



**US-AEP ENVIRONMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERSHIP  
PROGRAM**

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**FINAL REPORT**



**The Asia Foundation**

SUBMITTED BY

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last four years, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded Environment and Civil Society Partnership Program partnered with key Asian civil society groups to increase the level and quality of public participation in environmental decision making processes. Through a Cooperative Agreement with The Asia Foundation (TAF), and USAID's United States - Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP), the program increased public participation throughout South and Southeast Asia in environmental education and awareness, community-led monitoring, advocacy campaigns, and policy initiatives. Coordination between TAF, US-AEP and local partners resulted in improved environmental governance policies and practices through 62 civil society grants in India, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Although the US-AEP program has ended, relationships among USAID, TAF and local organizations will continue to promote the collaboration of Asian civil society and USAID counterparts on emerging development priorities. TAF has already begun to continue to support some of most successful projects, by increasing visibility across the U.S. and Asia with video documentation, and fundraising through TAF's partner organization, Give2Asia.

At the outset of the program, each country identified its own priority issue areas and took a local approach to grant-making based on local context and circumstances. Grants in India and Sri Lanka, managed from TAF's Sri Lanka office, were identified and evaluated on the basis of consistency with USAID objectives, and the long-term sustainability and replicability of the project beyond USAID support. Grants in Indonesia funded projects in air, water and solid waste management. All five partner organizations addressed the challenges of integrating public participation in environmental management within the local context of Indonesia's new decentralization policy framework. Grants for other country programs, such as the Philippines, leveraged public-private partnerships by supporting civil society groups working as a coalition on the same issue, rather than just one organization working in isolation. In Vietnam, which has a weaker civil society capacity, grants focused on institutional and technical capacity-building for environmental organizations. Whereas in Thailand, with its strong and active civil society tradition, grants strengthened the ability of government institutions to integrate the public consultation process into environmental decision-making. Highlights from these countries demonstrate the diversity of approaches and priorities:

- In India, projects by Eco-Friends, the Jal Bhagirathi Foundation and the Sankat Mochan Foundation improved access to information on water projects, including water quality monitoring and training for community based management of water collection systems. Projects by Development Alternatives and Jeevan Rekha Parishad focused on clean technology and engaged local government and businesses in improving environmental management systems for the lead battery production and stone crushing industries.

- In Indonesia, the program supported public participation projects in air, water, and solid waste management. Air quality projects led by Yayasan Pelangi and the Indonesian Green Consumers Foundation promoted public input in drafting clean air legislation and put pressure on the government to speed up the nationwide switch to unleaded gasoline through public information campaigns.
- In the Philippines, the program enabled organizations such as the Iloilo Business Club and the Institute of Philippine Culture to support multi-stakeholder dialogues in urban and economic planning along heavily utilized and polluted waterways. Civil society groups, industries, and local governments participated in USAID's Local Initiatives for Affordable Wastewater Treatment (LINAW) program with activities to protect and enhance Lake Laguna, the Mactan Channel, the Iloilo River, and other imperiled waterways.
- In Sri Lanka, the program supported Clean Air Sri Lanka/WINGS, the Marga Mithuro Foundation, and the Intermediate Technology Development Group to conduct public awareness, education, and monitoring campaigns related to air pollution in Colombo, water pollution in Lake Kurunegala, and solid and medical waste management in Galle.
- In Thailand, the program supported projects intended to increase citizens' access to justice and to government information. Several projects with the Thai Bar Association and the Environmental Law Center focused on improving the public consultation process and other related environmental law initiatives, while forming strategic partnerships with a variety of public entities, including the Thai Council of State and the Thai Senate Environment Committee.
- In Vietnam, US-AEP grants and technical assistance supported public participation initiatives by the Institute of Environment and Resources and the Ho Chi Minh EPA to strengthen local government capacity to facilitate and promote community-based environmental management for urban waterways. Projects by the Shoes and Leather Association and the Hanoi Institute for Socio-Economic Development Studies worked to reduce pollution into waterways through training on clean production technology for village industries.

The Environment and Civil Society program's total four year budget was \$1,550,000. Total grant expenditures reached \$1,028,474 and another \$538,378 went to program activity management. Cost sharing by Asian partner organizations totaled more than \$460,000, and TAF provided additional cost-sharing through the distribution of over 19,000 environmental education, science, and management publications to hundreds of Asian civil society and government organizations. Environmental publications donated through TAF's Books for Asia program during implementation of the Environment and Civil Society Partnership Program were valued at well over \$1,239,000. (See Financial Summary on page 23.)

## PROGRAM HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

For fourteen years, the USAID and The Asia Foundation (TAF) have collaborated through three cooperative agreements to support shared strategic objectives.

- From 1992 to 1995, the *Environmental Fellowship Program* supported 250 U.S. – Asia professional environmental exchanges ranging in length from two weeks to four months.
- From 1995 to 2000, the *NGO-Business Environmental Partnership Program* awarded incentive grants, which encouraged Asian NGOs and businesses to work together using environmental management system approaches. The program strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration and added institutional capacity through more than 60 grants, five international conferences, and dozens of local workshops.
- Starting in 2001, the *Environment and Civil Society Partnership Program* enabled Asian NGOs to become active partners in promoting the strategic environmental objectives of the Foundation and US-AEP. Through 62 small grants ranging from less than \$1,000 to \$25,000, the program fostered linkages between civil society groups and public and private sectors. In close collaboration with USAID, The Asia Foundation identified civil society partners and activities in six target countries: India, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam.

## PROGRAM PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The overall purpose of the Environment and Civil Society Partnership was to enable Asian civil society organizations (CSOs) to be active partners in promoting US-AEP's strategic environmental objectives. The Partnership, funded by USAID through a cooperative agreement with The Asia Foundation (TAF), integrated each organization's strategic objectives and their functions to mobilize Asia's civil society sector for greater levels of public participation in environmental decision-making. Grant assistance and technical support helped develop the energies and capabilities of Asian CSOs through approaches such as non-confrontational environmental advocacy, community-based environmental monitoring, and environmental education and awareness programs. In addition, the program provided US-AEP regional and country managers with an effective mechanism for establishing partnerships with key civil society groups working to increase the level and quality of public participation in environmental decision making processes.

There were a total of 55 partner organizations in India (5), Indonesia (5), the Philippines (19), Sri Lanka (6), Thailand (7), and Vietnam (13) receiving average grants of \$18,000. Overall, the objectives of Environment and Civil Society Partnership Program set out in the cooperative agreement were achieved. The active collaboration of US-AEP country managers and The Asia Foundation representatives expanded the depth of engagement with civil society. Asian CSO participants were able to engage with government, businesses, research institutions and each other to improve environmental policies,

develop alliances and partnerships, and enhance their capacities to function as information clearinghouses for environmental policy and management issues.

Specific program objectives included:

- Develop partnerships between civil society organizations and Asian businesses and governments across a spectrum of environmental initiatives
- Support improved collaboration between civil society organizations and government to improve environmental policies, analyze problems, and reach consensus on specific environmental issues and approaches
- Encourage alliances among civil society organizations in developing appropriate environmental programs nationally, within Asia, and with organizations in the United States
- Expand the scope and diversity of US-AEP partnerships with environmental NGOs, research institutions, and other civil society organizations
- Foster the capacity of Asia's civil society organizations to function as coordinating bodies and information clearinghouses for environmental policy and management issues

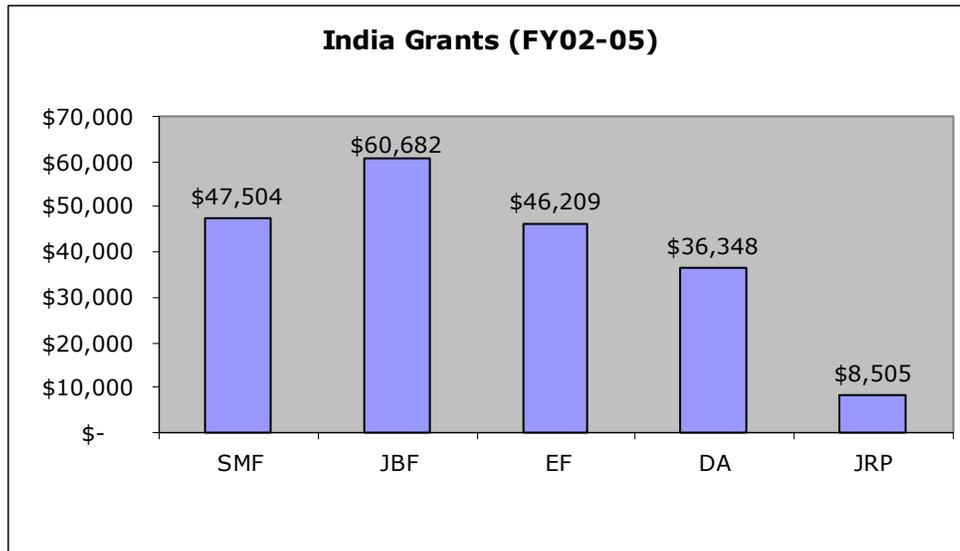
## IMPACT BY COUNTRY AND PARTNERS

### India

All five project activities supported by US-AEP and TAF focused on expanding public participation and generated substantial enthusiasm from government, industry, and donor interests. Three projects have strengthened public involvement and improved access to information in water projects in the cities of Varanasi and Kanpur, and the State of Rajasthan. Two other projects initiated public-government-industry partnerships to improve environmental management of the stone crushing industry in Orissa and the lead acid battery manufacturing and recycling industry based in Bangalore.

India grants were managed through TAF's Sri Lanka office and San Francisco headquarters, which enabled greater opportunities for regional cross fertilization of projects. TAF used regional program funds to conduct an exchange between NGOs involved in CLEAN-India and CLEAN-Sri Lanka campaigns. Development Alternatives, an Environment and Civil Society Partnership grantee and TAF partner since the early 1990s, sent two experts to Sri Lanka to introduce simple environmental testing kits that could be used by high school students to monitor air and water quality, and to share lessons learned in replicating the program in other cities and expanding the program beyond an environmental awareness campaign to an advocacy program for policy change.

Organizations receiving grants included: Jal Bhagirathi Foundation (JBF), Sankat Mochan Foundation (SMF), Eco-Friends (EF), Jeevan Rekha Parishad (JRP), and Development Alternatives (DA). Total funding for India reached \$199,248 over four years.



The **Jal Bhagirathi Foundation (JBF)** was one of three partners working with communities to improve access to safe water supplies. Working with several research institutes, businesses and local governments in four districts of Rajasthan, JBF mobilized communities suffering from years of draught to take on the planning, construction and management of rainwater harvesting structures. Grants enabled JBF to organize public meetings, water awareness rallies, and workshops to establish working groups that included women’s committees to manage water harvesting infrastructure projects. Over the project period, dozens of water harvesting structures were constructed, allowing communities to recharge groundwater tables and save water for times of drought.

Another component of JBF’s project was advocacy on water rights issues and for legislation that would restrict the extraction of groundwater, regulate sewage disposal and hold people responsible for restocking wells. JBF recognized USAID and TAF as the first to provide crucial funding support for institutional development that has helped them leverage millions of dollars in long-term funding from other international development institutions.

Grants to **Eco-Friends** and the **Sankat Mochan Foundation (SMF)** supported civic engagement activities related to cleaning up the Ganges in two cities where pollution in the river is among the highest. Both projects were strong examples of how USAID and TAF support has enhanced the capacity of CSOs to function as coordinating bodies. Eco-Friends and SMF used funding to collect data on pollution in the Ganges; monitor Government Action Plans to improve water infrastructure; conduct workshops and other

educational activities for government officials, industry representatives, religious leaders and academic institutions; and bring national and even international attention to their respective “Clean Ganga” campaigns.

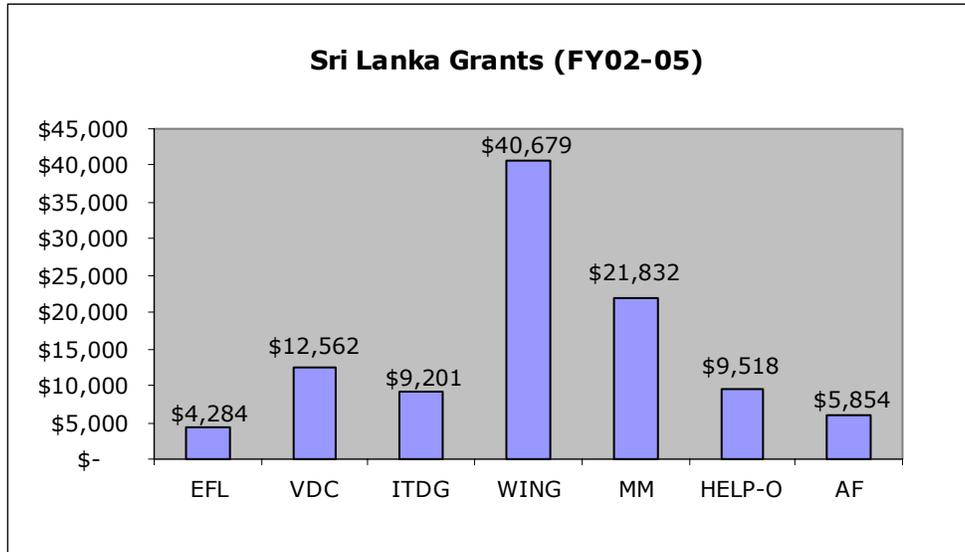
Two other projects covering a national lead battery audit and certification program and a stone-crushing industry dust suppression program are continuing with action plans and other funding that will take them beyond the initial TAF grant scope and support.

**Development Alternatives (DA)** partnered with the National Lead Poisoning Center in Bangalore and the U.S.-based Occupation Knowledge International to develop certification criteria and protocols (including instruments to test lead exposure at the workplace) for lead battery production and reuse. TAF’s grant helped DA initiate a dialogue with the State Pollution Control boards and dealers, bulk purchasers, and recyclers of lead batteries to ensure their input and reach a consensus on the certification and audit system. They also provided training for industry and regulators, and organized workshops. The project received several international awards, including a *Supporting Entrepreneurs for Environment and Development (SEED)* Award, sponsored by the United Nations Environment and Development Programs.

The fifth India project by the **Jeevan Rekha Parishad (JRP)** conducted educational outreach to the stone crushing industry on health risks of dust inhalation and worked with crusher owners and the Orissa Pollution Control Board to demonstrate dust suppression control technology equipment. JRP’s partners included several U.S. technology firms and the Government of Orissa.

### Sri Lanka

Environment and Civil Society projects in Sri Lanka focused on monitoring and reducing air pollution and improving solid waste management. TAF- Sri Lanka distributed \$103,930 in grants over three years to: Environmental Foundation Ltd. (EFL), Vehilihini Development Centre (VDC), the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), Clean Air Sri Lanka/WINGS-ISB, Marga Mithuro (MM), HELP-O and the Arthacharya Foundation (AF).



The **Arthacharya Foundation** and the **Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG)** partnered for a plastic-waste recycling project, part of an ongoing solid waste management program in Galle run by Arthacharya. The program includes a social mobilization campaign and has a microfinance component to promote local, small-scale recycling enterprises. USAID support helped the NGOs construct a plastic recycling training center, complete with a plastic and polythene-processing machine to enable participants in the waste management program to increase profits from recycling. Additional local capacity building activities included training workshops and exchanges for community members and local NGOs to teach operation and maintenance of the center, and to expand the household recycling program.

Another solid waste management project in Galle by **HELP-O** involved collaboration between the local government authority and a national government hospital facility on solid waste management. HELP-O designed a waste management and sorting program at the Karapitiya Hospital which featured a bio-gas facility that converts kitchen waste to up to 10 cubic meters of gas daily. HELP-O also organized an awareness campaign for all categories of staff within the hospital, to demonstrate a color coded sorting program for non-toxic waste from the hospital based on World Health Organization standards. The hospital also sends their plastic recyclables to ITDG's nearby recycling facility.

A third solid waste management project by the **Vehilihini Development Centre (VDC)** undertook a pilot effort to address the solid waste management crisis generated each year by the influx of thousands of pilgrims to the Kataragama area during the annual Summer Festival season. VDC partnered with the local business community and with local religious and community based groups, including the Empowered Women's Forum of Kataragama, to develop and distribute public awareness materials (banners, posters etc), set up "polythene checkpoints" manned by community volunteers at the entry points to the town and provide alternative paper sacks, place trash cans throughout the festival

area, and construct “boy-scout” type latrines at key camping sites. The project received considerable local attention and national publicity with a regional television station that aired a special program on their efforts. The environmental awareness activities are reaching people from every region of the country, regardless of their social standing, and religious and ethnic background.

Another set of projects in Sri Lanka increased the capacity of governments and NGOs to monitor air pollution in Colombo and other large urban areas. **Marga Mithuro** (Friends of the Road) provided technical training designed to enable vehicle owners and motorists to play a direct role in improving urban air quality in Colombo by reducing vehicular emissions, in coordination with Sri Lanka’s Institute of Transport and the National Vocational Training Institute. Marga Mithuro also partnered with auto dealers, the Open University and the Automobile Association to improve public awareness on the importance of good automobile maintenance in reducing air pollution, using informational handouts and trouble shooting booklets.

The other project by **WINGS-ISB** involved public awareness activities for key stakeholders and initiated a water and air quality monitoring program in the cities of Kurunegala, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Colombo. The CLEAN-Sri Lanka campaign engaged senior high school students in these four cities, using equipment provided by US-AEP, to test ambient air quality. Results were displayed on large billboards in prominent places throughout the four cities. Based on the success of the air monitoring program, WINGS started a similar water testing program in four urban lakes.

The **Environmental Law Foundation** (EFL) received a modest amount of funding for a model sustainable development partnership between the Horana Industrial Park, a new industrial area with 60 factories and 3000 families living nearby, and the Bellanwilla Attidiya Sanctuary a bird sanctuary. EFL organized a series of awareness raising workshops and meetings to facilitate the formation of joint action committees to implement environmental monitoring plans at both sites. As has already been reported to USAID, a portion of the funding for this project was returned after management issues arose within the organization.

## Indonesia

Top program priorities in Indonesia for increased civil society involvement were air pollution policy and urban water infrastructure, and were among the top areas of focus for Environment and Civil Society projects. Recent policy reforms and regulatory developments, particularly in Indonesia’s water sector, have added to the complexity of the distribution of authority among the local, provincial and central governments, and also reflect the growing recognition of the importance of informed participation by local partner populations and other stakeholders in environmental decision-making. For example, decentralization has led to confusion on the role of the local government concerning their role in providing water. The quality of citizen participation in environmental management is in part constrained by lack of knowledge of laws, legal

rights, and governance processes through which policies are set and laws enforced, as well as by the shortage of support mechanisms through which citizens can assert their legal rights. US-AEP's projects in Indonesia introduced new mechanisms for citizen input and access to information, and enabled CBOs to collaborate with local governments as they redefine their roles as regulatory authorities and as primary providers of environmental services.

Civil society partners in Indonesia included: Yayasan Pelangi Indonesia, the Indonesian Green Consumers Foundation (LEMKOHI), the Indonesian Association of Water Enterprises (PERPAMSI), the Indonesian Communication Forum (FORKAMI), and Dana Mitra Lingkungan. Grants over four years totaled \$117,880.



Two grants to **Yayasan Pelangi Indonesia**, built on previous support from USAID and TAF over the last ten years. In collaboration with the Indonesian Center for Environmental Law, Pelangi conducted a 9-month project to draft and disseminate a policy paper on the Clean Air Law for Indonesia. The first phase of the project involved gathering consultations from various stakeholders, including environmental specialists, civil society, affected industries, elected officials, government officials, and the public, contributing to a greater sense of public ownership. The second phase of the project expanded the consultation process to include more diverse geographic and air quality conditions, to ensure a more comprehensive analysis and recommendation for the future draft Clean Air Law.

Another air quality project by an NGO-coalition headed by the **Indonesian Green Consumers Foundation (LEMKOHI)** and the Joint Committee for Ledged Gasoline Phase-out (KPBB) complemented Pelangi's Clean Air Law policy paper project. LEMKOHI, as part of a NGO coalition, was given grant support for a four-month project to assist the Government of Indonesia in phasing out leaded gasoline. The project enhanced civil society capacity to carry out research, training, and public campaigns as a basis for policy advocacy of leaded gasoline phase-out and to promote better fuel quality.

It also addressed US-AEP's objective of advancing "collaboration between civil society organizations and government to improve environmental policies, analyze problems, and reach consensus on specific environmental issues and approaches." Two policy papers were published based on laboratory tests conducted by KPBB on the lead content of gasoline from nine cities in Indonesia, and included a survey that measured public perceptions on the dangers of lead, and an assessment of the current impact of leaded gasoline to Indonesia's public health, economy, and environment.

The Environment and Civil Society Partnership supported two water related projects, including one by the **Indonesian Association of Water Enterprises (PERPAMSI)** which focused on strengthening the performance of water enterprises (PDAMs). PERPAMSI's activity, "Strengthening Stakeholder Institutional Arrangement and PDAM Relationship (SSIAPR)," reviewed the existing guidelines for information accessibility of PDAM performance to local government, legislators, and consumers as well as their framework for public relations and consumer outreach. PERPAMSI completed a model to facilitate the implementation of drinking water tariff increases through the establishment of a general framework that could be readily adopted by PDAMs and stakeholders. The main purpose of the model was to help PDAMs inform stakeholders of their performance and status as a way to attain full-cost recovery through improved performance; facilitate the development of a strategic plan to increase tariffs and improve customer relations; and provide toolkits and modules to increase stakeholder communication and dissemination of performance information.

The **Indonesian Communication Forum (FORKAMI)** took a different approach with its public awareness campaign, focusing on drinking water quality monitoring in the Kalimalang River and the Ciliwung River in East Jakarta. The project was a follow-up initiative to World Water Monitoring Day, and served as a platform for education on water use and the importance of water quality testing. Sponsored activities included:

- Customer outreach and education to provide information on water-related health issues and water conservation;
- A water monitoring workshop involving the Ministry of Health, universities and water supply utilities that addressed recent developments in water quality testing and treatment technologies, water testing laboratory certification process, users' rights on water, and best practices on drinking water quality improvement from various local water utilities; and
- Radio talk shows to distribute water quality information.

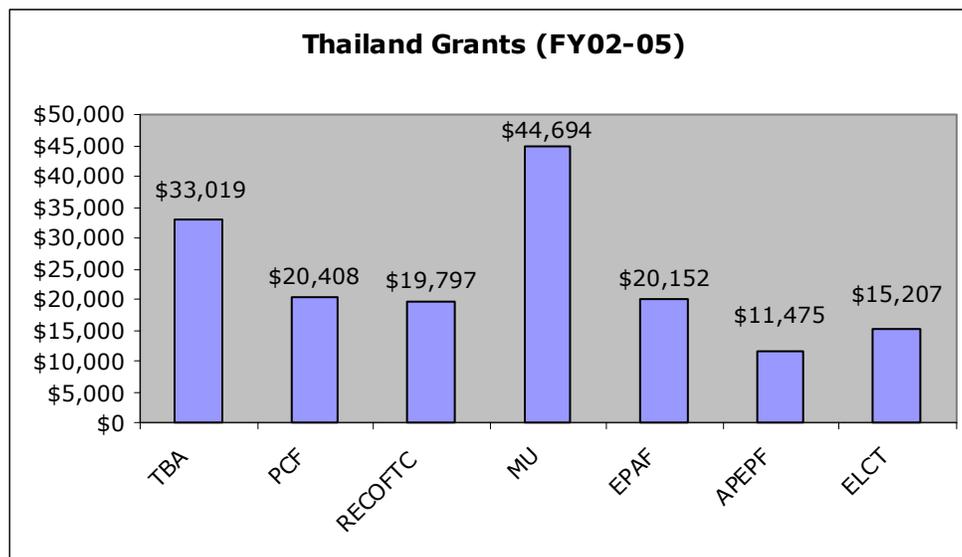
The sixth grant went to **Dana Mitra Lingkungan** for an 11-month project to design a replicable model for community-based organizations and local governments to collaborate in sustainable solid waste management under Indonesia's new framework of decentralized local governance and regional autonomy. The project was titled "Solid Waste Innovations in Management and Financial Involvement of NGOs" (SWIMFIN) and was implemented in the village of Pangauban (sub-district ketapang, Bandung Regency) in West Java Province. Dana Mitra conducted a seminar involving all relevant stakeholders that presented an analysis of the economic benefits of CBO-*Dinas*

*Kebersihan* cooperation. They also completed a baseline study on existing community-based management activities and willingness of citizens to pay for solid waste management services; conducted a survey of existing models of community partnership and participation supporting regulatory structures; and developed a community partnership model and action plan with performance indicators, which they used to implement a community education pilot project to raise public awareness and support.

## Thailand

One core goal of the Thailand program was to support Thai efforts to strengthen the environmental regulatory system through policy reform, and through institutional restructuring and capacity building for government offices that work on the environment. A series of projects in Thailand focused on improving the public consultation process and other related environmental law initiatives, particularly the new Public Consultation Act. Several CSOs supported by US-AEP formed strategic partnerships with a variety of public entities, including the Thai Council of State and the Thai Senate Environment Committee, who were charged with the task of integrating the Public Consultation Act's requirements into the environmental policymaking framework. As with the program in the Philippines, activities in Thailand were integrated and built off other USAID projects' successes.

Over four years of the project, Thailand distributed \$172,958 to the following seven organizations:



The **Executive Public Administration Foundation** (EPAF) partnered with the Thai Council of State to support the development of a best practices handbook to enhance public review of the draft Public Consultation Act. The law is part of the new administrative legal system in Thailand, established by the 1997 Constitution, and stipulates that the government must encourage public participation in making public

policy decisions, including incorporating the views of the public in decisions that impact the environment. For their project, EPAF compiled a review of international best practices for public consultation and conducted focus groups to support their analysis. Researchers and the Council of State will support their analysis in the development of the handbook with assistance from focus groups. The handbook was a critical platform for gaining preliminary consensus on the application of new public involvement techniques. It will be used in evaluating the Public Consultation Act and as a resource for practitioners. In support of EPAF's initiative, the Foundation for Peace and Culture assisted the focus groups to gauge public understanding of the draft Public Consultation Act and a nationwide series of public forums to inform members of the public, officials and policymakers about the meaning and intent of the law.

Similarly, the **Environmental Law Center Thailand Foundation (ELCT)** worked on a project to evaluate the Thai Senate Environment Committee's Citizen Complaint Response Capability. In cooperation with the Senate Environment Committee, ELCT performed citizen complaint assessments and made recommendations on reform strategies. Based on the assessments, tools and systems were created to strengthen the Committee's response capacity and results were presented at a national forum to solicit public feedback.

A similar legal capacity-building project involved the Thai Supreme Court in partnership with the **Institute of Legal Education, Thai Bar Association (TBA)**. The grant funded a research project and development of a workplan to strengthen the Thai court's capacity in adjudicating environmental cases and promoting public participation via improved access to justice. Based on the Asian Justices Forum on the Environment, held during last quarter, the researchers consolidated all information and refined the final research report that will be used to develop a "green bench" in Thailand.

Another partner organization, **The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)**, developed a project to strengthen the capacity of the Thai government to handle environmental disputes. RECOFTC led a process to expand and adapt the existing environmental dispute prevention and resolution training curriculum and approach to better reflect Thai conditions and context, and to incorporate RECOFTC's extensive experience developing and conducting interactive skills-based mediator training courses. Working closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, RECOFTC identified key issues and developed a training manual for environmental dispute prevention and resolution with case studies and course materials that better reflected legal political, social and cultural conditions and practices in Thailand. Workshops and consultation meetings ensured the involvement and input of stakeholders from government agencies, state enterprises and independent organizations.

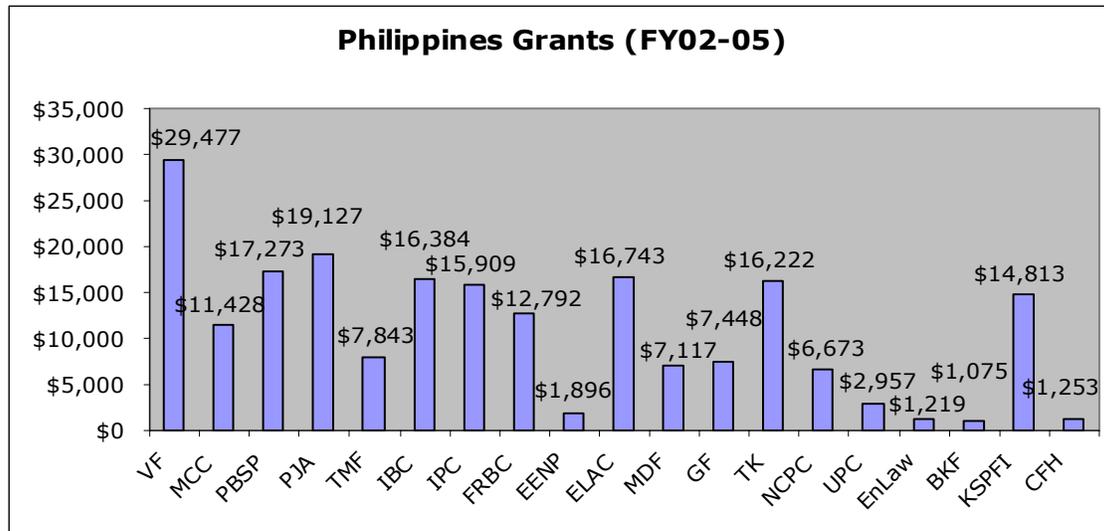
Several other Environmental and Civil Society projects in Thailand were related to strengthening environmental policy through projects that combined research with awareness raising and advocacy activities. A set of grants were made to support Thachin River NGOs to work together to develop a shared vision for the Thachin River Basin improvement efforts, and to work on a common strategy that addresses water pollution

problems in different provinces and possible interventions to solve them. **Mahidol University**, in partnership with the **CivicNet Group**, organized a series of activities and tasks to support efforts by four We Love Thachin clubs to establish a platform on which they could work effectively as a basin-wide team to tackle problems associated with the water pollution in the Thachin River Basin. The project complemented the trilateral partnership between US-Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP), Laguna Lake Development Authority, and the University of Maryland's Center for Environmental Science to promote community-based environmental management for Thachin and Laguna de Bay in the Philippines. With additional funding, the Clubs developed a basin-wide strategy that could serve as a guideline for solving the problems. Support also helped club members learn first-hand how to lead effective participatory sessions, acquire public input, and develop a work plan based on the feedback. As a result of the project, local governments and other organizations received accurate citizens input on Thachin water quality management.

Another research-based project by the **Anti-Air Pollution & Environmental Protection Foundation** utilized a public perception survey on the costs and benefits of preventive maintenance of heavy duty diesel vehicles, in cooperation with the Pollution Control Department, Bangkok Mass Transit Authority, Department of Land Transport and private bus companies. The activity provided the basis for training and awareness raising activities on preventive maintenance, in an effort to create an effective cooperation strategy for all stakeholders.

### Philippines

In the Philippines there were 19 primary partners, coordinating dozens of secondary partners, engaged in a variety of mostly water-related projects. TAF Philippines was a program leader in developing integrated Environment and Civil Society projects among its NGO partners and even with organizations in other participating countries. Projects were established in four areas: wastewater treatment, watershed management, strengthening the policy framework for implementing the Clean Air Act and building NGO and government capacity to implement environmental laws. In addition, TAF funded several short-term training sessions and conferences that provided strategic support to larger projects. A total of \$207,612 in grants were dispersed over four years.



Several CSOs involved in the Local Initiatives on Affordable Wastewater (LINAW) project were supported to ensure public involvement in pilot community-based wastewater treatment and sanitation programs in the cities of Dumaguete, Iloilo, Naga, and Muntinlupa City. The Foundation provided grants to **Green Forum-Western Visayas** in Iloilo, **Ting Matiao Foundation** in Dumaguete City, **Muntinlupa Development Foundation** in Muntinlupa City and **Naga City People’s Council** in Naga City to conduct information campaigns on wastewater treatment and sanitation in their respective areas. Each organization held consultation meetings with community stakeholders, disseminated information on wastewater and sanitation, and on available appropriate technologies, and trained local government officials on community-based sanitation.

Several additional projects focused on improving the management of specific watersheds, including the Iloilo river basin and Laguna de Bay region, through institutional and technical capacity building for local governments, community groups and industry associations. A project by the **Kahublagaan Sang Panimalay Foundation Inc.** (KSPFI) strengthened mechanisms for community citizens to be able to identify and report community sources of water pollution. Grant support also provided local radio programming on environmental education, particularly on the rehabilitation and protection of the critical watersheds in the province of Iloilo.

Simultaneously, the **Iloilo Business Club** (IBC) provided capacity building for stakeholders and government personnel in the field of environmental planning and management. With support from USAID and TAF, they produced the *Iloilo River Development Master Plan and Urban Design* to provide direction and a framework for the short and long-term plans for the development of the Iloilo River. Options considered for development of the waterway included using the river for public transport, agro-fishery, a venue for SME development, and as an eco-tourism destination. IBC gathered additional information on the economic profile of the Iloilo River; provided technical analysis for the draft Iloilo River Development Master Plan; formulated the urban design

requirements for the Iloilo River Development Master Plan; and conducted a public hearing to present the draft Iloilo River Development Master Plan.

Two projects established civil society partnerships with the Laguna Lake Development Authority to improve environmental management of the watershed through outreach to local industry and the public. **The Institute of Philippine Culture** established mechanisms to coordinate industry capital, planning, and design capabilities in identifying appropriate water pollution control technology to low-income communities near Laguna Lake. They conducted a stakeholder assessment, issues workshops, a walking survey of community residents, an engineering characterization of environmental systems, stakeholder interviews, and a community meeting on a project plan of action. In addition, a grant to the **Federation of River Basin Councils** helped develop the technical capacity of the FRBC through environmental management trainings and the creation of an operations manual for the organization.

Another institutional capacity-building grant went to the **Mactan Channel Multi-Sectoral Management Council** to help promote collaborative partnerships with industry, government and civil society for sustainable management of the Mactan Channel. USAID and TAF support helped the Council draft a 3-year strategic plan, establish a clearinghouse of water quality data for the Mactan Channel, conduct orientation and training seminars for its 55 sectoral members, conduct outreach campaigns, and increase its youth volunteer base.

In addition, a grant was awarded to **Venture for Fund Raising** for the provision of technical assistance on fund raising for the Federation of River Basin Councils in Laguna de Bay Region and the Mactan Channel Multisectoral Management Council. The assistance consisted of a series of workshops and participatory training in planning for fund raising and long-term financial sustainability.

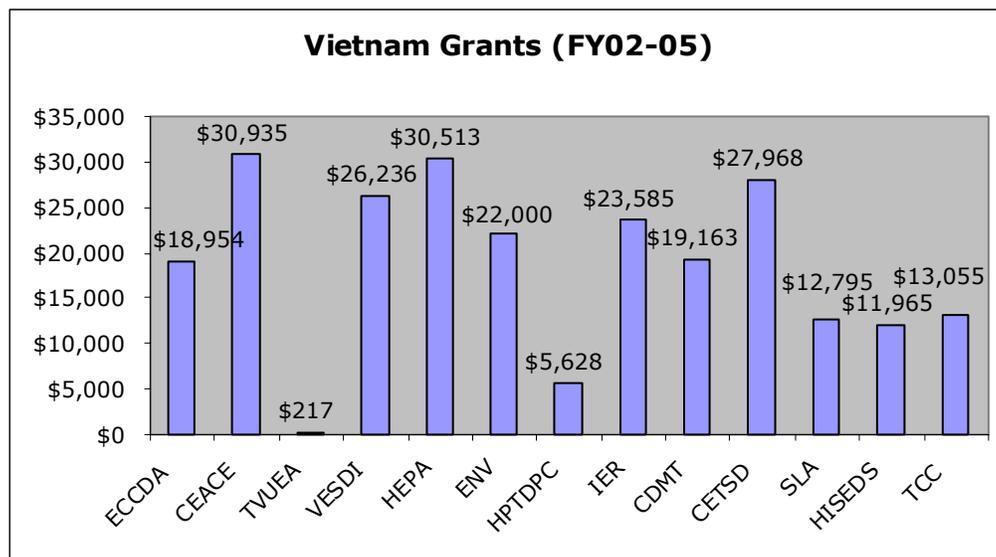
Another series of projects involved strengthening environmental laws through increased stakeholder consultation at the local government level. In July 2004, the Foundation provided a one-year grant to **Tanggol Kalikasan** to conduct a series of consultations on the Clean Water Act (CWA) with selected local government units. The project was designed to facilitate the collection and diffusion of adequate information on the Clean Water Act and solicit inputs and suggestions from selected local government officials. A similar project by the **Environmental Legal Assistance Center** (ELAC) supported research and identification of "best case practices" on implementation of the Clean Air Act in different parts of the country, conducted consultations with stakeholders, and drafted a localized ordinance to implement the Clean Air Act.

The **Philippine Judicial Academy** developed an environmental law curriculum and published an environmental law training manual, which were used to train judges and prosecutors. The training aimed to strengthen the capacity of judges in dealing with environmental disputes and provide them with working knowledge of existing statutes and jurisprudence on environmental law, including the constitutional bases of major Philippine environmental laws.

A number of short-term projects provided training in environmental law and conflict resolution, including one by the **UP College of Law Development Foundation** to conduct a Training Course on Environmental Law for Law Professors in the Philippines. The five-day training course included law professors from various law schools in the Philippines as well as participants from Thailand. Another small grant went to the **Batas Kalikasan Foundation** to train the newly formed Environmental Team of Investigators and Prosecutors (Environmental Team) in the Office of the Ombudsman to address the need to conserve, protect and restore natural life support systems through the proper implementation and enforcement of existing laws.

### Vietnam

Environment and Civil Society projects in Vietnam promoted clean production and environmental management among industry, community based urban waste management projects, and increased public input in laws and national policies related to the environment. Country-level objectives for the program in Vietnam included the promotion of the development of civil society in general, and the encouragement of local volunteerism and environmental leadership at the grassroots level. Consequently, many grants in Vietnam support institutional capacity building for CSOs, and training for government officials and other targeted groups on improving the public consultation process for environmental policies. Thirteen organizations received grants totaling \$243,014 over the four years of the program.



The first series of projects reflected US-AEP priorities for Vietnam to promote clean production (particularly in the leather industry), improve hazardous waste management, and air monitoring. Projects by the **Shoes and Leather Association (SLA)** of Ho Chi Minh City and the **Hanoi Institute for Socio-Economic Development Studies** conducted environmental assessments, developed models for cleaner production in

village industries, and organized targeted environmental awareness campaigns for workers and local communities. Another project by the **Centre for Consultant and Development on Metrological Technology** was designed to strengthen stakeholder participation in the process of tightening the unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel standards. By strengthening the dialogue and debate on gasoline and diesel quality, the organization raised public awareness of the health risks of harmful chemicals present in fuel and increased their capacity to provide future assistance to the government, and to respond to civil society, private and public sector needs. In addition, the **Transport Consultative Center for Environmental Protection** provided sustainable development planning for three representative transportation companies in Hanoi. The project analyzed management, operations, and the environmental impacts of companies, enhancing their environmental management capacity, and improving environmental awareness among employees, officials, and the general public.

Another set of projects focused on increasing public awareness and involvement in both the public and private sector in the implementation of environmental laws. For instance, the **Center for Environmental Technology, Science and Development** partnered with the Hanoi Department of Natural Resources, Environment and Health to strengthen implementation of Hanoi pollution charges and environmental funds. The project involved targeted awareness campaigns on the environmental trust fund established by Decree 67 and the Ha Noi Action Plan for a pilot pollution charge program, and provided training to help communities and the private sector increase their access to the Hanoi Environment Fund.

Other projects by the **Center for Education and Communication on the Environment (CEACE)** and the **Vietnam Environment and Sustainable Development Institute (VESDI)** involved soliciting public input on national laws and policies impacting the state of the environment in Vietnam. CEACE collaborated with local authorities, media organizations and social associations, and produced a series of forums, seminars, media, and small-scale surveys in order to solicit public comments on the National Strategy for Environmental Protection (2010) and similar policies. Meanwhile, VESDI worked with professional associations in the field of environmental protection, sustainable development, rural development, and poverty alleviation; mass organizations having tourism activities; and communities in selected tourism areas to carry out a series of surveys, workshops, and community meetings to enhance public awareness and participation in the drafting and implementation of the Tourism Law.

Integrating environmental and sustainable management in the tourism sector was another priority issue identified by US-AEP, and an environmental education project by the **Hai Phong Tourism Development Promotion Center** developed and organized training courses for local tour guides in Hai Phong province on environmental education. Specifically, the Center provided 100 tour guides with training on sustainable tourism, focusing on the roles of tour guides in protecting the environment, and promoting environmental justice and stewardship.

Another environmental education project by **Education for Nature- Vietnam (ENV)** introduced a pilot program in 10 schools in Hanoi to enhance awareness on environmental protection, and established green clubs and environmental campaigns in urban schools.

Three complementary projects based in Ho Chi Minh City promoted community based environmental management, two of which focused on cleaning the Tan Hoa – Lo Gom canal. The **Institute of Environment and Resources of National University of Ho Chi Minh City** developed a cross-sectoral environmental partnership process and engaged a wide range of stakeholders in participatory planning and resource restoration activities, a first in Vietnam. The initiative brought together a range of stakeholders to produce an environmental assessment, action planning process, citizen awareness campaign and cleaner production analysis and training.

Another project by the **Ho Chi Minh City Environmental Protection Agency (HEPA)** focused on strengthening capacity for reducing solid waste and other pollution loads on the Tan Hoa – Lo Gom Canal using community-based environmental management (CBEM) processes. HEPA and its local and international partners designed and implemented a series of awareness raising activities with an emphasis on solid waste separation, using a range of outreach techniques, including print and mass media, local radio and television programs, and regular public meetings to target groups such as business associations, community leaders, local residents, staff of local government, and schools and mass organizations.

Finally, a pilot project in Ho Chi Minh City by the **Environmental Communication and Community Development Association** examined the opportunities for privatization or socialization of the solid waste management system.

## OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

TAF maintained smooth operations throughout the project period through regular meetings and discussions between US-AEP and TAF staff, and their partners and networks, in each of the six countries targeted by the program. Direct access and communication among the organizations in Asia were encouraged at all stages of program development. On average, phone and face-to-face discussions about civil society participation opportunities between US-AEP and TAF representatives and managers occurred on a weekly basis.

*Managerial constraints* that impacted the program were minor, and were handled in a professional manner that took consideration of the Environment and Civil Society Partnership's ultimate objectives. One example of such a constraint was the relatively high operating costs for grants management in Vietnam at the onset of the program, which resulted from the need for TAF-Vietnam staff to spend considerable time on-the-ground helping newly emerging CSOs develop and implement projects. Having some flexibility in the allocation of regional grant and program activity funds enabled TAF to

redistribute a small portion of the program budget to cover more of the program management cost in Vietnam.

Although the program ended one year early, TAF was able to accelerate distribution of grants so that projects were completed before the September 30, 2005 deadline in all six countries.

*Technical constraints* for the Environment and Civil Society Program generally came out of unanticipated world events and natural disasters, and generally had a small impact on implementation of the program. For example:

- Terrorist attacks in the United States in September 2001, and subsequent worldwide travel restrictions slowed the initial start-up of the program and delayed some program activities during the first six months. However, the majority of the first-round grant activities were underway with full US-AEP concurrence by the end of July, 2002.
- TAF responded quickly to new due diligence and international funding standards required under the 2002 U.S. Patriot Act, developing an automated system to cross-check all current and potential grantees and partner organizations against lists of ineligible recipients published by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and other federal agencies.
- The Indian Ocean tsunami disaster in December 2004 affected several partner organizations, including the Karapitiya Hospital in Galle, Sri Lanka, where HELP-O conducted its waste management project. Although the hospital was overwhelmed by the large number of tsunami victims, TAF staff who visited the hospital immediately after the disaster reported that hospital personnel had managed to continue (at a reduced level) the waste sorting and biogas production project throughout the crisis.

## CONCLUSION

The Environment and Civil Society Partnership was successful in meeting its objectives. Projects in India and Indonesia related to water and air monitoring were particularly effective in increasing the capacity of CSOs to function as coordinating bodies and information clearinghouses on environmental issues. Furthermore, in the Philippines, Vietnam and Sri Lanka, TAF excelled at identifying and supporting projects (with funding and technical assistance) that improved cooperation between CSO's and local governments. Successful trilateral relationships, chiefly among groups from the Philippines, Thailand and the United States, improved collaboration between CSOs and U.S. organizations.

TAF and USAID will be able to rely on many of the long-term relationships and new partnerships that were developed during the program. A number of Environment and Civil Society partner organizations could be recommended for future grant-making and exchange activities through USAID's new Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia)

program, and other future projects in the region. Through video documentation and fundraising activities with TAF's sister organization, Give2Asia, the Foundation is working to increase visibility of some of the most successful projects that have come out of the program.

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	Local Partners	Project and Impact
India	<b>Sankat Mochan Foundation</b>	<b>Public Participation in Campaign to Clean the Ganges in Varanasi</b> Public awareness events and collaboration with multiple CSO, government, and private interests for coordinating the clean-up of the Ganges. The goal is to expand collaboration with 104 municipalities along the waterway. Currently, the British High Commission is funding a project to clean and renovate eight historic ghats of Varanasi as a result of the awareness campaign.
	<b>Jal Bhagirathi Foundation</b>	<b>Public Participation and Self-Reliance through Water Harvesting in Rajasthan</b> Community training and mobilization for water harvesting and ground recharge systems. Successful activities have resulted in numerous applications for the construction of water structures, currently being surveyed for technical feasibility. US-AEP support has been instrumental in leveraging substantial additional financial resources from government and private sectors.
	<b>Eco-Friends</b>	<b>Public Participation in Campaign to Clean the Ganges in Kanpur</b> Institutionalization of monitoring and education programs (creating Ganga school ambassadors in 20 villages) and the creation of a Ganga Parliamentary Forum. Put in place a Code of Conduct for religious leaders to control non-point pollution. Project also supports actual physical cleaning of a section of the river.
	<b>Development Alternatives</b>	<b>Public Input on India's Environmental Audit and Certification Strategy for Lead Acid Batteries</b> Development of an audit protocol, field testing, and definition of procedures for battery certification and labeling. The concept is very much in line with DA's previous work since 1995 under the NGO Business Environmental Partnership Program. Tripartite partnerships were formed to encourage cooperation among battery manufacturers, government regulators and non-governmental organizations, and to develop industry-wide performance criteria that are backed up by independent audits.
	<b>Jeevan Rekha Parishad</b>	<b>Public Participation in Dust Suppression Strategies in Orissa</b> Promoting dust suppression to protect human health and environmental hazards. Operators trained in appropriate suppression technology, understanding feasibility, cost, maintenance and health benefits. The project has demonstrated the costs and benefits, attracting operators of crusher industries to install equipment, in accordance with environment law.
	Indonesia	<b>Yayasan Pelangi</b>
<b>Dana Mitra Lingkungan</b>		<b>Public Participation in National Municipal Solid Waste Innovations in Management and Integration</b> Public participation in the design of a replicable multi-sectoral model of collaboration in waste management under Indonesia's framework of decentralized local government and regional autonomy.

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	Local Partners	Project and Impact
Indonesia	LEMKOHI	<b>Public participation in Indonesia's Leaded Gasoline Phase-out</b> Support for an NGO coalition to assist in the on-going national process of leaded gasoline phase-out, extending from and coordinating prior campaigns and advocacy activities.
	FORKAMI	<b>Raising Awareness for Maintaining Water Quality through Water Quality Monitoring</b> Water monitoring activity for customers/water users to improve public understanding of environmental issues and the relationship between water quality and health, consumer rights, and water usage behavior.
	PERPAMSI	<b>Public Participation in improving performance of water enterprises (PDMAs)</b> Development of modules and implementation of a pilot project to strengthen the relationship between PDMAs and their stakeholders and enhance communication strategies to deliver accurate service information.
Philippines	Mactan Channel Multisectoral Mgmt. Council	<b>Public Participation in Addressing Pollution in the Mactan Channel</b> Development of a strategic plan for the Mactan Channel Council, conducting internal and external assessments of the council.
	Institute of Philippine Culture	<b>Public Participation in Wastewater Management for Lake Laguna</b> Mechanisms were established to coordinate industry capital, planning and design capabilities in identifying appropriate environmental management system approaches for wastewater from industries and the public in the watershed.
	Philippine Business for Social Progress	<b>Public Participation in Solid Waste Management in Tagaytay</b> NGO support for a <i>greening the supply chain</i> program to enable companies to institutionalize mechanisms through a two-track process capability-building approach that involves training and mentoring.
	Venture for Fund- Raising	<b>Technical Assistance to NGOs for Financial Sustainability in The Philippines and Thailand</b> Technical Assistance for civil society partners in the Philippines and Thailand. A series of workshops and participatory training in planning for fund-raising and long-term financial sustainability.
	Federation of River Basin Councils	<b>Public Participation in Coalition-Building in the Laguna de Bay Region</b> Support provided to develop the technical capacity of the Federation of River Development Councils in the Laguna de Bay region as part of a portfolio of US-AEP and TAF support to river-interested parties.
	Philippine Judicial Academy	<b>Building Court Capacity to Handle Environmental Cases Through Curriculum Development</b> A Trainers' Training Workshop was conducted, utilizing a new manual published as part of the project.
	Ting Matiao Foundation	<b>Public Participation in Local Initiatives for Affordable Wastewater Project</b> Participation of those identified to be part of pilot project (public market, commercial, institutional sources and households).
	Muntinlupa Development Foundation	<b>Public Awareness Campaign on Sanitation and Wastewater Management Strategies</b> Development of information education campaign on Community-Based Environment Management training to raise public awareness on sanitation and wastewater.

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	Local Partners	Project and Impact
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>Green Forum- Western Visayas</b>	<b>Public Participation in Iloilo River Sanitation Project</b> Study on local sanitation and wastewater situation; training to enhance the skills and develop appropriate planning and development tools. Advocacy for integrated waste management to improve hygiene conditions of partner communities; and creating linkages and partnerships of partner communities with LGUs, relevant agencies and private/ civil society groups.
	<b>Environmental Legal Assistance Center</b>	<b>Public Participation in Strengthening Policy Framework for Implementing the Clean Air Act in Puerto Princesa City</b> The grant will support the following activities: (1) research and identification of "best case practices" of Clean Air Act in different parts of the country (2) consultations/ meetings with stakeholders and (3) drafting of a localized ordinance to implement Clean Air Act.
	<b>Naga City People's Council</b>	<b>Public Participation in Wastewater Treatment and Sanitation in Naga City</b> The project aims to build the capacity of community volunteers to undertake community consultations and project management, educate the community on the benefits of investing in a wastewater treatment and mobilize the community to identify and implement a communal wastewater treatment facility.
	<b>Tanggol Kalikasan</b>	<b>Public Participation in Consultations on the Clean Water Act in Luzon and Mindanao</b> Tanggol Kalikasan will conduct seven Regional consultations in Luzon, and Mindanao. Another project component is presentation of project outputs to DENR to provide policy advice on the implementation of Clean Water Act.
	<b>UP College of Law Development Foundation</b>	<b>Environmental Law Training for Law Professors</b> The project aims to develop and upgrade the capabilities of law professors teaching Environmental Law in Philippine law schools, develop a relevant curriculum that will focus on new or emerging themes and issues in Environmental Law and identify issues in need of law reform and propose policy recommendations.
	<b>Batas Kalikasan Foundation</b>	<b>Access to Justice: Capacity Building for Environmental Ombudsman Team</b> Capacity building seminar/ team building activity for 21 participants from the Environmental Ombudsman Team, from offices in Central Office, Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The training will be conducted by the integrated Bar of the Philippines, National environmental Action Team, Batas Kalikasan Foundation in partnership with the Office of the Ombudsman.
	<b>Iloilo Business Club</b>	<b>Public Participation in rehabilitation, protection and development in Iloilo River communities</b> Promote private sector and community involvement in planning, implementation, and monitoring of Iloilo River development project by collaboratively identifying needs, issues and concerns affecting the river's environmental quality.
	<b>KSPFI</b>	<b>Public Awareness Campaign of Water Quality Management</b> Radio program that disseminates information on water quality management, specifically topics on the Clean Water Act, Watershed Management Structure, and the city government management plans on water quality.

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	Local Partners	Project and Impact
Sri Lanka	Marga Mithuro (Friends of the Road)	<b>Public Participation in Clean Air Public Awareness Campaign in Colombo</b> Public awareness campaign and technical training designed to enable vehicle owners/motorists to play a direct role in improving urban air quality in the capital city of Sri Lanka, Colombo by reducing vehicular emissions.
	Environmental Foundation Limited	<b>Public Participation in Sustainable Development through Partnership</b> Stakeholder engagement through development of a joint action plan and a community monitoring plan for Horana Industrial Park and the Bellawila - Attidiya Sanctuary.
	Arthacharya Foundation	<b>Public Participation in Community-based Solid Waste Management Public Awareness Campaign</b> Campaign to mobilize communities to manage their waste in conjunction with micro-finance program for reducing poverty.
	Velihini Development	<b>Public Participation in Community-based Solid Waste Management in Katharagama</b> Design and implementation of a permanent solid waste management solution to the annual bathing pilgrimage and rituals at Katharagama, utilizing existing civil society networks.
	ITDGD	<b>Public Participation in Community-based Solid Waste Management</b> Training workshops for communities to teach operation and maintenance of a plastic recycling facility and encourage recycling among households
Thailand	WINGS (Clean Air Sri Lanka)	<b>Public Participation in National Clean Air Action Plan</b> Co-ordination and implementation to support air quality related activities. The national Government is contributing to the infrastructure of Clean Air SL.
	Executive Public Administration Foundation	<b>Access to Participation: Identifying Public Consultation Techniques for Draft Thai Public Consultation Act</b> Support for the development of a best practices handbook to enhance public review of the draft Public Consultation Act.
	Environmental Law Center Thailand Foundation	<b>Access to Participation: Strengthening the Citizen Complaint Response Capability</b> Support to strengthen the Thai Senate Environment Committee's citizen complaint response capability by improving access to government information; encouraging public participation in environmental decision-making; and supporting the right of citizens to file cases against government.
	Thai Bar Association, Institute of Legal Education	<b>Access to Justice: Strengthen Thai Court Capacity on the Environment</b> In partnership with the Office of the President of the Supreme Court, to establish new court policies and practices to strengthen human and institutional capacity on the environment.
	Peace and Culture Foundation	<b>Access to Participation: Draft Public Consultation Act</b> Design of a curriculum and the development of participatory training materials to prepare government officials and civil society representatives to serve as facilitators to plan and implement a variety of public consultation methods.

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	Local Partners	Project and Impact
Thailand	Anti-Air Pollution & Environmental Protection Fdtn (APEPF)	<b>Raise public awareness of preventive maintenance of diesel vehicles</b> Assist APEPF to complete a perception survey on the costs and benefits of preventive maintenance of diesel vehicles, providing the basis from training and raising awareness on preventive maintenance.
	Mahidol University & CivicNet Group	<b>Public Participation in Environmental Management of Thachin River Basin</b> Support four community clubs in the Thachin River Basin to develop a cooperative strategy to effectively address water pollution problems in the different provinces and possible interventions to solve them.
	Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific	<b>Access to Participation and Justice: Environmental Dispute Prevention and Resolution</b> The pilot program will train mediators in environmental dispute prevention and resolution, reducing conflict and encouraging better understanding of civic consultation as a public policy tool and its potential in the continuing development of democracy.
Vietnam	Hanoi Inst. For Socio-Econ. Dev. Studies	<b>Public – Private Participation in Environmental Management Systems in Traditional Production Villages near Hanoi</b> Improve collaboration between communities, government, and industry to explore environmental management approaches in traditional production villages in Van Ha and Lien Ha Communes, Hanoi.
	Transport Consultative Cntr for Env. Pro.	<b>Public – Private Participation in Sustainable Development Planning in Transport</b> Environmental assessment and analysis of management, operations, and the environmental impacts of three transport companies; enhancing their environmental management capacity; improving environmental awareness among employees, officials and the general public; and supporting collaboration in environmental protection.
	Shoes and Leather Assn of Ho Chi Minh	<b>Public – Private Participation in EMS for Small Tanneries in Ho Chi Minh</b> Assessing the environmental status of tanneries; proposing cleaner production solutions; raising environmental awareness among workers, owners and the SLA Board; and strengthening capacity to address and report on environmental issues.
	Env. Communic. and Community Dev. Assn	<b>Public – Private Participation in Protecting Legal Rights and Interests of Private Municipal Waste Collectors</b> Pilot project complementary to a larger project designed to examine opportunities for privatization/socialization of the solid waste management system of Ho Chi Minh City, being developed between US-AEP and the city.
	Institute of Env. and Resources of Nat. U. of HCMC	<b>Public Participation in Promoting Restoration of Tan Hoa – Lo Gom Canal</b> Develop cross-sectoral environmental partnership process and engage a wide range of stakeholders in a participatory planning and resource restoration activities, a first in Vietnam. The initiative works with a range of stakeholders to produce an environmental assessment, action planning process, citizen awareness campaign and cleaner production analysis and training.

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	Local Partners	Project and Impact
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>Ho Chi Minh City Environmental Protection Agency</b>	<p><b><u>Public Participation in Promoting Restoration of Tan Hoa - Lo Gom Canal: Making Cities Work – 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase</u></b></p> <p>The Phase II project seeks to strengthen the capacity of local government agencies to facilitate and promote Community-based Environment Management (CBEM) and reduce pollution loads in target communities. During the Phase II project, the CBEM participatory model (demonstrated in District 11 during the 2003-2004 period) will be introduced to the staff of the new HCMC HEPA and replicated in District 6.</p>
	<b>Center for Education and Communication of Environment</b>	<p><b><u>Public Participation in the Revision Process of Law on Environmental Protection</u></b></p> <p>Carried out a series of forums, seminars, media, and small-scale surveys in order to solicit public comments on the LEP, draft revised LEP, and government policies and strategies on environment protection, such as Vietnam’s 21 Agenda and the National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 and its direction to 2020.</p>
	<b>Vietnam Environment &amp; Sustainable Development Institute</b>	<p><b><u>Public Participation in the Elaboration Process Law on Tourism</u></b></p> <p>In collaboration with professional associations in the field of environmental protection, sustainable development, rural development, and poverty alleviation; mass organizations having tourism activities; and communities in selected tourism areas VESDI will carry out a series of small-scale surveys, workshops, and community meetings in order to enhance public awareness and public participation in the process of Tourism Law elaboration and later in implementation.</p>
	<b>Hai Phong Tourism Development Promotion Center</b>	<p><b><u>Public Participation in Environmental Education for Local Tour Guides in Hai Phong</u></b></p> <p>Design and organization of two training courses in collaboration with local institutions and mass organizations for 100 tour guides in Hai Phong province. These training courses will focus on sustainable tourism and roles of tour guides on environmental protection, environmental justice, and stewardship.</p>
	<b>Center for Environmental Tech., Science &amp; Development (CETSD)</b>	<p><b><u>Raise Awareness on environmental protection fees for wastewater (Decree 67)</u></b></p> <p>Support for development of educational materials to be used in awareness raising campaigns and specialized training for private sector and local communities on newly adopted legislation on wastewater discharge fees.</p>
	<b>Consultant and Development on Metrological Technology (CDMT)</b>	<p><b><u>Public Participation in improving standards on unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel</u></b></p> <p>Set up a working group of industry, technicians, government, academia, and civil society to review international best practice fuel quality standards and prepare draft and roadmap for implementing stricter fuel quality standards.</p>
	<b>Education for Nature - Vietnam</b>	<p><b><u>Public Participation in Environmental Education for Urban Schools Program in Hanoi</u></b></p> <p>Developed a pilot environmental education program in at least 10 schools in Hanoi focusing on raising awareness and enhancing environmentally-friendly behavior of local students.</p>