows.

- **Strengthening vocational capacity:** Assistance for the development of the technical workers having sufficient abilities for the needs of Japanese companies
 - **Regional and industrial development:** Assistance for regional and industrial development through use of existing regional resources to eliminate regional disparities
 - **Addressing environmental issues:** Reducing water pollution, improving waste Management, and mitigating climate change, based on Japan's policies and strategies
 - **Health, medical care and welfare sector:** Provide training in a variety of medical fields and strengthen support for socially vulnerable groups
-
- In order to strengthen the vocational capacity, through the JPP projects, Japanese practical methods on manufacturing are transferred to the Vietnamese side. It contributes to not only strengthening the capacities of Vietnamese counterparts and beneficiaries, but also responding Japanese companies' needs.
 - With regard to regional development and industrial development, a participatory approach is being implemented in collaboration with the counterparts of the projects and the local organizations as beneficiaries. For a part of the assistances, the local resources and technologies were utilized.
 - To address the environmental problems, it is important to provide Japanese technology and experience in the same manner as strengthening the vocational capacity. In some cases, this type of assistances were provided in conjunction with other sectors assistance, such as regional and industrial development.
 - In health, medical care and welfare sectors, the Japanese experts provided their technology and experience to the Vietnamese medical professionals. The assistances often adopted the participatory approaches for welfare activities in collaboration with local organizations that will be beneficiaries.

Example of Cooperation for Strengthening Vocational capacity (1)

Organization	Dong Nai Province People's Committee, Dong Nai Industrial Zones Authority (DIZA)
Address	No.26, 2A Street, Bien Hoa II The Industrial Park, Bien Hoa City, Dong Nai Province
Website	https://diza.dongnai.gov.vn/
Examples of Activities	The authority conducted the JICA Partnership Program (Community activation Type) named “Manufacturing human resources development program in Dong Nai province, Viet Nam” from 2014 to 2017 as a counterpart. Based on the needs of Japanese small and medium enterprises in Vietnam, training was provided to the target schools on the Japanese practical methods on manufacturing including arrangement, tidying, and cleaning, and safety management. The project formed a committee comprising of the local Japanese companies, the trained vocational schools and Dong Nai Industrial Zones Authority to formulate the connections between the Vietnamese trained graduates and Japanese companies.



Examples of Cooperation for Strengthening Vocational capacity (2)

Organization	Ha Nam Vocational College (HNVC)
Address	88, Le Hoan, Quang Trung District, Phu Ly City, Ha Nam Province
Website	https://cdnhanam.edu.vn/
Examples of Activities	<p>The collage conducted the JICA Partnership Program (Community activation type) named “Manufacturing Human Resources Development Program in Ha Nam Province, Vietnam” from 2017 to 2020 as a counterpart. The college was trained the Japanese practical methods on manufacturing including arrangement, tidying, cleaning and cleanliness of working environment and discipline on working style, and safety management. Based on the knowledge gained, the university campus was regarded as a place to practice the trained knowledges, and teachers worked with students regularly to improve their working environment. The results of the activities were disseminated in the campus so that teachers and students could visualize the results of the improvements made. Concerning the basic knowledge of manufacturing, HNVC teachers developed the original teaching materials tailored to HNVC's environments with referring to the practical training and classes they received during their training in Japan.</p>



Examples of Cooperation for Regional and Industrial Development (1)

Organization	Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Nghe An Province
Address	74 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, Vinh City, Nghe An
Website	http://vhht.nghean.gov.vn/
Examples of Activities	The department conducted the JICA Partnership Program named " Project for Livelihood Diversification through Heritage Tourism in Remote Agricultural and Fishery Villages". From 2016 to 2018, the project aimed to diversify the means of income of local communities by encouraging people-to-people exchanges through the tourism with local cultural, natural and human resources for rural and fishery villages. By the activities of the project, the tourism activity groups were formed, and the groups collaborated with the travel agencies with Vietnam specialists.



Examples of Cooperation for Regional and Industrial Development (2)

Organization	Nam Giang District People's Committee (PC)
Address	Ca Dy Commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province
Website	http://namgiang.quangnam.gov.vn/
Examples of Activities	Nam Giang District PC conducted the JICA Partnership Program (Partner type) named “Project for Rural Development by Local Initiative of the Ethnic Minority Communities in Nam Giang District” from 2016 to 2020 as a counterpart. The project conducted the product development, such as agricultural products, textiles, and tourism resources, as well as examining of their potential markets. In collaboration with the "One Community One Product" program promoted by Vietnamese government, the project sold the developed products at the travel agents, the souvenir shops, and the craft shops in Da Nang City.



Examples of Cooperation for Regional and Industrial Development (3)

*include Cooperation for Addressing Environmental Issues

Organization	Economic Affairs Bureau, Hue City
Address	16 Le Loi, Hue City
Website	http://vpubnd.thuathienhue.gov.vn/
Examples of Activities	The bureau conducted JICA Partnership Program (Partner type) named “Project for Strengthening of Agriculture and Livestock Management for small-scale farmers in Hue City”. Between 2014 and 2019, biogas digesters (the tanks processing livestock manure and generating biogas) were introduced to address the problem of odors caused by livestock manure. In addition, a direct sales office was set up in the city of Hue to sell safe and secure vegetables.



Examples of Cooperation for Addressing Environmental Issues

Organization	Hai Phong People's Committee (PC)
Address	18 Hoang Dieu, Minh Khai Ward, Hong Bang District, Hai Phong City
Website	https://haiphong.gov.vn/
Examples of Activities	<p>The Hai Phong PC conducted the JICA Partnership Program (Community activation type) named “Collaborative support for organizing cooperation structure aiming at aquatic environment improvement in an attractive tourism island, Cat Ba” from 2015 to 2017 as a counterpart. From 2020 to 2022, in cooperation with Shiga Prefecture, the Hai Phong PC is working on environmental conservation in the entire Halon Bay area, with referring to an integrated basin management concept named "Lake Biwa Model", and conducts JICA Partnership Program (Regional revitalization type) named "Assistance for Proper Conservation of the Halon Bay and Cat Ba Island Coastal Zone applying the Lake Biwa Model" was implemented as Phase 2 of the technical assistance. In the project, the various local stakeholders are cooperating to coordinate the independent and continuous activities to improve the water environment in cat Ba Island for addressing water environment problems.</p>



Examples of Cooperation for Health, Medical, and Welfare Sector (1)

Organization	University of Medicine & Pharmacy Ho Chi Minh City (UMP)
Address	217 Hong Bang, Ward 11, District 5, Ho Chi Minh City
Website	https://ump.edu.vn/
Examples of Activities	The university conducted the JICA Partnership Program (Partner type) named “Promoting evidence-based patients-centered health services in southern Vietnam: University & Medical Association Partnership Initiative” from 2017 to 2021 as a counterpart. In the project, the several physicians of the university hospital were selected, and they were trained on epidemiology, such as how to analyze clinical data. After completing the training, the trainees returned to Vietnam and work as the trainers to other local physicians at the hospital.



Examples of Cooperation for Health and Medical Sector (2)

Organization	Department of Population and Family Planning, Ministry of Health
Address	Buidling D20, Street No. 8, Ton That Thuyet, My Dinh 2, Nam Tu Liem, Hanoi
Website	http://gopfp.gov.vn/
Examples of Activities	<p>The department conducted JICA Partnership Program (Support type) named “Project for Supporting Preventive Measures Responding to Elderly Health Care in Aging Society” from 2017 to 2021 as a counterpart. The project aimed to strengthen the capacity of Vietnamese government personnel involved in elderly care through the continuous operation of long-term care programs, including "Exercise for non-tipping-over ", based on the Japanese experiences. The project provided the training courses on measures to deal with the aging issues for the officers engaging in policy-making by Ministry of Health, and the physical exercises in the elderly community. The project also developed a DVD as the teaching material that enable the elderly to continue their activities themselves. The activities in the project were introduced through YouTube and other social networking services with smartphone applications for conducting the exercise at any place where the internet can be connected.</p>



Examples of Cooperation for Health, Medical, and Welfare Sector (3)

Organization	Da Nang Normal University Da Nang University of Science and Education (The University of Da Nang)
Address	459 Ton Duc Thang, Lien Chieu District, Da Nang City
Website	https://en.ued.udn.vn/
Examples of Activities	The university conducted JICA Partnership Program (Support type) named “Project for Training Program in Psychological Rehabilitation for Counselors of Children with Developmental Disabilities in Da Nang city” from 2018 to 2021 as a counterpart. The trainees were taken the training course on psychological rehabilitation in Japan and were transferred the skills. In the project, a manual on the operation method of the psychological rehabilitation utilized in the fields of psychology, education and welfare of disabled children, that was the first manual for such field in Vietnam. The Vietnamese teachers obtaining the skills by project have taken a role as the instructors to other Vietnamese teachers, and held the training sessions voluntary.



Examples of Cooperation for Health, Medical, and Welfare Sector (4)

Organization	Da Nang University of Medicine and Technology Da Nang University of Medical Technology and Pharmacy
Address	99 Hung Vuong, Hai Chau District, Da Nang City
Website	http://dhktyduocdn.edu.vn/
Examples of Activities	<p>The university conducted the JICA Partnership Program (Community activation type) named “Training for nurses as elderly care Key-persons in Da Nang City” from 2015 to 2017 as a counterpart. The nursing staffs were taken the training and provided the technology transfer on the philosophy of geriatric care. Based on the results of these activities, from 2018 to 2022, JICA Partnership Program (Partner type) named "Geriatric Care Programs and Human Resource Development Projects Centered on District Hospitals at Ngu Hanh Son District in Danang City " was implemented. The project aims to develop the improved geriatric care programs that can be sustained in the Ngu Hanh Son District Hospitals and 4 of the health centers at Da Nang City, based on Japanese geriatric care technology and experience.</p>



Photo on the cover

JICA Partnership Program (Assistance type) named "Project for Supporting Preventive Measures Responding Elderly Health Care in Aging Society" (Implementing Agency: Social Welfare Corporation Yasuragi Welfare Association and General office of Population and Family, Ministry of Health of Vietnam)



JICA Vietnam Office

Address: 11th Floor, CornerStone Building, 16 Phan Chu Trinh St., Hoan Kiem Dist.,
Hanoi, Vietnam

Telephone: +84 (24) - 3831 - 5005 ~ 8

Ho Chi Minh office, JICA Vietnam office

Address: 9th Floor, Saigon Riverside Office Center, 2A-4A Ton Duc Thang St., Dist.1,
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Telephone: +84 (28) - 3827 - 4942