

Commune l evel sub- project

A. Background of the sub-project

1. The title of the sub-project

Buil ding the model for economic househol ds in the orientation of animal husbandry to reduce poverty in Nghi Phong Commune, Nghi Loc District, Nghe An Province.

2. Sub- project Management Office: CIDA

3. Sub- project office: **The Center for Poverty Reduction of Vinh University.**

Address: 182 – Le Duan Street, Vinh City, Nghe An Province.

Tel: (038) 856697

Fax: 84.38.855269

E-mail: lprvinh@hn.vnn.vn

4. Collaboration offices:

- The Department of Agriculture (raising animal husbandry unit), Nghi Loc District, Nghe An Province.
- The Center for raising animal husbandry of Nghe An Department of Agriculture and Rural development.
- The Board of Poverty Reduction of Nghe An Province (belonging to DOLISA)

5. The participants

- Prof. **Nguyen Dinh Huan**, Director of the Center for Poverty Reduction of Vinh University.
 - Doctor **Nguyen Ngoc Hoi**, Vice-Director of the Center for Poverty Reduction of Vinh University.
 - Mr. Mai Xuan Loc, the chairman of Nghi Phong commune.
 - Prof. **Vo Hanh**, project manager
 - **Pham Thi Thanh Hai**, Secretary of the sub-project
 - **Nguyen Thi My Trinh**, Member of the Center for Poverty Reduction of Vinh University.
- and other members of the Center for Poverty Reduction of Vinh University.

6. Sub- project time-line

One year: from June, 2000 to June, 2001.

7. Estimated fund:

140.000.000 VND = 14,000 USD

(One hundred and forty million VND = fourteen thousand US dollars)

8. The objectives of the sub-project

8.1. To build a model of economic household development in the orientation of animal husbandry development in Nghi Phong Commune, Nghi Loc District, Nghe An Province.

8.2. To build the capacity for poverty reduction for the people in the commune.

8.3. To build the capacity for members of the Center for Poverty Reduction of Vinh University in planning and carrying out a project.

8.4. To recommend relevant policy from lessons learned in the poverty reduction career in rural areas.

9 The content of the sub-project.

9.1. Building a model for raising sows (female pigs).

9.2. Building a model for raising cows

9.3. Holding short-term training on the techniques of raising pigs and cows and building the capacity for poverty reduction for the local people.

9.4. Learning from experiences, contributing ideas to build the suitable policy in poverty reduction career locally.

B. Description of the sub-project.

1. Background.

Being aware that the internal force of the local people plays a decisive part in poverty reduction, the main issue is how to raise the capacity for poverty reduction for the local people in the commune. The natural conditions are unfavorable for cultivation, there is a low intellectual standard, a serious lack of capital, and poor infrastructure, we therefore feel the best way for us to carry out the sub-project and its the content was defined by the local people themselves.

In Nghi Phong commune, through surveys and discussions with commune officials ranging from all levels and the local people, it is necessary to expand economic household in the orientation of animal husbandry which also prepares a foundation to develop planting.

2. Base to build the economic household in the orientation of animal husbandry.

2.1. Originating from natural, economic and social conditions of Nghi Phong commune.

a) Natural conditions

Conducted survey results from 1999 of the Center of Poverty Reduction of Vinh University show the cultivated area (rice and subsidy crop growing) of the commune reaches on average 760 m²/person. Compared to the whole country, the cultivated area is lower but not considerably (The average area of the whole country is 788 m²/ person)¹. There is no lack of cultivated land but the main problem is due to the poor, sandy land, and lack of irrigation system therefore making the rice yield very low. So the solution It is necessary to strengthen the fertilizer (especially organic fertilizer) to improve the cultivated land. Therefore, the suggestion of the local people is to carry out animal husbandry raising project is suitable.

b) In terms of economic- cultural conditions

- In terms of economy:

Over 85% of households in the commune generate their income from agricultural production. However, they can only support themselves for 6 – 8 months. Poor households have to depend on other sources of income such as: working for hire, collecting unused things, raising pigs and chickens, weaving and doing small business in the market to earn a living. Remarkably, there is a movement of raising pigs. Currently, there are 1768 households in the commune with the total amount of pigs 2200. However, most of the pigs raised in the commune are local pigs, lacking the techniques. All pigs here are always sold when they weigh 60 kg. Protection and curing the illness is rare, a lack of veterinarians makes it very risky to raise pigs. The common disease among cows, water buffaloes is gaping in the mouths and the nails coming apart; and diarrhea, blood infected among pigs

- In terms of using cows for agriculture

41% household lack cows and water buffaloes (currently there are 950 cows and buffaloes out of 1600 agricultural households who raise cows). Therefore, increasing number of cows and water buffaloes is a critical need for the local people.

¹ Bui Danh Luu, 1999: Potential land – important internal force. Communist magazine, volume 10, p. 24

- In term of socio-cultural factors.

There is low cultural standard. 167 surveys in poor, hungry households show only 91,48% out of 423 laborers, qualify with Primary and lower Secondary Certificate, and 0,06% with higher Secondary Certificate (only 7 people work as workers). This obstacles people from gaining access to new ways of business. In fact, it is necessary to enlarge training courses on planting and animal husbandry for the people, and through training courses, the capacity of poverty reduction of the local people can be raised.

The people in the commune have good traditions. They have strong socialities. They have a lot of free time therefore it is necessary to make use of this time by developing other extra jobs, specifically animal husbandry and other services.

2.2. Based on the success and failure of poverty reduction programs/activities in the commune.

The main activities of poverty reduction in the commune are primarily lending households capital. Currently, there are 625 poor, hungry households in the commune (account for 35,4%) – 100% out of these poor households lack production capital and relevant assets to mortgage. The Women's Union, Farmer's Union, Veteran's Union borrowed money to help them with the total capital of 725 million dong (approx. 50,000 USD). In fact, the Women's Union (with 222 million dong borrowed capital) used their capital most effectively in poverty reduction through animal husbandry and development of extra jobs (small trading). 149 out of 167 surveyed households raise animal husbandry and the larger role in raising animal husbandry is primarily women 89,22%, the rest – 10,78% is the support of the husband and the children in the family. However, the technique of animal feeding and anti- epidemics for the animals has not been addressed so there is still much risk. This causes anxiety among households and the feeling that they don't dare to borrow capital and accept the poverty.

2.3. Based on the aspirations and suggestions by poor households in the commune; "getting short-term results to develop the long-term results" reported by officials ranging from all levels of the commune.

Before starting to carry out this sub- project, we had 3 meetings with the local people. 2 meetings with the whole people from hamlet 1 and hamlet 18- these two hamlets are typical ones as they have to face up with many difficulties in the commune and a meeting individually with the poor households in these 2 hamlets. Finally we conducted discussion the authority organizations in the commune. All reported that the most effective solution

to help the local people here to escape from poverty in Nghi Phong commune is raising cows and pigs and developing extra jobs, combined with raising the local people's knowledge. This idea coincided with some officials from World Bank " *The economy of agricultural countries will develop sustainable if combined with the knowledge and services*".

III. The content of sub-project.

3.1. Expanding the model for raising cows and pigs.

Currently, there are 1600 agricultural households but only 950 households own cows or water buffaloes (accounting for 59,4%). The rest of the households (40,6%) lack cows, water buffaloes used for agriculture therefore we especially pay attention to the increase of the total amount of female cows (both resolving the draft drag and generating a source of cows to transfer to other households)

* *Estimated fund investment:* **33.400.000** VND for the following items:

- Buying 12 cows (3 of them are male, cross-bred cows): 30.000.000 VND
- Supporting food for cows (12 cows): 2.400.000 VND
- Medicine for epidemic prevention: 1.000.000 VND.

* *Estimated results:*

After 3 years, the total amount of cows would be 30 (12 already supplied cows and 18 new cows) and would also be able to increase this amount in the following years; not to mention the quality and quantity of local cows will be improved.

New-born small cows will be used as follows:

- The first and the second small cows will be supplied to other poor households.
- The third cow, the household which raises cows would be able to use cows and water buffaloes for agriculture will get benefit but they will also have to pay back the previously-borrowed money (managed by the Board of Poverty Reduction in the commune to expand the capital among households).

3.2 The model of raising pigs (sows and pigs)

Most households in the commune raise pigs (including poor ones: 2.200 pigs/1768 households), but due to bad species of pigs, lack of techniques and investment the yields remain low. On average, the income generated from pigs ranges from 100.000 to 150.000 VND/household/year. Raising pigs here (especially for poor households) is a way of saving money rather than generating income.

- * *Estimated fund investment:* **48.160.000** VND for the following items:
- Raising sows (economical bred-cross species) and pigs: 56 (16 sows and 40 pigs): 18.600.000 VND
 - Support to build stys: 8.400.000 VND
 - Support for food: 20.160.000 VND
 - Medicine for pigs: 1.000.000 VND

* *Estimated results:*

After one year, the number of pigs would rise to 136 (56 already supplied and 80 new pigs) worth a total 72.000.000 VND. After 2 years, the amount of money generated would be 144.000.000 VND. Those who raise pigs not only return the capital to the others but they also have the capital to produce and accumulate.

3.3. Holding short-term training courses on techniques for raising pigs and cows on the following subjects:

1. The techniques of building stys.
2. Technique Methods of raising sows/ pigs.
4. Techniques of sow breeding
5. Techniques for processing food.
6. Common illness among livestock. How to cure and prevent livestock from becoming ill.
7. Develop economic households (the lecturers who would give the special topics related to economic households development are from plant- raising husbandry group of Biology Department – Vinh University and staff from other collaboration offices (stated in item 4, page 1)

3.4. To raise the capacity for poverty reduction for members and involved students of the CPR during the operation of the sub-project.

3.5 To recommend the relevant policy from lessons learned in the poverty reduction research in rural areas

IV. Estimated fund:

Estimated fund for sub-project is 140.000.000 VND divided as follows:

	<i>Content of works</i>	<i>Amount of money</i>	<i>Note</i>
A.	Paying for hiring the contracts	36.530.000	Account for 26,09% out of the total of the sub-project budget
1.	Building and examining the project draft	1.760.000	
		14.560.000	

2.	Specialized model	21.970.000	
3.	Expanding model, techniques and training		
B.	The model of raising pigs and cows	81.560.000	Account for 58,25% out of the total sub-project budget
1.	Supporting stys	8.400.000	
2.	Supplying species of pigs and cows	48.600.000	
3.	Support for food for pigs and cows	22.560.000	
4.	Medicine for curing and prevention of disease	2.000.000	
C.	Administrative management and other spending	21.910.000	Account for 15,65% out of the total sub-project budget
1.	Field trips expenses	14.310.000	
2.	Buying materials.	1.200.000	
3.	Telephone	2.400.000	
4.	Workshops on mid-term access	1.500.000	
5.	Printing, enlarging summary reports	1.000.000	
6.	Summary	1.500.000	
	Total: A + B + C	140.000.000	100%

Note: Fund invested for B, item 1, 2, 3 for households who would participate the first round of the sub-project without interest and after 2 years for those who raise sows/ female pigs, and pigs, after 3 years for those who raise cows (female and male cows) would have to pay back the fund in order to transfer other poor households who would participate the second round in the commune. This fund would not be returned to the management sub-project office, it would be given to the Board of Poverty Reduction of the commune to manage. (In fact, the fund is not paid back to the project). The fund for training and service would be provided by the project.

V. Estimated output of the sub-project

+ In terms of economy

- All estimated criteria above will be successful as stated
- Contribution made to improve the land
- The sub-project surely brings effectiveness for the poor local people who are involved in the sub-project. For those who raise pigs (after 2 years), raising cows (after 3 years), they will not only be able to pay

back the capital to transfer to other poor people but they can also accumulate enough to reproduce. At the same time, their knowledge will be widened, they will be active, confident and contribute to the community (especially for women). By this way, the development sustainability and spread of the sub-project is highly feasible. (Transfer primary fund after dated/timed for poor households in the 2nd round would be managed by the Board of Poverty reduction of the commune).

+ *In terms of society.*

- The sub-project will create jobs, especially for those who lack capital, increase the people's confidence in their capacity to escape from poverty. Their lives will be improved and become more stable.
- By carrying out the sub-project, the capacity for working with the poor and understanding the policy of poverty reduction by officials and involved students will be improved. It provides a base to learn and gain experience. They will be able to recommend ideas to build suitable policy for poverty reduction in rural areas.

VI. Estimated implementing plan

- *From June- July, 2000:*

+ Recheck the list of poor households who would take part in the sub-project. (Condition for the participants as completely discussed by the local people: it was poor, hungry households, enough laborers, industrious and willing to participate). The commune established the Board of Poverty Reduction managed by the Chairman of the commune in order to coordinate mutually to carry out the sub-project with the Vinh CPR. The Board of sub-project management would base on the fund on each of model, total of households who participate and which animal husbandry each household would raise in order to transfer the fund. A representative of the local people would buy cows, pigs, the Vinh CPR would supervise the quality of species (cows and pigs). The Vinh CPR would support the mash, food for pigs and it is recognized by the local people (with the local people's signature) when the food, mash are given to them.

+ Training course on techniques of building and instruction for stys will be held.

+ Technical training on selecting species of pigs and cows and techniques of raising animal husbandry, prevention of disease (by specialized staff as stated above)

From August/2000 to June /2001.

Implementing the sub-project (Raising cows, pigs)

- *December/2000* – summary and mid-term evaluation.

-June 2001- check and review the sub- project and reflect on experiences learned, transfer the products of the sub-project to the Board of Poverty Reduction managed by the commune to enlarge the fund (to other poor households). Some risky situations might happen to some households, the Board of sub-project management with the local authority would check and solve these problems.

Vinh, May 6th 2000

Sub- project office
(The Center for Poverty Reduction, Vinh University)

Table for detailed expenditure fund

	<i>Content of work</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Level of spending /unit</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>	<i>Funded estimation</i>	<i>Note</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A	Paying for hiring the contract				36.530.000		Account for 26,09% out of the total fund
I.	<u>Building and check the draft of project</u>						Accepted by Council Board
1.	Build general draft	draft	270.000	1	270.000		
2.	Building and checking the detailed draft	draft	600.000	1	600.000		
3.	Checking draft	half a day					
	-Chair of the Council	half a day	70.000	1	70.000		
	- Secretary	half a day	70.000	1	70.000		
	- Review panel leader	half a day	100.000	1	100.000		
	- Review panel	half a day	50.000	6	300.000		
4.	Signing the sub-project contract	half a day	70.000	5	350.000		
					<u>1.760.000</u>		
II	<u>Specificalized model in the sub-project area</u>						Accepted by the manager of the subject
1.	Gathering information into papers	data	15.000	100	1.500.000		
2.	Paying for specialized care on 2 aspects (pigs and cows)	people	300.000	2(x12 month)	7.200.000		
3.	Data process and writing reports on 2 above aspects	report	400.000	2	800.000		
4.	Writing special subjects	special subjects	400.000	6	2.400.000		A 15 – 20 page report
5.	Speculating special subjects	special subjects	150.000	6	900.000		
					<u>14.560.000</u>		
III	<u>Expanding the model of technical training on husbandry</u>						Printing 6 special subjects (120 trang) 4h/a special subject x 6 x 22 hamlets
1.	*Printing training documents	Page	5.000	125	600.000		
2.	*Photo copying documents	Book (B)	24.000	120	4.800.000		
3.	* Paying reporters (those who can spread husbandry knowledge to the people in 22 hamlets	Hour (h)	15.000	528	7.920.000		
4.	* Support local people with training course	Hour (h) people	15.000	650	5.850.000		
5.	* Writing summary reports	Paper (B)	25.000	100	2.500.000		
6.	* Correcting and revising reports after checking and taking over the sub-project.	report	300.000	1	300.000		
					<u>21.970.000</u>		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
B	Model of raising cows and pigs				81.560.000		Account for 58,25% out of the total fund of the project
1	. Model of raising pigs – Specie of sows - Support for food	20 kg/a sow 10kg/sow/month	30.000 [®] /kg	16 sows	9.600.000		
			g	16 sows x 6 month	5.760.000		
2.	<u>Raising pigs</u> - Species - Support for food	15kg/a pig 10kg/a pig	6.000 [®] /kg	40 pigs	9.000.000		
			g	40 pigs x6 month	14.400.000		
3.	<u>Raising cows</u> Support for food for cows	cow	15.000 [®] /kg	12 cows	30.000.000		
			g		2.400.000		
4.	Medicines for pigs and cows	household	6.000 [®] /kg	12 cows	2.000.000		
5.	Support to build stys		2.500.000	28	8.400.000		
			200.000/cow		81.560.000		
			2.000.000				
			300.000				
C	Administered management and other spending				21.910.000		Account for 15,65% out of the total fund of the project For CPR members
1.	Field trip expense				14.300.000		
2.	Buying documents	month			1.200.000		
3.	Telephone	half a day	200.000	12	2.400.000		Will be included receipts
4.	Workshop on mid-term access		1.500.000	1	1.500.000		
5.	Printing, copying summary reports		1.000.000		1.000.000		
6.	Summary of checking and taking over the project		1.500.000		1.500.000		
					21.910.000		
	Total fund of the sub-project				140.000.000		

