

IN THIS BULLETIN:

- Sustainable development strategy with core sector of agriculture and rural development
- Development of standards to increase competitive possibility for ASEAN agricultural products
- Approval of the Proposal on Crop production development direction up to 2020, vision to 2030
- Approval of the Fishery export program up to 2015, direction to 2020
- PPP's implementation serving for sustainable agricultural development
- Diversifying resources for New rural development
- Legislation documents in agricultural sector issued in March and April 2012

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF VIETNAM WITH CORE SECTOR OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Prime Minister issued the Decision No 432/QĐ-TTg dated 12/04/2012 approving the Sustainable Development strategy of Vietnam for 2011 - 2020 on the perspectives of people-centered development, maximizing the acceleration of multi-factor people as the ownership role, people is the core resource and objective of sustainable development.

Objectives of the Program up to 2020 are: to stabilize macroeconomic particularly main balance; to stabilize food security, energy security and financial security; to transform the growth modality to harmonization development between green growth, economic development and low carbon economic; effectively and appropriately use of all resources.

Among above objectives, the Gov pressingly focus on: food security assurance based on protection of 3.8 million ha of rice land; transformation of agricultural structure in the direction of industrialization; development and strengthening rural area compliance to the new rural development criteria fitting to regional characters; highly appreciation of the linkage between urban – rural areas; promotion of development small and medium scale cities.



Sustainable development also helps to avoid negative impacts from economic activities to environment; sustainable use of natural resources, especially non-renewable resources. Prevention, control of pollution and environmental degradation as well as mitigation of natural disasters, active adaptation to climate change, particularly sea water raise, etc. are all needed

(entire text can be found at www.isgmard.org.vn)

RESULTS OF FIRST QUARTER 2012 FROM MARD

Report from MARD showed that in the last quarter, MARD has strictly implemented the Decree No 01/NQ-CP dated 3/1/2012 from the Gov, the Action Plan of MARD (Decision No 169/QĐ-BNN-KH dated 1/2/2012 on leadership solutions, planning coordination and measures for production and business promotion).



On 9/4/2012, in Hanoi, MARD organized a press conference to announce its results of the first quarter and core tasks in the second quarter of 2012.

Despite of constraints, production outcomes of the first quarter of 2012 reached a fair level, and achieved higher growth in comparison to same period of 2011. Under the estimation of GSO, agricultural production value including crop production, livestock forestry and fishery sectors increased 3.7% (in which cultivation increased 3.2%, forestry increased 6.14%, fishery increased 4.9%); estimated GDP growth is 2.84% (first quarter of 2011 was 3.65%)....

Disbursement of investment budget: investment budget list and plan allocated for each ODA project and sub-project are mentioned in the Document No 212/BNN-KH dated 03/02/2012 from MARD with key principals to give the priority to the projects which are good prepared for starting

implementation in 2012, projects which can be completed within the year and contribution budget to the ODA emerging works in irrigation, agriculture, forestry, fishery sectors. Approximately within 4 first months of 2012, disbursement reached 928.9 billion VND, equivalent to 19.22% of planned target; in which: GoV's budget reached 508.6 billion VND, equivalent to 20.48% planned and ODA budget reached 420.3 billion VND, equivalent to 17.89% planned.

The central tasks in the second quarter of 2012 is continuing promote production and implementation of planned tasks such as helping enterprises to remove constraints in production investment capital; continuing the efforts on disease prevention and combating, natural disaster prevention and combating in order to mitigate losses in production.

Concentration in production directives for the Winter-Spring 2011-2012 rice and vegetable crops in the Northern area, Summer-Autumn and Autumn-Winter 2012 rice crops in the Southern area, in which it is focusing on directing the seed structure to meet market demands. Investigation and forecast on pestilent should be strengthened. Development of mechanisms, policies for VietGAP in accordance to the Decision No 01/2012/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister is a must.

Urgently investigate the level of current utilization of banned substances in animal husbandry in order to restore confidence to consumers; another urgent task is provision of coordination and direction to localities in strictly implementation of prevented measures for prohibited substances in animal husbandry.

The fishery sector shall focus on investigation, assessment of current situation of shrimp's diseases and provide guidance for prevention and combating measures for shrimp as well as resolutions. In addition, General Directorate of Fishery shall continue its checking and assessment of impacts from petrol price increase toward capture and recommend solutions. The proposal on establishment of fishery inspection force is requested to be quickly completed in order MARD shall report about this to the Assembly.

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS TO INCREASE COMPETITIVE POSSIBILITY FOR ASEAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

From 17-20/4/2012 in Hanoi, in collaboration with ASEAN Secretariat, Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development – as the Chairperson nation of the ASEAN crop product Standards task force, has organized the 8th annual conference. This conference focused on building the regional standards for crop products which are based on harmonization of the existing member countries' standards and international related standards. The new proposed standards will be submitted to the ASEAN Summit on Agriculture for consideration and approval in 2012

The participants also reviewed the 4 ASEAN criteria applied to mango, pineapple, banana, durian to assess their impacts in ASEAN agricultural commerce. In addition, the task force is going to complete 10 drafted criteria for: ladyfinger bean, cashew nut, bell peppers, sapodilla plum, chili, onion, rose-apple, egg-plant, pumpkin, and sweet corn; the task force is also responsible for newly development of 5 criteria for: cabbage, snake bean, sweet tamarind, coffee bean, and saffron. In 2012, the task force is planning to initiate studies for developing 6 Asian Organic Industrial Criteria for: star



fruit, cocoa bean, tea, mushroom, peanut, sweet potato. Up to now, this task force issued 19 ASEAN regional common criteria for crop products.

The strengthening and promotion of development for ASEAN common criteria, application of appropriate and advanced technologies and international criteria as well as participation in the above mentioned task force are helping Vietnam to increase its competitive capacity and position in the global market. This is also the great basement for Vietnam to enhance its competitive possibilities and widen its export market in agricultural products.

APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSAL ON CROP PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT DIRECTION UP TO 2020, VISION TO 2030

MARD has just approved the Proposal on Crop production development direction up to 2020, vision to 2030. This proposal aimed at: developing crop production in the directions of modernization and sustainable development; large scale good production in the directions of enhancement of quality and productivity, competitive capacity and long-term national food security assurance meet the diversified domestic and export demands, improvement of effectively utilization of water, land, labor and capital resources, income raising for people and living standards.

Thus, this proposal set the proportion targets of food crops are 50.7%, industrial crops are 24%, fruits are 14.4% and vegetables and beans are 9.7%. The value of crop production annually growth rate is 2-2.5%; production of grain crop should reach 49.5 million tones, in which rice will be 42 million tones, corn 7.5 million tons; export turnover of key perennial products will reach 22 billion USD; average yield value per ha reaches 70 million VND.

Regarding the land use planning up to 2020, 197,000 ha of cultivation will be reclaimed for entire country (in the period of 2011-2020) including 37,000 ha for rice, 60,000 ha for annually trees, 100,000 ha for perennial trees. In specific, up to 2015, cultivation land will be 9.72 million ha; land for yearly tree will be allocated about 6.10 million ha, in which rice land will be about 3.899 million ha, land for animal feed crop will be 100,000 ha; land for perennial tree will be 3.62 million ha. By 2020, cultivation land will be 9.59 million ha; land for yearly tree will be allocated about 6.05 million ha, in which rice land will be 3.812 million ha, land for animal feed crop will be 300,000 ha; land for perennial tree will be 3.54 million ha.



For food crops, rice land fund by 2015 is 3.899 million ha, in which wet rice of 2 crop seasons per year is 3.258 million ha, cultivation areas is 7.3 million ha; by 2020 stable land fund for food crops will be 3.812 million ha, in which wet rice of 2 crops per year will be 3.222 million ha, cultivation areas will be 7 million ha. Advanced intensive cultivation measures will be applied to reach production of 41-43 million tons by 2015 and 2020, 44 million tone by 2030; food for export must be ensured.

For perennial industrial crop, stable area will be 135,000 ha for tea, yield of fresh tea by 2015 shall be 900,000 tons; by 2020, stable land for tea will be 140,000 ha, yield of fresh tea shall be 1 million tons; tea for export shall be 120,000 tons by 2015 and 130,000 tons by 202. Area for coffee shall be reduced to 550,000 ha by 2015, intensive cultivation measure will be applied to increase its yield up to 21.8 quintals/ha, yield reaches 1.12 million tons, in which 950,000 tons for export.

For fruit tree, 850,000ha will be allocated by 2015 and 910 ha by 2020. Fruit crop production shall direct to enhancement of VietGAP application, ensuring food safety.

People Committees of cities under central level, provinces shall be responsible for reviewing, completing the planning for key crop development in their area up to 2020, vision to 2030 fitting with the general planning of the entire country. They also are responsible for planning of processing bases associating with their local material crop area.

APPROVAL OF THE FISHERY EXPORT PROGRAM UP TO 2015, DIRECTION TO 2020



On 07/3/2012, Prime Minister's approval of the Fishery export program up to 2015, direction to 2020 (under the Decision No 279/QĐ-TTg). Thus, fishery export shall continue its sustainable, high competitive directions in order to keep its position in the global top ten countries of fishery export. Fishery export enhancement is both goal and incentive for aquaculture and fishery services, contributing in sustainable development of fishery sector and improvement of fishermen's lives.

In this Decision, the goal by 2012 is 8% fishery export growth; turnover of fishery export is expected to be 7.5 billion USD; added value proportion expected to take more than 60%; value of aquaculture product export is expected to be 70%.

By 2020, export is maintained to be key sector, significantly contribute to lead rural economic to sustainable development, with growth rate of more than 7%, fishery export value is expected to be 10-10.5 billion USD.

Prime Minister assigned MARD to chair and coordinate with related ministries, sectors and PPCs, cities under central level to successfully implement the Fishery Export Program up to 2015 and direction to 2020. MARD is also responsible for provision of: guidelines, directions to localities to develop their specific plans for implementation of this program; strengthening and enhancement capacity for research bodies, related agencies; monitoring and organization of sum-up and wrap up activities to assess implementation situation in order to give in-time recommendations to promote implementation progress.

PPP'S IMPLEMENTATION SERVING FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

MARD drafted its Restructuring Proposal toward greater added value and sustainable development. Among solutions mention in this document, PPP model is selected as one of the key solutions serving for sustainable agricultural development.

Vietnamese agriculture is remained some shortcomings which need to be significantly addressed. These are low quality of growth, low sustainability and limitation in natural resource management¹. Therefore, the effectiveness of the entire agriculture sector must be improved in order to: enhance benefits for farmers and rural households, provide benefits for consumers; reduce emission toward sustainable development. Among solutions, well implementation of actualization PPP is critical. It is believed that of state management organizations and private enterprises are independently performed, huge challenges in agriculture's transformation cannot be addressed. Thus, PPP is becoming a strategic part of the Vietnamese Agricultural Development.

However, in the exciting discussion about PPP, many experts agreed that PPP in agriculture remains many "bottlenecks" that need to have appropriate legal corridors and right understanding about its value, as well as clear classification of roles for stakeholders to be solved.

Potentials and value of PPP must be clearly viewed:

- PPP model shall help farmers to enhance their production capacity, understanding about market. Farmer shall have more jobs, more benefits. The participation of private enterprises shall help farmer to enlarge their products' value².

- PPP shall create opportunities to glue farmer in a economic voluntary groups based on common benefit for their better position in market as well as easier state management and support³.

- Value of PPP model shall associate with each specific commodity⁴. In addition, PPP in agriculture should not only aiming at agricultural production, but also involving off-farm productions which are directly associate with farmers.

PPP shall be successfully implemented in cooperation groups

After the PPP pilot of Thai Hoa company was fail, attention to the model was significantly reduced. However, the model of Nestlé Vietnam initially reaches success. The key reason for the success is the cooperation group model. Nestlé and a enterprise group cooperate with NGOs functioning in Dak Nong with a capital of nearly 24 million USD, attracting 17,250 farmer. In this model, Nestlé cooperate with enterprises from different commodities such as fertiliser, plant production chemical, trade, etc. This cooperation model helps farmers to benefit in the entire production chain from provision of



fertilizer, plant protection chemical to technology transfer and output consumption. The effectiveness of this cooperation model is the high incentive for farmer to participate.

At Davos Economic Forum, Vietnam is considered as a spotted light in applying PPP modality to the agriculture. With 5 PPP groups are functioning and one is going to be formed, in the coming time, more PPP projects for agriculture will be functioned. However, this playground is not only available

¹ Mr. Steven Jaffee, WB specialist

² Ms. Atsuko Toda, chief representative of IFAD in Vietnam

³ Mr. Vũ Quốc Tuấn, Nestle Vietnam

⁴ Mr. An Văn Khanh, Department of Processing and Trade for Agro-Forestry – Fisheries products and Salt Production, MARD

⁵ Mr. Đặng Kim Sơn – Director of ISARD, MARD

for multi-national corporations, or FDI enterprises, but also is serving for domestic enterprises. In order to facilitate this, the Government has to be more strong and specific in provision policies not only for PPP promotion but also to protect farmers' rights preventing them from being used by enterprises.

PPP supports for NRD

NRD is gradually open an intellectual rural area. Farmer is the connection string between a developed agriculture and a modern rural development. An advanced agriculture cannot be completed without high educated farmers. In the situation that resources for NRD is limited, PPP should be promoted to support for NRD.

"PPP modality seems to press on the role of enterprise, however, for PPP in Vietnam, farmers⁵ have an important role. The effective PPP which has been performed in the past time was the cooperation between Farmers and the Government. Policies, indicators, directions from the Government have been doing well with full participation and attention from the farmers.

DIVERSIFYING RESOURCES FOR NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT



On the afternoon of 20/4/2012, Vice Prime Minister Vu Van Ninh, Chairman of the Central NRD Steering Committee for NRD, chaired the online meeting among 63 provinces/cities to assess the results of NRD implementation in order to gather shortcomings, constraints in NRD's progress and set up core tasks for 2012.

MARD's Minister Cao Duc Phat, vice chairman of the Central Committee for NRD, stated that there are about 60% of communes completed their master planning.

To support implementation of NTP-NRD, the Government's budget in 2011 was 1,600 billion VND and more than 6,600 billion VND from local budget (8 provinces have not yet allocated budget). Consolidating from local reports, within 2011, localities mobilized 5,523 billion for infrastructure investment. Mostly mobilized budget comes from local government budget and integrated budget from other projects/

programs in local areas.

Aside from the 220 billion VND of the National Agricultural Extension Center, up to now the localities allocated nearly 400 billion VND for development of commodity production models to stimulate income generation. Particularly, some localities like An Giang, Ha Tinh, Thai Binh, Tra Vinh provinces... have actively allocated billions of VND to support farmers developing their own production models, applying technology for reducing production cost, increasing products' value as well as replicating these models.

However, the Central Steering Committee for NRD judged that awareness on new rural development of a large proportion of staff at all levels and local people was still limited; they passively waited for supports from the Government and the role of local community has not been brought into full play.

In order to promote the linkage of production - processing - consumption of agricultural products, MARD has submitted to the Prime Minister the draft policy on promotion for linkage of production and consumption of agricultural products between farmers, enterprises and other economic partners. The draft document would replace the Decision No 80/2002/QĐ-TTg dated 24/6/2002. In the same spirit, MARD proposed the Government to revise the Decision No 491/QĐ-TTg regarding assessment methods for 3 criteria: No. 7 on rural market, No. 10 on income and No. 12 on labor structure.

Another draft Decision was submitted to the Prime Minister for approval, i.e. the Decision on revision of principals and mechanisms for state budget support in the directions of

100% State budget support for 3 tasks (planning, construction of commune offices, training for local leaders for NRD at all levels), others would be partly supported by the State budget. For poor communes under the 30a program, 95% of State4 budget would be allocated for essential infrastructures.

In his conclusion, Deputy Prime Minister Vu Van Ninh, on behalf of the Central Committee and the Government, applauded all efforts done by farmers, people and the entire political system in new rural development. He requested that the master plan on new rural development would be completed in 2012, particularly production planning.

He pressed that the provinces would diversify their resources and would not passively wait for state budget. Preferential credits for production and infrastructure are highly prioritized. Within 2012, the central budget was expected to directly support for NRD of 1,700 billion VND, in which the communes would make efforts to complete their NRD progress by 2015.

(Entire text of the announcement No 1119/BNN-KTHT, dated 19/4/2012 on the NRD period 2012-2015 can be found at www.isgmard.org.vn).

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION IN AGRICULTURE



Climate change (CC) is impacting significantly Asian agriculture. Vietnam is forecasted among a few countries severely affected by the CC, and agriculture will be the most impacted. Farmers' lives are threatened, food security as well as sustainable development are not the exceptional cases.

The Centre for Agrarian System Research and Development (CASRAD), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Institute for Agricultural Environment (IAE) have co-organized the workshop on “implementation of the goals under the Vietnam Policy Planning Program on CC mitigation in agriculture – roadmap, institutional implementation and expenditure allocation”

Many points of view, comments have been discussed, aiming at synchronizing solutions for remaining issues such as: how to strengthen the coordination from the Gov to the localities; which solutions for capacity building for local staff in CC adaptation and mitigation; recommendations for training, infrastructural development, financial supports, organization and policy from the Gov to the localities.

Results of this workshop would contribute to realize the goals in the policies at different scales, addressing CC adaptation, and at the same time to ensure sustainable development in CC context. This was an opportunity for all stakeholders to actively contribute to a CC adapted agriculture in Vietnam.

NEGOTIATION FOR THE FINANCING AGREEMENT FOR THE PROJECT “COASTAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT”



Prime Minister agreed to establish the Negotiation Team with The World Bank (WB) on the Financing Agreement and legal documents for the Project “Coastal Resources for Sustainable development”.

The goal of the project “Coastal Resources for Sustainable development” is to enhance coastal resources management, aiming at supporting sustainable fisheries at some coastal provinces of Vietnam. The development objectives of the project shall be reached via: institutional capacity building

for sustainable coastal resources management; promotion of good aquaculture practices; implementation of good practices for sustainable coastal capture activities.

The project will be implemented in 8 coastal provinces, including Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh (Central Northern provinces); Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa (Central Southern provinces); and Ca Mau, Soc Trang (Mekong delta provinces). The project has selected 37 districts and 226 coastal communes for its implementation.

AUSTRALIA NOTIFIED TO FINANCIALLY SUPPORT 13 PROJECTS FOR THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Australia Embassy notified the Direct Aid Program (DAP) from the Australian Government for 13 projects in the Northern and Central provinces of Viet Nam in the fiscal year 2011 - 2012. These aid projects will be implemented in 9 provinces and cities, including Ha Giang, Bac Kan, Hai Duong, Hanoi, Ha Nam, Nam Dinh,

Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa and Ha Tinh. Core missions of those projects are: income generation for low income communities, vocational training, support of medical equipments for extremely difficult people, focusing on HIV/AIDS infectious women, children and post-detoxification people.



MRD, MOH, in cooperation with USAID, organized a technical workshop from 23-25/4/2012 on policy prevention of highly pathogenic avian influenza

VIET NAM COOPERATES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES TO CONTROL AVIAN INFLUENZA H5N1

(H5N1 HPAI) with participation from 9 countries in the region, which were affected by AI outbreaks.

The control and prevention of AI can not be done unilaterally. Therefore, cooperation with other countries that had experiences in controlling the virus H5N1 would help Viet Nam to have more effective prevention plans for avian influenza. Therefore, countries in the region including Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China, and Egypt have actively exchanged their information on researches and prevention of the epidemic, mitigating the spread-out to other countries.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ORIENTATED SOLUTIONS FOR ODA ATTRACTION, MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION

ODA and preferential credits from donors in the period 2011 - 2015 are committed of US\$32 - 34 billion, and disbursed of US\$14 - 16 billion (approximately 6% out of the total social investment), of which 50% are disbursed from projects and programs signed during the period 2006 - 2010. As such, US\$2.8 - 3.2 billion of ODA and preferential credits are disbursed annually in the period of 2011 - 2015.

The Project proposal "Orientations for attraction, management and utilization of ODA and other preferential credits from donors" has been endorsed by the Prime Minister, 8 sectors and areas are prioritized for attracting and using ODA and other preferential credit sources within the period of 2011 - 2015, including: (1) Development of a synchronous, large-scale and modern infrastructure system; (2) Development of social infrastructure structure; (3) Human resource development, particularly high-quality human resource with advanced science, technology and economic orientated knowledge; (4) Agricultural and rural development; (5) Development of



a comprehensive legal and institutional system in compliant with the market-oriented economy; (6) environmental and natural resource protection, climate change adaptation and green growth; (7) Promotion of investment, trade and some production and business sectors; and (8) geographical supports.

LEGISLATION DOCUMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUED IN MARCH AND APRIL 2012

1	On 22/03/2012, MOIC issued the Decision No 463/QĐ-BTTTT guiding the implementation of criteria on information and communication for new rural development.
2	Decision No 375/QĐ-LĐTBXH dated 28/03/2012 approving results of the survey on poor and marginal poor households in 2011. According to the survey done on 2011, the total poor households nationwide was 2.6 million, making up 11.76% of the population; the number of marginal poor households was more than 1.5 million, sharing 6.98% of the population. Compared to the same survey done in 2012, 450,000 poor households were reduced, with the reduction rate of 2.44%; the number of marginal poor households reduced more than 80,000 with the reduction rate of 0.51%.
3.	Decision No 430/QĐ-TTg dated 28/03/2012 approving the proposal on development of the direct alarm systems for tsunami warning in high risk areas so as to establish a communication network on tsunami warning to the people in fastest way, and to enhance direct, command and response in occurrence of earthquakes, tsunami from competent agencies from the central to provincial levels.
4	The number of poor households and marginal poor households approved in the Decision was the foundation for social welfare policies as well as other economic and social policies in 2012.
5	On 05/04/2012, MARD issued the Decision No 734/QĐ-BNN-BVTV to correct the Circular No 14/2012/TT-BNNPTNT dated 27/03/2012 by MARD guiding plant quarantine operation profile
6	On 11/04/2012, Prime Minister issued the Letter No 480/TTg-QHQT approving the project funded by USAID through UNDP.
7	On 12/04/2012, the Prime Minister issued the Letter No 485/TTg-QHQT approving the cooperation program of Vietnam - IFAD for 2012 – 2017
8	On 12/04/2012, MARD issued the Decision No 792/QĐ-BNN-VP establishing the internal assessment delegation for standard management system of TCVN ISO 9001:2008 applied for MARD agencies.
9	On 12/04/2012, MOF issued the Circular No 59/2012/TT-BTC supplementing some articles in the Circular No. 46/2005/TT-BTC dated 08/06/2005 by MOF guiding some financial issues applied in reform of state agriculture, forestry farms
10	On 12/04/2012, MONRE issued the Circular No 03/2012/TT-BTNMT stipulating management and use of semi-submerged land in the reservoir bed areas.
11	On 13/04/2012, MARD issued the Decision No 798/QĐ-BNN-HTQT approving the project document "Improvement, enhancement of yield and adaptation of bean seeds in CC context in Vietnam via mutation method" fund by IAEA.
12	On 13/04/2012, MOC issued the Letter No 18/BXD-KTQH guiding the planning for new rural development in accordance with the Inter-Ministerial Circular No 13/2011/TTLT-BXD-BNN&PTNT-BTN&MT
13	On 16/04/2012, MARD issued the Decision No 824/QĐ-BNN-TT approving the Project proposal on crop production development up to 2020, with the vision to 2030.
14	On 17/04/2012, the Governmental Office issued the Letter No 2642/VPCP-QHQT for reporting ODA attraction and use in 2011 and measures to strengthen ODA disbursement in 2012.
15	On 17/04/2012, MARD issued the Decision No 846/QĐ-BNN-HTQT approving the supplementation, revision of the handbook for operation of the special forest fund of Vietnam – forestry development project (WB3)
16	On 18/04/2012, MARD issued the Decision No 850/QĐ-BNN-KHCN temporarily stipulating technical cost norm for the models of livestock project conducted by the Central extension system.
17	On 18/04/2012, MARD issued the Letter No 1096/BNN-HTQT revising the Aid Agreement for the Trust Fund for Global Environment No 53397-VN of the project "Forestry development" funded by the WB.
18	On 19/04/2012, the Prime Minister issued the Decision No 453/QĐ-TTg supplementing members of the Central Steering Committee for NTP-NRD in the period 2010 - 2020.
19	On 25/4/2012, Decision No 911/QĐ-BNN-CB from MARD announcing individuals, organizations who produce machines, equipments for reduction of post harvest loss will be benefited from the policies in accordance to the Decision No 63/2010/QĐ-TTg dated 15/10/2010 and the Decision No 65/2011/QĐ-TTg dated 02/12/2011 by the Prime Minister
20	On 25/04/2012, Government issued the Decree No 38/2012/NĐ-CP stipulating in details implementation of some articles in the Food Safety Law, which clearly regulated that all food, food materials, food additives imported to VN must be checked by the competent authorities. There are 6 cases exempted from food safety check (see details in the website www.isgmard.org.vn)