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PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP - A STRATEGIC OPTION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN VIETNAM

In the discussion session on agriculture at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2014, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Pham Binh Minh emphasized that agricultural restructuring is a key element of economic restructuring in Vietnam. Public-private partnerships will facilitate the expansion of opportunities for multinational companies and big conglomerates to help Vietnam’s agricultural products reach out to the world.

In social terms, this is the best way to make integrated investments, thereby helping small farmers-the majority in rural areas in Vietnam-to participate in global value chains. It is the most practical way to accomplish the 3 economic, social and environmental goals of the “New Vision for Agriculture”.

Since the World Economic Forum on East Asia 2010, Agricultural Public-Private Partnership Task Forces have been established to promote production development, enhance the agricultural value chain, maintain market stability and increase added value for a number of Vietnam’s key agricultural products. Currently the Ministry of Agriculture



Vietnam is a very successful example of PPP (public private partnership). Minister Cao Duc Phat shared experiences from Vietnam and the region’s agricultural development strategy at the WEF 2014

and Rural Development is cooperating with 17 multinational corporations and international companies to implement the model “Agricultural Public Private Partnership” (with 5 commodity groups including coffee, tea, fruit and vegetables, seafood and food crops as raw materials for animal feed, and 1 microfinance group). The efficiency and

significant initial success of the model has proved PPP as the proper choice of development strategy for the sector.

According to Minister Cao Duc Phat, in just 3 years of implementation, PPP has brought huge benefits for agriculture and proved to be a strategic method of enhancing the competitiveness of agricultural commodity chains. Under

this programme, multinational corporations have provided advanced technical training for farmers, established market infrastructure and developed effective marketing channels.

Farmers' participation in PPP models has raised their awareness of the cultivation and production process. Their income is guaranteed because of their connection with consumption enterprises. The models also focus on strengthening the capacity of farming techniques with the aim of reducing emissions, implementing water-saving irrigation and taking consideration of poor farming households.

With the results achieved in three years of implementation, the agricultural public-private partnership model in Vietnam has



With more than 23,000 farmers in 6 provinces of Phu Tho, Tuyen Quang, Lam Dong, Yen Bai, Vinh Phuc and Nghe An, Unilever now purchases 30,000-35,000 tons of internationally certified tea a year from farmers for export.



An Agricultural PPP Task Force Meeting was held on April 14th 2014 in order to announce results for 2013, discuss plans for 2014 and implement the strategy "New Vision for Agriculture in the period 2014-2016".

Minister Cao Duc Phat and Mr. J.V. Raman, Chairman of Unilever Vietnam, co-chaired the meeting.

been highly appreciated by WEF and seen as a useful model for other countries. In 2014, WEF intends to replicate the model and develop the plan for 2014-2018.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is currently developing an agricultural public-private partnership mechanism to be submitted to the Prime Minister for approval. The implementation result of the PPP model is one of the important grounds for the Ministry to develop the agricultural PPP mechanism.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL PPP IN VIETNAM

FAO and the World Bank, IFAD, the Netherlands, ADB, JICA and Israel have actively participated in the process of promoting agricultural PPP in Vietnam. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has implemented a number of projects with experiments on the PPP model. According to Mr. Henning Pedersen (IFAD Country Director in Vietnam), the pro-poor PPP model is an innovative model which generates many jobs for rural people.

FAO has committed to supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in formulating a legal framework and establishing an institution in Vietnam to facilitate and strengthen the implementation of agricultural PPP as a mechanism to promote rural development in accordance with government strategy.

FAO, as the coordinating agency for PPP policy groups, has significantly contributed to developing the Agricultural PPP Scheme and supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through technical assistance in reviewing the current PPP legal framework of Vietnam. The key recommendations, which are the basis for developing a legal framework for agricultural PPP, will be reflected in the Draft Decree on PPP, submitted to the Prime Minister in May 2014, and a circular on guidelines for agricultural PPP.



Cocoa beans being dried in a greenhouse in the cocoa semi-processing factory Puratos Grand-Place Vietnam (Ben Tre).

Regarding the PPP project of the Netherlands on the Programme Sustainable development of coffee and cocoa production in Vietnam, the Vietnam Cocoa Committee (VCC) states that the project is seen as "a push" for sustainable development of cocoa sector. In 2014, the VCC will review and evaluate the implementation of cocoa development planning in the provinces and propose adjustments for realistic planning, avoiding the situation of excessive plantation that leads to unwanted clearance as in some other crops. According to the

Department of Crop Production, cocoa has been put forward as a priority crop in a restructuring scheme for the crop production

sector and should be entitled to the same policy as replanted coffee.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE RESTRUCTURING OF AGRICULTURAL SUB-SECTORS

Upon the implementation of the policy entitled Technical Assistance of FAO TCP/VIE/3403 (August 2013 - July 2014) in March 2014, detailed drafts on the action plan for the restructuring of sub-sectors have received professional consultation through small group consultations, in-depth workshops and a plenary consultation meeting. Consultation feedback is mainly received from professional management agencies, top domestic/international experts, associations and international organizations.



Consultation Workshop on the draft action plan for fisheries sector restructuring on March 12th 2014

In addition to consultation with management agencies and top experts, the action plan for the restructuring of the fisheries sector has also been subject to consultation with the provinces.

After many consultation sessions in various forms, the restructuring scheme for the livestock sub-sector and the action plan for the restructuring of the livestock sector have been submitted to the Minister for consideration and approval.

After the consultation workshops, there emerges a clear perception that the Action Plan is a plan by state management agencies to address urgent/key issues in the sector and a tool for implementation (policy, public investment, institutional reform, organizational structure and staffing). There is also a clear consensus on the approach for implementing restructuring based on a deep analysis of the commodity sector value chain and the viewpoint of determining key commodity sectors relying on market signals. Public investment and state support will focus on improving the quality of public services with favourable impacts on various sectors and addressing market failures. In addition, the socialization process should be deeper and wider, taking into account the need for increased public investment in areas where the private sector is unwilling or unable to invest, i.e. research, science and technology, and agricultural innovation systems.

Also, the government should create a



Consultation Workshop on the draft action plan for livestock sector restructuring on March 5th 2014



more favourable environment to encourage investment from the private sector and measures to prevent those investments from affecting the legal rights of farmers or causing negative impacts on the environment.

The crop production sector has been identified as a sector in which Vietnam has a competitive advantage, not only for the purpose of assuring global food security, but also because of different potential areas. The restructuring will create a chance to assess the potential, opportunities and challenges, and strengths and weaknesses of the crop production sector, as well as the state's role and management methods for the development of the whole sector. Currently the Ministry is submitting the development strategy for the crop production sector until 2030 to the Prime Minister for consideration and approval.

Recognizing that sharing and discussing strategic viewpoints on sector development with partners is significant for the crop production sector restructuring process, domestic and international experts from the FAO ¹ have developed the **Strategic viewpoint on crop production sector development in Vietnam until 2030:**

Strategic viewpoint on crop production sector development in Vietnam until 2030

1. Assuring food security (including nutrition security) at the national and household levels, reducing poverty, generating jobs, and assuring social security and stability in people's lives.
2. Making use of regional comprehensive agricultural planning to exploit

comparative advantages; determining production structure on the grounds of varied demand from domestic and foreign markets; assuring the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources; and applying science and technology to guarantee long-term productivity growth, environmental protection, greenhouse gas emission reductions and a response to climate change.

3. Relying on the development of agricultural product value chains with high competitiveness and international integration capability; assuring export growth; organizing cooperation between small farmers in production to improve quality and quality management; assuring food safety; increasing products' added value; enhancing the bargaining power of small producers and increasing farmers' income.

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4. Assuring effective use of public investment through investment restructuring focused on public services, facilitating production, trade and research, infrastructure, and capacity building; attracting private resources and foreign investment on the basis of establishing a fair business environment; and enabling economic actors to participate in public-private partnership.

5. Associating the development of the crop production sector with biodiversity conservation and development; promoting the use of indigenous plant varieties to meet increasingly

diverse customer demand; protecting production regions with geographical indication, branding and market development for their crops; and increasing value for producers and consumers.

6. Focusing on technological development in production, post-harvest storage and processing to improve labour productivity and increase agricultural product value; and paying adequate attention to main crops and specialty crops associated with appropriate marketing strategies.

¹Dr. Nguyen Thi Lan Huong, PO, FAO Vietnam; Dr. Dao The Anh, Deputy Director, Field Crop Research Institute, FAO consultant, and Dr. David Dawd, FAO-RAP consultant.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW VISION FOR AGRICULTURE VIETNAM LOW-CARBON RICE PROJECT - VLCRP



The Vietnam Low-Carbon Rice Project (VLCRP) is a multi-stakeholder and community-based programme. It began as a pilot in October 2010 by the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) in partnership with the Mekong Research Development Institute (MDI) of Can Tho University, the Advanced Laboratory of Can Tho University, and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of An Giang and Kien Giang provinces in the Mekong Delta.

The Vietnam Low-Carbon Rice Project (VLCRP) aims to address two urgent global priorities: (1) reducing worldwide emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) far below their business-as-usual trajectory in order to avoid dangerous climate change, and (2) enabling poor and near-poor farmer populations in developing countries to improve their standards of living. In particular, VLCRP seeks to significantly reduce GHG emissions from rice cultivation, an activity responsible for more than 30% of Vietnam's overall GHG emissions, while improving livelihoods for

the rice farmer community by decreasing farming costs and enhancing long-term yield, as well as providing supplemental income for farmers through the sale of carbon credits. The programme also delivers environmental co-benefits, in terms of reduced water pollution from nutrient and pesticide runoff. By providing this constellation of outcomes (promoting rural development and enhanced food production, building resilience to climate change, and reducing environmental impacts, including GHG emissions) VLCRP exemplifies the "triple win" approach to agriculture.

This project was launched in mid-2012 with funding from the Australian Government's Aid programme under the Community-based Climate Change Action Grants. Since the launch, four seasons of rice crops have been harvested at VLCRP's project sites in both Kien Giang and An Giang provinces. Preliminary results have

demonstrated that VLCRP's standard farming model using the '1 Must 6 Reductions' farming techniques, combined with the alternate wet dry water scheme, helped farmers lower their input costs by reducing seed by 50%, fertilizer by 15%-30%, and water by 20%-40%. Crop yields increased from 5-10%, thus increasing profits for farmers by 10% or more. While analysis of data from the GHG samples from the completed crops is still ongoing, preliminary results show that some fields using low-carbon practices have lower methane emissions and higher yields than control fields using traditional practices. The current phase of VLCRP will run through December 2014 and more agronomy and GHG emissions data will be collected over the next two crops in both An Giang and Kien Giang provinces, after which VLCRP will be able to make a more complete assessment of the total GHG emission reductions per hectare and make a comparison between fields using low carbon practices and fields using traditional practices. (Tran Thu Ha, Director of Vietnam Low Carbon Rice Project, Climate Change Programmes)



²VINC, 2003. Vietnam Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUPPORTS VIETNAM IN PREPARING TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development has approved documents for the project “Enhancing readiness for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA): Building capacity for the integrated food-energy system in Vietnam - UNJP/VIE/054/UNJ”, funded by One UN through FAO with a total budget of 770,000 USD, and implemented over 3 years according to Decision No. 366/QĐ-BNN-HTQT dated March 5th 2014).

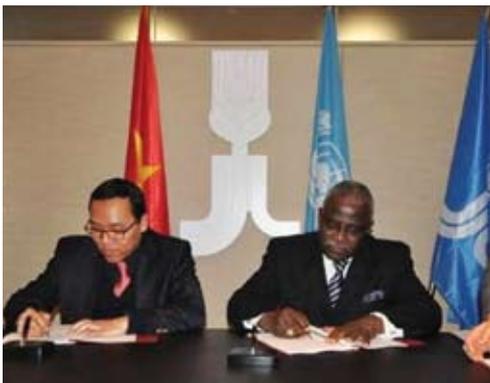
Speaking at the signing ceremony, Deputy Minister Tran Thanh Nam stated that with the crucial support of UN/FAO, the project would contribute to the Government of Vietnam’s aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture by 20% in 2020 and other green production and consumption objectives in the National Green Growth Strategy.

The objective of the project is to support climate smart agriculture through integrated food-energy systems and to enhance readiness for building national capacity to plan and implement NAMA for Vietnam’s agriculture, along with a measurement, reporting and verification system (MRV).



Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Tran Thanh Nam and Mr. Jong-Ha Bae, FAO Chief Representative in Vietnam at the ceremony for signing documents for the project UNJP/VIE/054/UNJ, March 7th 2014 in Hanoi.

IFAD SUPPORTS VIETNAM IN SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Vietnam’s Ambassador to Italy Nguyen Hoang Long and Mr. Kanayo F. Nwanze, IFAD President, signed the 34 million USD funding agreement for Vietnam dated 03.28.2014 in Rome. (Photo: Pham Thanh/ Vietnam+)

IFAD has provided Vietnam with 34 million USD for sustainable rural development and responding to climate change. This funding is subject to the most preferential terms for the implementation of the project “Sustainable rural development and response to climate change in the Mekong Delta provinces of Ben Tre and Tra Vinh”. Over 30,000 farmers in the two provinces, mostly women and ethnic minorities, will benefit directly from this project, which focuses on raising awareness and strengthening capacity for the response to climate change.

Mr. Kanayo F. Nwanze, IFAD President, has recognized Vietnam’s achievements in agriculture, rural development and poverty alleviation, and expressed his appreciation for Vietnam’s efficient use of IFAD loans over the past 20 years. Loans for Vietnam are particularly effective in supporting uplands with challenging conditions and poor farmers. Mr. Nwanze affirmed that IFAD is committed to continued support for the implementation of cooperation projects between IFAD and Vietnam.

THREE-YEAR RESULTS OF NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT: REMARKABLE FIGURES

In the past three years, despite many difficulties, the New Rural Development Programme has become a widespread movement in all communes and received support from the people, thanks to a great effort from party committees and provincial governments, who showed creativity in leadership, administration and implementation, along with active public participation. In many provinces, people are aware that new rural development is their own responsibility.

Results as of the end of 2013:

- Planning and scheme preparation for new rural development has been completed: 93.1% of the communes have finalized the general plan and 81% have finished reviewing scheme approval.
- Enormous resources have been mobilized from the state,

enterprises and communities for investment in infrastructure and socioeconomic development. This is also a vital factor for creating momentum for socioeconomic - cultural - security development and particularly to improve direct benefits of the people. Currently there are nearly 60 thousand cultural houses in residential areas.

- The crowning achievement of the provinces is the development of production and enhancement of efficiency in the organization of production. There are currently over 9,000 models in the whole country, which will be replicated due to their proven effectiveness.

The total amount of central capital investment over 3 years (2011-2013) is 4,980 billion VND and the provincial budget is 44,579 billion VND.

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Results gathered by Coordination Office as of December 2013:

- 144 communes (1.6%) have met 19 targets.
 - 562 communes (6.2%) have met 15 to 18 targets.
 - 2,608 communes (29%) have met 10 to 14 targets.
 - 4,174 communes (46.3%) have met 5 to 9 targets.
 - 1,520 communes (16.9) have met fewer than 5 targets. This figure was 82.5% in December, 2011.
 - The national average is 8.48 targets/commune.
- (Currently about 15 communes, mainly in the northern mountains, have not met any targets.)



In light of the above results, the provinces should continue to evaluate their performance, learn from experience and apply the following practical lessons: the party committees and governments at all levels need a high level of political commitment and must encourage citizen involvement and promote democracy in rural areas. They should apply party directives and state legal policies innovatively in accordance with actual conditions in provinces; focus on production organization and develop appropriate production models, exploiting the

advantages of each province; prioritize public benefit and improve living conditions; link production with processing, consumption and the application of high technology; encourage people to participate in production development and attract enterprises from all economic sectors to invest in production development; focus on directing and organizing implementation, ensuring that each committee comrade in charge of a province or commune periodically reports on task performance and mobilizes resources for the implementation of the programme.

UN SUPPORTS NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM



Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Tran Thanh Nam and representatives of United Nations agencies signed the Support program for NTP-NRD, March 7th 2014 in Hanoi.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has issued a decision approving the project document “United Nations Joint Programme support for the implementation of the National Target Programme on new rural development”.

The objective of the project is to provide high-quality technical assistance for the National target programme on new rural development to exploit the potential of rural areas in Vietnam through the coordination of technical assistance from the United Nations and to integrate the comparative advantages of each agency for the National target programme.

At the signing ceremony, Mr. Arthur Erken, United Nations Resident Coordinator a.i. in Vietnam, pledged to support Vietnam with a focus on the people, assuring sustainable growth and developing priority criteria in accordance with Vietnam’s targets.

The project will be implemented over 3 years (from 2014 to 2017), with a total budget of 1.39 million USD (including ODA funding of 1.1 million USD and a counterpart fund of 290,000 USD in assets and cash from the Government of Vietnam). The implementing agencies for the project are the Central Coordination Office for NTP-NRD and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The United Nations agencies participating in the implementation (UNV, UNIDO, UNESCO, IOM, etc.) and FAO are the focal agencies and coordinators of technical assistance.

LIST OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY MARD IN Q1/2014

Name of programme and project	Project type	Donors	Implementation time	Total budget	
				ODA & concessional loans	Counterpart fund
Developing technologies for giant grouper aquaculture in Vietnam, the Philippines and Australia	Grant aid	ACIAR	2014-2019	1.673.532 (AUD)	
Enhancing mollusc production in Northern Vietnam and Australia	Grant aid	ACIAR	2014-2019	1.478.579 (AUD)	
Enhancing readiness for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA): Building capacity for an integrated food-energy system in Vietnam	Grant aid	One UN, UNDP	2014-2017	700.000 (USD)	70.000 (USD)

Strengthening capacity for food safety management and control along the value chain of agricultural, forestry and fishery products	Grant aid	One UN, UNDP	2014-2016	450.000 (USD)	70.000 (USD)
Immediate technical assistance to strengthen emergency preparedness for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Vietnam (OSRO/RAS/604/USA) - Phase 7, through FAO	Grant aid	FAO	1-12/2014	1.300.000 (USD)	50.000 (USD)
Strengthening institutional capacity and improving inter-sectoral collaboration, coordination, and communication for effective prevention and control of rabies (TCP/VIE/3404)	Grant aid	FAO	2013-2014	380.000 (USD)	
United Nations Joint Programme support for the implementation of the National Target Programme on new rural development	Grant aid	One UN, FAO	2014-2017	1.100.000 (USD)	29.000 (USD)

NEW LEGAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED IN Q1/2014 IN SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

APPROVAL OF IRRIGATION RESTRUCTURING SCHEME



The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development has approved the “Restructuring scheme of irrigation sector” in Decision 794/QD-BNN-TCTL, dated April 21st 2014, with the following objectives: improving efficiency

in the irrigation sector to contribute to agricultural restructuring towards greater added value and sustainable development; meeting the development requirements of socioeconomic sectors; building capacity for disaster prevention and response to climate change; and contributing to the modernization of agricultural and rural infrastructure and new rural development.

The major solutions that are being implemented are innovations in planning, including irrigation planning associated with agricultural restructuring, the

application of advanced irrigation technology, and the reorganization of agricultural production. Further solutions are innovations in technology, including research on equipment integration; forecast capacity enhancement; flood warnings, drought and saltwater intrusion, as well as research on hydrological regimes and flows to improve the quality of reservoir operation processes, particularly in emergency situations.

(Full text of Decision 794/QD-BNN-TCTL dated April 21st 2014 on www.isgmard.org.vn).

APPROVAL OF IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR SCHEME “BUILDING AND DEVELOPING A NATIONWIDE SUPPLY CHAIN MODEL OF SAFE AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHERY PRODUCTS”

The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development has approved the scheme “Building and developing a nationwide supply chain model of safe agricultural, forestry and fishery products” in Decision No. 3073/QD-BNN-QLCL, dated December 27th 2013, and approved the implementation plan for the scheme in Decision No. 354/QD-BNN-QLCL, dated March 4th 2014. Article 2 of the Decision stipulates the following: The National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality

Assurance Department is responsible for coordinating with relevant agencies in the Ministry and Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development in the provinces, municipalities and relevant units to implement the plan in 2 phases (2013-2015 and 2016-2020) in accordance with the objective of the scheme.



INTEGRATED FUNDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMME SUPPORT FOR RAPID AND SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION IN POOR DISTRICTS

Joint Circular No. 02/2014/TTLT-BKHDT-BTC, dated February 12th 2014, guides the integration of funds for the implementation of programme support for rapid and sustainable poverty reduction in poor districts, under Programme 30a in Document No. 705/TTg-KGVX, dated May 11th 2009; Decision 651/QD-TTg, dated April 25th 2011; Decision 293/QD-TTg, dated

February 5th 2013 and Decision 1791/QD-TTg, dated January 10th 2013.

Accordingly, the state reduces the lending rate from state commercial banks by 50% for poor households to plant productive forests. Poor households are entitled to one-time loans of up to 5 million VND for two years from the Bank for Social Policies with 0% interest to purchase livestock (water buffalo,



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cattle and goats), poultry for intensive farming or aquatic seeds. Processing facilities for agricultural, forestry and fishery products in poor districts can receive support from the State budget at 50% of lending rate offered by State commercial banks. Labourers in poor households and ethnic minorities are entitled to a lending rate equal to 50% of the current lending rate from the Bank for Social Policies that is applied to policy beneficiaries working overseas. Poor households in villages and border areas can also receive

support in the form of 15 kg of rice/person/month in times when food self-sufficiency is impossible.

Poor districts receive support amounting to 100 million VND/year for trade promotion; the introduction of products, especially local agriculture, forestry, fisheries and specialty products; and market information for farmers.

These regulations take effect as of March 28th 2014.

NEW VAT POLICY ASSOCIATED WITH AGRICULTURE, RURAL AREAS AND FARMER

Value Added Tax (VAT) policy in Circular No. 219/2013/TT-BTC, which stipulates that unprocessed crop, livestock and aquatic products self-produced by selling organizations and individuals are not subject to VAT, has stimulated production development to some extent.

In addition to clearer regulations on VAT policy for crop, livestock, and aquatic products, the new circular also helps taxpayers comply with tax policies in an easy and uniform manner.



PILOT LOAN PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Resolution No. 14/NQ-CP on the government's regular meeting in February 2014, dated March 5th 2014, requested that the State Bank collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of Science and Technology to develop a pilot lending programme for agricultural development with a number of priorities, including: linking models in the agricultural production chain, production models applying high technology and linking model in the

agricultural production chain for export. The State Bank will also continue to manage monetary and credit policy in a flexible and effective manner; consider the possibility of further reducing lending rates consistent with macroeconomic developments and inflation; and recommend solutions to the government to lower interest rates and raise lending limits for poor and near-poor households .

APPROVAL OF NATIONAL PLAN FOR PREVENTION OF AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE PERIOD 2014-2018

The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development has signed Decision No. 438/QĐ-BNN-TY, dated March 13th 2014, on the approval of the national plan for the prevention of avian influenza in the period 2014-2018.

The goal of the plan is to control large-scale outbreaks of the disease and establish avian influenza safety zones, creating a foundation to move to the phase of eradicating highly pathogenic avian influenza in Vietnam by 2018.

The plan specifies the objective of focusing on disease control to reduce the number of outbreaks in high-risk areas (that are in control), rendering 60% of provinces and municipalities low-risk areas by 2015, rendering 80% of the provinces and cities low-risk areas by 2018 and eradicating avian influenza in Southeastern provinces by 2018.



NEW ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



On November 26th 2013, the Government issued Decree No. 199/2013/ND-CP regulating the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

According to the provisions in this decree, as of January 15th 2014, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has 26 units, consisting of 20 administrative units and 6 non-business units serving the state management functions of the ministry.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has also issued decisions regulating the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of subordinate units. The full text of the decisions is available on the website of the Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development:

<http://www.omard.gov.vn/site//vi-VN/50/11447/9366/Chuc-nang-nhiem-vu-quyen-han-va-co-cau-to-chuc-cua-cac-don-vi-thuc-hien-chuc-nang-quan-ly-nha-nuoc.aspx>.

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