

Resettlement Plan

May 2015

VIE: GMS Southern Coastal Corridor Project **Income Rehabilitation Program**

Prepared by Ca Mau Provincial People's Committee for the Asian Development Bank.

NOTE

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CA MAU PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
INCOME REHABILITATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT BOARD

INCOME REHABILITATION PROGRAM
SOUTHERN COAST CORRIDOR PROJECT
MASS PHASE IN THOI BINH DISTRICT, CA MAU PROVINCE

IRPMB DIRECTOR

(Signed)

Nguyễn Hữu Phước
DOLISA Vice Director

May 2015

SOUTHERN COASTAL CORRIDOR PROJECT

IRP Full Implementation Phase for Ca Mau Province

May 2015

Erratum to IRP Full Implementation Phase for Ca Mau Province

1/ Use of Terminologies

- **“Mass Phase” refers to the “Full IRP Implementation Phase”**
- "Heavily" or "seriously" affected households refers to "severely" affected households
- “Use of 10% loss of "farmland" or "agricultural land " refers to 10% loss of productive landholdings

2/ Timing of Training under Program

Training under Program 1956 will be carried out in parallel with the trainings under the Full IRP to ensure that the households benefit from the said trainings as per IRP schedule.

3/ Use of Contingency Fund

Prior to use of contingency budget, IRPMB will require discussion and agreement with CIPM on the use of contingency fund.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
PAH	- Project Affected Household
CIPM	- Cuu Long Corporation for Investment, Development and Project Management of Infrastructure
IRP	- Income Rehabilitation Programme
DARD	- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	- Detailed Measurement Survey
DOLISA	- Department of Labour and Invalids and Social Affairs
IRPMB	- Income Rehabilitation Program Steering Board (Provincial level)
IRPMD	- Income Rehabilitation Program Management Board (District level)
IRPMU	- Income Rehabilitation Program Management Unit (Department level)
MOLISA	- Ministry of Labour and Invalids and Social Affairs
IR	- Income Rehabilitation
PSC	- Project Supervision Consultant
PM	- Project Manager
RP	- Resettlement Program
PC	- People's Committee

WORD EXPLANATION

Income rehabilitation	: The rehabilitation of income resources and the livelihoods of the affected people or households
Income rehabilitation program	: A program with interrelated activities to support seriously program affected and vulnerable households to rehabilitate their income to at least equals to the income level of before program affected time – through the measures of productivity improvement and/or to create new or additional livelihood activities. The income rehabilitation program is built to tailor the specific needs of the participants and the local socio-economic development program.
Seriously affected households	: Households who have from 10% loss of total area of land for agriculture; moved households (100% cleared land and moved house) due to the impact of land acquisition.
Vulnerable households	: Households, who have land, are at more risk due to the project impact, including (i) poor households; (ii) households with female household heads; (iii) Ethnic Minority households; (iv) households with old or teenage household heads and (v) households with members benefiting from social policy.

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I. SUMMARY

1.1. Southern Coastal Corridor Project (SCCP)

Southern Coastal Corridor Project is in the Mekong Delta (in Vietnam). The Project starts from Xa Xia Border Gate – Ha Tien (about 4.3 km); Rach Gia – Minh Luong – Thu Bay section (about 43.2 km); Thu Bay – Nga Bat section (27.26 km) of Kien Giang Province; and Nga Bat – Ca Mau Industrial Zone (about 42 km) of Ca Mau Province.

1.2. Land acquisition scope and Project impact level

SCCP that affects around 304.3 ha of land, including 10.7 ha of Xa Xia – Ha Tien section; 40.5 ha of Minh Luong – Thu Bay section; 99.3 ha of Thu Bay – Nga Bat section and 153.8 ha of Nga Bat – Ca Mau section. In 304.4 ha affected land, 197 ha is land for annual trees; 77.7ha is land for perennial trees, the rest is land for other purposes.

Number of affected households in the whole section is 2,724 households (HHs), including 413 HHs in Xa Xia – Ha Tien section; 717 HHs in Minh Luong - Thu Bay section; 612 HHs in Thu Bay – Nga Bat section and 934 HHs in Nga Bat – Ca Mau section.

1.3. Legal background for implementing the Income Rehabilitation Program (IRP)

1. Loan Agreement between Vietnam Government and ADB on the implementation of SCCP.
2. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement on Involuntary Resettlement, 2009).
3. Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP on August 13, 2009 of the Government: Additional regulations on land use planning, land price, land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement.
4. The Resettlement Plan for sections of Xa Xia – Ha Tien, Minh Luong – Thu Bay, Thu bay – Nga Bat, and Nga Bat – Ca Mau approved by ADB in 2010 and 2012.
5. Preliminary Income Rehabilitation Program of sections of Xa Xia – Ha Tien, Minh Luong – Thu Bay, Thu Bay – Nga Bat, and Nga Bat – Ca Mau approved by ADB.
6. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) taken for the working results of different ADB delegations and CIPM, regarding the implementation of income rehabilitation program.
7. Official letter No. 5942/UBND-ND dated November 28, 2012 of Ca Mau PPC on appointing DOLISA to be the key implementer of the IRP of SCCP in Ca Mau Province.

8. Official letter No. 6572/UBND-ND dated December 26, 2012 of Ca Mau PPC on the approval of the Proposal and Cost Estimation of IRP for the PAHs of SCCP.
9. Official letter No. 4231/UBND-NN dated August 21, 2013 of Ca Mau PPC on agreement of cost norms for models of IRP.
10. Official letter No. 5754/UBND-ND dated October 27, 2014 of Ca Mau PPC on compensation for land clearance of SCCP.
11. Decision No. 812/QD-UBND dated May, 31, 2013 of Ca Mau PPC on establishing the Income Rehabilitation Program Steering Committee (IRPMB) of SCCP.
12. Official letter No. 1388/CIPM-QLDA6 dated April 26, 2013 of CIPM on submitting to ADB for approval of Income Rehabilitation Program – Mass phase of SCCP.
13. Official letter No. 6151/CIPM-QLDA6 dated December 21, 2014 of CIPM on the implementation of Income Rehabilitation Program of SCCP, section in Ca Mau Province.
14. Program Implementation Manual of IRP of SCCP, May 2013, approved by ADB.

1.4. IRP Objectives

The objectives of IRP are: (i) to support the SCCP seriously affected households, to equalize their income to the pre-project time, and (ii) to support the vulnerable households to improve their incomes comparing to the ones before the project affected time.

Table 1: Number of affected households and households taking parts in IRP in Thoi Binh District, Ca Mau Province

Name of Commune/Town (Nga Bat – Ca Mau section)	HHs entitled to IRP – Mass phase (*)	HHs entitled to IRP that already registered to IRP – Mass phase (**)	HHs already taken part in Pilot phase
Bien Bach commune	110	93	07
Tan Bang commune	64	62	23
Bien Bach Dong commune	119	113	12
Thoi Binh	139	126	13

commune			
Thoi Binh town	106	98	06
Ho Thi Ky commune	111	102	10
Total number of HHs	649	594	81

Note: () Number ph HHs entitled to join the IRP – mass phase in Thoi Binh District, Ca Mau Province, listed by DOT according to the compensation measures approved by PPC; checked and added the vulnerable households as the criteria.*

*(**) Number of HHs entitled to join the IRP – mass phase but for some reasons not yet registered to join the IRP – mass phase, going to be re-checked, added to the IRP – mass phase, to be solved on the final time when the Program implemented.*

1.5. Method for identifying HHs taking part in IRP

1.5.1. HHs entitled to join the IRP

- Heavily affected HHs: HHs that lose from 10% of land for agriculture.
- Resettled HHs (HHs that are 100% cleared for land acquisition and have to move, not including HHs that partially affected to their house and building land).
- Vulnerable HHs: HHs have land affected by SCCP, and are poor HHs; HHs with female household head; Ethnic Minority HHs; HHs with old people/children; and HHs of social – policy aspects.

1.5.2. Method for identifying HHs taking part in IRP

- Heavily affected HHs (lose from 10% of total farmland up): identified based on the compensation plan which has been approved by PPC. In preparing the compensation plan, Ca Mau DOT has identified the farmland area affected by the Project and the total existing farmland area of every household. Therefore, the data on the heavily affected HHs will be provided by DOT (stamped, confirmed by DOT).

- HHs to be moved (100% cleared for land acquisition and have to be resettled): identified based on the compensation plan which has been approved by PPC. Ca Mau DOT will provide the list and data on the HHs to be moved (stamped, confirmed by DOT).

- Poor HH: is the PAH that is included in the poor household list of the local authority in 2012 (with poor household book). If there are any households which are not poor households in 2012, but are poor households in 2013 (with poor household book) will be allowed to take part in the program.

- HH with female household head: identified as in the compensation plan approved by PPC. If a certain HH without a female to be the household head according to the compensation plan, but from the time the compensation plan approved to May, 2013, the household head changes to be the female (due to the death of the husband, for example)

then the household will be considered to have the female HH head and to be eligible to join the IRP (with the confirmation of IRPMD).

- Ethnic Minority HH: is identified based on the household book. Besides, if only the wife or husband is the Ethnic Minority person, then the HH would be identified as Ethnic Minority HH.

- HH with the household head is old person/child: the HH with the head who is ≥ 70 or ≤ 16 years old and be the main labor in the family (confirmed by IRPMD).

- HH of Social Policy aspect: is HH with the family member benefiting from the social subsidy or from the deserved well person's policy.

(List of entitled HHs, already registered the models taking part in IRP – mass phase mentioned in Annex 1)

1.6. Support levels and supported activities for income rehabilitation

1.6.1. Support levels

- As shown in the IRP Information Document, support levels for HHs are as follows:

- + Losing from 10% to 30% of the total cultivating land of the HH: the support level is VND 7.0 million/HH.

- + Losing from 31% to 50% of the total cultivating land of the HH: the support level is VND 10.0 million/HH.

- + Losing from 51% to 70% of the total cultivating land of the HH: the support level is VND 15.0 million.

- + Losing more than 70% of the total cultivating land of the HH: the support level is VND 20.0 million.

- + House that has to be cleared 100% for land acquisition and has to be moved: the support level is VND 7.0 million/HH.

- + Poor HH (with poor household book) loses over 50% total cultivating land: the support level is VND 20.0 million/HH.

- A household that satisfies different criteria with different support levels, then that household is eligible to select a (1) criterion with the highest allowance.

- As mentioned in the IRP Information Document, the HHs do not have to return the allowances (support amount) after implementing IRP.

1.6.2. Supported activities

- The support is not done in cash, but carried out by training for production skill improvement and providing materials/breeders...for agriculture development (including both animal husbandry and aquaculture); providing tools, helping to create jobs; providing tools and equipment for production, business development...to create income for the HHs.

- According the demand survey results, production and income rehabilitation capacity of the HHs (2013), IRP is going to support the following income rehabilitation activities:

- + Support by conducting training courses to improve husbandry skills for HHs; providing animal breeds for livestock (piglet, chick, duckling, shrimp seed, fingerling...); and partly support for initial feed for later livestock development.

- + Training HHs for improving cultivating skills; providing seedlings (rice, bean, fruit tree...); and partly support for fertilizers.

- + Providing equipment for agriculture development (tillage machine, animal feed processing machine...)

- + Providing vocational training courses; training for improving skills of non-agricultural activities; providing equipment, tools for doing business (opening grocery store, coffee shop, hairdresser's, tailor's, motorbike repair shop...)

- + Providing tools for work practice, business development, small scale business (providing tables and chairs, selling cabinets, shelves...)

- + Introducing job opportunities for family members of affected HHs.

- + Other supports such as building Biogas system, providing egg hatches...

- Besides the above activities, if the community and the HHs want to have other specific ones, then PSC, IRPMU and IRPMD will discuss with the HHs to consider. The activity will be supported if it meets (05) criteria: (a) feasibility (HH is capable to implement the activity such as possessing land, manpower...) (b) the activity can earn money for the HH; (c) the activity is unlikely to be a failure; (d) the implementation of that activity would improve the production capacity for the HH or the IRP can train to improve the activity implementation capacity for the HH; and (e) the HH can continue to implement or extend that activity after the IRP finished.

- The HH can register to several income rehabilitation activities – it can also register both agricultural and non-agricultural activities. However, the number of income rehabilitation activities to be supported will only be in the support level for that HH – correspondent with the criteria met by the HH and the scope, the implementation cost approved by local organizations.

1.7. Timeframe for implementing IRP – mass phase

Expected time for implementing mass model: 10 months (from March 2015 to December 2015).

1.8. Implementation cost for mass phase

Implementation cost for income rehabilitation activities – mass phase is: **VND 9,702,873,747.**

1.9. Expected effectiveness of the Program

- Skills, knowledge of HH taking part in IRP improved;

- Income level from the implementation of IR activities;

- The HH's ability to continue those activities after the IRP finished;

- The extensibility to other HHs (feasibility, suitability, market issues...)

- Lessons learnt from the risks during the IRP implementation – pilot phase have been summarized and discussed with the HHs in the IRP – mass phase through the

experience-sharing workshops and integrated to the training contents for HHs in IRP-mass phase.

II. RESULTS OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND THE ENROLLMENT OF THE HHs

In November 2014, IRPMB, together with IRPMU and IRPMD organized a consultation meeting with the PAHs on the needs and the enrollment for the mass phase (Enrollment Forms for the IRP – mass phase shown in Annex 2) based on the scope, specifications regulated by DARD. Needs for income rehabilitation, therefore, can be evaluated as follows:

2.1. Current livelihoods of the HHs

2.1.1. Business/trading

Actual survey shows that small scale businesses of the PAHs in Thoi Binh are really small, mainly are groceries and restaurants. Most of shops are small “home businesses” which are not separated from the “living home” without business registration dues to their small sizes.

2.1.2. Husbandry and cultivation

Husbandry and cultivation in the area are quite developed, especially the salt water aquaculture (such as Black Tiger shrimp farming, lamprey, goby stocking...) pig raising, rice farming, and poultry. It shows that each area has its particular characteristic for types of cultivation, depending on the natural conditions.

2.1.3. Other businesses

Manual works, motorbike taxi riding, passenger motorboat sailing are considered by some HHs as their main jobs to earn a living, other HHs only take these jobs when they are free.

2.2. Needs for livelihoods of the PAHs in mass phase

Results of consultation show that needs for livelihood support of PAHs in mass phase as summarized in Table 1. In the total of 594 PAHs of IRP, 403/594 HHs (67.8%) need to be supported for agricultural cultivation (09 HHs registered to implement 02 models) and 191/594 HHs (32.2%) need to be supported for opening shop/business (*10 HHs registered to implement 02 models*).

In 594 HHs requested for support of farming or doing business, 07 HHs enrolled vocational training (with 07 labors) and only 04 HHs enrolled to be trained for job skill improvement.

Table 2: Livelihood needs of project affected households in mass phase

No.	Surveyed information	Total	Biển Bạch Com mun e	Tân Bằng Com mune	Biển Bạch Đông Com mune	Thới Bình Com mun e	Thới Bình Town	Hồ Thị Kỷ Co mm une
	Total number of affected	594	93	62	113	126	98	102

	HHs taking part in mass phase							
1	Number of HHs need to be supported for doing business	191	26	32	31	55	27	20
2	Number of HHs need to be supported for agriculture activities	403	67	30	82	71	71	82
3	Number of HHs need to be support for vocational training and skill improvement	07	02	01	00	02	01	01

2.2.1. Needs for support in business activities

Through consultation meetings, there are 191 HHs of doing business/trading with 08 types (as listed in the following table 3).

Table 3: Types of occupation/business registered by affected households

No .	Type of occupation/business	Total	Biển Bạch Com mune	Tân Bằng Com mune	Biển Bạch Đông Com mune	Thới Bình Com mune	Thới Bình Town	Hồ Thị Kỷ Co mm une
1	Opening grocery store	113	18	14	20	30	16	15
2	Opening coffee shop	37	06	11	03	10	06	01
3	Opening hairdresser's, barber's	02	00	01	00	00	01	00
4	Opening tailor's	04	00	02	00	01	00	01
5	Doing business	19	00	00	08	05	03	03
6	Opening motorbike repair shop, watch repair shop	13	03	03	02	03	01	01
7	Motorbike taxi rider	12	00	02	01	09	00	00
8	Builder	01	00	01	00	00	00	00
	Total (08 types)	201	27	34	34	58	27	21

(In 08 types of occupation/business, there are 191 affected households who have registered, including 10 HHs have registered 02 types).

2.2.2. Needs for support in husbandry and cultivation

In agriculture in general, including husbandry and cultivation. Consultation results show there are 403 HHs registered to implement farming models with 412 turns of models (as shown in the following table 4) which the HHs need to be supported, including: technical training (for all HHs taking part in mass model).

Table 4: Types of animal husbandry and cultivation registered by affected HHs

No .	Types of agricultural cultivation	Total	Biển Bạch Com mune	Tân Bằng Com mune	Biển Bạch Đông Com mune	Thới Bình Com mune	Thới Bình Town	Hồ Thị Kỳ Co mm une
1	Pig husbandry	163	07	11	22	40	30	53
2	Black Tiger shrimp - Rice farming	243	60	17	63	31	43	29
3	Poultry raising	05	01	01	01	02	0	0
4	Python raising	01	0	01	0	0	0	0
	Total (04 types)	412	68	30	86	73	73	82

(With 04 types of animal husbandry and cultivation, there are 403 affected HHs have registered, including 09 HHs registered 02 types)

2.2.3. Needs for training support, vocational and job skill improvement training

There are a few HHs in the project to enroll the vocational and farming skill courses. Through the consultation, there are only 07 HHs registered vocational training courses (07 trainees) with 04 different jobs (see the following table 5) like: Motorbike repair (03 people), tailoring, embroidering (02 people), welding, electricity (01 person) and bartender (01 person). There are 04 people enrolled skill improvement training courses of motorbike repair and tailoring.

There are not enough trainees to open training courses for these vocational classes, so the training will be integrated to the local programs (as Project 1956 of the Government) which is being implemented in Thoi Binh District as well as in the country wide. For 04 people who enrolled to take skill improvement training for motorbike repair and tailoring, the local program (as Project 1956 of the Government) does not train for improvement, therefore they will be trained by the IRP.

Table 5: Types of occupations and skills to be trained and improved registered by affected HHs

No .	occupations registered by affected HHs	Total	Biển Bạch Com mune	Tân Bằng Com mune	Biển Bạch Đông Com mune	Thới Bình Com mune	Thới Bình Town	Hồ Thị Kỳ Co mm une
1	Motorbike repair	03	01	01	00	00	00	01
2	Tailoring, embroidering	02	01	00	00	00	01	00
3	Welder, electrician	01	00	00	00	01	00	00
4	Bartender	01	00	00	00	01	00	00
	Total (04 types of occupation)	07	02	01	00	02	01	01

2.2.4. Needs for job finding support

According to the consultation results and the enrollment of 594 HHs in the mass phase, there are no households registered to be supported in finding jobs.

III. INCOME REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN MASS PHASE AND THE PARTICIPANTS

According to the needs and the above assessment, the specific activities for income rehabilitation in mass phase are implemented as follows:

3.1. Models of agricultural activities

The supported agricultural activities consist of cultivation, livestock and poultry and aquaculture. The supports for these activities are providing seeds and seedlings, fertilizers, feed, pesticide, vaccine. Provincial specialized organizations base on the technical requirements to determine the cost norms within the support levels benefited by the participants. In detailed:

- Types of support for cultivating activities include:
 - Support for training to improve the farming skills;
 - Support for breeders, seeds and seedlings;
 - Support for fertilizers;
 - Support for pesticides;
 - Support for instruments, equipment for agricultural, processing production...
- Types of support for livestock, poultry activities include:
 - Support for training to improve the husbandry skills;
 - Support for breeders (livestock, poultry);
 - Support for feed;
 - Support for materials, vaccine;
 - Support for instruments, equipment for production, processing.
- Types of support for aquaculture activities:
 - Support for training to improve aquaculture skills;
 - Support for shrimp seed and fingerling;
 - Support for feed;
 - Support for materials, vaccine;
 - Support for instruments, equipment for aquaculture.

Table 6: Number of mass models in agriculture registered

No.	Mass models	Unit	Biển Bạch Commune	Tân Bằng Commune	Biển Bạch Đông Commune	Thới Bình Commune	Thới Bình Town	Hồ Thị Kỷ Commune	Total
1	Python raising								
	- Support baby pythons	Python		30					30
	- Feed (mouse)	Kg		125					125
2	Porker raising								
	- Support with piglet (20-25kg/piglet)	Piglet	14	27	50	114	97	129	431
	- Support pig feed	Kg	1.258	2.225	4.120	8.941	7.555	10.865	34.964
	- Vaccine and veterinary medicine	Dose	42	81	150	342	291	387	1.294
3	Bio-safety duck raising								
	- Support 1 day old duckling	Duckling	80	80					160
	- Support duck feed	Kg	385	385					770
	- Vaccine and veterinary medicine	Dose	320	320					640
4	Bio-safety chicken raising								
	- Support 1 day old chick	Chick			100	200			300
	- Support chicken feed	Kg			355	790			1.145
	- Vaccine and veterinary medicine	Dose			400	800			1.200
5	Shrimp – rice framing model								
	- Support seed rice (MBĐ)	Kg	1.371	795	2.846	1482	1420	630	8.544
	- Support seed rice (cross-bred BTE1)	Kg			30		15		45
	- Support seed rice (ST 20)	Kg					90		90
	- Support shrimp seed	Seed	735.000	560.000	2.580.000	1.330.000	1.755.000	1.490.000	8.450.000
	- Support Urea fertilizer	Kg	1.985	645	2.510	1.430	1.285	615	8.470
	- Support Potassium fertilizer	Kg	270	345	1.275	895	650	290	3.725
	- Support Super-phosphate fertilizer	Kg	560	620	2.360	1.730	1.210	580	7.060
	- Support DAP fertilizer	Kg	910	475	100	530	180	120	2.315
	- Support NPK fertilizer	Kg	3.410						3.410
	- Support Bactericide	Litre	12	15	94	62	75	44	302
	- Support Microbial	Kg	32	18	107	76	101	56	390

drugs								
- Support shrimp feed	Kg			260	300	720	60	1.340
- Support Derris (Fish-killer) Saponine	Kg					170		170
- Support Lime	Kg					1.500		1.500
- Support D6 pump engine	Unit	38	2	5	4	6		55
- Support base (bridge) frame of D6 pump engine	Set	1			1			2
- Support D8 pump engine	Unit	12						12
- Support Honda engine 5.5 HP	Unit	4	1	5				10
- Support Honda engine 6.5 HP (RATO)	Unit	1						1
- Support RX7 engine	Unit				1			1
- Support water pump Motor 2 HP	Unit			1				1
- Support water pump Motor 3 HP	Unit		1	2				3
- Support water pump Motor 6 HP	Unit		1					1
- Support Composite boat Be-9	Unit	13		1	1	5		20
- Support Composite pontoon for pumping	Unit		1					1
- Support Composite boat 5.4 m	Unit	1	1					2
- Support Composite boat 6.5 m	Unit	1						1
- Support Composite boat 6.9 m	Unit		1					1
- Support Composite boat 7.2 m	Unit	1		1				2
- Support Composite boat 7.5 m	Unit				1			1

Requested training courses for HHs taking part in agricultural models

- Frequency of training: to implement an agricultural model, at least 4 training sessions should be conducted. Including:

+ Session 1: will be conducted for participants before handing over of seeds, seedlings, breeders/materials/instruments to them. The training contents of this session is very important. The contents should be clearly understood by the HHs and can be applied while receiving supported breeders, seeds, seedlings/materials/instruments. To make sure that the models can be smoothly implemented, HHs that have not yet been trained in the first session should not be provided breeders, seeds, seedlings/materials/instruments.

+ Session 2 and 3: The training will be conducted for HHs during the model implementation. The contents of these 2 training sessions are to provide additional

knowledge, experience, or to solve the cases occur during the model implementation. These training sessions will contribute to the improvement of skills and techniques, as well as to minimize the risks to the model.

+ Final session: will be conducted after the completion of the model (or earlier) for the lessons learnt to evaluate and select the models for extension in the area.

- Duration: each training session will last in not more than 03 days to minimize the impact to the HHs.

- Type and location: Training session 1 and 4 should be conducted at the Commune Center; while session 2 and 3 can be done at the Commune center or in the village and at the specific field of the model.

- Materials/lecture for each model: IRP PSC will cooperate with functional departments to prepare materials to ensure the specifications.

- Results of every training session: must get the comments of IRPPSC and the feedback of the participants. The training requirements for the IRP of SCCP is to ensure the quality, based on the theory and clear instruction, even to train directly one to one.

3.2. Models of non-agricultural activities (doing business, services)

The non-agricultural activities to create income are very diversified, simple, easy to implement, able to create income quickly and effectively, therefore, it is encouraged that the HHs take part in these activities. The supports for the activities are

- Support materials (liquid assets) for the HHs to open small scale business (groceries, café...)

- Support instruments, equipment (fixed assets) for the HHs' production (sewing machine, hairdryer, motorbike for riding motorbike taxi...)

Table 7: Registration of non-agricultural mass models

No.	Non agricultural mass models	Unit	Total	Biển Bạch Com mune	Tân Bằng Com mune	Biển Bạch Đông Com mune	Thới Bình Com mune	Thới Bình Town	Hồ Thị Kỷ Co mm une
1	Opening groceries	VND Million	1.131	140	138	167	415	144	127
2	Opening coffee shop	VND Million	391	49	107	24	112	92	07
3	Opening hairdresser's, barber's	VND Million	14	00	07	00	00	07	00
4	Opening tailor's	VND Million	32	00	10	00	07	00	15
5	Doing business	VND Million	229	00	00	94	64	47	24
6	Opening motorbike repair shop/watch repair shop	VND Million	149	34	24	17	47	20	07

7	Motorbike taxi riding	VND Million	220	00	30	15	175	00	00
8	Builder	VND Million	07	00	07	00	00	00	00
	Total	VND Million	2.173	223	323	317	820	310	180

Requested training courses for HHs taking part in non- agricultural models:

- Frequency of training: To raise the knowledge of the people who run the household business, implementing the non-agricultural business model, at least 2 training sessions should be conducted. Including:

+ Session 1: will be conducted for participants before handing over of materials/instruments/commodities to them. The training contents of this session is very important. The contents should be clearly understood by the HHs and can be applied while receiving supported materials/instruments/commodities. To make sure that the model can be smoothly implemented, HHs that have not yet been trained in the first session should not be provided breeders, seeds, seedlings/materials/instruments by the IRPMB

+ Session 2: will be conducted 2 months after the date of handing over materials/instruments/commodities (or earlier) for the lessons learnt to evaluate the effectiveness of the model and select the models for extension in the area.

- Duration: each training session will last in not more than 02 days to minimize the impact to the HHs.

- Type and location: Training session 1 and 2 should be conducted at the Commune Center and at the specific field of the model.

- Materials/lecture for each model: IRP PSC will cooperate with functional departments to prepare materials to ensure the specifications.

- Results of every training session: must get the comments of IRPPSC and the feedbacks of the participants. The training requirements for the IRP of SCCP are to ensure the quality, based on the theory and clear instruction, even to train directly one to one.

3.3. Vocational training model and training for technical improvement

The Project will not support for 3 month, 6 month, 1 year training courses....but the training will be integrated to the ones of local training programs, of DARD, DOLISA to support for the agricultural and non-agricultural improvement or to provide the instruments, equipment to the PAHs so that they can implement the IR activities.

Table 8: Enrollment for vocational training and technique improvement

No.	Training courses	Total (person)	Biển Bạch Commune (person)	Tân Bằng Commune (person)	Biển Bạch Đông Commune (person)	Thới Bình Commune (person)	Thới Bình Town (person)	Hồ Thị Kỷ Commune (person)	Integrated to the local program
1	Motorbike repair	03	01	01	00	00	00	01	Not integrated
2	Tailoring	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	Not integrated
3	Tailoring, embroidering	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	Program 1956 will train
4	Welding, electricity	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	Program 1956 will train
5	Bartender	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	Program 1956 will train
	Total	07	02	01	00	02	01	01	

Note: The Project does not support the long term training (will be integrated to the provincial training program). However, among 7 people enrolled to be trained for jobs, there are 4 people want to be trained for job skill improvement (motorbike repair and tailoring), the training program of 1956 does not have these courses, therefore, the IRP will provide allowances to them based on their training requests.

3.4. Integrating the IRP activities to the local on-going activities

According to the national and provincial programs. Every year, in the province, there are some projects/programs to be implemented for creating jobs for the people. The projects/programs are mainly managed by DOLISA, DARD, Farmers' Union, Women's Union, Youth's Union...

IRP of the SCCP can be integrated, cooperated to the other provincial projects/programs as follows:

Table 9: Integrating IRP activities into the local on-going activities

No.	IR activities	Integrated into local programs	Type of integration
I	Agriculture		
	The labors have no needs for vocational training in agriculture		
II	Non-agriculture		
1	Training for tailoring, embroidering	Project 1956 (integrated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project 1965 will provide tailoring training course. - Trainees will be certified with Basic Career Certificate.

2	Training for welding, electricity	Project 1956 (integrated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project 1965 will provide tailoring training course. - Trainees will be certified with Basic Career Certificate.
3	Training for drink blending	Project 1956 (integrated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project 1965 will provide tailoring training course. - Trainees will be certified with Basic Career Certificate.

IV. EXPECTED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IRP TO THE HHS

4.1. Pig raising model

(i) Technical improvement for lean meat pig raising for HHs (raising experience sharing, feed processing using the local available feed sources, identifying and treatment of some common diseases on pigs...)

4.2. Poultry raising model

- (i) Know the poultry raising process towards of bio-safety.
- (ii) Know to treat some common diseases on poultry.
- (iii) Earn VND 30,000/1 poultry profit after 3.5 months of raising
- (iv) Create job for an idle labor in the family.

4.3. Python raising model

- (i) Know the python-for-meat raising process.
- (ii) Know how to prevent and treat some common diseases on python.
- (iii) Earn VND 900,000/python profit after 9 months of raising.
- (iv) Create job for an idle labor in the family.

4.4. Shrimp, rice farming model

- (i) Improve rice and shrimp farming techniques.
- (ii) Rice productivity of about 3-4 tons/ha.
- (iii) Shrimp productivity of 100-200 kg/ha/crop.
- (iv) Create very good environment for shrimp farming after harvesting rice.
- (v) Profit of both rice and shrimp is about VND 30 million/ha/crop.

4.5. Business, trading model

- (i) Affected HH can open shop to sell goods/doing business.
- (ii) Create jobs for at least 1 labor in the affected HH.
- (iii) Create more income for PAH from the business activities.

V. CONTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD

This program is considered as a social development program, therefore, to implement it effectively, there must be contribution from the HHs. The HHs will be the critical factor for model implementation, as well as to create stable income for their livelihoods. The HHs' contribution is as follows:

5.1. Manpower

The IR activities require the participation of the workforce. Up to the HHs' condition and the support level, the HH will assign person (people) in the family to implement the program activities (take care of the trees, domestic animals, pig-sty repair...)

The contribution proves the responsibility of the HH for the IRP and for the development, extension of the model.

5.2. Contribution with local available materials

The outcome and the effectiveness of the model depend a lot on the saving of input costs for production. The HH's small scale production is only efficient when the HHs can use (contribute) the available materials in the family or in nature.

Some materials can be used by the HHs (for contribution) such as:

- Bamboo, trees...for building farm facilities.
- Using, looking for wild or grown vegetables to make animal, fish and shrimp feed. This cannot only save costs but also increase the product quality selling to market.
- Using available equipment in the family for production...

5.3. Fund contribution

To implement the IRP in a sustainable and responsible way, the HHs will have to partly contribute to the program implementation, including:

- Use their own money to build farm facilities with available materials.
- Buy additional feed/materials/fertilizers for their domestic animals and trees in the production time.
- Add money to buy breeders/seeds/equipment when costs for these things are higher than the supported fund from the IRP.
- Buy additional breeders, seeds/equipment when the HH want to have more of these things...

VI. IMPLEMENTATION STEPS FOR INCOME REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES

Step 1: Making detailed plan and time schedule for income rehabilitation activities

IRPMU together with PSC and IRPMD to prepare a detailed implementation schedule for income rehabilitation activities to send to communes, towns and villages where there are IRP HHs so that they can be informed for cooperation. The contents of this plan include all activities for each model, implementation schedule, location and assignment of personnel for cooperation.

Step 2: Preparing and conducting training for HHs to implement IR activities

- IRPMU cooperates with IRPMD or the service provider to prepare the training, including: compiling training documents and preparing stationery, pictures (if any) for each training model, ensuring the specifications.

- IRPMD cooperates with Commune/Town People's Committees (CPC) to send information letter to all pilot-model participants to inform the time, location of the training and request them to attend the class.

- Conducting the training for the model participants. During the training, the participant should be encouraged to ask questions, or the issues related to each HH, then the trainer can answer/explain and advise the HHs before the activities for income rehabilitation started.

- At the end of the training course, the trainer and the participants will have an evaluation on what they have known, if the HHs have not been able to understand the lessons, the additional training is needed, or the lessons learnt will be reminded in the following training (for the unimportant contents.)

Step 3: Checking the implementation conditions for income rehabilitation activities

IRPMU and IRPMD will organize to check the implementation conditions for income rehabilitation activities of the HHs. Based on the checking results, they can determine the readiness for receiving support of the HHs to implement the income rehabilitation activities (the availability of farming facilities, the readiness for opening shop...) In checking the conditions for IR activity implementation of the HHs, if the conditions are not yet adequate (farming facilities have not yet prepared properly...) then the support will be suspended until they are prepared properly.

The HHs are requested to fulfill the contribution commitment (manpower, local materials...) or fund (if it is over the supported amount for the HH).

Step 4: Select, buy and provide support for HHs

IRPMU and IRPMD will select, purchase and provide the support to the HHs. During the selection of seedlings, breeders/seeds, fertilizers, feed, vocational trainer, the instrument/equipment provider...the representative of IRPMD, Farmers' Union, Women's Union of every Commune/Town and the representatives of the IRP participating HH must be present.

The selection of the service provider must comply with the regulations in ***“IRP Implementation Guiding Manuals, May 2013” approved by ADB and follow the bidding regulations of Vietnam.***

IRPMU and IRPMD have to prepare a detailed plan with specific time and location for the procurement and support provision for the HHs. The HHs should be informed in advance so that they can arrange their time and transportation mean to receive the supports (seeds, seedlings, feed, fertilizers, instruments...) in the advantageous, safe conditions and especially to have the breeders/seedlings in the healthiest condition.

The location for providing supports for the HHs is at the commune/town center or the most advantageous site.

Every HH has to sign, confirm for receiving support as the prepared form (in the Guiding Manuals).

Step 5: Supervising, monitoring and technical assist regularly during the IR activity implementation of the HHs

IRPMU and IRPMD prepare and conduct the supervision, monitoring, technical assistance plan regularly for the HHs in implementing the IR activities. IRPMD will record the process and results of supervision, monitoring and technical assistance in every commune/town, village.

The supervision, monitoring, technical assistance for the HHs need to be actively conducted by IRPMU/IRPMD, it should be avoided that the HH has to look for IRPMU/IRPMD to report the technical problems they are facing. IRPMU/IRPMD has to actively supervise, monitor and assist the HHs regularly and record these activities in every village as the forms in *“IRP Implementation Guiding Manuals, May 2013” approved by ADB*.

VII. BUDGET FOR IR ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION – MASS PHASE

There are **594 HHs** taking part in IRP – mass phase. Total cost for implementing the mass model is **VND 9,702,873,747**, in detailed as the following **table 10**:

Table 10: Summary of costs for program implementation

No .	Activities	Quantity	Amount	Note
A	DIRECT SUPPORT COST FOR HHS TAKING PART IN MASS MODEL ^(*)	613 models	6.711.765.000	
1	Agricultural model	412 models	3.527.000.000	Annex 5
1.1	Husbandry model	169 models	1.549.000.000	
1.2	Aqua cultural model	243 models	1.978.000.000	
2	Non-agricultural model	201 models	2.173.000.000	
3	Training costs		1.011.765.000	
3.1	Training for aqua cultural model implementation		459.995.000	Annex 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.4; 6.5; 6.6; 6.7; 6.8

3.2	Training for animal husbandry model implementation		386.385.000	Annex 6.9; 6.10; 6.11; 6.12; 6.13; 6.14; 6.15; 6.16; 6.17
3.3	Training for household economic management skills		118.185.000	Annex 6.18; 6.19; 6.20; 6.21; 6.22; 6.23
3.4	Training for job improvement for HHs		47.200.000	Annex 6.24; 6.25
B	MANAGEMENT COST FOR IRP IMPLEMENTATION – MASS PHASE		1.437.852.815	Annex 7
1	Part-time salary		783.292.815	
2	Implementation, checking, monitoring		654.560.000	
C	SUM A+B		8.149.617.815	
D	VAT TAX 10% (for Item A)		671.176.500	
E	SUM C+D		8.820.794.315	
F	CONTINGENCY 10% of E ^(**)		882.079.432	
G	TOTAL E+F		9.702.873.747	

Note: () 01 HH can join 1 or many models, but it cannot be over the supported amount regulated by the Program (the support level does not include the training cost).*

*(**) In case of arising some of costs out of the estimation, IRPMB can use the contingency budget to solve the arising issues.*

VIII. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATIONS IN IRP IMPLEMENTATION – MASS PHASE

8.1. Income rehabilitation program steering committee (IRPSC)

- Establishing of Income Rehabilitation Program Provincial Steering Committee (IRPPSC): The PPC will establish an IRPPSC (IRPMB). Members of IRPMB consist of 6 people, including: 1 leader of DOLISA to be the Director; 1 leader of DARD to be the Deputy Director; other members are 2 part-time staff of DOLISA; and 2 part-time staff of DARD.

- Responsibility of IRPMB: IRPMB will entirely direct, manage the provincial IRP. The specific functions of the IRPMB are:

- + Regularly cooperate with CIPM to deal with the procedures and relevant issues.
- + Direct the IRPMU of the two departments in formulating the overall IRP implementation plan and the specific income rehabilitation activity plan.
- + Submit the IRP (mass phase) to the PPC for approval and to CIPM the PPC approved IRPs.
- + Direct, supervise and speed up the IRP implementation and specific income rehabilitation activities to be on schedule and in effectively manner.
- + Check, monitor the implementation of IRP activities, including the checking of materials trading and disbursement.
- + Recapitulate the data and IRP implementation results to report to PPC and CIPM.
- + Direct the integration of IRP activities with the local existing programs and recommend the measures to maintain the IR activities in the area after the financial support of CIPM for these activities completed.
- + IRPMB will conduct monthly meeting with CIPM, PCS and IRPMU of 2 departments to direct, solve the relevant issues.
- + IRPMB will conduct 4 site visits (in 10 months, once in a quarter) to meet the participants and have meetings with IRPMD to discuss the relevant issues to make sure that the IRP has been implemented on schedule and in effective manner.
- + IRPMB will send quarterly report to PPC and CIPM.
- + Members of IRPMB will work on the basis of part-time work. Budget for IRPMB is funded according to the quarterly activity plan.

8.2. IRPMU:

- Establishing of IRPMU: DOLISA and DARD will establish the IRPMU at the departments (established by the Department). Each IRPMU will have no more than 3 technical members who are experienced in animal husbandry, aquaculture, cultivation, vocational training, employment services or in the fields related to the IR activities. In addition to the above members, IRPMU will also have a member to be in charge of disbursement and payment (accountant). Leader of Department will decide one (01) person to be IRPMU Manager among these 4 members.

- Responsibility of IRPMU: IRPMU will have the following specific activities:

- + Formulate the scope, specifications and unit price for every specific income rehabilitation activity.
- + Cooperate with IRPMB, IRPMD and PSC to formulate the IRPs (mass phase) to submit to IRPMB for consideration and submit to PPC for approval.
- + Cooperate with IRPMD and PSC to formulate the specific IRP activity implementation plan to submit to CIPM.
- + Conduct regular technical trainings (before, in, and after IR activity implementation) for the participants.
- + Purchase or cooperate with IRPMD to purchase and supply seedlings, breeders, working instruments...for the HHs.

- + Monitor, technically support the IR activity participants.
- + Cooperate with IRPMB and IRPMD to solve the arising issues in the community in the IRP implementation.
- + Recommend the solutions for integrating the IRP activities with the local on-going activities and the measures for maintaining the IR activities in the area after the financial support of CIPM for these activities completed.
- + IRPMUs will send monthly reports to IRPMB so that they can be recapitulated the data, issues, progress... (so that IRPMB can conduct quarterly report to PPC and send to CIPM).
- + Members of IRPMU will work on the basis of part-time work. Budget for IRPMU will be financed according to the specific activity implementation plan and the request for budget which is correspondent to specific activity implementation plan.

8.3. IRPMD

- Establishing of IRPMD: Thoi Binh District PC will establish IRPMD. Each IRMD consists of 6 members (1 leader of District PC to be the manager, 1 leader and 1 officer of District Office of Labor – Invalids and Social Affairs, 1 leader and 2 officers Office of District Office of Agriculture and Rural Development); 1 leader of Commune PC, town and 1 officer of Commune/Town WU of commune/town with IRP participants.

- Responsibility of IRPMD: IRPMD is either the implementer or the cooperator in implementing the IR activities. The specific functions of IRPMD are as follows:

- + Checking, making list of HHs who are entitled to take part in IRP.
- + Based on the HH needs assessment results (already conducted) and scope, specifications and unit price of every IR activity (formulated by IRPMU and approved by specialized department or PPC), cooperate with IRPMU and PS to make the list of IR activities registered by the HHs.
- + Cooperate with IRPMU to formulate specific IR activity implementation plan in the area.
- + Communicate with the participants on the purpose, meaning and method of IRP implementation.
- + Purchase or cooperate with IRPMU to purchase and supply seedlings, breeders, job instruments...and other supports to HHs who implement the IRP.
- + Cooperate with IRPMU to confirm the risky IR activities of the HHs.
- + Cooperate; integrate the IRP activities with the on-going programs in the district and measures to maintain the IR activities in the district after the support fund of CIPM for these activities completed.
- + Members of IRPMD will work on the basis of part-time work. Budget for IRPMD is funded based on the specific activity implementation plan. The IRPMD's activity plan should be consistent and shown in the activity plan of IRPMUs.

IRPMUs and IRPMDs are not only the planners but also implementers as well. Therefore, members of IRPMU and the members who monitor the IR/technical assistance activities of IRPMD will be regularly work in the community to make sure that the IR

activities are conducted on schedule, the IR implementers (HHs) conduct the activities technically properly and are technically assisted timely when necessary.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND EVALUATION – MASS PHASE

Implementation duration of the program – mass phase: 10 months.

- Start: March 2015

- Finish: December 2015

Expected time for mass phase evaluation: 3 months after the start of mass phase of on-agricultural model (June 2015) and 6 months (or one production cycle) of the agricultural model (such as pig, chicken raising, and fish farming...) The time is suitable due to:

- For the non-agricultural activities: 3 months after the start of IR activities, the activities are in effect, in that case, the IR capacity of the participants can be preliminarily evaluated.

- For the agricultural activities: the duration of 3 -5 months after starting the IR activities is the basic time to finish a production model, it is reasonable to evaluate the effectiveness of the model to develop, extend it in the area.

- In accordance with the implement progress for the whole IRP requested by ADB.

When the mass model is completed, the evaluation will be conducted one more time for further addition, adjustment in the implementation of business, production activities.

IRPMB, IRPMUs and IRPMD together with PSC will concentrate on reviewing, evaluating the factors such as (i) advanced skills, knowledge of the IRP participants; (ii) income levels achieved from the implementation of IR activities; (iii) the HH's ability to continue with such activity after the IRP completed; and (iv) the possibility of extension to other HHs (feasibility, suitability, market issues...) The assessment for income level from the IR activities of the HHs should be shown in detailed in “*IRP Implementation Guiding Manuals, May 2013*” approved by ADB.

Table 11: The expected progress for implementing activities in mass phase

Activities	3/2015	4-5/2015	6-7/2015	8-9/2015	10-11/2015	12/2015
1. Implement activities for establishing mass program						
2. Submit to PPC and ADB for the approval of mass program; IRPMB, IRPMU, IRPMD prepare						

detailed plan for implementation												
3. Training participants at commune, town												
4. Checking the readiness to receive the support (framing facilities, pond, shop...)												
5. Purchasing breeders/materials/instruments and provide to the HHs												
6. Implementing the IR activities for HHs												
7. Training in the process of model implementation (can be done on-site)												
8. Supervision, monitoring, evaluation												
9. Preliminary, final evaluation												

X. CHECKING, MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE – MASS PHASE

IRPMB, IRPMU and IRPMD will fulfill the responsibilities as *the division of responsibility between the organizations in IRP implementation – mass phase*.

It is necessary to establish the mechanism for information, experience exchange among the HHs (each activity series at one commune/town, one group head will be selected) and the contact point among the HHs and IRPMU, IRPMD.

The checking, monitoring works should be conducted regularly, constantly during the IR activity implementation, such as:

- IRPMD will weekly check the status of IR activities of the HHs, discover the difficulties (technical, epidemic...), recommend to IRPMU and carry out necessary

measures to solve the arising issues. Or to accidentally meet the HHs in case of epidemic or other out of expected issues to report to IRPMU for consideration and solution.

- IRPMU will discuss regularly with the IRPMD to be informed about the implementation progress and the results of the IR activities and it will conduct 1 report meeting/month at the district in combination with field checking trip at some HHs in the commune if the IR activities happen as scheduled and achieve good results, in the contrast, if any problems occur or there is an epidemic, weather/climate problems, the IRPMU has to cooperate with IRPMD regularly to check and to deal with.

According to the information and report of IRPMU, IRPMB will direct and offer the solutions. IRPMB will conduct 1 field trip/quarter to meet the IRP participants and have a meeting with IRPMDs to discuss the relevant issues to make sure that the IRP is implemented on schedule and in an effective manner.

- IRPMB directs the IRPMUs to set up the indicators for HHs' IR activities (criteria for weight gain of pig/fish...after 1 month, 2 months, 3 months raising and selling...)

Request for criteria and frequency of monitoring:

According to the technical requests for each type of activity (each model) set by IRPMUs, the checking, monitoring will be conducted with the following criteria and frequency. All monitoring criteria must be classified by sex (male/female) and ethnic group (Khmer and other minority groups (*kinh + others*)). The monitoring/evaluation must be conducted on 100% of the participants in the mass phase.

(a) For agricultural model:

Monitoring indicators	Evaluation method	Time/monitoring frequency
Participating the technical training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - T (understand the techniques very well) - Đ (satisfactory, able to self-implement the production activity) - C (unsatisfactory) 	After the training courses
The possibility to practice in production activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đ (properly follow the instructions) - C (not yet properly follow the instructions) 	Monthly
Quantity/weight grown	Shown by figures (for example: after 1 month raising, pig gains 30 kg)	Monthly
The development status of production objects (for example pig, chicken,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RT (very well grown) - T (well grown) 	Monthly

Monitoring indicators	Evaluation method	Time/monitoring frequency
rice...)	- C (slow grown)	
Disease status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - K (disease free) - BC (pests and diseases and cured to recovery) - C (diseased and died) 	Monthly
Supply nutrition for production object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đ (supply enough feed, nutrition as instructed) - K (not supply enough feed, nutrition as instructed) 	Monthly
Caring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - T (good cleaning, caring as the instructed technical specifications) - CT (not yet good cleaning, caring as the instructed technical specifications) - K (bad cleaning, caring that affects the growth) 	Monthly
Income estimation (after deducting production cost)	Calculated in VND	When a production cycle ends; and can be estimated on monthly basis according to the development ability of the production object.
Estimated monthly income	Calculated in VND	After 3 months and end of a production cycle
The satisfaction of the participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R (Very satisfied) - H (Satisfied) - C (Unsatisfied) 	After 3 months and end of a production cycle
The ability to continue implementing HH's IR activities after the program completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - T (continue to implement) - K (not continue) - C (shift to another type) 	After a production cycle
The ability to extend the model in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KK (encourage to apply) - K (should not apply) - T (absolutely not apply) 	After 3 months and end of mass phase

(b) For non-agricultural activities (grocery trading, repair services...) :

Monitoring indicators	Evaluation method	Time/frequency of monitoring
Participate in training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - T (understand techniques very well) - D (satisfactory, able to self-implement the production activity) - C (unsatisfactory) 	After the training courses (<i>if any</i>)
Supported tools/equipment/materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - T (high possibility to be used, served for IR activities) - V (average possibility to be used, served for IR activities) - K (low possibility to be used, served for IR activities) 	Monthly
Monthly average income (not yet deduct costs of production capital)	In cash	Monthly
Monthly average income (already deduct capital costs)	In cash	Monthly
The satisfactory level of the participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R (very satisfied) - H (Satisfied) - C (Unsatisfied) 	After 3 months and end of mass phase
The ability to continue with the HH's IR activity implementation after the program completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - T (continue with the implementation) - K (not continue) - C (shift to another type) 	After 3 month and end of mass phase
The possibility to extend the model in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - KK (encouraged to apply) - K (should not apply) - T (absolutely not apply) 	After 3 month and end of mass phase

XI. DEALING WITH ARISING ISSUES IN IMPLEMENTATION – MASS PHASE

- After registering the IR activities, if the costs for implementing IR activities are higher than the supported cost norm (as in 1.6.1. Support level), the HH has to compensate to that different amount. If the necessary amount for IR activities is fewer than the supported amount, then the HH also is not allowed to take the surplus amount, instead, they can receive (exchanged) seedlings, breeders, fertilizers, feed, work instruments, business development equipment...or a certain support equals to the surplus amount – according to the approved unit price.

- In IRP implementation – mass phase, if it is impossible to integrate the program with other local programs/projects, the plan for these “unintegrated contents” should be made. IRPMU will plan and submit it to IRPMB, then to PPC for consideration and approval before sending to CIPM.

- The selection of service providers for seedlings, breeders, job-creating instruments...should comply with the regulations of Vietnam. However, the IR activities – especially agricultural activities, animal husbandry and aquaculture are very high seasonal. Therefore, in case the selection of service providers, according the regulations of Vietnam, takes too much time/paperworks that delays the crop, and to reduce the risks of climate difference for trees and crops, as well as to reduce the transportation costs or the supplier cannot meet the request for quantity, the IRPMU should discuss with IRPMD the possibility to select the support providers in the area (district/commune/village) and report to IRPMB the decision for providing support activities by each commune, town.

- In checking the conditions for IR activity implementation of the HHs, if the conditions are not qualified (improperly prepared farming facilities...) then the supports for activity implementation will be temporarily suspended until the conditions are adequately prepared.

- During the selection of the support providers, IRPMU should collect quotations of at least 3 suppliers to select the least expensive and the best quality one. If there are not three suppliers in the area, then IRPMU should discuss with CIPM to determine the solutions.

- In implementing the IR activities – mass phase, if the HHs are at risk (breeder dies, for example) with the cause identified by IRPMU/IRPMD, PS and HH to prevent, mitigate in implementation of IRP – mass phase. Causes of risks will be recorded by these organizations and informed to the participants for prevention (communicate in training in mass phase). If the causes are subjective, the HH can receive the additional support to continue with the activity implementation./.

Annex 2: IRP Registration Form

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM **Independence – Freedom - Happiness**

REGISTRATION FORM FOR PARTICIPATING INCOME REHABILITATION PROGRAM

(Mass phase)

To: IRPMB Ca Mau

I. HH information:

1. Name of HH Head:.....Name of wife or Husband:.....
2. Address:
3. Contact phone number:.....
4. Total number of people currently in the HH Book:...people, including:.....female.
5. Family is subject to:
 - a. 10% up loss of total production land: [%]
 - b. 100% cleared for land acquisition and moved house: []
 - c. Poor HH (year:.....): []
 - d. HH with female HH Head: []
 - e. HH with ethnic minority member(s) (wife or husband or according to the HH Book): []
 - f. HH head is an old person of over 70 years old (or a child who is under 16 years old): []
 - g. HH benefiting from other social policies: []
6. The family's main income before land acquisition:
7. Monthly income of the family (the whole HH) before land acquisition is:VND/month (after deducting the family's expenditure.)

II. Registration for participating the income rehabilitation activities:

After discussing the given reading materials and communicating among the members in the family, the HH registers for participating the following activities:

Priority	The activities (<i>Pig raising; Black Tiger Shrimp and Rice farming; Poultry raising; Selling groceries; Hairdressing; Tailoring; Motorbike repair...</i>)	Scope of activity/Quantity	Costs (VND million)	HH's contribution
1				
2				

Note: Column "Scope of activity" and "Costs" based on the document: Scope, specification, implementation unit cost and effectiveness evaluation indicators of income rehabilitation activities which has been posted and provided.

III. Technical training and needs for job skills improvement or vocational training:

No.	Name of trainee	Registered career (<i>Registered: Đ; Not registered: K</i>)	Note (education level)
A	Technical training (<i>for Agricultural activities</i>)		
1	-[....]. - Household economic management skills [.....].	
B	Job skill improvement (<i>for Non-agricultural activities, already trained working job</i>)		
1	-[....]. - Production - business and HH economic management [.....].	
C	Vocational training (<i>integrated to Project 1956</i>)		
1			
2			

IV. HH's commitment to join the IRP:

After being trained on the support contents of project, conditions for participation as well as rights and responsibilities when joining IRP, our family is committed to follow the regulations, procedures of the program during the implementation of registered contents, in detailed:

1. Attending all requested trainings. Complying all educated, trained technical specifications in implementation.
2. Seedlings, breeders, materials, instruments...after being supported, we will start the production, business activities without selling or killing them for meat...The family is committed to fulfill the income rehabilitation activities as instructed with at least 2 production cycles (for agricultural and animal husbandry activities) and at least 1 year for non-agricultural activities.
3. Not change to other household for implementation./.

Confirmed by Thoi Binh IRPMD

Date.....November, 2014

(Signed and written name of the HH Head)

Annex 5: Support fund from IRP – Pilot Phase by activities

No.	Activities	Number of participating HHs	Amount (VND)
I	HUSBANDRY MODEL	169 models	1.549.000.000
A	Pig raising	163 models	1.493.000.000
A1	Pig raising 2 piglets (VND 5 million)	2 models	10.000.000
A2	Pig raising 2 piglets (VND 7 million)	108 models	756.000.000
A3	Pig raising 2 piglets (VND 8 million)	04 models	32.000.000
A4	Pig raising 3 piglets (VND 10 million)	23 models	230.000.000
A5	Pig raising 4 piglets (VND 15 million)	11 models	165.000.000
A6	Pig raising 6 piglets (VND 20 million)	15 models	30.000.000
B	Python raising	01 model	20.000.000
C	Bio-safety duck raising	02 models	14.000.000
D	Garden chicken raising	03 models	22.000.000
D1	Garden chicken raising (VND 7 million)	02 models	14.000.000
D2	Garden chicken raising (VND 8 million)	01 model	8.000.000
II	Improved extensive shrimp – rice farming	243 models	1.978.000.000
A1	Black tiger shrimp – rice farming	2 models	10.000.000
A2	Black tiger shrimp – rice farming VND 7 million	194 models	1.358.000.000
A3	Black tiger shrimp – rice farming VND 10 million	30 models	300.000.000
A4	Black tiger shrimp – rice farming VND 15 million	06 models	90.000.000
A5	Black tiger shrimp – rice farming VND 20 million	11 models	220.000.000
III	Supporting business	201 models	2.173.000.000

A	Opening Grocery's	113 models	1.131.000.000
B	Opening coffee shop	37 models	391.000.000
C	Opening hairdresser's, barber's	02 models	14.000.000
D	Opening tailor's	04 models	32.000.000
Đ	Business	19 models	229.000.000
E	Opening motorbike, watch repair shop	13 models	149.000.000
F	Motorbike taxi riding	12 models	220.000.000
G	Builder	01 model	7.000.000
	TOTAL	613 models	5.700.000.000