

Draft Department of Agro-Processing 2006-2010 Development Plan

Objective: Enable high sustainable and equitable growth, improve social environment and living conditions for rural people, especially the poor, protect and sustain natural resources and environment through effective and dynamic sector management emphasising decentralization and inclusion of stakeholders in decision-making, regulation, service delivery and monitoring.

Department Objective: Increase value-added of agro-forestry prodn thru processing at appropriate scale
 Increase competitiveness ; emphasise processing tech and agriculture mechanisation; to develop/ create (main respon) to non-farm jobs; to meet domestic dd for salt (imp.), for cons and intermed (chemical) industry; improve living standards of rural population and competitiveness of sector through agro-processing. Industrial salt still imported, so salt industry imp. For small scale- salt production

Results	Strategic Action	Specific programs/activities	Involved Agencies/Programs	Indicators
Goal 1. Ensure high economic growth of rural production sectors and the rural economy, with^[.2] benefits widely shared by the whole rural population, including the poor and other disadvantaged groups				
1.1. Rural income and production increased through improved productivity, competitiveness and product quantity	Increase value-added of cash crops and livestock through development of areas supplying raw materials at different scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the development of areas growing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension dept, agri dept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production volume per product type total and per ha. (e.g. paddy) National/regional annual agricultural-forestry GDP growth Animal husbandry growth rate higher than agriculture GDP Value^[.3] added per ha/labour-day/processing rate Sustainable^[.4] supply of wood and non-wood forest products from natural forests and plantations Area of forest brought under sustainable management Average annual household income for rural households per income group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulate growth of non-farm businesses using traditional and local technology and local products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-farm production growth rate by income group/region Non-farm household income by region/income group Investment growth of agro-business by region and type Proportion of rural non-farm labour of total workforce
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen access to science and technology and extension services that meet the needs of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual investment in agriculture and forestry science & technology in percent of agricultural sector GDP Proportion of land under high yielding and/or high

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	<p>rural producers by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ strengthening linkages between research and extension ○ prioritizing investment in science, technology and extension that enable improved yields, product quality and increased product value 			<p>quality varieties by region/income group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of new breeds of total livestock by region/income group • Percentage of processed agro-forestry products • Proportion of rural producers by type/region who have access to relevant services (crops, veterinary, irrigation, credit, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop production and processing technology for salt industry in order to increase salt quality and living standards of salt farmers 	•	•	•
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure rural producers have secure access to land types for enterprise development 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and area of land titles by region and land type • Proportion of land titles signed by female and male household heads • Proportion of households expressing satisfaction transparency of land allocation process
1.2. Competitiveness and international integration strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support industrialization / modernisation of semi-processed and processed farm products and non-farm products by enhancing access by all rural producers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ production technology and extension aimed at raising product quality (e.g. plant protection, biotechnology) ○ post-harvest and processing services in order to increase product value ○ market information and marketing channels 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased investment in modern machinery and equipment • Proportion of farm produce sold in markets and retained by farmers • Proportion of investment coming from FDI and domestic private sector • Increased application of biotechnology to improve productivity (agriculture, forestry) • Efficiency of forest product processing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the design, development and marketing (competitiveness) of traditional handicrafts 	•	•	•

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote product certification processes, i.e., national adoption / adaptation of international certification standards for semi-processed and processed farm products and non-farm products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of international and regional standards achieved Increased percentage of exported forest products based on raw materials derived from forests or forest plantations meeting internationally-certified standards for sustainable forest management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize investment in trade promotion for agro-forestry processed products, salt and other non-farm products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased value of international and domestic agro-forestry trade
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote private sector investment in the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of private domestic and FDI investment in the sector (including processing of agriculture, wood and non-wood forest products)
Goal 2. Improve quality of life and living conditions for rural people through economic and social empowerment, especially for poor and disadvantaged groups				
2.1. Percentage of poor and hungry households reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure income and employment for vulnerable regions and households through increased priority program investments towards vulnerable regions (agriculture, forestry and other sectors) Generate incomes and diversify rural livelihoods through sustainable natural resource management, particularly forestry resource and the development of non-farm activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced rate of poor households living below poverty line based on food poverty definition by region Increased number of new jobs generated by rural sub-sector/region/income group Proportion of household income from different production types (agriculture, forestry, non-farm, etc.) Proportion of households with access to program services by region and income group Proportion of program investments in poor regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of rural people below the food poverty line poverty in remote areas Income gaps between regions narrowed Proportion of poor people with access to rural infrastructure Differentiated geographical development policies, strategies defined for different regions Allocation of land (agriculture, forest), extension

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and credit support to ethnic minority households and communities • Increased proportion of investment for infrastructure going to vulnerable communes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training and production guidelines for rural work force; 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of trained rural labourers by sub-sector, region and income group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen support to generation of non-farm jobs to move rural labor from agricultural to non-farm sectors; 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual increase in number of new jobs created in rural industries and rural services
2.3. Vulnerability reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen support to diversification of rural household income sources through provision of diverse extension services and access to production inputs and markets 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of income sources of rural households • Proportion of household incomes from different sources • Diversification of rural income sources, i.e., forestry-related activities and forest resources contributing to increases in household income

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to financial services that assist rural households smoothing their incomes, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of poor with access to loan, saving and insurance facilities that meet their needs Saving, credit and insurance mechanisms established
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and implement strategies to prevent and control infection of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidences of diseases reduced Financial losses to rural producers due to animal and crop diseases reduced
2.3 Equity and involvement of all rural stakeholders enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance equal opportunities for women and men and different ethnic groups to participate in and benefit from rural development, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen efforts to implement the MARD Gender Strategy Strengthen efforts to ensure women have access to services, land, production inputs and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of promoted ARD Government staff who are women or belong to ethnic minorities; By 2010, 50% of newly created jobs in agriculture and rural development will be held by women and ethnic minorities Proportion of women and ethnic minority groups with access to agriculture, forestry, and rural development extension
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed-back mechanisms in place to ensure that MARD activities meet the needs of different rural constituencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular feedback received by MARD/DARD officers Feedback mechanisms in place
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and institutionalize participatory mechanisms for planning, implementation and management of rural extension and infrastructure systems; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish demand-driven extension and investment planning systems Proportion of infrastructure schemes systems managed by users/communities;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory resource management systems enabling rural constituencies to participate in management of natural resources (e.g. protection forest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) systems established and managed to ensure financial viability
Goal 3. Ensure environmental sustainability				
3.1. Biodiversity and environmentally critical areas and resources are effectively conserved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria established for determining priority areas Natural resource assessments and inventories undertaken and results effectively disseminated and use for management Permanent forest estates established

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of management plans prepared with stakeholder participation for all types of priority areas/area covered by management plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased areas (ha.) restored or protected
3.2. Participatory systems for sustainable natural resources management institutionalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote participatory multiple-use sustainable management of natural resources (all types of forest, wetland areas, etc.), including various types of co-management schemes, with clear responsibilities and benefits identified for local users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of different natural resource types brought under sustainable co-management with local communities Proportion of poor and ethnic minority farmers participating in co-management schemes Household income from co-management of natural resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate forest land to local people and communities to manage with appropriate benefit schemes (including forest land previously hold by SFEs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of forest land allocated to local people and communities for sustainable management, conservation, and use
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support increased access by rural households to land-use technologies that enable sustainable of sloping, coastal and other land categories, including research, on-farm testing and dissemination of IPM, salinity prevention and more sustainable shrimp farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of sloping land under sustainable land-use management Proportion of producers using IPM and improved shrimp farming technologies Reduced use of chemical per unit of output Proportion of rural workers suffering from health problems caused by pesticides reduced
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate forest land to local people and communities to manage with appropriate benefit schemes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased areas of forest land will be allocated to local people and communities for sustainable management, conservation, and use
3.3 Environmental management by rural service providers and environmental sustainability of rural infrastructure enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Environmental Management Systems (EMS) for rural service providers Establish EIA process for rural processing and other non-farm activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in rural service providers adopting established best management practice (BMP) Increase in rural service providers with EMS established increase in wastewater treatment meeting ambient water quality standards

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of water supply schemes meeting agreed river health flow provisions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance support to waste water management in handicraft villages , rural processing industry 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste water treatment meeting ambient water quality standards • Proportion of handicraft villages and other villages with adequate waste management plans and treatment facilities in place
Goal 4. Ensure effective and dynamic sector management				
4.1. Efficiency and performance enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise implementation and mainstreaming of the public administrative reform program 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of state management agencies at all levels are reorganized (roles, functions, and responsibilities clarified, administrative systems revised to reflect PAR priorities)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and State Forest Enterprises (SFEs) 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SOEs and SFEs privatized • Proportion of SFEs reorganized in accordance with Decree 200
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve planning and management of resource allocation and public spending within sector, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved prioritization of public spending through development of public expenditure management program ○ Introduction of Village Development Planning and demand-driven planning frameworks for service delivery ○ Introduction of cost-recovery systems for non-poor areas for infrastructure development, operation and maintenance and other service delivery (e.g. extension services) 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased share of total budget resources delegated to local authorities • Medium-term financial framework & medium-term expenditure framework institutionalized • Public expenditure information system consolidated • Establishment of demand-driven planning frameworks • Institutionalization and of Village Development Planning framework/integration of this into sector/regional planning • Recovery of service delivery costs in non-poor areas

Results	Strategic Action	Specific programs/activities	Involved Agencies/Programs	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive framework of appropriate policy and regulatory promulgated, supported by planning systems and implemented (e.g. land, infrastructure, credit, tax, forest, institutional development, stakeholder involvement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government decrees, Prime Ministerial decrees, Minister's Decisions and Circulars issued to support implementation of new/revised laws Sector and thematic strategies established and reflected in planning and implementation frameworks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve resource mobilisation and efficient use of ODA and FDI in the sector, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic use of ODA to create enabling conditions for increased diversified investments Step-by-step development of comprehensive sector-wide approaches i.e., strengthen existing partnerships, gradually move towards sector-wide programming and financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased investment levels and disbursement rates Increasing FDI as ODA gradually declines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance staff capacity and motivation through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishment of human resources development plan that reflects the changing role of public sector agencies in natural resource management and service delivery and the priorities of this FYP development of appropriate staff incentive systems closer research-extension-training-education (RETE) linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved staff performance in line with FYP priorities Human resource development plan to implement the 5 year plan is established and implemented Improved satisfaction of farmers and other clients with application of research through extension
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and implement improved planning and information systems, and introduce improved information technology (IT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result-based and demand-driven planning systems established Outcomes-oriented planning information (sectoral M&E) systems established

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	including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduction of consolidated demand-driven and result-based planning systems ○ Establishment of outcomes-oriented planning information (sectoral M&E) systems ○ Electronic systems for achieving established ○ Linkages developed among different MARD management, information and M&E systems, including electronic linkages 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic achieving and integrated information management systems established
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved capacity for effective involvement in international conventions and agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved national reporting and compliance with international agreements ● Increased participation in international for a, seminars and workshops related to international agreements ● Network of national focal points developed for more coherent engagement in international fora
4.2 Involvement of private sector, stakeholders and users in decision-making, management and financing enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote private sector involvement in productive and service delivery activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased number of SMEs and household enterprises involved in sector production and processing activities ● More economic efficient cooperatives and cooperative groups ● Increased domestic private investment, FDI and joint venture investment ● Increased private sector involvement in operation and maintenance of rural infrastructure schemes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Institutionalization of participatory mechanisms for user planning and management of rural infrastructure to increase effectiveness of operations; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Existence of demand-driven investment planning systems ● Existence of user management systems for infrastructure ● Proportion of user-managed infrastructure systems established and managed by communities with business plans that ensure financial viability.