

## OVERVIEW OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

### SOCIAL INTEGRATION FOR THE PWDs PHONG DIEN DISTRICT, THUA THIEN HUE, 2006 - 2009



#### Authors:

**Nguyễn Xuân Phong, and Jiří Kocourek, M.A**

#### Taking charge of organizing and implementing:

**Jiří Kocourek, M.A – Applied sociology**

**Praha, December 2009**

# 1. CONTENT

<b>1. CONTENT</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>2. FOREWORDS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>3. PROJECT'S BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3.1 Project's Foundation</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3.2. Based on the local situation Phong My Commune year 2006</b> .....	<b>7</b>
3.2.1 Natural features .....	8
3.2.2 Socio- economic Features .....	9
3.2.3 Social projects and social work of the local region in 2007 .....	14
<b>4. PROJECT SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>4.1 Main results summary</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>4.2 Research Method</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>4.3 Project's Objectives and Results</b> .....	<b>24</b>
4.3.1 Project's components and objectives.....	24
4.3.2 Project Content Frame and Results .....	26
4.3.3 ACHIEVEMENTS .....	30
4.3.4 Evaluation of the project achievements.....	48
4.3.5 Conclusion.....	50
4.3.6 Achievement list.....	52
<b>5 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>55</b>
<b>6 ORGANISING AND IMPLEMENTING</b> .....	<b>60</b>

## 2. FOREWORDS

When I finished to write this international development and cooperation project, a reporter has asked me: Did your project achieve all your objectives? I would like to take this question for my introduction as the answer was not so simple. Carrying out a project in a foreign country, implementors might realise that subject's objectives are different from the project's ones, not suitable with political situations that the project is implemented, and are out of sponsor's expectation. In addition, the difference between two cultures makes cooperation for small or big projects become more difficult to understand each other, particularly language and culture. However, the performers have to take a specific region of the project into consideration. All countries and of course Vietnam also have some differences between characteristics, cultures and their levels of development. It is sometimes hard to find out a good solution although both parties have a great effort. The only way to avoid misunderstanding is sympathising, listening, exchanging and co-working. If we do not do like that, the project will never achieve its objectives and those achievements are hardly stable.

In terms of main objectives, all proposed aims of the project have been achieved, such as building schools for children, houses for growing mushroom, social work at the local area, purchasing facilities for medical station, setting up self-reliance group, training and so on. However, in order to have an exact evaluation, many questions are put into:

- Are Objectives of subjects in this project to earn money temporarily, or to develop their hometown and their local areas? Some subjects with difficult economic situations and those conditions make them not think of their future to develop.
- Has the project help its subjects have a proper chance? Do they like continuing?
- Does the project get high respects without any doubt from subjects and how will they evaluate the project's work and will they take over all project's work after the project finishes?
- Are project's activities still effective and suitable with that local area in future?
- What help do they need when the project requests subjects to do a lot of different work that they have never done before? They sometimes find out that it is not really necessary because of their starvation and their farming characteristics. In addition, they don't have a deep understanding that their local area is going to be developed and become more modern.

No one can guess their future, and it is hard to tell in advance its development. Therefore, both parties must take all responsibilities because the foreign manager will come in a short time and then go away. Vietnamese side can catch this opportunity if they like. Receiving side should have capacity to take over projects and they should pay attention to responsibilities rather than receiving money because it is so simple comparing to responsibilities and effectiveness. It should be noticed that effectiveness cannot be counted by the percentage of budget for managing and realization.



Meaningful effectiveness is quality, stability, responsibility, knowledge and passion. The ancient and monastery said that if we can not understand ourselves, we can not understand others. This saying has some similarities to implementing this project. Those who do not know what they need, they could not get any help in spite of the poor or rich. If they do not understand themselves they can not carry out the project effectively because they will not understand the other subjects.

Therefore, I would like to answer the reporter's question as follows: If the poor subjects have sympathized and started to understand the project's objectives, it makes me feel comfortable at first. They will secondly quit out the project's activities and the authority will help them to keep those achievements. To my opinion, thirdly, the most important thing is that project's subjects will realize at least a change in their life that makes them satisfy. Hence, after two or three years of carrying out the project, this question could be answered.

I wish those who read this report can find out some interesting things after every two or three years in their life. Thus, it will be hard if the reality cannot be changed. That is the reason why there is a difference between people and we need to have a meeting and communication in order to make our life exciting and cheerful. Whenever difficulties come



Support for Development of Social Capacities  
of Inhabitants of the Thua Thien - Hue



and pass by, happiness will get a high value. I wish all readers will be healthy and meet a lot of sympathetic people in their life

Please read our project's report.

### 3. PROJECT'S BACKGROUND

The project “Social intergration for the PWDs at Phong Dien District, Thua Thien Hue“ (hereinafter called project) is a bilateral cooperation between Vietnam and Czech Republic. The project grants authority to Mgr. Jiri Kocourek –Applied sociology to do with the purpose of helping handicaps at Phong My Commune to integrate into the society. It also supports for Phong My commune to solve its economic and social problems occurred in the previous wars and because of dioxin from Agent Orange. The project’s duration is from 2006 to 2009. Project’s activities includes two main parts: doing research, social work, developing career opportunities for the poor and handicaps, training for the community and handicap children, cooperating with medical stations and purchasing medical facilities.

#### **3.1 Project's Foundation**

Pursuant to Decree No. 131/2006/MĐ-CP dated 1/11/2006 of the Government in terms of issuing regulations on managing and using the major development budget;

Pursuant to Circular No. 04/2007/TT-BKH dated 30/7/2007 of Ministry of Investment and Planning in terms of guidance for implementing regulations on managing and using the major development budget.

Pursuant to the official document No. 6031/BKH-KTĐN dated 21/8/2007 of Ministry of Investment and Planning concerning the approval of technical supporting project „Social intergration for the poor at Phong Dien District, Thua Thien Hue Province;

Pursuant to the official document No.1321/TTg-QHQT dated 14/9/2007 in terms of approving the list of „Social intergration for the poor at Phong Dien District, Thua Thien Hue Province“ project funded by Czech Republic;

Strategic objectives of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty of Vietnamese Government and local area in 2006-2010 stage (consisting of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty, sexual equality, bettering women’s health and environmental stability)

Pursuant to the social and economical development plan in the 2006-2010 stage of Thua Thien Hue province and Phong Dien district.

Pursuant to principles on international development and cooperation of Czech Republic, particularly priority fields: Education, stable development, rural development, reducing poverty and recovering agent orange consequences.

### **3.2. Based on the local situation Phong My Commune year 2006.**

Phong Dien district is located in the Northern of Thua Thien-Hue Province. It is about 30km west of Hue city; the North-West borders of Hai Lang District (Quang Tri); the East bordering the East Sea; South borders of A Luoi district and the Southeast bordering Quang Dien district.

The district has 95,375 ha of natural area and a population of 101,425 people, divided into 15 communes and 1 town. It is a district with more than 91% of the population working in agriculture, infrastructure investment in spite of getting a deep consideration. However, they does not still the demand, therefore, the production and life of Phong Dien inhabitants are still very difficult.

On the other hand, in the years of war, Phong Dien was one of the local heavily devastated, until now, after more than 32 years of peace, the war's consequences are still a great influence on economic and social life of Phong Dien people, especially in some areas affected by the poison used in U.S. military war continuing to impact the environment and people infected with dioxin (direct and indirect) or getting severe disabilities, or people who are unable to participate in social activities. Hence people' lives encounter more challenges and difficulties.

In the history, the commune is located at remote area and no favorable conditions to reach the center of large, no good roads to contact with local groups. People here still follow traditional social customs without much growth potential, positive, creative opportunities toward new life. The commune has belonged to Binh Tri Thien province - mainly rural, mountainous and poor area. It is the border between the two parts of Vietnam (North and Central) which has a strong affect on the civil war and is under the French domination.

Phong My commune is about 15km far from the center of Phong Dien district and near Truong Son Mountains. This town has 39,400 ha of natural area, 5133 inhabitants (including five ethnic groups living together: Kinh, Ta Oi, Ka Tu, Van Kieu and Pa Hy).

My Phong including three remote villages (Phong Thu, Hung Thai, Truc Huynh, Luu Hien Hoa, Tan My, Hoa Bac, Dong Thai, Phuoc Tho and duplicate Khe Tran, Ha Long) has a great



difference due to its different geography, economic activities as well as life styles. The difference is shown more clearly between the Kinh villages and ethnic ones.

### 3.2.1 Natural features

#### 3.2.1.1. Climate features

Situated in a tropical monsoon region: hot, wet and rainy. There are 4 seasons: Spring (from February to April), summer (from May to September), autumn (From the beginning of September to November) and winter (from December to the following February).

a. Temperature: Yearly average temperature 24,2<sup>0</sup>C.

Highest temperature: June and July, from 36-41<sup>0</sup>C;

Lowest temperature: December and January, from 12-17<sup>0</sup>C.

Amplitude of daily average temperature: 7,1<sup>0</sup>C,

Month with the highest amplitude: July (9,1<sup>0</sup>C).

b. Wind regulations: The following main kinds of winds in this area are:

- North-East monsoon: flow from Northeast – Southwest with cold air and rain, starting from October to next February;

- Southwest wind: flow from Southwest; wind power and dryness and heat may reduce a little bit comparing to Quang Tri, however, it is rather harsh and starts yearly from May to July.

In addition, Southeast wind flows from the ocean with fresh air.

c. Typhoons and floods: Typhoon's frequency is from 0,7-1,2 storm/year. Floods do not have remarkable effects.





Photo: Two aspects of flood

d. Rain regulations: Average rain fall 2400mm/year.

Rainy season is from October to the end of next January with about 78% rainfall of a year. Two months with the largest rain fall are October and November; average rainfall is from 600-800mm/month.

Dry season is the rest with 22% of yearly rain fall. Months with some rains are July and August; average rainfall 50-60mm/month.

e. Sunshine regulations: Average hours of sunshine are 1900 hours/year. Duration with lots of sunshine is from April to September.

f. Air humidity: Average strict humidity of a year: 27,1mb; Average relatively humidity: 85%/year.

Those matters make local people encounter many difficulties in producing and their life and this is a common difficulty of Thua Thien Hue people.

### **3.2.1.3. Land and hydrography**

Mainly formed and developed from bed-rock, Phong Dien lands are schist and limestone with average land nutrient ingredients. In addition, they have ancient alluvial soils along rivers and springs and some yearly alluvial soils.

Water is abundant , including O Lau river and springs in this area. Water from Quao Hydropower is also a supply for producing and living.

## **3.2.2 Socio- economic Features**

### **3.2.2.1. Infrastructural features**

Although Phong Dien is a mountainous area, the State and other supporting organizations have paid much attention to invest infrastructure for producing and life step by step in order to satisfy essential demands of Phong Dien people.

- In terms of electricity system: 100% villages in this commune have electricity, 92% of population uses electricity for producing and daily life. Particularly, planning population region of North O Lau is being built into a concentration of population for resettlement.

- Transportation system: 17<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Provincial roads starts from district center to commune centers; transportation system connected within villages, communes, mainly pathways which are concreting.

- School: There are some primary schools and secondary schools in this region. They are repaired and renovated every year, however, they are now downgraded. In addition, there is any training place for handicaps.

- Medical system: There is a medical clinic in the center of commune. It is spacious with a high quality team of doctors and nurses. However, medical facilities are not guaranteed for emergency before transferring to the upper medical clinic. Staff of medical system in villages, and mountain villages is often trained with some update knowledge, but it still has some limitation.

- Water system: 53,2% of family using clean water. Main water sources are from nature, wells, and water in rivers and springs. Currently, water system supported by the agricultural project of Praha University is a main supply for villages such as Tan My, Luu Hien Hoa, Dong Thai, and HaLong mountainous village ...

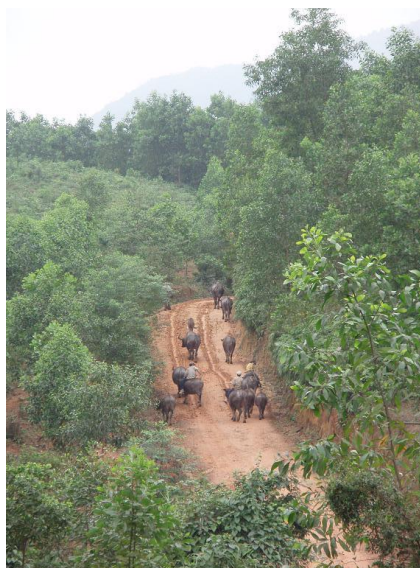


Photo: Root of mountainous region of Phong My commune

### 3.2.2.2. Population, income and society

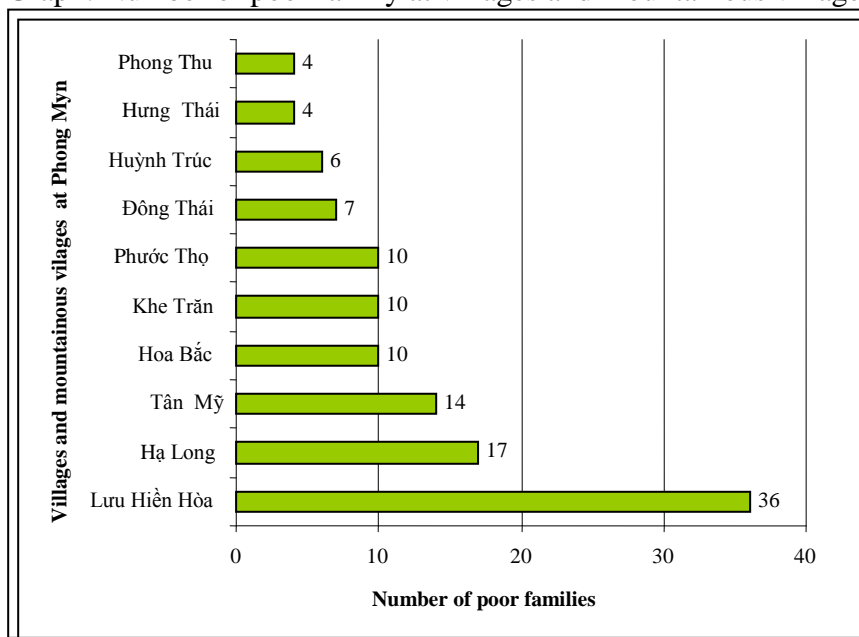
This commune has about 1153 families with the total population of 5122 inhabitants (Report of Phong My Commune 2006, women counted to 2574 people). It has 150 handicaps according to the official list of Phong My commune, 2006. This number has changed after this research was done in this region. The number of handicap is double and up to 330 people. The rate of increasing population in 2005 according to People’s Committee of Phong my commune is 1, 18% per year. The dead rate is 0,07%. About 20% of inhabitants live in a poor condition.

The main income of inhabitants in this region is from agricultural production (growing rice, peanuts...), afforesting, husbandry, growing rubber trees ... People’s income in this region is very low and in a hard condition. Some families with a large area of growing rubber trees get a high income, however, it is not a large number.



Photo: Growing peppers and rubber trees

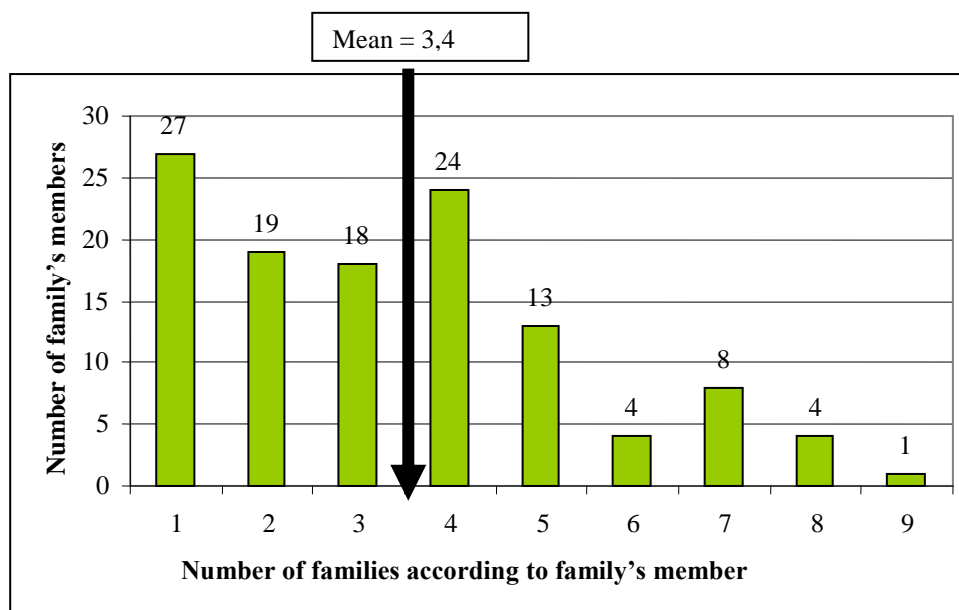
Graph: Number of poor family at villages and mountainous villages in the commune



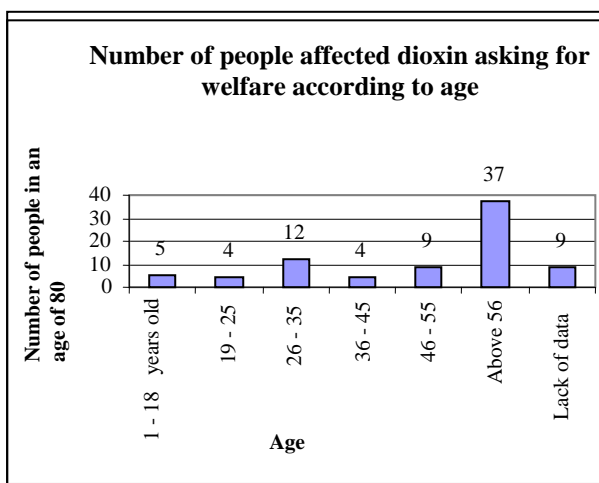
Source: People’s Committee of the commune 2006, Office of labor, invalids and welfares: Võ Hùng.



Graph: Number of poor families according to family's members



Doctor of the partner, Ngo Van Trung, has done a research the commune's circumstance on May 27 2006 before carrying out the project. According to the people's Committee of Phong My commune, the list of people affected dioxin includes 50 people and 27 people who are in a treatment.



Most of people asking for welfare have lived in the war.

As mentioned above, after American war, there is a large wave of immigrants to this region. However, the province leader did not pay much attention to the local area because it is not a main developing region. People in this mountainous region have a connection with North-South highway. Moreover, there are more than 3 to 5 different ethnic groups living

together and the difficulties in languages and culture make them not have opportunity to communicate. In this commune, there are many poor families and handicap families. As far as we see, most of poor families have at least one disable person.

People in this commune have an old thinking style and some features affected by modern life. One of social aspects is the way to receive money and help. Money is a hard achievement, however, the poor looks at the rich, they think that making money is easy. Some people did not realize that they must have an effort to earn money. They just think that they are the poor, so, the society must take care of them. The equality in a family is quite different. Men often have more power than women. Therefore, family violence often takes place in this commune. Some men can have more than one wife. It can be said that this commune does not have a traditional relationship between people and people, but, they would like to show their traditional Confucius and other features although it removes all initial meaning.

There is no serious conflict that influences on peaceful life in this local area. Now, there are many representatives of international projects in this local region. Tourists start visiting this commune due to the initial development on tourism at springs. However, that investment was primitive and mainly from the supporting projects of cooperation and development program. There is no real investment on local tourism. It also has some special dishes in this area such as bamboo soya sauce that makes special characteristics of this area.

Buddhism Tradition seems not to be lost in most families in this commune. They just worship their ancestor like Northern families. About 20-30 people go to pagodas in Hue twice a month. Ethnic groups also keep their traditional religion in spite of some mixes.

The relationship between ethnic groups has been affected by some different factors. On one hand, they have a xenophobic attitude, on the other hand, they still have a communication. However, most of them encounter a difficulty in languages, way of thinking, historical tradition and customs of many ethnic groups. The names of ethnic groups are often written with mistakes in some official documents. Most of ethnic groups live in cottages as well as attached houses (Some Van Kieu families live in houses on stilts), and they get familiar with forest, mountain, hunting, picking and collecting. In addition, they grow some agricultural trees, especially Pahy ethnic group. It also has a team of music members of Van Kieu and Pahy groups. This team often performs at festivals or when an organization visits

these ethnic groups. This is a representative team for the commune to take part in all national festivals for ethnic groups.



Photo: Hà Long Mountainous village

### 3.2.3 Social projects and social work of the local region in 2007

There are some organisations working in this location with the main purpose of recovering soil capacity, protecting environment and helping people effected by war:

- Foreign government organisations:
  1. Completed and implemented projects:
    - a. Organisation of detecting mines and removing the charge of mines (Australia): With the purpose to support for single and poor people, this organization has given an economic support in the stage 2004-2005 with the total amount of 700 000 VND to purchase seeds, and breeding stock (chicken, calves and ducks...). Raising buffalos and cows was also supported an amount of 5.000.000 VND. This project finished in 2005.
    - b. Program of developing rural areas (Holland): the first stage: 2002- 2005, the second stage: 2006 – 2007.
  2. Proposed projects: None.
- Non-government projects (implemented projects):
  1. MAR: Invest on agriculture and infrastructure in rural areas
  2. ODA: Invest on infrastructure (building bridges), markets and public houses....
  3. World vision (Světové vize): Support for production, water processing, husbandry, education facilities for children (kindergartens ...).
  4. NAP: Support for digging wells, production, husbandry, and immune facilities ....

Among projects implementing in this commune, there are:

- Tourist services for Halong community sponsored by MacArthur investment project of America. It invested on building pathways along springs taking its source from mountains and souvenir shops. This pathway is being enlarged and some houses have been pulled out. The main house of this tourist center has started doing fast food business, however, it does not attract many tourists. This house was build next to a spring that is not suitable for swimming and bathing. Project's staff also tries to help individual farmers, hut it does not get any results.

There is a Czech project implementing in this commune.

Adra: Emergency help – building houses for families losing their house due to typhoons. Adra has approved this choice.

Czech university of agriculture: Cooperation and development: adding some plants and domestic animals, building irrigation canals. This project is being implemented.

Dekonta joint stock company and DWW (Development Wordwide): cooperating and developing: doing research on poisonous levels of dioxin in this area and other researches.

DWW Mc Donalds: cooperating and developing.

A foreign medical project also have an operation at this place. They are carrying out a general checking, however, its achievement is still in doubt.

Moreover, there are also some state programs such as 14 and 135 programs and others programs relating to forest protection ...

Welfare works, in reality, are implemented as long as approved by government agencies rather than being properly planned with appropriate orientation in advance. Furthermore, an inconsiderate method of carrying out such welfare jobs does not bring any of expected outcomes in the end. In fact, social welfare provision is conducted by providing allowances in small amounts and supporting with material means as funded by a number of organizations



and individuals. As previous researches, it exists quite a number of households (3-5 units) wanting to acquire new houses among the society. In order to do that, approximately half of them have to borrow money from a wide range of national banks, while the other half could get funded from the government budget. It is reasonably believed that such reality has a lot to do with the budget subsidy policies of Vietnam government carried forward since the year 1986, from when on the entire amount of agricultural products have been required to remain at the ownership of the government (i.e. villages', districts' and provinces'), who would distribute those goods back to the community afterwards. Subsequently, this policy has led to the fact that, representatives of standing committees, nowadays, have granted themselves the rights allowing only them to divide up the financial sources of the people in society.

Among a variety of organizations doing social welfare work, those who are classified as official include the following bodies: The Red Cross, local healthcare agencies, Invalids Association, Veterans Association, Agriculturalists Association, Women Association and Youth Union, as well as Anti-poverty Association. All of the listed organizations are officially positioned to work at the Citizens Committee or formally established separately for each of the villages. Such associations of responsibilities mentioned earlier within one village do not directly involve in the enforcement procedures regarding the intended social works, but rather focus on making adjustment on the structures of the social welfare projects.

Consequently, it is the people in local community and across the country that provide funding to help troubled households rebuild their houses, support sick ones with hospital fees, or raise money to contribute to their petrol expenses, etc. Additionally, material-lacking households as well as individuals with physical disabilities also receive their parts of social benefits on New Year occasion. Nevertheless, this form of welfare support is organized by either the Citizens Committee within the local village or Buddhism Association, who eventually distributes those benefits to the ones who are in need. The relationships established among citizens of Phong My village can be considered as implying a strong community nature, as perceived by our project's standpoint, because most of the material-supporting and social benefit forms (except for the allowances mentioned earlier on) are applicable to only a limited number of citizens in the local area and at the same time there is not any social welfare programs existing in Phong My. This emphasizes the fact that social benefits and purposes have been hardly recognized in this local area. Based on some research information, in real life, there are some people who refuse to believe that they are being helped and only accept

the benefits after a considerable period of time. At first, those people think that receiving the welfare may result in the other party asking something else in return – an obligation or a certain amount of money term.

The concept of social work has not been spread down to Phong My village. Other than the mutual supporting taking place among people in the community and little allowances originating from government's budget, there is not any suitable activity that could be used to contribute to and facilitate the implementation of the social work project. On top of that, none of expected social welfare members could be found in this area. However, the local peoples appear strongly and willingly agree upon the nature of activities supporting people with physical disabilities. According to the local standing committee, Phong My village has not participated in any social benefit project in the area yet.

Most of the allowances are amounted to several thousand dongs on a monthly basis. These allowances are normally enough for one person to survive for a short period of time, buy a small amount of rice for reservation. As we mentioned earlier, when considering who should receive the allowances, it is necessary to take into account their political points of view as well as to see whether they has participated in wars before . Some of the citizens in Phong My village have not received their national identity cards as well as health insurance cards. Information regarding social benefits and activities are believed either to have not been communicated to people in this local area or to be refused by them.

In practice, there are no social activities that have ever taken place in Phong My, except for the following events:

Gifts from local churches

Fund raising to support material-lacking people (Building houses, supporting after natural disasters)

Gifts from local village given to those considered as post natural disaster's victims, who are chosen by the standing committee of the village

Explanations that target at improving better knowledge and understanding for local healthcare employees

There is no other social organizations or any church agency located in Phong My except for our project. Tourism centers nearby are not taken care of and other centers shut down on operating. During the first time of project implementation, the project's subject party was hesitated to get along with the activities organized by the project even though they were necessary. They were still confused about whether they could

actually get helped in the end. They thought that the promise declared by the organization is not reliable and that it was impractical or the organization was targeting at some other motives behind. Those who have not got used to written documents and reading them still feel unfamiliar towards regular working schedule. Reasons relating to family is considered more highly than those originating from society. In addition, leisure time considerably varies significantly in Phong My compared to other local areas’.

Concisely, from the above discussions and mentioned reasons, it can be clearly confirmed that establishing social activities in Phong My as the main purpose of the project is strongly reasonable. In a systematic way, these activities will connect to and interact with other activities to achieve at the target of integrating socially threatened individuals, helping them in improving their financial and social statuses. In the following section, the designed system of social activities to be conducted in Phong My will be thoroughly presented and fully discussed.

## 4. Project summary

**Project code:** VN/60/06/MPSV.

**Project name:** Social integration for the poor at Phong Dien District, Thua Thien Hue Province.

**Project abbreviation:**

**Starting date:** 1/12/2006

**Finishing date:** 30/11/2009

**Organism in charge:** Thua Thien Hue People's Committee

**Implementer:** Mgr. Jiri Kocourek – Applied Sociology

**Main partners:** People's Committee of Phong Điền District, Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, People's Committee of Phong My Commune

**Budget (USD)**

<b>Sponsor</b>	Total sponsored value /total of following years/	2006 /USD/CZK - 20,745/ /VND/CZK - 1,261/	2007 /USD/CZK - 18,078/ /VND/CZK - 1,113/	2008 /USD/CZK - 19,346/ /VND/CZK - 1,066/	2009 /USD/CZK - 18,295/ /VND/CZK - 0,99/
CZECH MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIETY	<b>597.378 USD</b> <b>10.504.328.082 VND</b> <b>11.252.875 CZK</b>	<b>70.479</b> <b>1.159.462.728</b> <b>1.462.083</b>	<b>149.384</b> <b>2.426.376.011</b> <b>2.700.557</b>	<b>174.681</b> <b>3.170.148.030</b> <b>3.379.378</b>	<b>202.835</b> <b>3.748.341.313</b> <b>3.710.858</b>
Implementing organisation	<b>5.528 USD</b> <b>114.459.426 VND</b> <b>101.858 CZK</b>	<b>657</b> <b>17.198.779</b> <b>13.639</b>	<b>4.455</b> <b>89.635.455</b> <b>80.535</b>	<b>58</b> <b>1.133.762</b> <b>1.127</b>	<b>358</b> <b>6.491.430</b> <b>6.557</b>
Other	<b>273 USD</b> <b>4.950.000 VND</b> <b>5.000 CZK</b>				<b>273</b> <b>4.950.000</b> <b>5.000</b>
Total expenses	<b>603.179 USD</b> <b>10.623.737.508 VND</b> <b>11.359.733 CZK</b>				

#### **4.1 Main results summary**

**Objective 1:** Capacities enhancement:

- Enhancement of project staff
- Enhancement of social activities
- Enhancement of activities of handicaps in Viet Nam

**Objective 2:** - Improving social-economic situation, creating the livelihood for handicap and poor people, and investing small-scale projects for the production and the life to improve the social-economic situation of the commune.

- Integrating handicaps and improving their lives and production gradually, to set a closer association and help them in the integration to the commune activities.

**Objective 3:** - Providing social work services in the local: medical, education, other social-work services and facilitate social-works at the area of the deployed project developed stability and longevity;

- Providing the necessary medical facilities for local medical activities.

**Objective 4:** Training handicap children and youngsters in the commune and setting up classes for them.

**Objective 5:** Forming the centre for handicap and poor persons, providing the support policy to develop the trade village and increase the income for people...

#### **4.2 Research Method**

In order to build project activities according to the investor's requirements and actual conditions of local people, we have used the following methods:

##### ***1. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Method:***

PRA is an optimizing tool set for information acquisition and analysis. PRA also puts people in the centre of activities; facilitate them to play more active roles in the development efforts. The method emphasizes processes which empower local people to reflect and think about their problems and let them to make decisions and activities that directly affect to their communities. The main used means are family-based economy analysis and classification, monitoring and interviewing individuals. With regard to each specific case, we can apply aggregated methods:

- Acquisition and reference of material, secondary data: to refer, collate and compare related information and material.
- Monitoring and evaluation on small participatory activities. One advantage of this research is that we perform our research with the aggregation of small participatory activities. Therefore, we have conditions closer to people and monitor how their daily lives happen.
- Group discussion to select priority issues to be solved. For each activity, in order to carry out activities effectively and practically, we conducted group meetings to raise specific situations that could be happened to make local people understand. As the result, they would give their opinions and ideas to make those activities best.
- Gathering the ideas, comments and feedbacks of the community experts (KIP method – Key Informant Person) as well as people are good at activity planning and community support.

## **2. Interview Method:**

Interview: in the process of building mentioned tools, some information would be ignored to finish data tables in a shortest time. Therefore, the interview method is the best way to acquire the supplement information to complement the shortcoming of mentioned tools. Besides, the interview can help us to understand situation and issues deeply as well as interested specific objects. For instance, the children subject, traditional trade issues, and the issues of institutions and policies...

We have used all three types of interview: structured, semi-structured and non-structured.

- With regard to structured and seminar structured interviews: conducted in investigation activities of the project implementation, needs and activities evaluation.
- With regard to non-structured interview: it is used in activities of social work in order to grasp people's needs and expectations. Depended on different demands and based on specific conditions we can perform the evaluation the different priorities to help and support. In order to evaluation priorities, we have used the paired comparison method to choose the higher priority.

Project interviews are grouped into subjects as follows: commune people, project subjects, commune managers, commune experts (agriculture, accounting, trade, custom, production), business environment experts in Thua Thien – Hue, mushroom sale and production people, other experts (training, history, medical doctors)...



The project has conducted 202 research interviews and 350 social-work interviews and about 300 expert and manager interviews.

### ***3. Model Building***

The project supports to local economic development, therefore the model building is very necessary. Through the research practical cases in local production activities, we propose appropriate models for implementation and bring the effectiveness to people.

### ***4. Expert and Scientific Analysis***

Following issues have been analysed: equipments selection for commune medical stations, agent orange at the local, selection of production house projects for handicap people, mushroom production and sale chances, social-work, special training. These analyses were conducted by Vietnamese and Czech experts in a framework of agreements between two countries.

The important thing should be taken care is that when we directly work with local people, and we need a good interpreter and he understands the local custom. Cases of project organizing and implementing not understanding local custom, then we surely face a big problem. Many people exploit of the chances of project implementation, they make self-interests.



Pictures: Project experts



## **4.3 Project's Objectives and Results**

### **4.3.1 Project's components and objectives**

**Component 1:** Support to develop community organizations in order to create the environment for handicap people to get to know each other, share experiences, knowledge and skills in the life; and the place for sharing private problems of members.

Carry out social-work in locals in order to help difficult, handicap and disadvantaged people. Build cases and conduct the social participation to help these subjects in the project scope.

**Component 2:** Provide, assist equipments including bureautical equipments for the project office which will be handed over to local partners, necessary equipments for People's Committee of Phong My commune. Provide basic equipments for the medical station in order to improve the capacity of caring of community health.

**Component 3:** Set up special training class for handicap children in the local areas to give them chances of training and learning to improve their perception ability and future relying on their efforts. Build up a learning and training environment to provide them the basic skill for self-reliant live.

**Component 4:** Economy-social development: improve the ability for people in the community including local staff in order to improve the perception in production and managerial activities. Build the production's foundation for poor and handicap people to raise their incomes and diversify professions for the local based on existing resources.

In this Component 4, production's foundation will take part in carrying out objectives of economy and social development. At the production's foundation, beside the production and trade, it has the responsibility in support of social work in the local, difficult and poor people, handicap children in the local to be apprenticed there.

### ***Partners and Beneficiaries of the project***

The main partner of the project is College of Medicine and Pharmacy – Hue University, and political partners including People’s Committees at different levels (province, district, commune) as well as departments and offices (Thua Thien Hue Department of Foreign Affairs, Phong Dien People’s Committee, Department of Social Integration of Phong Dien district, Phong Dien’s Office of education and training, Phong My People’s Committee).

Other partners:

- Phong My Medical Station
- Long Tho Pagoda – Thuy Bieu School for Handicap children
- Finland Rural Development Project
- Charity Indonesia
- Fred Hollows
- Hue Centre for Vocational Education for Handicaps
- Aid Children Without Parents
- Phong My Kindergarten
- Czech Republic’s Refresher Association
- Konsens
- FALON
- Maria Stops International
- Hue School of Culture and Art
- Phu Luong Co-operative I
- Phong My Commune’s Hoa My Co-operative
- Phong My Commune’s Tan My Co-operative

Volunteers: Engineer Petr Sunega, student Nguyen Thu Ha, Nguyen Giang Linh (master), Mr. Nguyen Bao Ngoc, lawyer Trinh Khanh Ly.

Beneficiary: people in project regional areas, collaborators, local organizers, and professional organizations in Viet Nam.

### 4.3.2 Project Content Frame and Results

Project's logic frame present an overview of relationships to general objectives (goals) and specific objectives and their results which are described in the following table:

<b>SOCIAL INTEGRATION FOR THE POOR AT PHONG DIEN DISTRICT, THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE</b>	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate Phong My handicaps to the community</li> <li>- Improve their social and economic situations, it leads to an improvement for the commune</li> </ul>
<b>Specific Objectives and Results</b>	
<b>Objective 1</b>	Capability improvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capability improvement for project staff</li> <li>- Capability improvement for social work activities</li> <li>- Capability improvement for activities of handicaps in Vietnam</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>	
1.1	Knowledge improvement for project staff in social work and subject participation
1.2	Social work training, information exchange of the situation of handicaps in Vietnam and policies for them
1.3	Building working and communication skills with handicap people for social staff
1.4	Mushroom cultivation for handicap people
1.5	Chicken keeping training for handicap people
1.6	Training and practising for teachers and staff, social workers, pupil parents of the school for handicap children in Thuy Bieu
1.7	Training of using ultra-sound machine for doctors in medical stations
1.8	Training for 02 medical staff in functional recovery

<b>Objective 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economy-social situation improvement, create the livelihood for handicap and poor peoples, invest in the small-scale work to attend to the production and the life, and improve the economy-social situation of the commune.</li> <li>- Integration for handicap people and improve gradually the [production and life situation; set up the closer relationship for them to help them integrate into the normal life of the commune.</li> <li>- Form the production centre for handicap and poor people, issue policies to support the professional development and increase the income for people.</li> </ul>	
<b>Results</b>		
2.1	Technical training for handicap and poor people in the local to improve the production capability for people.	
2.2	Build and set up production's foundation for handicap and poor people in the local	
2.3	Special professional training according to capabilities of the handicap people and production installations	
2.4	Set up the social work system in production installations, and tend to the sustainable development	
<b>Objective 3</b>	<p>Provide social work services in the local: medicine, education, other social services and create chances for the social work in the project's region developed sustainably and longevity;</p> <p>Provide necessary medical equipments for local medical activities.</p>	
<b>Results</b>		
3.1	Number of conducted social work	364
	Number of supported cases (49 cases/month)	1273
	Number of other supported people	314
	Number of special treated people	246
	Handicap people list	330
3.2	<b>Results</b>	<b>Persons</b>
	Practice in the relevant organisations in Hue	3
	Practice in handicap school in Thuy Bieu	17
	Attendance of seminars on social-work activities	60
	Number of pupils in formed special classes	10
	Number of medical stations' staff collaborating with project	13
	Bumber of lecture-supported and invested for poultry keeping	11

	Special treated people	42
	Operated people	12
	Medical insurance supported people	25
	Functional recovered people	5
	Mushroom growing guided people	10
	Communication guided people	9
	Number of youths get scholarship in vocational training schools in Hue	10
	Artificial leg made people	10
	Personal ID supported people	3
	Small subsidy receivers	7
	Integration subsidy receivers	9
	Wheel-chair receiver	3
	Drive-licence exam supported people	2
	Normal health exams	246
3.3	Buy equipments for medical stations and train a doctor and two nurses in the functional recovery.	
3.4	Support medial equipments for medical station to fulfil basic demands of health examination at the local and initial check for people.	

<b>Objective 4</b>	Training for handicap children and youth in the commune and setting up classes for handicap children	
<b>Results</b>		
4.1	4-month practice in Thuy Bieu	
4.2	Building classes	
4.3	Training programme and plan setup.	
4.4	Open classes in Phong My commune	
4.5	Exhibition, entertainment and gift giving organising, deliver certificates and praise certificates for children and their parents	
<b>Objective 5</b>	Form a production centre for handicap and poor people, issue policies in the professional development and increasing people's income	
<b>Results</b>		
5.1	Set up self-relevant groups for handicap people	
5.2	Mushroom growing training	
5.3	Trading and managerial skills training	
5.4	Mushroom growing houses building	
5.5	Mushroom growing houses, staff and installations transfer to Tan My commune	

<p>Activities</p>	<p><b>Activity 1:</b> Management, co-ordination, administration, accounting, monitoring, evaluation, participation in project managerial board; discussion with the administration and other organisations.</p> <p><b>Activity 2:</b> Receiving guests and delegations, participating in delegations. Image introduction and popularisation through visits and on the local public media.</p> <p><b>Activity 3:</b> Project introduction and advertisement; writing for the papers of the project, TV promotion, conference participation and organising, lectures in the university, flyer printing, project documents and reports printing, scientific research papers, etc...</p> <p><b>Activity 4:</b> Investigation and situation evaluation activities; workshops, collect information about handicap people, solutions to support handicap and poor people to improve;</p> <p><b>Activity 5:</b> Training and capability improvement activities for project staff: including direct participants of project management board, production centre for small-scale industry products; training activities for the improvement of skills of production, vocational training, and family-based economy planning; setting up self-reliant groups.</p> <p><b>Activity 6:</b> Activities for anti-disease knowledge and perception popularisation and improvement for people; periodic vaccination and examination activities, functional recovery for handicap children.</p> <p><b>Activity 7:</b> Education quality improvement activities for handicap children to help them avoid the inferiority and complex; integrate into the community.</p> <p><b>Activity 8:</b> Providing medical and support equipments for handicap people, means for project activities at the project office: motorbikes, computers, cameras, projectors,</p> <p><b>Activity 9:</b> Building production centre for small-scale industry products for handicap and poor people; building small-scale work: kindergarten, rural traffic roads, water supply, community activities house,</p> <p><b>Activity 10:</b> Social work conducting: mediation for medical examination and operations, direct examination and operations, support to complete drive-license, personal ID card, medical insurance card, visits, music shows, exhibition for children, experience sharing, discussions, activities support expenses, medical and educational consulting, educational mediation, support for special equipments (wheel-chairs, artificial legs), creating jobs.</p>
-------------------	---



### 4.3.3 ACHIEVEMENTS



Bức ảnh: Những đối tượng đã đi mổ

#### 4.3.3.1 Medical achievements:

Before the appearance of projects, activities of medical clinic were mainly general checking for every people and carrying out some simple delivering births. Most of these activities were done basing on doctors' experiences without any supporting medical facilities; therefore, many difficulties were certainly encountered. Many people had illness in 2 or 3 months, but they seemed not to be in medical clinic for general checking. Antenatal examination had particularly a great difficulty because there was any medical machine to examine fatal periodically. In some cases, if some medical machines were well equipped, it is not necessary to transfer into hospitals. After an investigation, there were almost no equipments for treatment and checking for people's health. That was the reason why the local people did not like to use these medical services because it was hard to find out exact diseases and they must spend a lot of money for transferring to hospitals. This made them not go to medical clinics and their diseases become serious and hard to treat. Therefore, how can we do to take care of people's health better and both soon discover serious diseases for an early and proper treatment and save money? That is a big question for medical clinic managers. Through an investigation, it is important to support for equipment of medical facilities. It brings many advantages on taking care of people's health. Along with identifying the demands on equipments, we also need to identify demands on treatment and examining of the local people. In this investigation, we have brought a training program for investigators such as collaborators, medical staff in the commune, and specialists. Results show that most people would like to have supports for examining and treatment at the local place.

Firstly, we had an interview with a specialized doctor from Czech Republic relating to supplying suitable equipments for local medical clinics. Then, the project had an investigation on local clinics and interviewed some clinic's staff. At the same time, this district had built a new and spacious medical clinic for this commune. This was a good condition for the project to implement its supports for clinic's activities in reality with guaranteed infrastructure. A lot of things had been prepared such as visiting other clinic to have an overview of people's situations, reading Vietnamese law on supporting medical equipments, listing necessary equipment after discussing with doctors and specialists in Hue. Finally, a consultant company was invited and then calling for tender, purchasing facilities and training doctors. Purchased facilities are as follows:

No	Facilities' name (Arranged according to reducing demands)	According to standards of Ministry of Health (X)	Quantity
1	Patient bed	X	05
2	Bed for pregnancy test	X	01
3	Handy ultrasound machine	X	01
4	Minor operation set	X	02
5	Table for giving birth, rustproof steel	X	01
6	Stretchers for transferring patients	X	01
7	Table for minor operation	X	02
8	Filing Cabinet	X	01
9	Small bedding drawer	X	05
10	Sleeping lamp	X	02
11	Blood Pressure meter for adults	X	02
12	Blood Pressure meter for children	X	02
13	Cotton steamed box	X	03
14	Tool steamed box with cover	X	03
15	High pressure electric-coal 18l autoclave	X	01
16	Small dilator, rustproof steel	X	02
17	Medium dilator, rustproof steel	X	02
18	Small vulva valve	X	05
19	Medium vulva valve	X	05
20	Large vulva valve	X	01
21	Supporting set for giving birth	X	02
22	Episiotomy set	X	02
23	Ultraviolet ray light set (antiseptic)		20
24	Emergency hem set	X	05
25	Dynamo	X	01
26	Stethoscope	X	01
27	Stomach washing set	X	01
28	Pliers for taking strange things in eyes	X	02
29	Pliers for taking strange things in nose	X	02
30	Pliers for taking strange things in ears	X	02
31	Cabinet for medicines and tools	X	01
32	Small drying cabinet	X	01
33	Minor operation set for sty	X	01
34	Urine biochemistry machine	X	01
35	Desk	X	02
36	Acupuncture machine		02
37	Oxy container with clock, a small set and a large set		01
38	Training staff to use ultrasound machine		01
39	Machine warranty		



Photo: Recognition Certificate of National standard clinic after the project supported facilities

The project has done a research on the commune and found that 220 people need to be checked. This research started from September to October 2007 and the first health checking was implemented on January 2008 at this commune. An announcement was given to all people in all villages and mountainous villages of this commune by local clinic staff. However, 74 people in the investigation list could not participate because of unclear reasons. As a result, doctors from Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy found 99 people with many different diseases. Among them, 71 people need to have an urgent treatment by operation or other treatment.

**Table: Subject with types of diseases**

Types of diseases	Percentage at this commune	Percentage in Vietnam according to WHO
Leg	39,84	29,41
Dumb	3,64	---
Deaf	6,82	9,33
Problem in speaking	9,09	7,08
Disability	14,55	16,82
Other	25,45	---
Multi disability	15,91	---

**Table: Influenced by disability**

Ways of influence	Percentage
Cannot do hard work	22,27
Cannot sleep and be tired	8,64
Have a strong pain	7,27
Problems on moving	12,27
Others	12,27

The project has achieved some agreements on taking care of public health for community as proposed, especially for disable people at this local area.

Carrying out examining, testing at this locality is very helpful for local people because they do not need to go to a further place and spend a suitable expense. With these supporting facilities and trained staff, Phong My medical clinic has become a national standard clinic.

The project has cooperated with Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy to identify and have an early treatment for local people, particularly identifying levels of disability in order to give them a proper help. The project has got some results: examining and fitting a man-made leg for 10 disable people at the local area; supporting wheelchair for 3 people; having a general examination for 10 children at the school age at Thuy Bieu and 10 people working at houses for growing mushrooms; supporting 12 local people for operations, buying Health Insurance Card for poor families with the total of 25 cards; recovering functions for children at handicap classes and those who do not have condition for having an education. Apart from those activities, the project has supported patients for operating their eyes, heart and other diseases and helped them live healthy. Most of people had a desire to get a treatment previously, but their economic situation prevents them from treatment. In some cases, although they have a Health Insurance Card, treatment costs a lot of money, so the insurance office just pays a half. The rest must be paid by patients. Take for an example the case of Le Hong Phong boy; he had a heart operation. The expense for a heart operation is about 70 million VND, and his family must pay nearly 35 million dong because the insurance office paid a half. It is really hard for a farming family with a hard economic condition for both raising and rearing two children and having an operation for Phong. His parents' works as farmers and when having free time, they work at an expanse of sand. Their income is about 100 thousand dong per day in a good weather. In a bad weather, they earn no money. His family has asked for support from many places but it has no result. They have already asked banks for a loan, however, it is not helpful with a small amount of 5 million

dongs just enough for caring fee. In that condition, his family has contacted with social staff of the project at the local area and got a support for an operation. The project has also given a timely support for Phong to have an operation with great happiness for his family.



Photo: Phong after an operation two months ago and before having a heart operation

With other cases, their economic condition is not better; most of their lives depend on the State's support or have a low income. Therefore, if they are ill, they will be poor again because of treatment expenses. Many patients in this commune have been helped for examining and treatment.

Although the project has some limitation with some causes and expectation for supporting is so great, it has some satisfactory achievements due to great efforts of all project members. Machines equipped for the clinic operate effectively, specifically: difficult cases of delivering baby have been soon identified and proposed timely solutions. Alternative cases have been familiar to effective methods. Previously, if any families would like to have an alternative activity, they must come to Alternative hospital at Hoa Binh Village to be taken care of but now they can take their children to local medical clinic for alternative activities.

#### 4.3.3.2 Educational results

Phong My is affected by the local dioxin and outdated practices in birth delivery, child care, pregnancy so the legacy left for generations is very serious for the two ethnic minorities.

The commune now has about 14 children between the ages of 4 to 15 with disabilities and they can't go to school, while none of any school wants to get children into school because they do not have a method for disabilities training, and other aspects of the



human resources field having limited support from the authorities are not good to be able to help them to school.

As the case of Son, a kid with disabilities, he just stays at home all day, although he'd love to go to school for learning. He could not walk and must stay home alone while his parents have to work to support for family financial. He can only lie in bed waiting for help including personal care.



Some families realised their children's difficulties in mobilizing for the first time going to school, the parents sent their children home. Staying at home makes the kid start to lose the confidence when seeing the others and not develop their communication relationships normally and gradually be isolated to the community and society.

He was born with disabilities and a burden of the family, at the locality of the district, there is not any school for disabled children as him. To him, the ability to go to school is outside of his imagination. Through investigation, all children with disabilities in the locality are not in school, the conditions for child care also face many difficulties, especially for the rehabilitation of children. With family's difficulties and desires to go to school for the children we have carried out surveys, found human resources and assisted in training, building human resources and training children with disabilities programs. Through training in school children with disabilities at Thuy Bieu commune with the total of 2 teachers and first five children with their parents who got involved in training and opened up new thinking about training children with disabilities.

The project has identified potential development of society in which children should also have special educational methods for teaching. Special educational projects supported for training disabled children not only first in Phong My commune but also the first of the Phong Dien district. The project has supported for the establishment of classes, and the teacher who

involves in project were sent to a training program at Thuy Bieu disability school which will develop a training program for training classes with students. Some initial results have been achieved:

- Developing a class for disabled children is currently enrolled (from current 70-10 children) in age from 4 years to 16 years old, learning the preschool program in conjunction with Thuy Bieu Temple's project schedules and subject to a few teacher as well as prevention education editor based on the preparation and training programs specifically for children with disabilities. Temporary renovating classroom and kitchen equipment for young disabled set up educational programs for children with disabilities, opened special classes for handicapped children. Currently classes are under managed of Preschools Phong My. At the beginning, this class has a total of eight children going to school with joy for the first time at school. There are some children who go to school at the first time but with psychological instability causing the difficulty to bring the children to the order, but with the efforts of the teacher and the parents, the children were gradually formed a habit. Initially the kid listening and follow what the teacher says. For the activities, they also have difficult especially to the children with disabilities of movement; however, due to the timely assistance of the teacher, these children were acquainted with the difficult circumstances and overcome gradually. Training here is different from the program's regular classroom, studying is paid much attention to children and each individual ability to adapt to all conditions. Although this is the first class opened thanks to the efforts of those who built the program, along with the knowledge trained at Thuy Bieu disabilities school, and enthusiasm of the people have also targeted to the most appropriate training for children.



Photo: Disability school where teachers, social staff and children are practising

Children of different ages and disability types going to class have created difficulty **in** teaching to suit to each child's ability. But teaching which oriented pupils and their



possible ability is applied and teachers' skills have supported to direct their work in the right way and got some results to change these children during studying process. After one year studying here, some children has the ability to read, write and do mathematics exercises, others currently begin to speak some first words though unclearly compared with the previous time when they cannot speak. Before, they stay at home and receive the care from other people but now they begin to help themselves and each other in studying. In class, teachers instruct children not only normal knowledge like other schools such as reading practice, writing practice, singing, drawing and so on but they also learn more about other skills: learn how to take care of themselves, how to go to toilet, fresh themselves up, take care of each other, ... To ordinary children, these are normal work to do; however, they are hard task to disabled children.

Partly because these children at home are entirely looked after by their parents so they often rely on others and do not make their effort. On the other hand, due to disability difficulty, those tasks go beyond their ability. However, with tireless efforts, teachers enable them to self-awareness in their activities and gradually practice necessary work so that they could do it themselves when there is no one around.



Picture: Classes of special education for children of the plan

**Le Van Chinh** is one of the children who received the support to go to school from the project. His family, who are Pahy people, live in Ha Long village, whose father is dead when he was 3. They are poor, and he himself is suffering from minor Down disease. When he was 3, he could not speak, and when he was left alone, he rushed into the road and crashed against any vehicles passing by. Chinh was supported by the project to go to Thuy Bieu school for disabled children and has studied there for 3 months on waiting for the project class at the commune. After 3 months studying, Chinh's behaviors have decreased apparently as rushing-out times have lessened clearly, he began to obey the older and got familiar with new environment. After establishing new project classes at the commune, he studied here. From a three-year-old child who cannot speak now can practice to speak some first words.



Le Van Chinh after 7 months studying at the project disabled class. Presently, he is trying to speak more and learn how to draw, how to take care of himself and communicate with others as well. Thanks for the effort of himself and the support, enthusiastic care of Ms. Thanh, Ms. Toan, who are teachers of disabled classes, to get the achievements. In addition, family have made their efforts to take children to school and social workers of the project also helped to pick them up and took care of them.

After nearly 1 year studying at disabled class of the project, children have achieved many commendable results that their parents have never expected that their children could gain such issues.

It can be said that thanks to these big changes, their parents are encouraged to feel more secure and try their best to send their children to school, and make more efforts for their everyday changes.

The project has sent two medical staff of the hamlet to learn about rehabilitation and then rehabilitated disabled children. It will take a long time to succeed in rehabilitation according to each kind of disability. Firstly, rehabilitation can help children gradually recover to do some daily activities, and the co-operation from their parents is much more important. Because children only study at classes 8 hours a day and 5 days a week, but have more time with their parents at home. Therefore, the co-operation between rehabilitation staff and their parents in practicing with disabled children can create skill activities and time so that parents and children are able to balance defects. Rehabilitation activities are mainly movement and mental recovery. With movement recovery, children can practice and get familiar to normal movements such as walking step by step, standing up and sitting down. For those who have mental disability, they can begin to accustom and recognize colors and shapes. These activities are frequent, long and hard to do and recognize. It will take more time for children to familiarize with these new activities.

After 2 years being trained, children have gained distinct changes. Before, they were not able to go to school, did not know about schools and classes, but since the project was established, they have had chances to study, meet friends and change their minds. Some of them did not know anything, only rushing out and crashing into vehicles on streets. However, when joining in disabled classes, they have been changing themselves and now beginning to speak and get acquaintance with others. They learn how to draw, sing and study according to the project curriculum written based on curriculum framework for disabled children of Ministry of Education and Trade.

The important things that disabled children get are the opportunities to contact with people around, grasp knowledge and help themselves. Disabled people are disadvantaged not only in their physical state but in losing chances to contact with the world outside. But for efforts when they were young, sequels will be much more when growing up. They are not their burdens but also that of their families and the society as well. In order to change the issue, first at all, children need to be supported to live by themselves.

However, another difficulty of the project on building the class is its no longer sustainable. Most of disable children families face with difficulties and when receiving the support from the project, they are eager to take their children to school. The question is that if there is no sustainable aid, the class will be hard to continue. When the project is still, children are day-boarders in campus and provided lunch at 7000 VND each child and their parents only pay for 1000 VND. But to many families, paying 1000VND for each lunch is a big problem. When the project is drawn, whether their families continue taking children to class without aid. To maintain the class, the project has co-operated with Phong My kindergarten to manage and it and Education Department as well as local authority help children to go to school. In addition, the class is now receiving the aid from the mushroom house - a project small business - to keep on operation. After finishing studying at the class, children can study and work in the business to ensure for their life.

#### **4.3.3.3 Production Center Achievements.**

In order to gain the goal of economic development and meet the requirement of investor to establish a local production center, we have surveyed and got public opinions. Through opinions of both the public and specialists, we studied previous production activities inside and outside this area. Some activities such as rattan weaving, orchid planting, mushroom planting, and so on are considered. After consulting, considering suitable working conditions for disable people, and at last, by SWOT method (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats ), the project has decided to choose mushroom planting model to establish production center for disable people. This decision is based on analysis of project staff, ideas of specialists and the community based on comparison and score methods, and available resource of the project and the community.



Picture: Mushroom house is being built



Mushroom is a nutrition food which contains an amount of protein only less than meat and fish. It has many minerals and vitamins like A, B, C, D, E etcetera without poisons. Mushroom can be considered as 'fresh meat and vegetable". Moreover, it also has anti-disease components, increases resistance components and treats some diseases such as blood pressure, obese, and cholera . Hue is a Buddhism place, so it has a large number of vegetarians. When visiting Hue, people know vegetarian food as local speciality. Vegetarian food remind us of mushroom, a kind of food is indispensable in vegetarian dishes. Mushroom is cooked to make many delicious and nutritious dishes. Presently, mushroom is popular as it is a safe and fresh food.

Picture: The two first products



On researching, we have consulted in some other areas in the province where mushroom is planted and realized that mushroom production is easy and suitable with the disabled 's condition. Mushroom planting is easy and different kinds of disability can do it. Local mushroom production Hoạt động sản xuất nấm tại cơ sở

After getting the ideas of mushroom planting, we together with project management board making the first mushroom production model in Phong My. With this model, there will be averagely 10 to 13 workers working in the locality with the salary of nearly 550 thousand to 700 thousand VND. As the house is put into operation, the main mushroom to plant is fresh mushroom and planting lingzhi is in experiment. After 4 months, 34 millions dong is earned in total. It can be said that mushroom planting has shown some results and brought out much effectiveness to local people. Beside production and reproduction, mushroom planting house is the place to train for social work, inform knowledge and support professional training for the disable people, assisting society's potential. It also assists the disable kindergarten 1 million a month for their meal.



Picture: Thực tập trước, chờ hái nấm

When the project finishes, how will these activities be?

Clearly, when the project was in operation, many activities were carried out easily. To enable mushroom planting, the project has co-operated with Tan My co-operative, where mushroom planting are hold to draw plan and exchange business activities. And it is handed over to the co-operative when the project was drawn. Now mushroom house not only grows mushroom but manufactures some other goods as brooms and toothpick.

The project has assisted to promote competence and skills for staff in workshops so that they could have certain skills to work anywhere. It has created the opportunities for 9 people to learn about mushroom production at Phu Luong I Commune co-operative for 1 month and implemented to grow mushroom locally. In addition to professional training, it has trained for classes of planning skills, management skills, business skills et cetera in order that staff were able to enhance their knowledge and apply their capacity to manufacture reality.

First mushrooms of the house

First achievements are satisfactory as market's requirements of mushroom need to be met. Early products sent to the market have been accepted and highly appreciated quality more than that of other areas. Tan My co-operative has made plan and implemented next activities in detail. This would help the place to go forward firmly in the next time.

#### **4.3.3.4 Social activities, Self-reliance group and capacity promotion training**

\* Social work

Social work is a job which encourages social changes, settling disputes in people's relationship, human rights and freedom. By theory of human behaviors and social system, social work intervenes in places where people interact with their environment. Source of human rights and society justice is fundamental to do social work. (International Federation of Social Workers, 2007; International Federation of Social Workers passed in July, 2000, in Montreal, Canada (IFSW))



Or according to NASW – 1970, "Social work is a major to help individuals, group or community to enhance or recover their social function implementation and create suitable conditions to gain the goal"

Based on those principles, the project carried out social activities to help disadvantaged people or those who are pushed into the society (the poor, disable people, disadvantaged children, the old, ...). Social activities are to make every effort to reduce;

Social barriers

Injustice

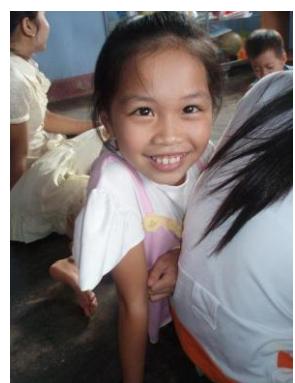
Inequality

To achieve such results, we use 3 methods to implement:

**Social work with individuals:** Through individual and family contacts, we will identify the individual and family needs then arrange available resource and choose priority activities. Each of us will establish a case which will intervene in different ways relying on specific issue needed to be dealt with.

**Social work with group:** Through group meetings, we can collect ideas on community demands and make community program so as to bring about practical benefits for community by bottom-up method originated from people's demands. To develop themselves, people should be self-aware of as well as organize by their own to protect their benefit. By which, we will form self-reliance groups in community and they will assist each other to develop and share experiences with other group members .

**Community development:** Community development is a social change process in community through which people can develop and mature in their own potential extension. It includes overall active changes among members in the community, improvement of regulations and institutions in community oriented democracy and equality. These scheduled and organized efforts are to help individuals have suitable skills and conceptions, then they could actively and democratically take part in improvement solutions effectively to common issues in identified priority order (Community Development, Truong Van Tuyen, 2007) . Therefore, community development is a set of activities managed by community to decide their issues.



Picture: Social work

Social work achievements.

Social activity is a new activity in Viet Nam. Within the project scope, due to limited time, we only show some initial support so that people could understand their problems and difficulty to change by their own capacity.

During 3 years, we have established 365 cases and implemented 1273 social interventions in total. Main intervention oriented those who are disable people and children, the old, women and disadvantaged people. To carry out social activities, we have chosen local staff mastering community situation, then coached and trained them social work skills. These staff were trained by domestic and international specialists majoring in sociology and social work. They would execute activities with individual approach method, visiting, encouraging and bridging to help objects. In case, they need the help to do related formality such as: make identified card, family record book, and so on, social staff will be the middlemen assisting to ease the issue.

Visiting project objects to establish cases

In case of sick people, social workers will send them to hospitals, medical centers, take care of and comply with check in- out, and health insurance. In order to do that, social workers must have a close relationship with local partners to ensure the activities easily. If people, especially poor ones have no health insurance, the project will support to buy it for them.

Through regular visits, social workers can understand specific situations, their difficulty and unexpected problem. If people do not react timely and unable to solve, the social staff will help. In many cases, social workers and consultants supports people with sufficient and timely information. Moreover, they can share difficulties in lives and work as well.

In group activities, social staff will be the people to grasp initial demands, especially training, coaching ones and through which project management board will consider and work out training schedule for people. According to such suggestions, the project have organized short-term courses such as skills to raise half-industry chicken, necessary information about disable people for self-reliance group, training main local officers and staff about communication skills and negotiation. Thanks to short-term courses, people can apply on their daily work, in manufacture and group and social activities.

\* Self-Reliance Group:

The project has supported to establish the self-reliance group in order to create a place for disable people to share difficulties in life and inform knowledge. Added to share information,

this group create many conditions for organizations and individuals to aid the disable through their activities. Furthermore, on establishing the group, the project have held short-term courses for members of the group to enhance their knowledge and skills of both knowledge of government aid and of production technology. Through this group, the disable can know about the government concern, policies for the disable and addresses to support them nationwide.

This group hold the meeting once every three months, in which, their members can share ideas, contribute on the development of the group. They also memorize the Day for the Disable People annually, when they extract some of the aid fund to help local disable children buy books, clothes,...



Picture: Self-reliance

Self-reliance group was first established with 30 people, and now the member number is nearly 60. Their initial activities focused on information sharing among disable people. However, sharing information did not ensure for the group activities. With the guideline to help each other in life, the group gradually change and promote income of members by manufacture assistance. They have held meetings and recommended ideas of chicken raising. The project have considered and assisted this ideas as long as they both contribute to raise. Members chosen and build breeding facilities under the technical instruction of the project. In technical training times, members will implement and supervise each other during process. Project technicians will inspect, supervise and instruct them to suit each household's conditions. At the first model, they raise at 10 household and each of them is paid 4.5 million dong for 100 chicken. During that time, because of reliable technology, chicken are well kept, within 45 days, chicken get the average weight of 1.6kg. However, difficulties in finding the output in the market have limited production extension of households. The reason is that due to the effect of H5N1 information, consumption is reduced. Not only is information of epidemic diseases but the price of domestic animals and poultry fell down, affecting to chicken output. Despite the assistance of the project staff in technology and searching for the



output, consumption rate is reduced influence on activities profit. Most of poultry are locally sold in very little rate, affecting their income.

\* Enhance capacity for project staff

In order to ensure the project to be quickly run and enhancing the capacity and skills of the project staff, we have trained many courses for staff to get good skills in not only fulfilling their work but finding a new job when the project finishes.

Project staff are local people invited and trained to become social workers of the project. The project has held training courses of social work so that they can take over local activities. Staff can gradually approach project activities, learn theory and directly practice in their place. Although, they are new at first time, thanks to specific instruction methods and local practice, they can have good skills to implement in their local areas. In addition to social work training, these staff are taught to expert in computer. After finishing the course, they are able to use microsoft office word and microsoft office excel. These courses help staff to get practical knowledge useful for the work.

What's more, within the project, specialists from Czech Republic have trained staff about communication skills and negotiation. This course enables them to have good skill of communication, negotiation, and dispute settling, one of the most important conditions for social workers to apply in practical activities and life. Staff will also find the reality of problems and difficulties to contact with people to share and solve the problems. Therefore, they can grasp knowledge and carry out the work well. Some previous situations that they could not know - how to handle, but now they can easily deal with and intervene.



#### 4.3.4 Evaluation of the project achievements

During 3 years carrying out the project focusing on a commune, project activities have gained visible results. Apart from advantages, the project have face some limitations needing to be dealt with.

They have established production center for disable people in the commune, attracting 12 local labors averagely in whom the disable occupy more than 51%. Worker's average income is 550.000VND/month, that of local managers is 700.000VND/month. Local activities are being carried out actively and develop more and more, beside planting fresh mushroom, lingzhi is also grown. In the next time, the center can produce brooms and toothpicks. The center can be used for meeting, professional training for children, enhancing capacity training for staff locally as well as the disable. Moreover, it is a place for the disable to share information, study and support with social work.

+ Purpose of mushroom house:

- > Build a big production center based on the efforts of disable members, making use of external aid.
- > Promote each member capacity, develop and support ability of other members in the self-reliance group.
- > Is a support center for the disable and poor people integrating in the society, helping to share information about the disable.
- > Bring about turnover and profit growth of the center, the income for staff, and contribute much for national budget.
- > Support disable children class of the project in Phong My kindergarten.

+ Limitations:

► For production center:

- v. When mushroom planting is implemented, parties have not cooperated closely causing disagreements. That is the reason of retard in center operation schedules. Schedules do not coincide with each other and needing to be changed so many time making the progress late.
- v. Due much retard, staff training is not satisfactory as scheduled, some production activities have not been done and operation regulations have not been built stably. The aim to develop the production center into an independent center has not been complete. Reasons for not building independence of the center are that the manager board activities do not ensure the output. Exchange duties are not reliable leading to ineffectiveness. Members of management board take so much work that it leads to mistakes in operation. In the future, the center should



reduce 40 households planting mushroom at home, co-operating with other center and employing more workers.

► For disable children class:

During the operation, class activities are good but do not ensure for the sustainable plan of the class. Although the project has been signed the lasting co-operation document as well as guarantee the children class for 5 years but obviously Vietnam Party has not account for the financial ability of the school after the project is drawn. Though the kindergarten has paid more attention, we now have not received the enthusiastic support from local departments and authorities to develop the class. It is such the unconcern of the authorities that after the project was drawn, it gives the shortage for not only teachers but for children and their parents. Those who are taking class are trying to keep the results of the project. In the future, the class should combine new 3-4 year-old children and send others finishing the course to mushroom house or further study in Hue city so that they could continue being professional training suitable with their own and have the ability to live themselves.

► For self-reliance group:

When the project has been drawn, their group activities have not been guarantee. Previously, as then project is in operation, their activities are supported by the project, training courses to help local people are encouraged but the project complement makes their activities blur due to the unreliability in their specific operation. The manager ability needs training and long support before they can know how to manage. Training them in two years is insufficient as it is not only related to technical knowledge, but daily skills are so bad that they cannot have the ability to communicate with others despite their old age.

### 4.3.5 Conclusion

Activities carried out by the project have resulted in many expected positive outcomes; especially taking care of health for people in the local at the first stage. Supporting healthcare agencies with necessary equipments alongside further advanced medical knowledge and skills for the team of doctors and physicians in the local area are promising plenty of advantages for everyone during their procedures of disease diagnosis and treatment. With provided medical equipments and technologies, Phong My local people are believed to receive better healthcare services at the basic level as well as to have their health taken care of at the minimum cost possible when travelling to diagnose disease symptoms remotely.

Children with disabilities, for the first time, are able to attend classes, get taken care of, and are taught with proper knowledge that fits with their abilities and conditions. They are recovered from disabilities as they go to school and get to make friends with other children of similar circumstances. Besides academic learning activities, they are also taught regarding self-caretaking and social communication skills.

Additionally, the project has successfully helped a small proportion of disabled individuals and local citizens in achieving their stable incomes on a regular basis through making use of production facilities. These facilities are also known as the foundation to carry out activities supporting those of material-lacking, physical disabilities, solitaires, and children with difficulties across the community.

Despite of the fact that these social activities have come to provide some successes at the beginning, it is substantially necessary to take into account their stability element. Social work, although, plays an essential and pivotal factor in society, it is recommended to be further developed to a more meaningful level toward the community. At that time, regardless of the existence of this project, such social activities will still be maintained and promoted. It is considerably important to obtain discussions regarding the support receiving from the project. Although government agencies have tried their best, activities of responsibility and expertise debated by participating parties do not match with the activities in the project. As a result, this matter has considerably created negative impact upon the progress of the implemented activities as well as their promotion programs. Especially, for those projects that perform at only one local area, there are many expected challenges and obstacle ahead when the participating partner, who is also the main managing agency, is the standing committee of that local. Therefore, solving problems still involves hesitation and lack of practical nature.

However, Vietnamese law requires province/district agencies to manage and control foreign project working at that local.

Those who dwell locally need helps that relate to many aspects of their daily lives. According to some people participating in the activities, their voices and ideas are recognized and highly taken into account. They could learn a plenty of social experiences from the exchange programs between the project and local citizens, which are evaluated at high level of effectiveness. Clearly, their daily lives are prevented from being improved due to not only economic factors but also people's characteristics and rural culture as well. Therefore, creating more opportunity or approaching those opportunities are also limited because of lacking confidence.

- Many international projects have not given a fully overview of evaluation on the above differences and considered real situations of local people in both points of view and customs. If those projects did not pay attention to understand subjects' psychology, it would be hard to do and get results.

- The cooperation of local people was very positive although it had some difficulties because of many reasons. However, they were pleased to have a long cooperation with the project in spite of their personal purposes or their benefits. In the poor areas, some people have a strange thought. They do not think what they need to do to earn money; they only think how to get money without efforts. It seems to show that they do not have any experience with the market, economy and development society and they do not know that if they want to have money, they must work hard.

- On the preparation for training activities at these poor and mountainous regions, it is necessary to focus on practical methods; it means that we both work with them and guide them methods to get achievements because they are easy to forget what they hear in spite of paying a deep attention.

- Finally, we would like to say „thank you“ to all participants, organisations in Czech and Vietnam that have participated, shared a lot of new experience and offered many good opportunities for the future of over 5000 people in this commune.

## 4.3.6 Achievement list

### 1. Project management

#### 1.1 Official and administrative

- establish the project management in Czech Republic
- open the Office in Hue
- open the office under the support of Phong My People Committee commune.
- open the office at mushroom planting house
- Vietnam province ratifies the project, Viet Nam government register the project.
- Based on the Vietnam law to establish the project management board
- the project management board ratifies the project of planting mushroom
- register tax code in Viet Nam
- establish self-reliance group and their management board
- establish the management board for mushroom planting house
- the project management board ratifies chicken raising project
- make agreement with partners
- welcome the delegation and others
- interview employees: coordinators, social workers, accountant
- hold meetings, workshops,...
- visit the project management board
- work with Province People Committee, District People Committee, Commune People Committee, Provincial Police, City Police, Czech Republic Embassy, Ministry of Investment and Planning in Viet Nam
- hand over the project property to Vietnam
- Project Report and Introduction
- print training record

#### 1.2 Marketing

- produce short sleeve project
- produce short sleeve for children class
- print introduction papers
- print leaflet of the project aim
- print leaflet introducing project achievement
- print leaflet of the mushroom planting house
- prepare for the exhibition at the kindergarten class and special class.
- prepare for the complement workshop at the commune
- print project document/ research on social work, children training program, mushroom training house analysis, project summary report, methods of teaching social work in English, Vietnamese, and Czech language.

#### 1.3 Co-operation Fields with other projects

- consult to implement the research on the effects of Agent Orange (Dekonta, a.s.)
- translate some documents(for Dekonta, a.s., DWW a ETC)
- consult to carry out the project (for ETC)
- consult to make driving license in VN ( Praha)
- begin to work with Ministry of Investment and Planning about registering Czech projects.

## 2. Achieving project aims

### 2.1. Osvětová činnost

- 12/ 4/008 – workshop in Hà Nội – project introduction
- website: [www.jirkoc.cz/thuathienhue](http://www.jirkoc.cz/thuathienhue) /Czech and Vietnamese summaryt/
- 7/12/ 2007 – project introduction to community in Praha – Havelský trh Market
- project news <http://www.rozvojovka.cz/index.php?id=231&idArt=81>
- 28/ 2/ 2008, 8h00, Hue TV broadcast about project information.
- 5/ 3/.2008, teaching project at Palackého university in Olomouc
- 26/ 3/ 2008 Hue TVbroadcast information on technical School for the disable people and some information of the project.
- 12/.6/2008 – project introduction for East meets West organization
- 30/ 6/2008 – project introduction for Finland Countryside Development Project in VN

- 9 October 2008 – interviewed about the project with Thua Thien Hue newspaper
- 11 September 2009 – news on mushroom growing houses
- Project results presentation at [www.rozvojovka.cz](http://www.rozvojovka.cz)
- Introduction to the project and project manager in the expert journal of Czech Republic
- 21 October 2009 - students of Agriculture and Rural Development University visited mushroom growing houses
- Wrote paper for News magazine in Czech Republic
- Wrote paper on the project at [www.klubhanoi.cz](http://www.klubhanoi.cz)
- 19 November 2009 – Hue TV broadcasted news on mushroom growing houses
- 26 November 2009 – Hue TV broadcasted news on handicap children special class of the project

## 2.2 Research activities

- Conducted 142 interviews with project subjects, and 60 interviews with experts
- Presentation of research contents of the project (Czech)
- Conducted research and wrote reports on social work activities in Vietnam, 2007 (English)
- Mushroom growing house analysis report (Vietnamese, Czech, English)
- Research on the health of commune people
- Made the list of handicap people in the commune
- Analysis on applying the equipments in the commune's medial station
- Brief history of Phong My commune

## 2.3 Medical care

- signed the agreement with the commune's medical station
- bought facilities and equipments for the commune (262 mil. VND)
- Conducted research on people's health
- Conducted 02 surveys on health at the commune
- Trained doctors to using the ultra-sound machine
- Trained 02 medical staff and nurses for functional recovery
- Other treatments: 145 persons
- Other expert treatments: 42 persons
- 12 persons got operated
- Bought medical insurance for 25 persons
- 5 person got the functional recovery
- Bought artificial legs for 10 persons
- Bought wheel-chair for 3 persons
- The medical station got certified for the National Medical station standard

## 2.4 Social work activities

- Conducted 1273 social participations (49 part./month)
- Conducted 364 social cases
- Project have got 314 individual subjects
- 330 persons in the handicap list of the commune have been used for the projects
- Paid salaries for 2 social-work staff (1 500 000 VND/person/ month)
- Trained those two staff (2-day visit to social organizations in Hue, 3-month practice in Thuy Bieu commune – handicap children school, 8-day training for social work (international class, 2-month practice in the commune, 6-day training for communication and conflict solving, 2-year practice in the commune)
- Practised for 10 children in Hue
- Vocational taught for 10 children in Hue
- Guided people for medical check and hospital stay
- Supported expenses for social visits, festivals, birth, travel.
- Ordered medical checking
- Took care of children
- Guided for Personal ID making for 03 persons
- Bought wheel-chairs
- Bought artificial legs
- Bought medical insurance
- Made the list of handicap people in the commune

## 2.5 Special training

- establish and open special class for disable children
- exhibition children's picture
- teacher training
- build classroom, kitchen, toilet.
- create children teaching for two years
- sign the agreement with kindergarten and Department of Education and Training in Phong Dien District
- employ one cook (500 000 VND / month)
- employ monitor (1 600 000 VND / month)
- employ assistant teacher (1 800 000 VND / month)
- employ headmaster of special training (500 000 VND / month)
- print class document

## 2.6 Community Training

- chicken raising training (4 days X 4 class of 11 people)
- international training on social work (8 days, 87 people)
- teaching 6 people
- mushroom planting training /3 months for 10 people
- opening office at mushroom house
- workshop of project complement

## 2.7 Specialist Training

- probate and train 2 teachers
- probate and train two social workers
- Staff's allowance
- international training about social work
- training on communication and dispute improvement (6 days for 8 people)
- doctor training - ultrasonography equipment
- training 2 medical staff on rehabilitation
- employ project co-coordinator (5 600 000 VND / month – one year and a half)
- employ project coordinator (6 000 000 VND / month – one year and a half)
- print documents of teaching social work

## 2.8 Mushroom Planting House

- establish management board
- receive and register construction land
- project is made and ratified
- make technical document
- organize and evaluate contract
- construct
- recruit staff
- elect manager
- hand over facilities to Tan My co-operative
- Sign the agreement on mushroom planting house
- employ 12 staff

## 2.9 Self-Reliance Group of the disable people

- establish the self-reliance group (60 members)
- establish group management board
- plan of chicken raising
- borrow money to raising and operation for 11 households

## 2.10 Co-operation with the People Committee of the Commune

- purchase equipments for People Committee of The Commune
- Co-operate with staff of labor, invalids and society of the commune



## 2.11 Intangible Achievements

- some people joining in the projects said that thanks to the project, they could think about helping disadvantaged people
- they have changed their mind of disable people, are no longer afraid of them,
- Disable people said that thanks to the project, they could integrate into the society.
- Teachers said they do not feel strange to work with them
- It was the first time in their life, commune people performed with the number of 150 people.
- Some people said that they can improve national languages thanks to the project.
- About 30 people were employed to build the stage, class and mushroom planting house.
- People Committee the commune of the Commune began to concern more about the disable
- It was the first time, the commune has class for disable children
- It was the first time the commune has mushroom planting house
- many people are trained
- many people know much about community
- Some people said that they knew how to work effectively and specifically

## 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Văn kiện dự án “hòa nhập xã hội những người gặp khó khăn huyện Phong Điền, tỉnh TT Huế”  
Hiểu về quan niệm công tác xã hội, tạp chí khoa học và xã hội, tập 25 số 1, 2009.

Phát triển cộng đồng – lý luận và ứng dụng trong phát triển nông thôn, Trương Văn Tuyển,  
nhà xuất bản nông nghiệp Hà Nội – 2007.

Cẩm nang các phương pháp tiếp cận khuyến nông, George H. Axinn, nhà xuất bản nông  
nghiệp Hà Nội – 2005

Bộ công cụ PRA, Nguyễn Hồng Tín

Phương pháp khảo sát nhanh có sự tham gia, Trần Thành Nam

Báo cáo kết quả nghiên cứu phân tích sinh kế có sự tham gia tại xã Vinh Hà, Huyện Phú  
Vang, Tỉnh Thừa Thiên Huế, Lâm Thị Thu Sửu.

### Tài liệu của dự án

- Nabídka projektu pro výběrové řízení realizované v roce 2006 veřejná zakázka, na realizaci projektu bilaterální rozvojové spolupráce „Sociální začleňování ohrožených skupin obyvatel - provincie Thua Thien Hue" ve Vietnamu v letech 2006 - 2009 realizovaná dle zákona č. 40/2004 Sb., o veřejných zakázkách, v platném znění, v rámci otevřeného zadávacího řízení, jehož oznámení bylo zveřejněno na Centrální adrese [www.centralniadresa.cz](http://www.centralniadresa.cz) pod ev. č. VZ 50023216 dne 30.06.2006. /Đề án của dự án/
- Nguyen Anh Tuan 2007: Social works and vocational services for PWD in Vietnam - Real situation in 2007 /Công tác xã hội tại Việt Nam - hoàn cảnh năm 2007/. Mgr. Jiří Kocourek - aplikovaná sociologie a projekt Sociální začleňování ohrožených skupin obyvatel v obci Phong My, Praha a Hue. 45 s.

- Nguyen Viet Cuong, Černík, J., Kocourek, J. 2008: Pěstírna hub pro postižené v obci Phong My, okresu Phong Dien. /Nhà trồng nấm tại xã Phong Mỹ/ Mgr. Jiří Kocourek - aplikovaná sociologie a projekt Sociální začleňování ohrožených skupin obyvatel v obci Phong My, Praha a Hue. 47 s.
- [www.jirkoc.cz](http://www.jirkoc.cz)
- [www.jirkoc.cz/thuathienhue](http://www.jirkoc.cz/thuathienhue)

## Các nguồn khác của dự án

Nghiên cứu tự thực hiện của dự án trong thời gian 2006 – 2007

- nói chuyện với các chuyên viên
- phỏng vấn những người khuyết tật
- nói chuyện với các đại diện của xã
- nói chuyện với ban lãnh đạo xã
- nghiên cứu thị trường
- phân tích tình hình của xã
- brainstorming – Động não
- phân tích nền nông nghiệp truyền thống
- phân tích tình hình xã hội và kinh tế trong xã
- so sách và nghiên cứu mở đầu (Ủy ban nhân dân, người dân xã Phong Mỹ)
- đoàn đại biểu của Việt Nam sang thăm Séc
- thống kê của Ủy ban nhân dân xã Phong Mỹ
- thảo luận với : H. Stohrová, O. Kurzová, E. Kašparová, T. Šišková, V. Šula, J. Jilemická, M. Sebránek, Dekonta, Dr. Pavlíčková
- nghiên cứu mở đầu thực hiện tại địa bàn (Ngô Văn Trung – thành viên nhóm giải pháp, Đại Học Y Dược Huế) tại xã Phong Mỹ, 27.5.2006, hợp tác với người dân địa phương và với Ủy ban nhân dân xã Phong Mỹ

## Tài liệu liên quan khác

- 2003: Administrativní atlas Vietnamu (Tập bản đồ hành chính). Vydavatelství map.
- Bộ lao động, thương binh và xã hội (2006), Đề án trợ giúp người tàn tật giai đoạn 2006 – 2010. Hà nội
- Bộ môn Phục hồi chức năng- Trường Đại học Y tế công cộng (2005), Quá trình tàn tật và chiến lược phòng ngừa, Bài giảng PHCN.
- Bộ Tài chính, công văn số 4892/2000/TC-TCT về việc giảm thuế giá trị gia tăng cho cơ sở sản xuất kinh doanh dành riêng cho người tàn tật.
- Bộ Y tế- Ủy ban Hà Lan- Việt Nam (2004), Nghiên cứu về hoạt động PHCNĐVCĐ tại Việt Nam từ 1987- 2004, Đề tài nghiên cứu cấp Bộ.
- Cam nang thông tin các dịch vụ cho người khuyết tật Việt Nam 2006. IDEA. 413 tt.
- CRS (2004), Midtem evaluation report
- CRS (2005), Annual program report Černík, J.: studie proveditelnosti subprojektu „chráněná dílna“, 2007
- Dang Nghiem Van, Luu Hung - Chu Thai Son, 1993: Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam. The Gioi Publishers, Hanoi.

- Danh cho cac to chuc ho tro nguoi tan tat. Chuong trinh phat trien nong thon TT Hue (2006) 42 tt.
- Dunnigan, James F. and Albert A. Nofi. Dirty Little Secrets of the Vietnam War: Military Information You're Not Supposed to Gibbs, Lois Marie and the Citizens Clearing House for Hazardous Waste. Dying from Dioxin: A Citizen's Guide to Reclaiming Our Health and Rebuilding Democracy. Boston: South End Press, 1995.
- Giao duc dac biet cho hoc sinh cham phat trien tinh than. Christine Miles. 282 tt.
- Gough, Michael. Dioxin, Agent Orange: The Facts. New York: Plenum Press, 1986.
- Guidelines for good practice in providing services for people with disabilities. 23 tt.
- Hội chữ thập đỏ Tây ban Nha (2006), Cẩm nang thông tin các dịch vụ cho người khuyết tật Việt nam
- Huan Luyen tinh nguyen vien phat hien tre khuyet tat. (So Y Te TT Hue, BV dieu duong va PHCN. 57 tt.
- Huong dan phat hien cac di tat bam sinh pho bien (2009). Handicaped International – TDH Y DUoc Hue
- Cham soc tre em khuyet tat. 64 tt.
- Chính phủ, Nghị định số 116/2004/NĐ-CP ngày 23/4/2004 sửa đổi, bổ sung một số điều của Nghị định số 81/CP của Chính phủ quy định chi tiết và hướng dẫn thi hành một số điều của Bộ Luật Lao động về lao động là người tàn tật;
- Chuong trinh can thiep som OGCD.
- Chuong trinh phuc hoi chuc nang tre bai nao. 79 tt.
- Iran Ngoc Them, 2004. Tim ve ban sac van hoa Viet Nam (Hledání vietnamské kulturní identity). NXB TH TP Ho Chi Minh.
- Manuál projektového cyklu zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce české republiky
- Materiály Hue Medical School, Hue University;
- Materiály Světové banky a UNDP.
- Matoušek, J.: Polyhalogenoibenzodioxiny a polyhalogenodibenzofurany – nejtoxičtější nízkomolekulární syntetické jedy. S. 127 – 145.
- Matoušek, O. 2003: Metody a řízení sociální práce. Portál: Praha. 380 s.
- Matoušek, O. 2001: Základy sociální práce. Portál: Praha. 309 s.
- Matsuda, Vu Duc Thao, and Amanda Piskac. "Recent Dioxin Contamination From Agent Orange in Residents of a Southern Vietnam City." Journal of Occupational Environmental Medicine, vol 43 no 5:435-443. May 2001.
- Minimální standardy vzdělávání v sociální práci ([www.asvsp.org/standardy.htm](http://www.asvsp.org/standardy.htm))
- Ministry of Health and Medical Committee Netherlands Vietnam (2005), Disability People's Organizations A way to Develop Community based Rehabilitation
- Morrison, William H. The Elephant and the Tiger: The Full Story of the Vietnam War. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1990.
- Nguyễn Xuân Nghiê (1997), Phát triển ngành phục hồi chức năng đến năm 2010, Kỷ yếu công trình nghiên cứu khoa học - Hội Phục hồi chức năng Việt Nam, NXB Y học, Hà nội.
- Phap luat lao dong va nguoi tan tat (Luu hanh noi bo) NXB Y Hoc, 2004, Ha Noi. 42 tt.

- Phi su dung Quyen tu chu tai chinh vak ha nang tiepcan cac dich vu xa hoi o Viet Nam. HN 2005. United Nations Viet Nam. 39 tt.
- Phuc hoi chuc nang dua vao cong dong. Nha xuất ban Y Hoc, Ha Noi (2007) 47 tt.
- Reduction and Growth Strategy – CPRGS);
- Sociology (Periodikum vietnamského Sociologického ústavu – Národního centra společenských věd)
- So Tay danh cho lanh dao cac NHIM tu luc. 43 tt.
- Tai lieu tap huan gia dinh tre bai nao. Hue. 1999. Du an phuc hoi chuc nang tre khuyet tat TP Hue do JICA tai tro. 40 tt.
- Tam ly. 32 tt.
- Thing tin nguoi khuyet tat can biet. TPHCM, 2007. Handicap International. 32 tt.
- Thủ tướng chính phủ, Nghị định số 07/2000/NĐ-CP ngày 09/3/2000 về chính sách cứu trợ xã hội;
- Thủ tướng chính phủ, Nghị định số 168/2004/NĐ-CP ngày 20/9/2004 sửa đổi bổ sung một số điều của Nghị định số 07/2000/NĐ-CP ngày 09/3/2000 về chính sách cứu trợ xã hội;
- Thủ tướng Chính phủ, Quyết định số 120/2004/QĐ-TTg ngày 05 tháng 7 năm 2004 về một số chế độ đối với người tham gia kháng chiến và con đẻ của họ bị hậu quả do nhiễm chất độc hoá học do Mỹ sử dụng trong chiến tranh Việt Nam
- Thủ tướng Chính phủ, Quyết định số 16/2004/QĐ-TTg ngày 05 tháng 2 năm 2004 về việc trợ giúp đối với hộ gia đình có từ 02 người trở lên không tự phục vụ được do bị hậu quả chất độc hoá học của Mỹ sử dụng trong chiến tranh Việt Nam;
- Thủ tướng Chính phủ, Quyết định số 67/2004/QĐ-TTg ngày 27 tháng 4 năm 2004 về kế hoạch hành động giai đoạn 2004 – 2010 khắc phục hậu quả chất độc hoá học của Mỹ sử dụng trong chiến tranh ở Việt Nam
- Thủ tướng chính phủ, Quyết định số 38/2004/QĐ-TTg ngày 17 tháng 3 năm 2004 về chính sách trợ giúp kinh phí cho gia đình, cá nhân nhận nuôi dưỡng trẻ em mồ côi và trẻ em bị bỏ rơi;
- Thủ tướng Chính phủ, Chỉ thị số 01/2006/CT-TTg ngày 09 tháng 1 năm 2006 về việc đẩy mạnh thực hiện các chính sách trợ giúp người tàn tật trong tình hình phát triển kinh tế và xã hội hiện nay.
- Trần Trọng Hải, Trần Thị Thu Hà, Trần Văn Chương (2004), Nghiên cứu về hoạt động Phục hồi chức năng dựa vào cộng đồng tại Việt nam, Đề tài nghiên cứu khoa học cấp bộ, Bộ y tế.
- UNICEF, MOLISA (2004), Phân tích tình hình trẻ em khuyết tật ở Việt nam. Nhà xuất bản Lao động – xã hội, Hà nội
- USAID (2005), Vietnam Disability Situation Assessment and Program Review
- Ủy ban thường vụ Quốc hội khoá XI (29/6/2005) và Chủ tịch nước (11/7/2005), Pháp lệnh ưu đãi người có công với cách mạng quy định người hoạt động kháng chiến bị nhiễm chất độc hoá học là đối tượng hưởng chế độ ưu đãi theo Pháp lệnh.
- Ủy ban về các vấn đề xã hội, Quốc hội nước CHXHCN Việt nam (5/2006) , Báo cáo giám sát về việc thực hiện Pháp lệnh về người tàn tật,

- Văn phòng Chính phủ (5/2006), Báo cáo 7 năm triển khai thực hiện Pháp lệnh về người tàn tật
- Vietnam social sciences (Periodikum Národního centra společenských věd)
- WHO (2005), The UN Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities
- Zahraniční rozvojová spolupráce České republiky. IIR – Ústav mezinárodních vztahů v Praze 2006.
- Zavádění standardů kvality sociálních služeb (Průvodce poskytovatele) MPSV ČR. 2002.



## 6 Organising and implementing

**Mgr. Jiří Kocourek - Applied Sociology**

Founder and head of the team Applied Sociology

Mgr. Jiří Kocourek, was born the 6th July 1977 in Prague in the Czech Republic. He studied MA in Sociology and Vietnamese Studies in Faculty of Philosophy, Charles University, Prague and six months at the National University in Hanoi, Vietnam. Study of Vietnamese studies (language, literature and history) finished with an exam and official certificate. He had attended different seminars for communications, conflict resolution, mediation, MBTI personality typology. In the year 2005 he became accredited mediator of the Association of Mediators of the Czech Republic. He is a member of Civic Association Sociopolis, Association of the Mediators Board, Klub Hanoi. He is able to speak Vietnamese, English, German and Czech.

Mgr. Jiří Kocourek started his career during studies as a part-time job employee of the Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences in Prague - Department Economic Sociology, later the Socio-economics of Housing Team. After that he founded the team in the year 2000. Short time he also worked as member of management of the Institute for Information of the CR in Education as analytics. He is also mediator and facilitator.

Among his Applied Sociology projects belong:

- seminars, lectures on intercultural education, social topics, communication, applied sociology in different universities, state organizations, NNO, schools, libraries etc.
- educational website for elementary schools
- educational exhibitions for teachers and pupils
- different publications about Vietnam, Vietnamese community in the CR and social issues of the CR
- employment supporting projects
- research
- translations
- consulting in the field of sociology
- international social project development and realization etc.

Chosen publications:

- Kocourek, J. 2007: Vietnamci v ČR. [Vietnamese in the Czech Republic] IN: Sociologické studie [Sociological studies], 6, 10, SOÚ AV ČR, v.v.i.: Praha 2007. Str. 46 – 62.
- Kocourek, J., Pechová, E. (ed.) 2006: S vietnamskými dětmi na českých školách. [With the Vietnamese Children in the Czech Schools.] Praha: H&H + Klub Hanoi. 221 s.

- Kocourek, J. 2002: Poznáváme svět dětí z Vietnamu. [We Cognize World of Children from Vietnam.] Plzeň: Foto&Tisk Znamenany. 112 s.
- Kocourek, J. 2006: Văn hóa dân gian [Lidová kultura, Traditionary culture] str. 94 - 104 In: Pham Thanh Hung, 2006: Cộng Hoà Séc - đất nước - con người [Česká republika - země - lidé, Czech Republic - country - people]. Hanoi: Dai Hoc Quoc Gia Hanoi.
- Kocourek, J. 2006: Giáo dục - Đào tạo [Výchova a vzdělávání, Education] str. 141 - 160 In: Pham Thanh Hung, 2006: Cộng Hoà Séc - đất nước - con người [Česká republika - země - lidé, Czech Republic - country - people]. Hanoi: Dai Hoc Quoc Gia Hanoi.
- Kocourek, J. 2002: Cesta do říše Velkého chána.
- Kocourek, J. 1999: The ky 14 nguoi Sec da dat chan den Viet Nam (Ve 14. st. 14 vstoupil Čech do Vietnamu). [In the 14. century the Czech man entered to Vietnam.] In: Tuan Le, 18. s 3. (vietnamsky)

He is also interested in history and traditional culture issues, for such reason he made a guide in Prague and became a member of the Czech folkloric group Gaudeamus where he prepares programs. As voluntary he made assistant of teacher in a school for disabled children.

#### Team Applied Sociology

Firm was founded in the November 2000. It's mostly project activities is focused on several fields of applied sociology: fields of social and intercultural topics. The firm participates especially on projects realized by own stable team or external expert's teams. The stable team is presented on these web pages. The firm is skilled in the field of commercial or non-commercial, state, private or non-profit organization's projects.

Our team very often participates on innovatory projects where new, non-traditional solutions are developed. These solutions are based on detailed analysis, concrete situations and real practical connections. Team's applied research outputs and its theoretical skills use the team by its educational, consulting and assisting (supervisory) activities. Its outputs and experiences the team tries to structure and generalize into the form of middle theory.

Critical recommendations are possible when we indicate their necessity but we formulate and applied them regarding all participated and engaged subjects. We warrant anonymity, discretion, data back-up. We supply individual approach and searching solutions with a client team. We develop solutions which are used in the long term and practically.

In this time we are practicing in the following fields: applied sociological research, translations and interpretations, strategically consulting, effective conflict resolution (mediation and facilitation) and education.