

UNITED NATIONS



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UNDP/UNCHS/ Project VIE/86/020

Appropriate Technology Transfer in Construction



Training course for Vinh Phu local staff.



Progress Report

**October 1991
DW/GRET**



Contents

Chapter 1. Developing actions in Vinh Phu Province.

Chapter 2. Training course for Vinh Phu local staff - Presentation; evaluation; survey forms.

Annex 1. Report on resources and needs in Xuan Vien Commune, Vinh Phu Province.

Annex 2. Report on resources and needs in Thang Son Commune, Vinh Phu.

Chapter 2. Training course for Vinh Phu local staff - Presentation; evaluation; survey forms

24/26 October 1991

PRESENTATION

I/ Objectives

- * Develop for communes B2 & B3 a global process which associates the local staff (CERPAD counterparts) for identification/selection/planning/implementation of actions. This local staff would be able to replicate, in the future, a similar process in others communes.
- * Prepare/accumulate training materials (questionnaires, field survey sheets,...). This corresponds to the major activity of CERPAD in the future.

II/ Participants

Local staff :

- 1 from Provincial Dpt of Construction
- 4 from each District (Construction, Agriculture, Planning)
- 1 from each Commune

III/ Expected results

- * Local staff trained to undertake surveys (with CERPAD support)
- * Local staff mobilized for the ongoing process

IV/ Training materials (in Vietnamese)

- Programme/methodology scheme
- Questionnaire for participants
- Field survey sheets :
 - Questionnaire for family (Socio-economic data)

Session III : 10 h 30 - 11 h 30:

* Lecture :Khoy

- Credit system in rural areas; example of Grameen Bank in Bangladesh

Session IV :14 h 30 - 16 h 30:

* Preparation of detailed surveys :Khoy, Tuan,Giang,Cuong

- Identification of needs/resources/capacities :

+ socio-economic data

+ irrigation improvement

+ programing public facilities

+ analysis of built environment.

+ basic infrastructure (roads...)

+ mobilization of human/financial resources

Saturday 26

Session V : 8 h 30 - 10 h 30 :

* Planning of activities :Khoy,Tuan,Giang

- mobilization

- surveys

- identification

Session VI : 10 h 30 - 11 h 30 :

* Conclusion Dr Than, G.Chantry

Training course Vinh Phu local staff 24-26 October 1991**BUDGET (in US \$)**

* Per diem for participants :	3 d x 11 x \$10	\$ 330
* Fees for animators (Khoy,Tuan)	2 d x 2 x \$20	\$ 80
* Translation (Dung)	2 d x 2 x \$14	\$ 28
* Reception		\$ 80
* Miscellaneous		\$ 22
TOTAL		\$ 540

(This budget is part of Sub-contractor DW/GRET budget for Equipment / Prototypes \$ 8)

Training course Vinh Phu local staff 24-26 October 1991

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARTICIPANTS

Name : _____ From : _____

Age :

Ethnic group :

Studies :

Occupation :

Salary :

I/ Did you participate in the Workshop organized by CERPAD in Vinh Phu Province :

* No

* Yes

If yes, indicate the main findings of the workshop :

II/ Describe briefly what are, in your District or Commune :

a/ the main problems of inhabitants :

b/ the main problems of District or Commune Administration :

III/ Indicate what are, in your District or Commune :

a/ the main resources and capacities of the families :

b/ the main resources and capacities of the District/Commune :

IV/ If you receive (as District or Commune Authority) a budget of

- 100 000 Dongs for each family, how would you use this budget ?

- 50 000 000 Dongs for the commune, how would you use this budget ?

- 1 000 000 000 Dongs for the District, how would you use this budget ?

V/ Describe your own house :

- Size of plot :
- Built area :
- Building materials (roof, walls...)
- Activity of your family in the plot :

I/ If your family could save

- 100 000 Dongs, how would you spend this money ?

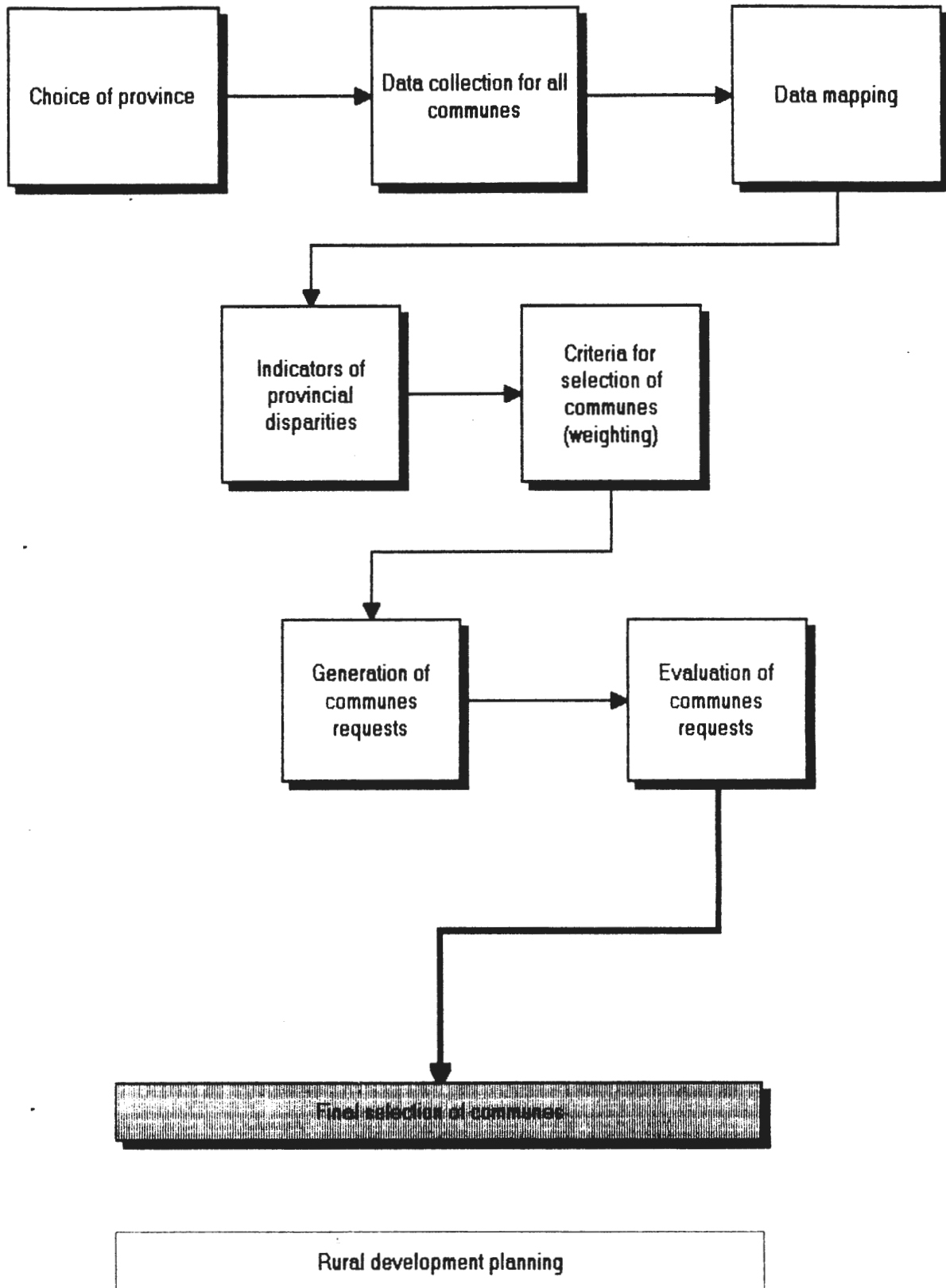
- 1 000 000 Dongs, how would you spend this money ?

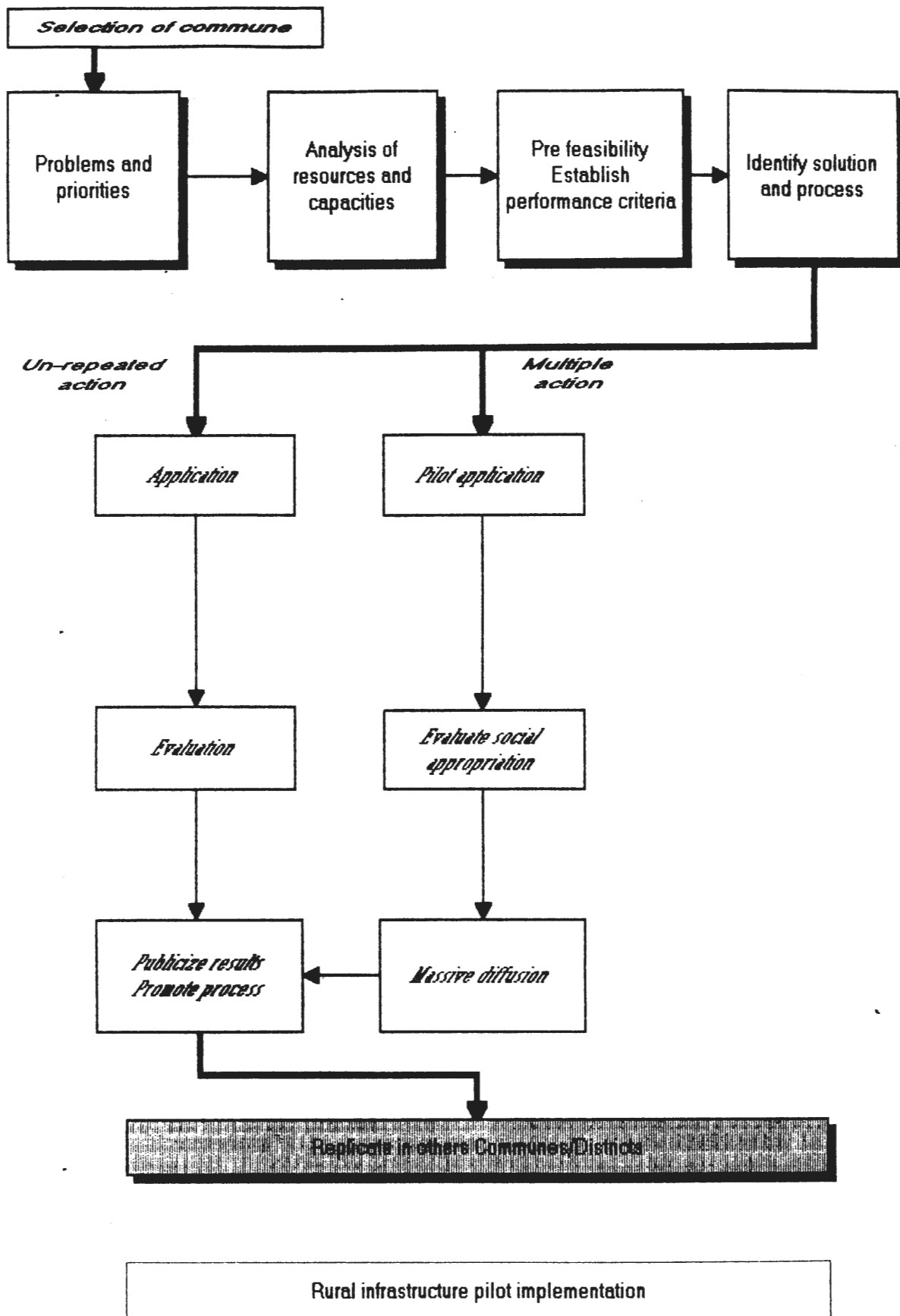
- 10 000 000 Dongs, how would you spend this money ?

VII/ Which are the main objectives for development of your District or Commune :

- short term (1992) :

- medium term (1995) :





Evaluation report on local capacity training - B2, B3 Communes

(FROM 24/10 TO 26/10 AT HANOI)

I. OBJECTIVES:

At planned objectives to enable local staff at commune, district and province level to participate and take initiative at the very beginning of the planning and implementation process in B2 and B3 pilot communes (ThangSon and Xuanvien) of Vinh Phu province. The main objective is achieved through a brief introduction of the whole process and in-depth explanation and mutual understanding of identification fase (survey, data analysis and assessment).

II. TRAINING MATERIAL AND TEACHING ORGANIZATION:

1. Dr.Than, Mr.G.Chantry have directly managed and monitored the course. At the beginning and summary speech. Mr.khoi (coordinator and trainer), Mr.Tuan (aninator and trainer) have prepared training course and delivered the core lectures in nedd and resource identification prodedure, credit for rural poor (Grameen Bank expenses), survey and data collection technics and forms... Other CERPAD staff participated as resource persons and administrative support.
2. Training material such as handouts and survey forms have been printed and catered to all participants, including 100 sets of family questionnaire and 30 sets of public facilities and other technical infrastructure forms have been handed out to 02 communes for on-site survey.
3. The joint work plan in two pilot communes have been agreed upon at the end of the course and following up to the end of this year (1991) and next year (1992).

III. PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION:

1. all required number and composition of participants are satisfactory to the course request. Some members from Yenlap district were so eager that they came a bit early to the scheduled (one day before the planned date)
2. The discipline and interest from participants were high. The participation and self-presentation initiative were animated and encouraged to the maximum understanding and determination between paties to follow up the project in all tasks required.
3. The participants knowledge and awareness have increased considerably showing through their commitment to the process of planning and implementation in their own communes with more self-reliance and self-sustainability.

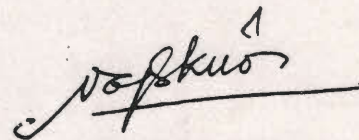
IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. the nest training should be on site at provincial level with districts involved (Yenlap and Thanhson districts)

- * Proposed scheduled: 3 - 4 days in the province (2 days in districts and communes as case study).
- 2. The participant number should be enlarged for commune level.

Hanoi, 27 October, 1991

Note: 1/ list of participants attached.



NGUYEN DINH KHOI
Course coordinator

- Training course from 24-26/October
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A/ From Yen Lap district

- Pham van lich : Chief of the construction office
of the district - Transport engineer
- Le anh Tuan : Transport engineer
from construction office of the
district
- Nguyen trung Dung : Vice chief of
agriculture and forestry office -
Agriculture economist
- Nguyen tien Phong : Economist from planning office
- Dinh xuan Them : Chairman of the
people's committee of Xuan Vien
commune

B/ From Thanh Son district

- Le Thi Minh Tan : Chief of the construction office of
the district - economist of labour
- Bui Quang Ly : Construction from the construction
office of the district
- Phung Tien Hoc : Agriculture engineer from the
agriculture and forestry office of the district
- Thieu Vinh: Irrigation engineer from the planning
office
- Dinh Van Kinh : Chairman of the people's committee of
Thanh Son commune

C/ From Vinh Phu province

- Nguyen Van Dao : engineer of urban technology

Hearing :

- Nguyen Long Cuong : Transport engineer from CERPAD
- Do Van Giang : Architect planner from CERPAD

Survey forms: note.

These forms have been developed from those introduced by the sub-contractors in the resources and needs analysis phase of work in Ninh Van Commune in November 1990.

Annex 1. Report on resources and needs in Xuan Vien Commune, Vinh Phu Province

support Xuan vien commune.

With many thanks

C.C

The People's Committee
of Yen lap district

Xuan Vien, 19 September 1991

Report on the existing situation of Xuan vien
commune - Yen lap district - Vinh phu province

I. Basic needs and main problems of the commune

1. Xuan vien commune is situated in the upper area of Yen lap district, borders Xuan an commune in the North, Xuan thuy in the South, Song thao district in the East and Trung son in the West. The commune is 7 kms away from the district center. 95% of the commune population is the Muong ethnic, 3% is the Kinh people and 2% is the Tay ethnic. The population distribution is imbalance. The commune consists of 4 villages - The commune administration manages the agricultural production to the households and the household is the unit that self-control the production of the annual crops. Other economic plans are under the control of the commune. The commune lives on rice cultivation. Other rural industries weakly develop. Agricultural production faces difficulties due to the bad cultivation condition and the intensive farming qualification, fund shortages, the bad rural communication system. The public works such as school, village halls are mostly built of bamboo.

Inspite of the difficulties, the commune annually tries to fulfil its obligation to the government such as tax and other contribution indicators.

- Total land area : 1,193.3 ha
- Forest area : 843.68 ha
- Land used : settlement, communication, irrigation
171.11 ha

2. Population

Total population : 3510 - 1765 women

Annual growth rate : 2.09%

Age structure : labour age from 16 to 55(women), 60(men)
1,523 people in labour age - 816 women

Labour structure

agricultural production occupies 3,413 people

Service : 1 household

Handicraft work : 1 household

Forestry : mainly natural forest

Nomadic life no longer exists and is replaced by permanent settle

3. Main characteristics of the climate

a. Temperature

Annual temperature

Hottest month

Coldest month

b. Rain

Annual rainfall

Highest month

Lowest month

Rain months

The weather is very changeable, rain or sun is not regular, sometimes sunshine lasts three months

c. Wind

d. Moisture

4. Economic situation

Main economic activities

Agriculture

Average output of rice 604 kg/acre

85% is rice crop and the rest is secondary crop as maize, corn ...etc

Livestock breeding : Mainly cow and buffalo 545

Forestry : Reforest 71 ha in 1989 -1991 by scattering and concentration reforestation with the maintenance to insure 90% of the trees

Skills : Handicraft services cannot meet the demand of the of the consumers in many fields such as building materials - brick, tile, lime...etc.

* Family economy

Since the foundation of the farmer's association, a number of households have had plan to carry out the garden economy, growing income-generating trees like orange, lemon, cinnamon.

Cattle raising has been developed but still faces capital shortages

Other income is still very low such as vegetable, fruits... many kinds of materials haven't been consumed as different types of bamboo, consuming good is very little

* Family income : Divided into three groups

_ Poor group : subsidized with food 40%

- Average group : 50%

- Rich group : Have storage for production development and living condition improvement 10%

* Commune economy : Mainly lives on agricultural production particularly rice crop with the cultivable area of 316.81 ha but only gain the output of 604 kg/acre due to difficulties in rice varieties, low investment and bad irrigation system

5. Human settlements

Existing situation of settlements and population distribution : 594 families have houses at the hill foot, concentrate into settlements and scatter along the national road. Rural road system not yet enlarged both in width and in length

The spots of the family have been improved in pools, garden and latrines but the economic effect is still low

6. Public works : mainly built of bamboo and wood

Secondary school, primary school, kindergarden and nursery : 25 classes

Health post was built in 1987 brick wall and tile roof, total area 100 m²

Cultural house : not yet built

Market : _____

Houses and spots :

Some characteristics of the houses of the minorities : 95% is wood, bamboo with earth wall

Available local materials : bamboo, sand and gravel, most of the building material is from other places as cement, iron, steel.

7. Communication

Type 1 Car entry all the four season length 50.47 km

Type 2 for 10-ton lorry

Type 3 for 5 ton truck

Type 4 ox-drawn cart or motor cart

Type 5 bicycle

8. Water supply and sanitation

Mostly water from the mountain streams and wells which ensure sanitation

Sewage disposal : Have plans for the families, 10% is brick pit, 90% is earth pit

II. Local potentialities and capacities

1. Administrative and social organizations including the people's committee are involved
2. Natural potentialities : exploit and make full use of the local material as sand, gravel, wood and bamboo
3. The existing material basis at the commune
4. Labour potentialities : annually mobilize the labour to fulfil the state plan 1000 shifts/year

Handicraft skills : mainly carpentry

5. Economic and financial potentialities : mainly at family level with local material as bamboo, sand and gravel

The annual commune budget is low due to the average annual local revenue of 40 mil , in which 30% for administrative work and 20% for capital construction.

The commune credit system was dissolved in 1990, mostly contact with the bank.

Representative of the commune's PC

Dinh Xuan Them

Annex 2. Report on resources and needs in Thang Son Commune, Vinh Phu

- Age system:

- . 1 month - 1 year old = 40
- . 1 year - 5 year old = 96
- . 5 year - 10 year old = 236
- . 10 year - 15 year old = 174
- . 15 year - 20 year old = 108
- . 20 year - 25 year old = 96
- . 25 year - 30 year old = 136
- . 30 year - 35 year old = 213
- . 35 year - 40 year old = 317
- . 40 year - 45 year old = 236
- . 45 year - 50 year old = 242
- . 50 year - 55 year old = 127
- . 55 year - 60 year old = 69
- . 60 year - 65 year old = 56
- . 65 year - 70 year old = 42
- . 70 year - 90 year old = 112

- Labour force system:

- Poor families: (should be aided) 234 households = 48.7%
- . Agricultural labour force : 874
- . Service labour force: 21
- . Small industrial labour force: 0
- . Forest labour force: 0

People raise the rice yield, the yield of 130 - 150 kg/ha, gaining 300 - 400 kg of meat/year.

1.6. Main climate characteristics

The average temperature is 23.34

- The hottest months are June (37.5)
- The coldest months are November/January (6 - 10 c)
- Rainy months: August
- The rainy season from 9, when storms and typhoons occur causing flooding
- * Wind: The main direction of the wind is south east and south west with 2.1 m second
- * Humidity: this high, an average of 86.9%

2. Economic situation:

2.1. Major economic activities:

The basic and traditional activity of the commune is agriculture, (services and forestation).

- * Agriculture: