

ON-FARM AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A. Background

1. The key to realizing the economic and social livelihood benefits of the Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project is development of adequate institutional capacity for sustainable management of the irrigation system at all levels and the transformation from rain-fed to improved irrigated agriculture. There is also a need to provide social support for families in the irrigated areas who are unable to benefit directly from the irrigation development or who are adversely affected by construction work. Although the government supports these objectives with policies, regulations and programs, the capacity and resources available to local government units in the project area is insufficient to deliver effective support to project beneficiaries and affected persons.

2. The project will finance an On-Farm and Social Development Program (OSDP) to plan, build capacity and provide resources to undertake these activities. The OSDP includes four subcomponents: (i) design of primary, secondary and tertiary (PST) canal systems; (ii) formation and development of water user groups (WUGs); (iii) agricultural support; and (iv) social support. The first two subcomponents are intended to ensure that the design of the irrigation system layout is responsive to farmer needs, and achieve the formation and capacity building of WUGs to manage the irrigation system operation. The agricultural subcomponent will include the planning and demonstration of improved agricultural methods and the dissemination of improved agricultural production technologies and market information. The social support subcomponent provides assistance to groups with special needs particularly those affected by project related land acquisition and resettlement.

3. The OSDP will be prepared and delivered or supervised by consultants contracted by the provincial project management boards (PPMBs). The details of the OSDP will vary according to the requirements of each project province. In Binh Duong and Binh Phuoc provinces the focus is on providing social support to persons affected by the construction of the Phuoc Hoa barrage and transfer canal; whereas in Tay Ninh and Long An provinces the OSDP will include support for institutional development of irrigation system management and agricultural production for project beneficiaries as well as support to persons affected by construction of the main canals and irrigation system. The OSDP consultant team will comprise a core team of technical specialists including agriculture, resettlement, community mobilization, social support, ethnic minorities and gender. The core team will be assisted as required by additional subject matter specialists.

4. PST design consultants contracted by the PPMBs have the main responsibility for design of PST canal systems with assistance from the OSDP consultants in community mobilization and organization, and capacity building. The four subcomponents are briefly described in Section B below and implementing arrangements are in Section C.

B. OSDP program activities

5. The following activities are described in the terms of reference of the existing contracts for PST and OSDP consultants.

1. Design of primary, secondary and tertiary (PST) canal systems

6. Design of the PST irrigation and drainage systems for the two irrigation subprojects is the responsibility of PST design consultants contracted by the PPMBs. The design will be implemented through a process of participatory design, which is an interactive process involving the technical design engineers working together with representatives from the provincial, district and commune offices, land owners and farmers and other stakeholders. The PST consultants are responsible for planning and organizing the participation process involving workshops and training for stakeholders but will be assisted by the OSDP consultants for community mobilization and election of water user representatives to take part in the process.

7. Key steps in the PST design process are summarized as follows:

- **Surveys and investigations (PD1).** Topographic surveys, mapping of tertiary boundaries based on initial farmer meetings (facilitated in conjunction with OSDP consultants), marking canal alignments, and geotechnical surveys.
- **Mapping (PD2).** Preparation of detailed land use maps based on satellite imagery, and hamlet maps showing layout of agreed tertiary and on-farm canals and drains.
- **Primary and secondary canal agreements (PD3).** Consultations with farmers affected by or benefiting from the primary and secondary canals to agree canal alignment and location of tertiary offtakes, and agreements signed by district and commune officials, hamlet leader and farmer representatives.
- **Detailed engineering design for primary, secondary and tertiary canals and structures (PD4).** Apply a two stage design process. Stage one: preliminary design includes defining the irrigation area, determining irrigation crop water requirements, and preparing a basic design and cost estimate based on the primary and secondary canal agreements. Stage two: detailed design includes preparation of all designs, drawings, bills of quantities, engineer's estimate and technical specifications.
- **Tertiary unit development plans and agreements (PD5).** In consultation with farmers develop detailed plans and agreements for each tertiary farmers unit including the layout of tertiary and quaternary canals and drains. The resulting development plan will be endorsed by all elected representatives of water users for the tertiary unit.
- **Institutional development and training for participatory design (TU1).** Capacity building for PPMB and other relevant institutions at province, district and commune level in the participatory design process. Election of tertiary unit water user representatives and training the representatives in participatory processes to be applied to irrigation design and implementation.
- **Training for the identification of tertiary units (TU2).** Training for farmers' representatives and other key stakeholders in the steps for identification of tertiary units, and basic management requirements for tertiary units.
- **Preparation of the tertiary unit development plans and agreements (TU3).** Training and support for preparation of tertiary development plans including tertiary plenary meeting, election of tertiary committee, and training of tertiary committee.

8. TU activities will be carried out in close cooperation with the OSDP consultants.

2. Establishment and empowerment of water user groups

9. Experience in Viet Nam and elsewhere has demonstrated that efficient and sustainable irrigation system management requires a high level of cooperation between system managers, operators and water users. A key element is the active involvement of water users in the seasonal planning, operation and maintenance of tertiary and on-farm irrigation systems. Their “ownership” and capacity to manage day to day activities is essential for sustainable operation of the lower level irrigation network. In addition to farmer participation in the design of the tertiary and on-farm irrigation system described above, the OSDP consultants will work with prospective water users to organize them into WUGs and transfer the knowledge and skills needed for them to operate the tertiary and on-farm irrigation systems.

10. Key steps in the establishment and empowerment of WUGs are:

- **Agreed Strategy for Development of WUG (WUG1).** A series of discussions and workshops with provincial, district, commune stakeholders and hamlet leaders leading to an agreed strategy for establishment of the WUG, empowerment and introduction to irrigation management.
- **Participatory Construction Plan for each WUG (WUG 2).** Following the formation of WUGs by the irrigation management company (IMC) the members will be guided to develop a plan for farmer contribution to the construction of tertiary and on-farm canals identifying the responsibilities for different work items. This will include agreement of farmer contributions (in kind or as labor), financing arrangements for project support, and approach to construction of structures including lining.
- **Institutional Development and Training for Participatory Design (TU1).** OSDP consultants will cooperate with PST consultants to provide capacity building for irrigation stakeholders in the participatory design process (see above).
- **Training for the Establishment of Water User Groups (TU2).** OSDP consultants will cooperate with PST consultants to provide training to WUG members to operate tertiary irrigation systems (see above).
- **Preparation of the Tertiary Development Plan and Agreements (TU3).** OSDP consultants will cooperate with PST consultants to provide assistance and guidance in the preparation of the tertiary unit development plan and agreement and documentation (see above).
- **Formal Establishment and Legalisation Guidance (WUG 3).** Training and support will be given to each WUG to obtain legal status and the necessary prerequisites to obtaining full legal status. This will include the preparation and agreement by each WUG of their constitution, basic management structure and accounting skills and acquisition of a valid bank account.
- **Preparation of WUG for Commissioning (WUG 4).** Training workshops will be held just prior to commissioning (in 2013-2014) to develop the management capacities of the WUG to manage the completed irrigation works.
- **WUG Post-Commissioning Assessments (WUG 5).** Training workshops to review the commissioning and to update the WUG on developments for water use management (in 2104-2015).

3. Agricultural Support

11. The key to achieving the expected agricultural benefits of the project is on-farm development. The project will support a sustainable transformation from rain-fed to irrigated agriculture. Farmers, as the key independent decision makers, will ultimately determine project success, so their participation is essential if the demand for irrigation services and diversified cropping is to reach the anticipated project levels.

12. The OSDP consultants contracted by the PPMBs are responsible for undertaking the planning and then providing technical supervision of the implementation of agricultural support activities. They are expected to work in close cooperation with provincial and district extension centers and other extension service providers within the necessary capacity and technology who will be contracted to delivery extension services. The tasks of the OSDP consultant are as follows:

- **Diagnosis of Farmer Production Constraints and Preparation of Agricultural Development Strategy (AS1).** A participatory diagnosis of farmers' production constraints with particular focus on the environmental aspects of plant protection (pesticide use) and production (fertilizer use). Joint formulation of an agricultural development strategy which will incorporate activities to encourage the safe and proper use of pesticides and fertilizers. Output: Farmer Diagnosis and Agreed Strategy for Agricultural Development for the subproject area.
- **Assessment of the Capacity of the Extension Services and Development of Improved Extension Service Delivery (AS2).** Employ a consultative process involving district extension centres and other extension service delivery agencies, and conduct a training needs assessment. Participatory workshops, including farmer representatives as well as extension staff, will review present approaches, review alternative extension delivery mechanisms, and reach a consensus on the extension approach to be adopted. Outputs: (i) Assessment Report of the Capacity of the Extension Services, and (ii) Strategy for Improved Extension Delivery.
- **Market Surveys (AS3).** Review the current livelihood sources in the communes of the subproject area, identify the farm, off-farm, and natural resource products, which may have potential advantages for profitable development, identify potential markets where these products may be profitably sold and identify such project support which would assist communities to effectively exploit the markets identified. The market survey shall include a review of the contribution of all the farm and off-farm products to the income of farm households to enable an analysis of their contribution to the rural economy.
- **Agricultural Development of the Pilot Area (AS4).** Plan and implement the agricultural development of a pilot area, in cooperation with the district extension centre. Activities will include (i) consultative meetings with the farmers; (ii) the participatory design of the irrigation system; (iii) the implementation of the demonstration plots for food crop, livestock, cash crop diversification and aquaculture production; (iv) the conduct of farmer field schools; and (vii) consultative workshops to review the effectiveness of the extension approach (in consultation with farmer representatives).

- **Planning of Land Leveling Demonstration (AS5).** Planning, design and supervision of demonstrations on land leveling to be implemented by qualified local service providers (LSPs).
- **Extension Programs (AS6).** Plan the initial implementation of the extension program within the service area including the identification of the organizations that could be sub-contracted for delivery of the extension services. Assist the PPMB to prepare contracts for local support providers and cost estimates for extension services delivery. Assist PPMB with supervision of extension service delivery.
- **Market Information Network (AS 7).** Plan the development of a market information network in each district to ensure that farmers have improved access to current market prices through the regular dissemination of this information through local radio and/or TV networks.

4. Resettlement and Social Support

13. The OSDP consultant is responsible for overall participatory planning, design of social support and design of a gender action plan as well as the overall implementation of the social support programs for the following three target groups:

- (i) All persons adversely affected by resettlement, including affected persons (APs), severely affected persons (SAPs) and vulnerable affected persons (VAPs) adversely affected by resettlement;¹
- (ii) Irrigation beneficiaries who require assistance to take advantage of the improved opportunities provided by the project; and
- (iii) Disadvantaged groups within the irrigation areas, including poor and landless households headed by women, and vulnerable ethnic minority households and communities.

14. Although these target groups will be the main beneficiaries of the social support programs designed under the OSDP framework, all APs are entitled to income restoration support. The tasks of the OSDP consultant are as follows:

- **Resettlement Plans and Detailed Design and Implementation of Selected Programs for Social Support to APs, SAPs and VAPs (SS1).** Carry out an assessment, detailed design and implementation of the social support program for all persons adversely affected by resettlement, paying particular attention to SAPs and VAPs as identified in the resettlement planning documents prepared for the project.
- **Detailed Design and Implementation of Programs for Disadvantaged Irrigation Beneficiaries Area (SS2).** Detailed design of programs for irrigation beneficiaries who need assistance to take advantage of the improved opportunities provided by the project and for disadvantaged groups within the irrigation areas, including poor and landless

¹ SAPs are defined as losing residential structure, by losing more than 20% of total agricultural holdings or both. VAPs are poor, landless, and/or female-headed households, disabled, war veterans, etc. Vulnerable groups are those likely to be particularly disadvantaged as a consequence of resettlement. Vulnerable groups include the poorest, those without legal title to assets, households headed by women, and households headed by the elderly and the disabled without means of support. Vulnerable households who are not severely affected through loss of assets will nevertheless receive assistance under the social support program.

households headed by women, vulnerable women, and vulnerable ethnic minority households and communities. The nature of the assistance programs will be determined through a community consultation process.

- **Oversight and Management of Local Service Provider Assistance Programs (SS3).** Social support programs designed under SS1 and SS2 will be implemented by LSPs contracted by the PPMB. The OSDP consultant will monitor and provide guidance for the activities of the LSP assistance program and provide to PPMBs and the project implementation consultant on implementation progress.
- **Capacity Building for Social Support (SS4).** Develop capacity building for local staff at provincial, district, and commune levels to improve their capabilities for collection of data, social-gender analysis, participatory rural development approaches, informal education planning and curriculum building (especially in programs already targeted by the government through women's union and MOLISA initiatives).
- **Monitoring the implementation of the Resettlement Plan (SS5).** Undertake the internal monitoring of the implementation of the Resettlement Plans. Reporting to PPMB and ICMB9 and coordinate with project consultants (implementation and independent resettlement monitoring).
- **Determining the needs of ethnic minorities affected by the project and Plan Implementation (SS6).** Ensure that the specific requirements of households of the ethnic minorities affected by the project are addressed, including preparation of an ethnic minorities development plan (EMDP) if necessary.

15. Income restoration and social support programs are expected to include:

- (i) Skills training and/or additional vocational training for working-aged family members in a current or new occupation and a training allowance;
- (ii) Provision of supplementary agricultural extension services to increase the productivity of remaining land;
- (iii) Literacy training, and/or scholarship grants for children of APs, SAPs, and VAPs;
- (iv) Assistance to access existing credit programs;
- (v) Gender action based on AP, SAP, and VAP community choices; and
- (vi) Priority for project-related job opportunities.

C. Implementation Arrangements

16. The OSDP and PST consultants are contracted by PPMBs after the draft contracts are approved by ICMB9, with advice from the Black & Veatch International (BVI) project implementation consultants and no objection obtained from ADB. The work of the consultants is monitored by BVI and supervised by ICMB9, and their outputs approved by provincial departments of agriculture and rural development after review by BVI and ICMB9. In addition to community mobilization, capacity building and agricultural demonstrations, the main outputs of the OSDP consultant are the detailed design of implementation programs for social support, agricultural extension, and market information dissemination. These programs will be implemented by LSP contracted by the PPMB. The role of the OSDP consultants is to assist the PPMB to prepare TORs for LSP contracts, assist PPMBs, as required, in procuring LSP services, and monitor and report to PPMB, BVI and ICMB9 on LSP program implementation.

17. In Binh Duong and Binh Phuoc provinces the work of the OSDP consultants is limited to providing social support to persons affected by the construction of barrage and transfer canal civil works, whereas in Tay Ninh and Long An the consultants work also includes support for the PST design, development of institutions for sustainable irrigation management, and planning and supervision of programs to support irrigated agricultural development.

D. Progress to date

18. Details of the four OSDP contracts that have been signed are given below:

Items	Province			
	Binh Duong	Binh Phuoc	Tay Ninh	Long An
Contract signed	5 Jul 09	14 Jul 09	13 Aug 09	20 May 10
Contract ends	5 Mar 11	14 Mar 11	13 Jun 11	20 Nov. 12
Duration (months)	20 months	20 months	22 months	30 months
Contract value 1/	\$217,370	\$366,985	\$335,198	\$416,589
• Services	\$84,159	\$125,195	\$159,789	\$167,956
• Out-of-pocket expenses	\$46,368	\$46,368	\$55,478	\$65,432
• Provisional sums for capacity building and program design	\$86,842	\$195,421	\$119,931	\$233,387
Estimated program costs 2/	\$484,000	\$179,000	\$168,000	\$380,000

Note 1/ Exchange rate July 2010 \$1.00 = D 19,000
2/ preliminary estimates by OSDP consultants and BVI

19. The significant feature of these contracts is that all will be completed before the social support programs have been fully implemented and, in the case of Tay Ninh and Long An, before the construction of irrigation systems has been completed. The total value of signed contracts is \$1.34 million and the estimated amount of social support program costs is \$1.21 million with a total of \$2.55 million.

20. The performance of OSDP consultants has initially been weak. All four OSDP consultant organizations recruited have experienced staffing problems. All team leaders and some staff in each contract were replaced as they were unable to provide the full time commitment required. In addition these teams were not practiced with the objectives, approach, requirements and methodologies of the OSDP programs and the working cooperation with PST design team; the latter only in the case of Tay Ninh and Long An provinces. Binh Phuoc and Binh Duong provinces do not have irrigation system developments but focus on social support to resettlement since these provinces were most affected by resettlement required for construction of the Basin Transfer head works and canal. Social support programs for affected persons are still being prepared. The project implementation consultants are providing capacity building support. Progress with OSDP contracts has improved now that replacement full time staff have been mobilized. It is expected that financial and staffing problems experience by the OSDP consultant in Duc Hoa irrigation system will be resolved to enable the team to operate at full capacity. OSDP consultants from Binh Phuoc, Binh Duong and Tay Ninh provinces have submitted their social support programs of activities in support of resettlement from phase 1 civil works construction.

E. Significant Issues

1. Participatory irrigation management

21. The government recognizes the need for a more sustainable approach to irrigation management. Local participation through Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and water users groups is seen as vital to ensure service quality and the efficient use of water resources in irrigation systems. In 2004 MARD established a Center for PIM at the Viet Nam Academy of Water Resources² and outlined a framework strategy for PIM development.³ PIM pilots have demonstrated that it can bring significant improvement in the effectiveness of water management. However, the expansion of PIM application has been slow for reasons concerning governance at all levels, and low levels of water user awareness and ability.

22. Government policy directives have further defined the organization of cooperative groups⁴ and the decentralization of management of irrigation schemes.⁵ The latter document specifies that the expenses of management, operation, repair and maintenance of on-farm irrigation schemes shall be borne by the beneficiaries. On farm irrigation schemes are defined as an area served by an “on-farm sluice gate” with a design irrigation area less than 50 ha in mountainous areas and less than 400 ha in the Mekong River delta. For the southeastern region the specified area is less than 200 ha. However, provincial government has authority to interpret national policy taking into account local conditions and provincial policy directives may sometimes conflict with national guidelines and priorities.

23. **Promoting a holistic approach to PIM.** While actions are being made by the OSDP consultants to raise awareness of PIM issues and approach with future water users, IMC and irrigation management enterprise (IME) staff, and local government, the impact to date has been mainly at the lower levels. There is a need to raise the awareness of PIM at higher levels of local government, particularly at the provincial level where water resource regulations and organizational plans are formulated. ICMB9 will engage a part-time PIM Adviser to inform the project steering committee (PSC), task force and provincial government agencies on legal and organizational matters related to PIM. The PIM adviser would prepare information papers for PSC and the task force requesting local government to pay attention to PIM issues and ensure that local regulations are compatible with MARD and Ministry of Finance guidelines on management and financing of PIM. Long An PPC will be encouraged to promulgate a policy on PIM identifying the relevant stakeholders and their role. Such a regulation will provide the OSDP consultants with a formal framework for their PIM awareness raising activities. Tay Ninh province already has such a policy⁶ although this decision does not comply fully with national policy.

24. **Capacity building for PIM.** The project will provide additional resources to increase capacity building efforts for PIM participants including representatives of water users' organizations, IMC and IME staff, local government and related technical units. The PIM training and agricultural extension, and institutions specialist engaged by BVI will identify PIM

² MARD Decision No. 4579/QĐ/BNN-TCCB of 22 December 2004

³ MARD Official Dispatch No. 3213/BNN-TL of 30 December 2004

⁴ Prime Ministerial Decree No. 151/2007/ND of 10 October 2007

⁵ MARD Circular No. 65/2009/TT-BNNTNT of 12 October 2009

⁶ Tay Ninh PPC Decision 2147/QĐ-UBND of 14 October 2009

stakeholders within the province, determine their role and PIM related knowledge and competency requirements, conduct a capacity building needs analysis, and formulate a capacity building program for implementation by LSP under supervision of the provincial OSDP consultants. Activities are likely to include awareness raising workshops and domestic study tours, specific skills training, and mass media promotion.

25. **Timing of WUG support.** OSDP contracts in Tay Ninh and Long An will be completed in June 2011 and November 2012 respectively whereas irrigation system development is expected to be completed in December 2013. However, while the legal formation of WUGs (task WUG 3) can be done in advance it will be necessary to maintain support for the newly formed WUGs until completion of task WUG4: Preparation of WUGs for commissioning, which will be required in the period prior to the first delivery of water, and until the completion of task WUG5: Post commissioning assessments, which should be undertaken at least six months after commissioning. Thus the OSDP program will be extended until two years after the construction of the irrigation infrastructure is completed.

Diagram 1: Action Plan for PIM

Activity	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 PIM Adviser	-----	-----	-----		
2 Capacity building needs analysis for PIM	---				
3 OSDP support for PIM					
PIM capacity building program	-----	-----	-----		
WUG3 Legal formation of WUGs		-----	-----		
WUG4 Preparation of WUGs for commissioning			-----		
WUG5 Post commissioning assessments				-----	-----

2. Agricultural support programs

26. **Capacity of local service providers.** Initial results from the assessment of existing district and provincial extension agencies indicate that qualified extension staff are few in number (2-3 persons only at district level) and resources are lacking to conduct effective field work. While qualified staff possess reasonable technical skills they lack knowledge and skill in participatory extension methods. Village extension workers (nominally one per village) mostly lack basic technical knowledge as well as extension skills. The first priority to improve extension capacity will be to provide extensive training in participatory processes such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA), participatory technology development (PTD), and participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME). Village extension workers in project areas will be included in this training.

27. While provincial and district extension centers will play an important role in the delivery of demand driven extension services under the project it will be necessary to supplement their skills with inputs from local and regional specialists in particular crops or technologies, and to ensure they have adequate resources including transport to fulfill their tasks. Extension services will be provided under performance oriented contractual arrangements with the PPMB, supervised by the OSDP consultants, and monitored by qualified staff engaged by the project implementation consultant.

28. **Timing of Agricultural Support.** OSDP contracts in Tay Ninh and Long An will be completed in June 2011 and November 2012 respectively whereas irrigation system development is expected to be completed in December 2013. However, irrigated agricultural

development will not commence until the irrigation system is operational in 2014. While the planned market information system can be made effective in advance, the effective implementation of extension services can only commence in 2014 and should continue for a sufficient period to enable farmers to benefit from the program. Thus the agricultural support activities under the OSDP program will be extended until two years after the construction of the irrigation infrastructure is completed.

3. Engagement with the private sector

29. An essential element to support the introduction of new high value agricultural technologies or to improve the quality and value of existing products is the improvement of linkages to the market for such products. The market for most high value agricultural products, especially vegetables, fruit and specialized livestock products, is almost exclusively operated by the private sector. Participants at a workshop in HCMC,⁷ which included private entrepreneurs and organizations engaged in the production and marketing of a wide range of high value agricultural products, expressed their interest in engaging with project farmer groups to demonstrate improved technologies and enter into marketing arrangements for the produce. Where a mutual interest can be identified between a project farmer's group and a private sector party, the project would support a private public partnership (PPP) arrangement whereby the private party would provide specific support services and market outlets. The agreement may include the provision and demonstration of technology, supply of specialized inputs, and marketing arrangements. The project contribution may include funding of on-farm technical demonstrations, farmer organization and group registration, training for integrated pest management (IPM) and safe production, and VietGAP certification. Participants would be identified by the OSDP consultants (based on farmer demand) and private sector linkages facilitated by an organization such as HCACS or VACVINA⁸. The PPP agreement would be negotiated with assistance of BVI according to the specific requirements of each arrangement.

Diagram 2: Action plan for Agricultural Support

Activity	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 Capacity building for Improved Extension Service Delivery (AS2)		-----	-----	-----	
2 Delivery of agricultural services (AS5)			-----	-----	-----
3 Private Public Partnership Support					
OSDP support to farmer group identification			-----	-----	
Facilitation of PPP linkages and agreements			-----	-----	
PPP contract implementation			-----	-----	-----

F. Monitoring of OSDP programs

30. The activities of the OSDP consultants are monitored by BVI and ICMB9 on the basis of periodic reports and field inspection. The OSDP consultants will monitor and report to PPMB, BVI and ICMB9 on LSP program implementation. LSP contractors will include reporting requirements that enable OSDP consultants to ensure effective targeting of program activities and gender disaggregated reporting. Vocational training programs will result in recognized certification of skills.

⁷ Organized by the Ho Chi Minh City Center for Agricultural Consultancy and Support (HCACS)

⁸ The Vietnam Gardening Association

G. Resources for OSDP program implementation

31. **OSDP Consultants.** The main task of the OSDP consultants for Binh Duong and Binh Phuoc provinces is to prepare the social support program and supervise its implementation for persons affected by the construction of barrage and transfer canal civil works. This is expected to require an extension of the contract for Binh Duong OSDP consultants by about 12 months to March 2012. In Binh Phuoc, resettlement sites are still under preparation and the social support program is expected to continue until at least mid-2012 requiring an extension of the OSDP consultant contract by about 18 months until September 2012.

32. OSDP consultants for Tay Ninh and Long An provinces will initially focus on program planning and capacity building activities, and updating of resettlement plans after detailed design of the two irrigation subprojects is completed. From mid-2011 they will be involved in the preparation and supervision social support activities for project affected persons until at least the end of 2012 after which priority will become preparation for and delivery of on-farm agricultural support and WUG irrigation system pre- and post commissioning activities. Since irrigation system construction will be completed only at the end of 2013 and the completion of on-farm irrigation systems will occur progressively through 2014 these activities are expected to continue until at least the end of 2015. The OSDP services in these two irrigation subprojects will be extended until March 2016. The composition of the OSDP team will vary over time as the nature of tasks changes. This will require an extension of the OSDP service period in Tay Ninh by about 57 months and in Long An by about 40 months.

33. While it is desirable to renew or extend the existing OSDP contracts in Binh Duong and Binh Phouc, renewal or retendering of the contracts for Tay Ninh and Long An would be considered on the basis of performance under the existing contracts. In view of recent cost increases, in each case of contract renewal or extension, the consultants should have the opportunity to negotiate cost norms for both services and expenses at prevailing rates.

34. **Program resources.** The provisional sums included in OSDP contracts are adequate to support the planning, capacity building and supervision activities of the consultants. Program budgets under preparation by the OSDP consultants, with the provision of contingencies in the cost estimates, are expected to be adequate for the social and agricultural support programs.