

**NSDP 2006-2010 Results Matrix of Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries**

<i>Rectangular Strategy (RS)/ Elements of RS</i>	<i>Goals/Targets</i>	<i>Identified Constraints</i>	<i>Action to overcome the constraints</i>	<i>Costing US\$</i>	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	
					<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Outcome Indicators</i>
<b>1. Enhancement of Agricultural Sector</b>						
<b>1a.Improving productivity and diversifying agricultural sector</b>	<b>1. Food security, productivity, diversification</b>  Ensure food security for all people; increase income and livelihood for rural poor population by improving productivity and diversification of agriculture. (Improve agricultural safety standards)  Food-insecure households are able to increase food availability from their own agriculture and livestock production, common property fisheries and common property forests.	-Limited access to land and other natural resources (forestry, water and fisheries)  - Poor soil fertility characteristics limit crop production (in 50% of national agricultural lands)  -The productivity of rice and other crops is low and is at risk of drought, flood, pest and post-harvest losses. - Agriculture is mainly rain-fed	- Promote land distribution and issuance of land title for at least 50% of rural farmers.  - Improve 100,000 ha irrigation systems in potential production areas of irrigated and rainfed areas, and promoting the participatory water management. - Promote higher return from irrigated and rainfed agriculture through improved farming practices crop intensification and diversifications and support to food distribution and marketing - Improve and upgrade soil fertility and conservation management programme at all cropping ecosystems: rain fed lowland, flat plain and upland  -Promote rice and other crops intensification by using integrated crop management, IPM and SRI techniques. -Establishing of disaster preparedness for interventions and emergency assistance (pumping, seeds, fertilizers, vaccines) -Expand nationwide of the national programme for food security and poverty reduction (FSPR) to 60% of total villages in Cambodia. -Rehabilitation of agricultural research stations and agricultural development centres (rice, cash crops and fruit trees).	1,000,000	- 30% of farmers have official land title.	- 50% of farmers have official land titles
				5,000,000	- Percentage of irrigation areas were increased	- Increase crop yields and production
				2,000,000	- Improved food availability and access for food shortage areas.	Food availability, access and utilization improved within country.
				2,000,000	- Soil fertility and soil productivity were improved.	- Crop yield and production increased
				2,000,000	- Rice yield increase to 2.2 t/ha	- Rice yield increased 2.4 t/ha
				1,000,000	Disasters (floods and drought) were prevented	Reduced risk and affect areas by disasters.
				12,000,000	FSPR covered 3,900 villages in the Cambodia	-Reduced poverty in 7,800 villages in Cambodia
				2,000,000	-3 state farms, 7 ARSs and 5 ADCs were renovated	-Improved production inputs and services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited participation of farmers in operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities</li> <li>- Lack of appropriate technology for pest management</li> <li>-Lack of access to agricultural/integrated farming system/agro-forestry/aquaculture/animal health and production extension and technology transfer (especially women and smallholders/poor farmers)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Implementing of the participatory water management programme in existing irrigation systems (in 20% of cultivated area)</li> <li>- Improve plant protection programme include integrated pest management and (include services, lab and training)</li> <li>- Promote integrated farming system programme include cropping system, agro-forestry and crop-livestock and fish culture</li> <li>-Improve commercial animal production through improving animal breeds, feeds and animal husbandry facilities.</li> <li>-Promoting smallholder livestock production (domestics) programme (include training, technology development and transfers.</li> <li>-Improving animal health and veterinary services programme (include training, village livestock agents, vaccines and drugs, labs services, <b>and NAHPIC</b>).</li> <li>-Strengthen and improve animal products and sanitary controls (include legislations, control and inspection, slaughterhouse improvement )</li> <li>- Develop crop zoning and crop seasonal calendar for all agro-ecosystems in Cambodia.</li> <li>- Promote agricultural quality improvement programme: seeds (rice, cashcrops and vegetables, fruit tree), fertilizers, pesticides.</li> <li><b>-Strengthen the capacity for the management of Agriculture materials standards including Technical based training the competent staff, Upgrading laboratory and support to control and law enforcement campaign.</b></li> <li>-Improve and upgrade agricultural research capacity: crops, plant breeding, soils and water, farming systems and plant protection, agricultural machinery and post-harvest technologies...est.</li> </ul>	<p>1,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p><b>2,500,000</b></p> <p>2,000,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p> <p>2,000,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p> <p><b>100,000</b></p> <p>5,000,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existing irrigation areas were well O&amp;M</li> <li>- Pest outbreaks were prevented</li> <li>- Practices of diversifications were identified.</li> <li>Access to animal breeds, feeds and facilities.</li> <li>30% of Cambodia farmers improved food diets and incomes</li> <li>Animal health and sanitary were improved.</li> <li>Infection diseases of animal were managed</li> <li>-Crop zoning and seasonal calendars were identified</li> <li>- Quality agricultural inputs were improved</li> <li><b>-Quality inputs were well controls and registered.</b></li> <li>Innovation technologies were released for production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Irrigated areas and crops yield increased</li> <li>- Yields and quality production were increased.</li> <li>- Food diet and nutrition were improved.</li> <li>Meet market demand.</li> <li>50% of Cambodian farmers improved food diets and incomes</li> <li>Animal morbidity and mortality rates were reduced</li> <li>Infection diseases between animals and human were prevented.</li> <li>Crop zoning were developed</li> <li>-Quantity and quality of products were improved.</li> <li><b>- Farmer access to good quality inputs.</b></li> <li>Quality agricultural inputs, services were improved.</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of women extension workers and transport to work at the field</li> <li>-Agricultural staff have not clear understand about gender in agriculture</li> </ul>	<p>Improve and Strengthen extension systems by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop extension facilities and systems at all provinces in Cambodia (training centres)</li> </ul>	2,287,200	<p>12 Agricultural training centres will be renovated and developed</p>	<p>24 ATCs will be developed and well functioned</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers have not clear understand about agricultural extension</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Providing training of trainers on extension methodologies and agricultural technical aspects at least 20% of women participants.</li> </ul>	296,000	<p>803 extension workers were trained included 160 women</p>	<p>1606 well performed of extension workers include 320 women.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The knowledge of staff on agricultural extension and technical support are limited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct farmer training of trainers on extension in 24 provinces in Cambodia including 40% of women</li> </ul>	858,550	<p>13,156 farmer trainers were trained included 526 women</p>	<p>13,156 farmers will be facilitators in target villages.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lake of training aid and teaching tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand nationwide of AEA and integrate AEA in commune planning process through AEA training and exercises</li> </ul>	145,000	<p>AEA will be integrated in commune planning process</p>	<p>Agricultural activities will be in all commune-planning.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not clear understand the advantages of CAEA and agricultural budget planning of PDA is not harmonous</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Establishing of farmer development communities in 24 provinces.</li> </ul>	1,171,000	<p>Number of AFDCs was established and extension and marketing network were created.</p>	<p>One village one products will be promoted and extension and marketing will be strengthened.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Late on formulation of group specialist of technical implementation package</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve and upgrade agricultural extension materials and mass media in Cambodia</li> </ul>	935,900	<p>Number of extensions materials and media will be available</p>	<p>Access all extension information for farmers.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lake of farmer association management capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving M&amp;E systems of agricultural extension in Cambodia.</li> </ul>	370,000	<p>M&amp;E systems will be established</p>	<p>Extension performances will be improved.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lake of skill on printing house and production extension material is limited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide Rural credit for producing upland crops, paddy growing and supply business</li> </ul>	514,300	<p>All 968 membership families will get credit for producing upland crops, paddy growing and supply business each family with low interest rate</p>	<p>Income of all 968 membership families will increase from 500\$ for upland crop producers and 300\$ for rice producers per year</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lake of management and data analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Strengthen agricultural machinery sector by developing of agri. machinery workshop center for training and development at each agricultural production regions.</li> </ul>	5,000,000	<p>Farmers improved knowledge of O&amp;M of agri. machinery</p>	<p>Improved agri. machinery services in production.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lake of access to credit for farmers with a low interest rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide training and extension of utilizing, operation and maintenances of agricultural machinery.</li> </ul>	1,400,100	<p>Number of staff and farmers will be trained in agri. machinery.</p>	<p>Improved agri. machinery services in agri. production.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited agro-machinery supply and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen management of agricultural machinery by developing of legislation of agricultural machinery managements.</li> </ul>	632,000	<p>Numbers of legislations will be developed.</p>	<p>Reduced risks of use of agri. machinery.</p>

		- Weak post-harvest technologies	- Establish intervention groups of agricultural machinery for emergency assistance such as pumping, ploughing. - Improve post-harvest technologies in Cambodia.	3,000,000 1,000,000	Intervention teams were established. Post-harvest technologies were improved	Reduced affected areas by disasters. Improved quality production.
			<b>Total goal 1</b>	<b>111,710,050</b>		
<b>2. Market access for agricultural products</b> Improve market opportunity and access for agricultural products (Improve agricultural safety standards)	-Lack of plant quarantine facilities and animal sanitary and checking points to controls SPS. <b>Poor knowledge of preservation of agricultural products</b>	-Lack of market infrastructures, processing facility and technology, roads	- Establish plant quarantine and animal sanitary checking points at each govt. checking points.  - Improve the capacity of WATO and ASEAN units of MAFF to implement WTO and ASEAN compliance document and agreements. - Development of standards of food safety from agricultural products  - Strengthen implementation of sanitary and phyto-sanitary services. - Provide techniques on preservation of agricultural products esp. through post harvest technologies by field demonstration to rural farmers and traders for food safety and for markets. - provide technique on quality analysis and on safety analysis through HCCP method -Expand complimentary investment in rural infrastructures: road, markets and farm-to-market roads and tracks and rural electricity support to processing. - promote commercially viable community - based rural financial systems (MFIs) to meet the needs of agribusiness and SMEs. - Restructuring and privatization of Rubber state Enterprises ( develop law and legislations - Promote smallholder rubber plantation	<b>4,000,000</b>  500,000 200,000 1,000,000 1,500,000  To be defined by MRD  To be defined by MRD  30,000 1,290,000	Plant and animal quarantines checking points were established.  WATO and ASEAN units were upgraded. Legislations of food safety approved. capacity of SPS services improved Traders and rural growers of short, vegetables, and fruits in 3 potential provinces will obtain these techniques.  To be defined by MRD  To be defined by MRD  1 rubber law and 2 sub-degree developed. 400 farmers planted rubber 1,250 ha.	SPS services were improved and well operated.  Agri-trade was smoothly harmonized with WTO and AFTA requirement. Legislation approved and inspection agencies identified. Agricultural process access to markets. 30% agriculture raw material products from these areas are minimized of chemical residues and pesticide  To be defined by MRD  To be defined by MRD  7 rubber state companies were fully to public enterprises. 800 farmers planted 2,500 ha

		<p>- Provide technique on agro-processing and agribusiness understanding</p> <p>- Construct wholesaler market in PP city</p>	<p>500,000</p> <p>1,500,000</p>	<p>350 traders and rural grower of crops, vegetables, and fruits in 3 potential province</p> <p>A wholesaler market for vegetables and fruits in PP will be constructed completely</p>	<p>750 traders and rural grower of crops, vegetables, and fruits in 3 potential province Cambodia will have a wholesaler market for sale vegetable and fruits.</p>
	- Limited agricultural, forestry and fisheries statistics and marketing information	- Strengthen and improve agricultural statistics information systems in Cambodia	1,500,000	Agri-statistics info. were improved	Agri-statistics were improved and upgraded
	- Poor fish processing techniques, poor quality and sanitary of fish products, and lack of capacity and facilities of fish processing.	- Strengthen and improve agricultural marketing information systems in Cambodia	1,500,000	Agri. market information improved.	Agri-market infos were upgraded.
		- Strengthen and upgrade capacity building of agro-industry and agribusiness including legislations, training, lab facilities)	630,000	Agro-industry sectors improved	Agribusiness and SME well functioned.
		- Establishing policy frame work for post harvest management, and management system to ensure quality standard of fisheries product	500,000	Policy framework for the management of post will established	The ability of fish processing will be developed and fish waste during post harvest will reduced
		- Encourage private sector to invest in agro-industry and agro-processing and agribusiness.	By private sectors	Agricultural products improved	Farmers access job and incomes improved.
		- Improve post-harvest technologies of agricultural products, fish and livestock products.	500,000	Quality of products improved and access to markets.	Products and commodities access to markets.
		<b>Total goal 2</b>	<b>14,150,000</b>		
	<b>3. Institutional and legislative framework</b>	- Limited human resource capacity	286,000	300 staff upgraded skills and management	600 staff upgraded skills and management
	Strengthen institutional and legislative framework	- Strengthen personal staffs in technical skills, admin, HRD and management including 30% of women.	5,000,000	1,500 students studied in agriculture and related skills.	1,500 students graduated in agriculture and related skills.
		- Promote In-country graduate training in agriculture and related skills including 30% of women in agricultural university and national schools.			

		<p>-To strengthen efficacy of administration and technical Management through training H.R</p> <p>-To develop capacity to build Project and to upgrade efficacy of responsibility</p> <p>-To train selected farmer to provide service as village Animal Health work.</p>	250,000	<p>- Capacity of staff of DAHP will be developed</p> <p>-Many Project were built consecutively</p> <p>-At least 2000 selected farmers will be trained to provide services as village AHW</p>	Administration and Technical Management through grass root will be implemented effectively. Animal Husbandry and its productivity will be improved.
	- Limited agricultural, fisheries and forestry research and development capacity (and weak connection to extension).	<p>- Strengthen and improve agricultural research and development, fisheries and forestry capacity by developing master plans, trainings and upgrading facilities.</p> <p>- Improve coordination and linkages between research and extension by establishing linked networks.</p> <p>- Strengthen agricultural information and document center (AIDOC) for exchange and share information with stakeholders.</p>	5,000,000	Research master plan approved.	Research performances improved
	- Limited role of women in decision making and advocacy	<p>- Promote gender mainstreaming in agriculture sector (training, workshops...).</p>	1,000,000	Linked network established	Research and extension systems well performed.
	- Lack of policy/regulatory frameworks related to agriculture and natural resources management (land, forestry, fisheries, protected areas, water, environment, food safety standard, <b>livestock</b> etc)	<p>- Strengthen and improve policy planning and M&amp;E units of agriculture, forestry and fisheries through technical assistance projects and develop long-term master plan of agricultural sector</p> <p><b>-Formulate adequate legal framework of Livestock act.</b></p> <p><b>-Formulate adequate legislation of food safety originated from Animal</b></p>	2,000,000	AIDOC well functioned	Information well exchange and share with all stakeholders. 10% of women as leaders and decision makers in agriculture. Mater plan implemented
			30,000	At least 5% of women in decision making in agriculture.	
			2,500,000	Long-term master plan developed	
			100,000	<b>A legal framework of livestock act will be established</b>	<b>Animal productivity and diversification will be improved public Health use Animal Products was safety.</b>
	- Inadequate legislations and legal framework to measures and manage fisheries resources and poor awareness of fishery legislations from farmers.	<p>-Review, amendments and develop legislations of agriculture, fisheries and forestry and land use planning.</p> <p>-Law enforcement implementation of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and land use.</p>	1,000,000	A number of legislations developed and approved.	Productions, services and market of agriculture improved.
	- Insufficient law enforcement, and limited enforcement capacity				
	-Lack of institutional coordination and responsibility and lack of clarity about public, private sectors and community roles	<p>-Rationalization of roles and responsibilities within the ministry of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.</p> <p>- Encourage planning and budget reform concerning with the MTEF framework.</p>	200,000	Existing roles and responsibilities reviewed	Clear roles and responsibility defined.
			200,000	Planning and budget has integrated.	Budgeting clearly allocated.



			<b>Total-Goal 4</b>	<b>1,002,000</b>		
	<p><b>5. Pro-poor land access</b></p> <p>Create possibilities for the poor household to have land for residence/family farming and improve state land use</p> <p>Ensure sustainable access of land resource for the rural poor farmer by promoting land reform</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No national policy on Housing and Resettlement.</li> <li>- No guidelines to implement Article 18 of the Land Law.</li> <li>- Many rural families, especially those headed by women and widows, are either landless or do not have enough land for subsistence cultivation.</li> <li>- Limited understanding of importance of integration of Land Use Planning into Commune/sangkat Development Plan.</li> <li>- No clear boundaries on state land and no identification of state and public land of the state</li> <li>- Anarchy in state land encroachment, especially in forest land</li> <li>- No mechanism to implement Content VII of Land Law on legal penalty</li> <li>- No land available to implement Social Concession Program</li> </ul>	To be complete by MLMUPC			
			<b>Total Goal 5</b>	<b>0</b>		
	<p><b>6. De-mining, UXO and victim assistance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clearance and casualty recording system entirely relies on ODA and mechanism to provide fund from donors.</li> <li>- No decentralized mechanism for the selection of priority mine areas and allocation to the poor except only 5 provinces/ municipalities</li> <li>- Limited link of mine clearance with development</li> <li>- Limited Mine Risk Education the people living in the contaminated areas</li> <li>- Lack of other income opportunities leads to tampering with UXOs</li> </ul>	To be completed by CMAC			
			<b>Total Goal 6</b>	<b>0</b>		
			<b>Sub Total Section 2</b>	<b>1,002,000</b>		



			<b>Sub Total Section 3</b>	<b>2,900,000</b>		
<b>1d. Forestry Reform</b>	<b>8. Promote conservation and management of sustainable forests</b>	- Weak enforcement of the forestry legal and regulatory framework, including respect for rights of communities/ethnic minorities to use forest resources.	- Strengthen implementation of law enforcement and legislation of forestry management through developing national committee and provincial sub-committees to control illegal forestry cutting and illegal forestry land grabbing. - Development of sustainable forest management plans.	2,000,000	At least 50,000 ha of forest land will be well managed by the states of each year.	Deforestation areas will be reforested by states and private sectors.
	Ensure sustainable forestry management and access to forestry resources for rural poor people by promoting forestry reform  Ensure maximum participation from the private sector and local community in the scheme of conservation and management of sustainable forests  <b>Targets:</b>  Increase the proportion of forest cover to 60% in 2010 of the total area  Increase protected forest area to 1.50 million hectares in 2010	- Lack of transparent monitoring process for sustainability of forestry exploitation - Lack of forest demarcation and classification. - Little participation from private sector and limited community/govt motivation for forest planting/ reforestation especially indigenous species. - Limited public awareness on forestry. - Limited value-adding/efficient use of forest products. - Lack of extension and forest seedling (nurseries) supply services in communities. - Lack of infrastructures for local forestry administration.	- Disseminate awareness of forestry policy and statement of the RGC forestry sector policy at all levels: provincial, districts and communities. - Strengthen forestry authority structures for effectiveness and efficiency implementation at all levels. - Improve public awareness by information systems and networks.  - Improve and strengthen extension and forest nursery stations in each commune forestry office in Cambodia - Promote Community-based forestry management programme  - Developing action plan and budget for identification of forestry resources.	500,000  52,000  200,000  2,000,000	50,000 people of each year aware the advantages of forestry resources. Access to forestry information for public awareness by establishing websites and training.  Number of forestry communities were established and functioned  Forestry boundaries were identified at least 1 million ha every years.	People participated forestry protection and conservation.  Sustainable managed and conserved forestry resources.  Community forestry communities were functioned  Forestry boundary areas and forestry types were identified.
			<b>Total Goal 8</b>	<b>4,752,000</b>		
	<b>9. Ensure better management of natural protected areas</b>  Produce data on land use, forest coverage, infrastructure, and geographical division in protected areas (PAs)	- Weak management and conservation of the protected areas, watershed and biodiversity - Increased forestland conversion to economic land development surrounding PAs leading to increased pressures on PAs.	- Promote reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in all province			

<p>Ensure proper management of mangrove forest resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land encroachment and grabbing in PAs.</li> <li>- Lack of community participation in protected areas management.</li> <li>- Limited integration between livelihood development and biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>- Limited livelihood support to people living in and adjacent to protected areas.</li> <li>- Some natural protected areas do not have clearly marked boundary, demarcation and zoning.</li> <li>- The Law on Natural Protection has not been approved, requires some modifications.</li> <li>- As the main law has not been approved, protected areas cannot be established, lack of budget, technicians, and provisions.</li> </ul>	<p>- Strengthen implementation of forestry management concession plans at all concession companies.</p>	<p>200,000</p>	<p>Domestic distribution and export of forest and non-forest products were well managed and controls.</p>	<p>Forest products zones were sustainable implemented by well management plans.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of funds and technical capacity to demarcate the boundaries.</li> <li>- Lack of skilled personnel to manage protected areas effectively</li> <li>- Lack of funds to develop management plans and to management plans and to implement recommendations of the National Protected Area System Plan and the PA Financing Strategy</li> <li>- Limited funds to undertake training activities</li> <li>- Limited cooperation between MoE and MAFF</li> <li>- Biodiversity conservation in not mainstreamed in development sectors</li> <li>- Lack of awareness of public and limited participation of local community and indigenous people in decision making process</li> <li>- Collusion of police, military, and other government agents;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop planning and programme for protected and conservation forest areas include watershed management.</li> <li>- All investment projects related to forestry sectors have to fully conduct social and environmental impact assessments</li> <li>- Develop legislations on private sectors involve in reforestation and develop reforestation plans.</li> <li>- Promote reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in all provinces.</li> </ul>	<p>500,000</p> <p>Funding will get from private investment</p> <p>200,000</p>	<p>Projected zones of genetic resources and natural forest areas zones and endangered species were identified</p> <p>- Revenue from forestry will be increased with sustainable forestry management.</p> <p>Adequate legislations and reforestation plan for reforestation implementation.</p>	<p>Protected forest and conservation areas were will managed and protected.</p> <p>-Forestry resources were sustainable managed</p> <p>Reforestation activities were well implemented in all provinces.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of clear legal basis/framework</li> <li>- Wildlife trade and illegal logging are not effectively controlled</li> <li>- Lack of impact forest monitoring and adaptive management system</li> <li>- No data on land use and forest coverage through satellite and aerial images.</li> <li>- No budget to publish maps of protected areas.</li> <li>- No map of infrastructure and regional administration of protected areas.</li> <li>- Anarchy in forest cutting</li> <li>- Forests are indiscriminately used for firewood, charcoal for household use.</li> <li>- Wide clearance of forest for Agriculture Land/ownership</li> <li>- Limited enforcement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve technical laboratory capacity for research and study of forest goods (furniture) and processing products for market requirement.</li> </ul>	500,000	Research capacity of forest goods and processing products were upgraded	Forest products were potentially used and access to markets.
		<b>Total Goal 9</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>		
		<b>Sub Total Section 4</b>	<b>6,152,000</b>		
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b><u>153,130,050</u></b>		