

TABLE 1: FORESTRY SECTOR 5 – YEAR PLAN LOGFRAME 2006-2010

Overall objective: *Participatory sustainable protection and management of forest resources to improve sectoral contribution to national socio-economic development, poverty reduction, protection, conservation of environment and biodiversity as well as delivery of environmental services.*

Major goals	Specific objectives	Priority activities	Involved agencies	Indicators
1. Sustainable development of sector with high quality; increase of forest sector contribution to the national economy	<i>1.1. Increase forest production and incomes for mountainous people</i>	- Increase forest production and productivity, mainly emphasising commercial fast-growing and high-quality species plantations, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and processing.	Forestry Department (FD), Forest Science Institute of Vietnam (FSIV), Seedlings Company, National Forestry, Agriculture Extension Center, Vietnam Forestry Corporation (VINAFOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300,000 ha of new high-quality plantations established annually. - 132,000 ha of plantations replanted annually. - 200,000 speciality trees planted by 2020 - 200,000 ha of NTFPs established by 2010 - 200 million scattered trees planted annually - Growth rate of forestry GDP is 3.4 - 3.5% annually; - Export turnover of timber processing is 2.1 billion USD by 2010. - Increased areas under sustainable forest management.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete reform of SFEs. - Promote small and medium enterprises (SMEs) based on use of domestic materials 	FD, Department of Cooperatives and Agricultural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 % of SFEs are reorganized in accordance with the Government Decree 200/ CP - Increased number of SMEs working in forestry sector.
		Strengthen forest allocation/ lease to economic entities	FD, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 % of production forests are allocated/ leased to economic entities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give priority to invest in scientific technology and extension services to produce forestry and specialty seedlings with high yield and quality, especially export products linking with processing to improve product quality - Concentrate investment in processing technology to increase product's value and competitiveness - Develop standardized seedling nursery and forest systems for major forestry trees species to sufficiently supply for big plantation programs. - Link research with forestry extension, orient extension services to better meet users' demands 	<p>Departments under MARD and DARDs, FD, FSIV, Seedlings company, National Forestry, Agriculture Extension Center, VINAFOR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual investment in forestry science & technology increased to 1% forestry GDP - Yield of commercial fast growing plantations increased to 20-25m3/year. - Percentage of controlled commercial plantations using high quality seedlings achieved high yield and/ or high quality to 60-70%. - Increased percentage of processed forestry products. - Increased percentage of farmers having access to forestry extension services.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen efficient utilization of ODA and FDI in forest sector 	<p>FD, Forest Protection Department (FPD), Forest Project Management Board (FPMB), Forest Sector Support Program (FSSP).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased investment and disbursement rates for ODA and FDI projects. - Utilized strategically ODA sources to facilitate diversified investment improvement - Developed gradually sector-wide approach (FSSP) - Well operated Trust Fund for Forests (TFF)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen private sector's investments in forest sector. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased domestic private sector's investments in forest sector (including NTFPs and timber processing)
<p><i>1.2. Strengthen competitiveness and international</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote forest certification process (FSC) 	<p>FD, VIFA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 % of export products certified. - Increased forest areas certified by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or other sustainable forest management certification bodies

	<i>international integration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrialize forest sector using high-tech and adaptation technology 	VINAFOR, economic entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased investment in modern machinery and equipment in forestry sector - Increased application of biotechnology to improve productivity of forest plantations (e.g., tissue, cutting cultures)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen trade promotion and marketing for forest products 	FD, VINAFOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased revenues of forest products in domestic and international markets
2. Sustainable protection and utilization of natural resources and environment	<i>2.1. Identify and effectively conserve biodiversity and protection areas</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop criteria for identifying environmentally-critical areas for protection and resources and high priorities for biodiversity conservation - Undertake assessment and inventories of forest resources 	FD, FPD, Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI), FSIV, Vietnam Forestry University (VFU), DARDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criteria developed for identification of priority areas. - Results of natural resources assessments and inventories announced periodically / annually
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify permanent national forest estate. - Identify/ classify 3 forest categories on maps and on the ground - Prepare management plans for priority areas 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of permanent forest estate completed by 2009. - 100% special-use and protection forests have Management Boards established with demarcation. - 100% Management Boards and communities in key areas such as Northwest, Central Highlands have medium-term and long-term protection and management plans developed and approved by competent agencies - Forest cover and quality improved.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out soil and water conservation programs (desertification and salinity prevention, watershed protection)) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restored or protected areas (ha.) increased - Number of soil and water conservation projects is implemented
	<i>2.2. Improve participatory sustainable natural resources management system</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote participatory multiple-use sustainable management of three types of forest, including various types of co-management schemes 	FD, FPD, National Forestry, Agriculture Extension Center, DARDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 500,000 ha of forest brought under sustainable co-management with local communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocate/release forest land to local people and communities to manage with appropriate benefit policies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased areas of forest land to be allocated to local people and communities for sustainable management, conservation, and use. 			

		- Promote participatory management systems, i.e., encouraging local authorities and user groups to further participate in management of forest resources.		- Increased number of forest areas managed by communities to ensure financial viability - Increased number of Commune Development Funds established and operated
3. Improvement of rural livelihoods, especially for the poor in mountainous areas and ethnic minorities	<i>3.1. Reduce the percentage of poor and hungry households</i>	- Generate incomes and jobs through forestry activities such as plantations, maintenances, harvesting, protection, processing and trading	FD, FPD, National Forestry, Agriculture Extension Center, DARDs, economic entities	- Number of poor households in mountainous areas reduced to 40 % in 2010, in comparison with 2003, in key areas such as Central Highlands, Northwest, and Central Coastal. - Create 1 mil jobs and 2 mil seasonal jobs in forestry sector by 2010. - Increased forest land allocation/ lease, extension and credit for rural households for forest based income generation.
		- Vocational training, job creation, production guidelines for the poor.	Vocational and intermediate schools, National Forestry, Agriculture Extension Center.	- Percentage of trained labourers working in forestry industries increased to 80% by 2010. - Increased percentage of farmers having access to extension services.
		- Develop and pilot specific support policies and mechanisms to ensure that forest workers can live well based on forestry, especially the poor and ethnic minorities.	FD, Institutes	- Number of policies issued and implemented.
	<i>3.2. Ensure gender and ethnic equity and development</i>	- Implement the Gender Strategy for the Agriculture and rural development sector	FD, FPD, institutes, universities	- Not less than 30% of promoted Government staff at all levels in forestry sector will be women; - By 2010, 50% of newly created jobs in forestry sector will be held by female workers - Systematic collection of data on women workers in forest sector

		- Continue to implement Government policies/programs on supporting ethnic minorities (i.e. land and timber for housing for Central Highlands people)	FD, Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development, DARDs	FPD, and - Income gaps between majority and minority ethnic groups reduced. - Increased allocation of forest (land) and extension and credit support to ethnic minority communities and households.
	<i>3.3. Reduce negative impacts towards vulnerable areas and communities</i>	- Allocate forest and land to supplement income for households and ensure sustainable environment for farming system		- Increased share of household incomes derived from forestry in poor remote mountainous areas.
	<i>3.4. Improve governance for poverty reduction</i>	- Implementation of action plan on forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT) - Promote decentralization process in forestry sector.	FD, FPD, DARDs	-Reduced illegal logging, poaching and trade on wild flora and fauna species. - Forest management models promoted with decentralization in terms of responsibilities and benefits
4. More dynamic and efficient sectoral institution and management capacity	<i>4.1. Reform sectoral management organization</i>	- Strengthen administrative reform in forest sector - Clarify roles, functions and responsibilities of different forest institutions at the different levels. - Reform system of State Forest Enterprises (SFEs)	Departments, institutes, and agencies under MARD, DARDs	- State management and technical agencies on forestry consolidated and reorganized. - Number of SFEs reformed/ privatized.
		- Implement public expenditure management program (medium-term financial framework & medium-term expenditure framework)		- Increased share of total budget resources allocated for local expenditure - Public expenditure management system consolidated - Forest sector financing study conducted. (with EC)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen sectoral information and planning system 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed comprehensive result-based planning process for forest sector - Reconsolidated sectoral statistics system - Developed and applied modern tools for management of 3 forest types at various levels (i.e. digital mapping system by block, compartment) - Strengthened Forest Monitoring and Information System (FOMIS) for sectoral planning, monitoring and evaluation. - Consolidated the linkage between FOMIS and existing sectoral databases (FIPI, 5MHRP, provincial, FPD) - Developed and applied monitoring and evaluation system for 5MHRP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen human resource development prepared as part of overall Research – Technology and Extension (RETE) program. 	<p>Departments, institutes, and agencies under MARD, DARDs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human resource development plan for the 5 year plan implementation established and implemented. - Staff and public servants are updated with state management knowledge for the market economy, IT, English, communication and presentation skills and updating global forestry issues. - Increased number of trained workers within processing sector to 80% by 2010

	<p><i>4.2. Reform institutional and regulatory framework</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reform institutional, policy development for implementation of Forest Protection and Development Law. - Review, consolidate, and supplement criteria, targets, regulations, technical procedures on forestry. - Develop participatory forest management mechanisms and systems. - Create decentralization mechanism of investments. 	<p>FD, FPD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive framework of Gov. Decrees, Primer Minister's Decisions, Minister's Decisions and Circulars issued to guide sector development. - Increased proportion of funds allocated to local authorities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacity for effective involvement in international conventions and agreements such as UNCCD, UNFCCC, CBD, CITES, etc 	<p>FD, FPD, International Cooperation Department (ICD), FSSP, DARDs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved quality and quantity of national reports to meet the requirements of international conventions and agreements. - Increased participation in international forums, seminars and workshops related to forestry issues. - Network of focal agencies developed and cooperated closely with relevant national and international organizations.