



**Sector Working Group on  
Agriculture and Rural Development**

# **Agriculture and forestry sector contribution to the 8<sup>th</sup> National Socio Economic Development Plan (NSEDP)**

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# Content

- 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP – General direction, objectives, expected outcomes
- Agriculture development strategy to 2025 and vision to 2030 – Approved by Prime Minister decree
- Agriculture and Forestry Sector – 5 years development Plan (2016-2020)



## 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP General direction

The government has indicated that the directions of the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP should be to:

- 1) Ensure continued economic growth** with quality and macro stability; budgeting goes hand in hand with development targets and is consistent with the new environment of industrialization and modernization;
- 2) Ensure sustainable development** bringing together economic development, socio-cultural development and environmental protection; be prepared to handle natural disaster in a timely manner; ensure integrated rural development and poverty reduction;
- 3) Strengthen human resources capacity** by improving workforce skills, encourage more discipline and tolerance; increase the number of technical experts and specialists; enhance technical and professional capacity of civil servants, private sectors and entrepreneurs to be able to compete within country and abroad;
- 4) Maintain political stability**, peace, and social order, solidarity, democracy, justice and civilization values embedded in the society;
- 5) Actively continue widening international cooperation** in line with the Vientiane declaration principles and for the benefit of all citizen, enhancing favorable conditions for regional and international integration.



## 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP – Structure, Overall objective and outcomes

**Objective:** Reduced poverty, graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status with sustained and inclusive growth through promotion of national potential and comparative advantages, effective management and utilization of natural resources, strong international integration.

**Outcome based plan** structured by outcomes and outputs (not by sectors), set together in an logical framework that was shared for comments with all DPs.

**Outcome 1:** Sustained, inclusive economic growth, reduce economic vulnerability Index (EVI) to levels required for LDC graduation and consolidated financial, legal and human resources to support growth.

**Outcome 2:** Human development reaches LDC graduation criteria and off-track MDGs are met through the provision and use of services fairly distributed between regions and social groups.

**Outcome 3:** Reduced effects of natural shocks as required for LDC graduation and sustainable management of natural resources exploitation.

*The outcome approach to the NSEDP underlines the priorities of national development planning to meet national development objectives and will make the monitoring of performance indicators easier.*



## Summary of outputs required to achieve each outcome

### **Outcome 1:**

- Output 1 – Sustained and inclusive economic growth
- Output 2 – Macro-economic stability
- Output 3 – Integrated development planning and budgeting
- Output 4 – Balanced regional and local development
- Output 5 – Improved public /private labor force capacity
- Output 6 – Local entrepreneurs are competitive in domestic and global markets
- Output 7 – Regional and international cooperation and integration

### **Outcome 2:**

- Output 1 – Improved living standards through poverty reduction
- Output 2 – Food security ensured and incidence of malnutrition reduced
- Output 3 – Access to high quality education
- Output 4 – Access to high quality health care and preventive medicine
- Output 5 – Enhanced social welfare
- Output 6 – Protection of traditions and culture
- Output 7 – Political stability, order, justice, gender equality

### **Outcome 3:**

- Output 1 – Environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management
- Output 2 – Preparedness for natural disasters and risk mitigation
- Output 3 – Reduced instability of agricultural production



**The Agriculture Development Strategy to 2025 and vision to 2030 (ADS 2025)** was approved by a Prime Minister decree on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February 2015.

The draft document was presented in 2014 to the SWG-ARD, recommendations were integrated in the final version that will be translated and circulated soon.

**The ADS 2025 vision** remains “to ensure national food security through clean, safe and sustainable agriculture and build an agricultural production potential highly contributing to the nation economy according to its objectives of industrialization and modernization”.

- **The ADS 2025 Goal 1** is to ensure national food security through food production.
- **The ADS 2025 Goal 2** focuses on agricultural commodity production.



The Agriculture and Forestry Sector Development Plan to 2020 is now being developed based on the ADS 2025.

The Agriculture and Forestry Development Plan to 2020 “is” the sector contribution to the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP. It will concentrate on 3 areas contributing to all NSEDP outcomes and outputs.

- Food Security
- Commercial agriculture
- Forestry





## Food production / Food security

In order to achieve food and nutrition security people will get 2,600-2,700 kcal/day. This will be achieved through an increased availability, accessibility and stock of food products.

1) Paddy rice production for food security will reach 3,1 (70% of Glutinous rice)

- Domestic consumption: 2,1 Mt
- National Reserve: 400,000 t
- Domestic processing: 600,000 t

+

- *Seeds:* 100,000 t

2) Production of vegetables, beans, sesame and fruits for consumption: sweet corn will reach 228,000 t, taro will reach 304,000 t, fruit will reach 800,000 t and other plants-vegetable will reach 1,5 Mt

1) Production of meat and eggs will reach 258.000 tons/year and fish: 229,500 t/year in order to meet an average consumption of 60 kg/person/year





## Commercial agriculture

The objective is to make agricultural sector growth ensuring both quantity and quality of products with focus on the domestic, regional and international markets, through the combination of various factors including the development of farmers' organizations and the associations / cooperatives of producers and processors.

### Some targets:

- 1) Expected 1,5 M.t of rice
- 2) Other cash crops production targets: Maize 1,3 M.t, coffee 120,000 t, sugar cane >2 Mt, cassava 1,5 M.t, soybean 50,000 t. and focus on other potential cash crops specific to Lao PDR.
- 3) Promote modern technic for livestock farming (objective 30%) and export up to 15,000 t of cow and buffalo meat by 2020.



## Forestry:

- Improve legal framework, promote fair and equal use of forest resource;
- Increase forest cover up to 70 %;
- Secure 51 forest production areas equivalent to 3,1 M ha;
- Restore forest production in 500.000 ha;
- Plant 500.000 ha of forest;
- Improve forest management in 1500 villages through sustainable planning;
- Continue Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD).



The Agriculture and Forestry Development Plan to 2020 is made of 10 « Action Plans » which aim at promoting each provinces comparative advantage.

## **10 Action plans**

- ✓ Food production for food security
- ✓ Crop / livestock - commercial production
- ✓ Forest resources management
- ✓ Rural employment
- ✓ Infrastructures
- ✓ Land development and management
- ✓ Action-Research
- ✓ Extension
- ✓ Disaster risk reduction and management
- ✓ Human resources development

Each action plan is made of several projects and the MAF is now developing some priority projects (selected among those already formulated in the ADS 2025).



For example, the MAF is currently working on one projects under the Food Security action plan: **Strategic action and investment plan for the development of the rice sector: ensuring food security and enhancing agriculture**, which includes the development of 13 relevant policies related to:

- Agricultural Investment
- Land management and development
- Promotion of production and processing
- Finance and banking
- Good Agricultural Practices
- Energy
- Marketing and price stability
- Agricultural Labour
- Intellectual property standards and measurement
- Research and production of seeds
- Evaluation
- Rural development
- Foreign investment



The MAF is also currently working on one projects under the Crop / livestock - commercial production action plan: **Strategic action plan for the development of the livestock sector**, which mainly aims at improving Vientiane supply of animal proteins.

This includes the development of 8 relevant policies:

- Extension and land use for livestock and aquaculture
- Labor
- Finance and banking
- Energy
- Processing
- Marketing and price stability
- Transport, import and export
- Human resources and veterinary staff

# Thank you

## Questions / Discussion