



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR LAO PDR

2016 to 2021

Final Draft for Government Review

May, 2016

Introduction

Lao PDR has been selected as a priority country for support by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the Organization's contribution to national development is laid out in this Country Programming Framework (CPF) covering the six years from 2016 to 2021. The CPF responds to the specific needs of Lao PDR by putting the prime focus on the three Outcomes of the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) for 2016-2020 on which FAO will provide support to key partner Ministries. FAO took into consideration the lessons learned identified and the recommendations made by the independent evaluation of its Country Programme for Lao PDR, conducted in 2015. Other important inputs to developing the CPF were the assessments and adjustments arising from the work of FAO in 2012 on its global Strategic Objectives (SOs), FAO's regional priorities for Asia and the Pacific, and FAO's "Building a Common Vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture"¹. As part of the United Nations (UN) family of organizations, FAO is also guided by and supports the UN Partnership Framework (UNPF) for 2017 – 2021². To develop the required linkages, the CPF formulation has been co-led by the FAO Country Office (CO) and the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and has been informed by collaboration with a wide variety of Government of Lao PDR (GOL) partners as well as other stakeholders and partners.

I. Country Context and Priorities

The agriculture-forestry sector contributed 27.9% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014-2015, providing employment for 65.3% of the population³. The share for this sector is dropping slowly⁴, consistent with the growth in industry and services as Lao PDR transitions out of Least Development Country (LDC) status. At the same time, poverty among agricultural smallholders and the vulnerable rural population remains one of the highest concerns of government.

The GOL's 8th NSEDP describes the context and sector achievements⁵ and identifies three Outcomes and 17 Outputs necessary to achieve the Overall Objective of the 8th Plan. A key vision of the 8th NSEDP that provides the focus for the CPF is:

*Poverty of the Lao PDR people is reduced significantly in all areas; the country is developed out of LDC status by 2020 through continuous, inclusive and sustainable growth [and] maximum effective management and utilization of natural resources.*⁶

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) Strategies that have informed the NSEDP priorities in their respective sectors, as well as the operating experience that FAO has had in the country, provide a clear picture of useful future interventions. In addition FAO's direct support to drafting the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) has provided strategic opportunities to both understand the needs and further develop useful partnerships with the Ministry of Education and Sport (MOES) and Ministry of Health (MOH).

FAO's Regional Priorities were defined and agreed by the bi-annual Ministerial-level session of the Regional Conference, convened in Kuala Lumpur 7 to 11 March, 2016. This CPF addresses most of the challenges facing countries in the region that were prioritised by the Member States which were:

- (a) nutrition and food safety;

¹ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3941e.pdf>

² Further details are found in Annex 2

³ 8th NSEDP para 27

⁴ About 1% of value and 1.5 % of men and women employed yearly from 2010-2015; 8th NSEDP, para 27

⁵ 8th NSEDP, Section 6

⁶ 8th NSEDP Table 11

- (b) inclusive value chain development;
- (c) food waste and loss;
- (d) transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; and
- (e) data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation;

The CPF contains multiple linkages to the two FAO Regional Initiatives active in Lao PDR, namely the Zero Hunger Challenge in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Rice Initiative.

II. FAO's Contribution and Expected Results in Lao PDR

The Government of Lao PDR identified four priority areas in which FAO's support will help to achieve key results in the 8th NSEDP. This section describes the nature of that support that has been requested.

Government Priority 1: Fostering agricultural production and rural development

FAO's support will focus on achieving three Outputs/ Results, in relation to NSEDP Outcome 1 on "Sustained inclusive economic growth" and improving the Economic Vulnerability Index. First is the sustainable intensification of agricultural production among smallholders, in line with FAO's common vision⁷ and the Save & Grow approach⁸. FAO will target inclusive and participatory approaches to innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production, and featuring sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

The second Output/Result is the development of stakeholder capacities for improving Agricultural Value Chains (AVCs). FAO will maximize high quality support to institutions that design and implement policies and regulatory frameworks, as well as those that formulate and implement strategies and provide public goods for agri-food chains.

The third Output/Result is that targeted public and private sector institutions improve the quality of investment in agriculture and agrifood systems, and in particular in contract farming systems. FAO will seek out institutions/ interventions working to increase responsible investment in efficient and inclusive agri-food systems.

Government Priority 2: The most vulnerable people benefit from improved food security and nutrition

FAO's support will focus on achieving three Outputs/ Results, in relation to NSEDP Outcome 2 on the Human Development Index being enhanced to LDC graduation level. The first is enhanced Government capacity for policy analysis, planning and implementing of national and local action plans, including those of the NNS and national Food Security strategies. To achieve this FAO will maximize the number of national, provincial and in particular district level staff capacity development activities.

The second Output/Result is developing nutrition and gender-sensitive and livelihood-oriented agriculture for vulnerable food-insecure farm households. To achieve this, FAO will maximize the number of interventions/ projects that develop and implement pro-poor, gender-sensitive knowledge, science and technologies for increased availability and consumption of food and better access to markets for women and men.

The third Output/Result is improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E) skills and systems in MAF that can feed field experience back into better policies and action plans. FAO will seek interventions/ projects

⁷ FAO 2014, available at <http://www.fao.org/3/919235b7-4553-4a4a-bf38-a76797dc5b23/i3940e.pdf>

⁸ FAO 2016, available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4009e.pdf>

to improve information systems and evidence-based knowledge instruments among all 3 levels of government service.

Government Priority 3: Forests and other ecosystems are protected and enhanced

FAO's support will focus on achieving 3 Outputs/ Results in relation to part of NSEDP Outcome 3 on the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. First is support to the development and implementation of national policy and regulatory frameworks for land, forests and aquatic ecosystems, together with operational guidelines, and the associated capacities of local organizations for improved participatory natural resources management. FAO will collaborate on improvements to cross-sector policy processes for integrated and more sustainable agricultural and natural resource production systems.

The second Output/Result is the development of stakeholder geographic information systems (GIS) in agriculture and natural resources, based on strengthened organizational and human capacities. This will require FAO to maximize the number of relevant data/information products produced by stakeholders.

The third Output/Result is integrated community-based participatory approaches to enhance access to land, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, ecosystem valuation, restoration and management for forests and fisheries, including appropriate public sector organizational and human capacities. To achieve this, FAO will maximize the number of initiatives to identify, document, and facilitate uptake of integrated and multi-sectoral strategies for sustainable bio-diversity, ecosystem valuation, restoration and management.

Government Priority 4: Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies and the impact of climate change

FAO's support will focus on achieving 4 Outputs/ Results in relation to part of NSEDP Outcome 3 on the reduced effects of natural shocks as required for LDC graduation through strengthening of disaster management and the stabilisation of agricultural production. First is improved national, provincial and district capacities for agro-climatic monitoring, impact analysis and information dissemination for the agriculture and natural resources sector. To achieve this, FAO will maximize the number of organizations/ stakeholders with improved capacities application of specific standards, technologies and datasets for climate risk prevention and mitigation.

Second is improved national, provincial and district level capacities to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Climate Change, including risk mitigation and reducing the instability of agricultural production. FAO will develop a major programme of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation interventions to address the Intended Nationally Declared Contributions (INDC) including institutionalization of strategies/plans for risk reduction and crisis management, and support to local organizations and stakeholders to enable reductions in emissions of Greenhouse Gases and effective preparedness for climate-related hazards.

The third Output/Result is strengthened institutional and technical capacity in control and management of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases. FAO will provide support to key organizations/ stakeholders responsible for systems and standards for risk prevention and mitigation in plant health, animal health, food safety and quality control. There will be a special focus on scaling up support to the Agriculture Sector to strengthen its ability to work with Human Health sector in "One Health" programmes, including addressing the growing problem of Antimicrobial Resistance.

Fourthly, FAO will support better preparedness and coordination of responses to emergencies and crises that affect the agricultural and natural resources sector. This will require FAO to maximize: 1) the

number of interventions that result in improved standards, guidelines and practices for hazard and sector specific emergency preparedness, and 2) the number of FAO supported crisis response interventions impacting agriculture, food and nutrition.

General Considerations

FAO support will feature strong inter-sectoral linkages to reinforce the Government's policy to avoid sectoral silos and the agreed partnerships and directions for FAO support are described in Section 3. FAO will support institutional development within government agencies and other stakeholders as reflected in several of the Outputs, in particular, the GOL's policy instruments for decentralization (especially the "3 Builds" Policy) to strengthen programming at national and subnational levels. In addition, gender is an essential and cross cutting topic for FAO and in national development that will be included as components in all FAO's interventions. **South-South Cooperation will be explored as a means of achieving the stipulated outputs.** Support to improving **gender equity** in decision making, service delivery and benefits are also identified as important by GOL. FAO will contribute to each of the UNPF's three pillars, and to four out of eight of its outcomes (see Annex 2).

III. Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

The total resource requirements for implementing the CPF amount to \$36,200,000, with \$11,750,000 already available and \$18, 650,000 to be mobilized. The existing sources of funding for active or pipeline projects include Agence Francaise de Developpement, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, GOL (through a Unilateral Trust Fund), Government of Sweden, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The resources to be mobilized will be obtained from a range of multilateral and bilateral sources, and the private sector, including the above sources.

The CPF is co-owned and managed by the GOL and FAO, and the coordination and implementation mechanisms are grounded in this basic principle. Key partnerships with government will be with MAF and MONRE, responsible for agriculture, forests and natural resource management, and environment sectors. Additional partnerships will be with:

- Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MOIC), responsible the production industries, employment, domestic markets and international trade
- Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), responsible for new and improved technology, and issues of intellectual property protection
- MOH, in particular as the coordinator of the NNS and involvement in One Health approaches
- MOES, as a partner with MAF and MOH in the convergent approach to the NNS.

The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the GOL and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The GOL and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the 8th NSEDP and the CPF.

A joint CPF Steering Committee, co-chaired by representatives of MPI and the FAO Country Representative (FAOR), will be established to oversee implementation of the CPF. The Steering Committee will, inter alia: (i) convene meetings and promote initiatives to facilitate making CPF operational and review work plans and implementation; (ii) undertake M&E as needed; and (iii) take leadership in resource mobilization. Overall responsibility for the implementation of the CPF, however, will rest with the FAO CO. The Steering Committee may establish ad-hoc teams for specific tasks, including substantive outputs and activities. Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

Joint Statement

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) for 2016-21 of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Lao PDR defines the development objectives for collaboration between FAO and the Government of Lao PDR in the period 2016-21 in support of the achievement of the priorities of the Government. The document describes the outputs to be achieved and the resources and partnerships required.

Through the co-signature of the CPF 2016-21, the Government of Lao PDR and FAO commit to continue the fruitful collaboration to achieve the objectives stated in the document, subject to the availability of the necessary human and financial resources.

On behalf of:			
Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao PDR		The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
Signature:		Signature:	
Name:		Name:	Dr. Stephen Rudgard
Title:		Title:	FAO Representative in Lao PDR
Date:		Date:	

Annex 1 – CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 - 2021

Country Outcome 1: Fostering agricultural production and rural development

Related UNPF Outcome: The most vulnerable people benefit from improved food security and nutrition

FAO Regional Priority: Inclusive value chain development

Output and indicator	Indicator target (year of achievement)	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD thousands) ¹					Implementing partners (Gov./other)
		Total est. resources required ²	Available Funding	Resource Mobilization Target			
				Voluntary (incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 1.1: Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) (including international Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) standards) increasing agricultural productivity and competitiveness for smallholders in priority systems identified, and dissemination and adoption by farmers facilitated.</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1)</p>	<p>BY the end of 2021, three FAO-supported initiatives that used inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production by both men and women producers</p>	2200	700	1200	0	300	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Provincial and District Agriculture and Forestry Offices (PAFO/DAFO), Farmers/Producers Groups</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Strengthened organizational and human capacities of Agricultural Value Chains (AVCs) key stakeholders through support provided to develop more enabling policies and regulations, and knowledge products related to decent rural employment.</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 3.2.3, 4.1.4, and 4.2.1)</p>	<p>By 2021, seven organizations supported by FAO to design and implement policies and regulatory frameworks for plant and animal health and food safety and quality</p> <p>By 2021, three organizations benefiting from FAO support to formulate and implement strategies and to provide public goods that enhance inclusiveness and efficiency in agri-food chains</p> <p>By 2021, three knowledge products on decent rural</p>	2200	600	800	600	200	<p>MAF, PAFO/DAFO, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Farmers/Producers Groups</p>

Output and indicator	Indicator target (year of achievement)	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD thousands) ¹					Implementing partners (Gov./other)
		Total est. resources required ²	Available Funding	Resource Mobilization Target			
				Voluntary (incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
	employment developed and disseminated						
Output 1.3: Public and private sector institutions supported to design and implement investments in efficient and inclusive agrifood systems. (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.2)	By 2021, two central government (MAF and MPI) agencies and 3 farmers groups supported to increase responsible investment in efficient and inclusive agri-food systems	1150	0	700	0	450	MAF, PAFO/DAFO, MPI, Farmers/Producers Groups
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 1		5550	1300	2700	600	950	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: The thematic areas involved in this priority area match well with FAO's Strategic Programmes and areas of expertise, so there are no major risks associated with FAO's assistance. The resource mobilization requirement for this area is high (76%), and the TCP allocation has been prioritized to this priority area.							

Country Outcome 2: Improved food security and nutrition, with special focus on the most vulnerable (e.g, poor women, food-insecure farm households)

UNPF Related Outcome: The most vulnerable people benefit from improved food security and nutrition

FAO Regional Priorities: Nutrition - Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target (year of achievement)	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD thousands) ¹					Implementing partners (Gov./other)
		Total est. resources required ²	Available Funding	Resource Mobilization Target			
				Voluntary (incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1: Enhanced capacity of national, provincial and district level staff for policy analysis and planning on agricultural economics and markets, as well as for implementing the plans of action for the National Nutrition Strategy and the national Food Security strategies</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 1.1.1, 1.1.3 and 4.3.3)</p>	By 2021, eight national, provincial and district level organizations have strengthened human resource and organizational capacities for planning, implementation and coordination in food security analysis as a result of FAO support	1300	350	750	0	200	MAF, PAFO/DAFO, Ministry of Health, Farmers/Producers Groups
<p>Output 2.2: Strengthened capacities of vulnerable food-insecure farm households in rural communities to adopt nutrition- and gender-sensitive and livelihood-oriented agriculture through participatory approaches such as Farmer Field Schools, including nutrition-sensitive aquaculture</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 2.1.1 and 3.1.3)</p>	By 2021, at least 10 nutrition and gender-sensitive and livelihood-oriented agricultural practices adopted by rural communities with poor nutritional status with the support of FAO	2000	250	1200	0	550	MAF, PAFO/DAFO, Farmers/Producers Groups
<p>Output 2.3: Improved skills and systems of Government planning officials in national MAF agencies and Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Offices for Monitoring & Evaluation data collection, processing and presentation that support better policies and action plans informed by field experience</p>	By 2021, three initiatives supported by FAO improve information and knowledge systems to facilitate the monitoring of and reporting on the state of the agricultural sector, food security and nutrition at national and provincial level	550	0	550	0	0	MAF, PAFO/DAFO

Output and indicator	Indicator target (year of achievement)	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD thousands) ¹					Implementing partners (Gov. /other)
		Total est. resources required ²	Available Funding	Resource Mobilization Target			
				Voluntary (incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.2 and 3.3.2)							
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2		3850	600	2500	0	750	
<p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: The thematic areas involved in this priority area match well with FAO's Strategic Programmes and areas of expertise, so there are no major risks associated with FAO's assistance in principal. However, this area has a high resource mobilization requirement proportionately (86%), and on that basis the TCP allocation has been prioritized to this priority area.</p>							

Country Outcome 3: Forests and other ecosystems are protected and enhanced

Related UNPF Outcome: Forests and other ecosystems are protected and enhanced, and people are less vulnerable to climate-related events and disasters

FAO Regional Priority: -

Output and indicator	Indicator target (year of achievement)	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD thousands) ¹					Implementing partners (Gov./other)
		Total est. resources required ²	Available Funding	Resource Mobilization Target			
				Voluntary (incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 3.1: Improved national policy and regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for sustainable management of land, agrobiodiversity, forests and fisheries, and the associated organizational capacities improved for participatory natural resources management at the local level</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 2.2.2 and 2.2.3)</p>	By 2021, four inter-sectoral mechanism/cross-sector policy processes for natural resources management operational with the support of FAO	750	350	150	0	250	MONRE, Provincial and District Offices of Natural Resources and Environment (PONRE/ DONRE), MAF, PAFO/DAFO
<p>Output 3.2: Decision-support tools for agriculture and natural resources management developed using Geographic Information Systems based on international data standards and national data sets</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.3)</p>	By 2020, a Land Resources Information Management System functional in MAF with support from FAO	2800	2800	0	0	0	MAF, MONRE
<p>Output 3.3: Integrated community-based participatory approaches promoted amongst key stakeholders to ecosystem restoration and management and to environmental services for agriculture, forests and fisheries, including appropriate public sector organizational and human capacity development.</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2)</p>	By 2021, three initiatives supported by FAO to identify, document, and facilitate uptake of integrated and multi-sectoral strategies for sustainable biodiversity, ecosystem valuation, restoration and management	3210	2000	800	0	410	MAF, PAFO/DAFO, MONRE, PONRE/DONRE Farmers/Producers Groups

Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 3		6760	5150	950	0	660	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: There are no major technical risks associated with FAO's assistance, as this priority area comprises themes that are prioritized within FAO's Strategic Programmes and for which expertise is available. Most of the resources required are already available, and TCP resources have been prioritized to Output 3.3 where limited funding is available for the requirements.							

Country Outcome 4: Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies and the impact of climate change

Related UNPF Outcome: Forests and other ecosystems are protected and enhanced, and people are less vulnerable to climate-related events and disasters

FAO Regional Priorities: Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change, and transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases

Output and indicator	Indicator target (year of achievement)	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD thousands) ¹					Implementing partners (Gov./other)
		Total est. resources required ²	Available Funding	Resource Mobilization Target			
				Voluntary (incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 4.1: Improved national, provincial and district organizational and human capacities for agro-climatic monitoring, analysis and dissemination of information related to climate variability and its impact on the agriculture and natural resources sector</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 5.2.2)</p>	<p>By 2020, ten organizations supported by FAO have improved capacities for the application of specific standards, technologies and datasets for climate risk monitoring</p>	5,300	2,800	2,500	0	0	MONRE, MAF
<p>Output 4.2: Improved organizational capacity at national, provincial and district level and community capacity to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for greater stability of agricultural production and climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 5.1.1)</p>	<p>By 2021, six Government projects supported by FAO implement and institutionalize a strategy/plan for risk reduction and crisis management</p> <p>By 2021, 25 organizations and 300 villages benefiting from FAO support to uptake of standards, guidelines and practices for disaster risk reduction and climate change mitigation</p>	18,100	4,100	7,500	0	40	MAF

<p>Output 4.3: Strengthened institutional and technical capacity in control and management of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, with a special emphasis on One Health programmes</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 4.1.4)</p>	<p>By 2019, 40 organizations provided with FAO support to design, implement and coordinate policies and regulatory frameworks for plant and animal health and food safety and quality, with application of integrated and/or sector-specific standards, technologies and practices</p>	8,100	600	3,500	0	0	MAF, MONRE
<p>Output 4.4: Support provided for developing preparedness and implementing coordinated responses to emergencies and crises that affect the agricultural and natural resources sector</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 5.4.1)</p>	<p>Number of interventions benefitting from FAO support to adopt standards, guidelines and practices for hazard and sector specific emergency preparedness</p> <p>Number of interventions in response to crises impacting agriculture, food and nutrition in which the response has benefitted from FAO support</p>	To be determined based on emergencies and disasters					MAF, MONRE
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 4</p>		21,040	4,700	13,500	0	40	
<p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: The thematic areas involved in this priority area match well with FAO's Strategic Programmes and areas of expertise. Around 65% of the resources required have to be mobilized, which will be supported by TCP and Regular Programme.</p>							

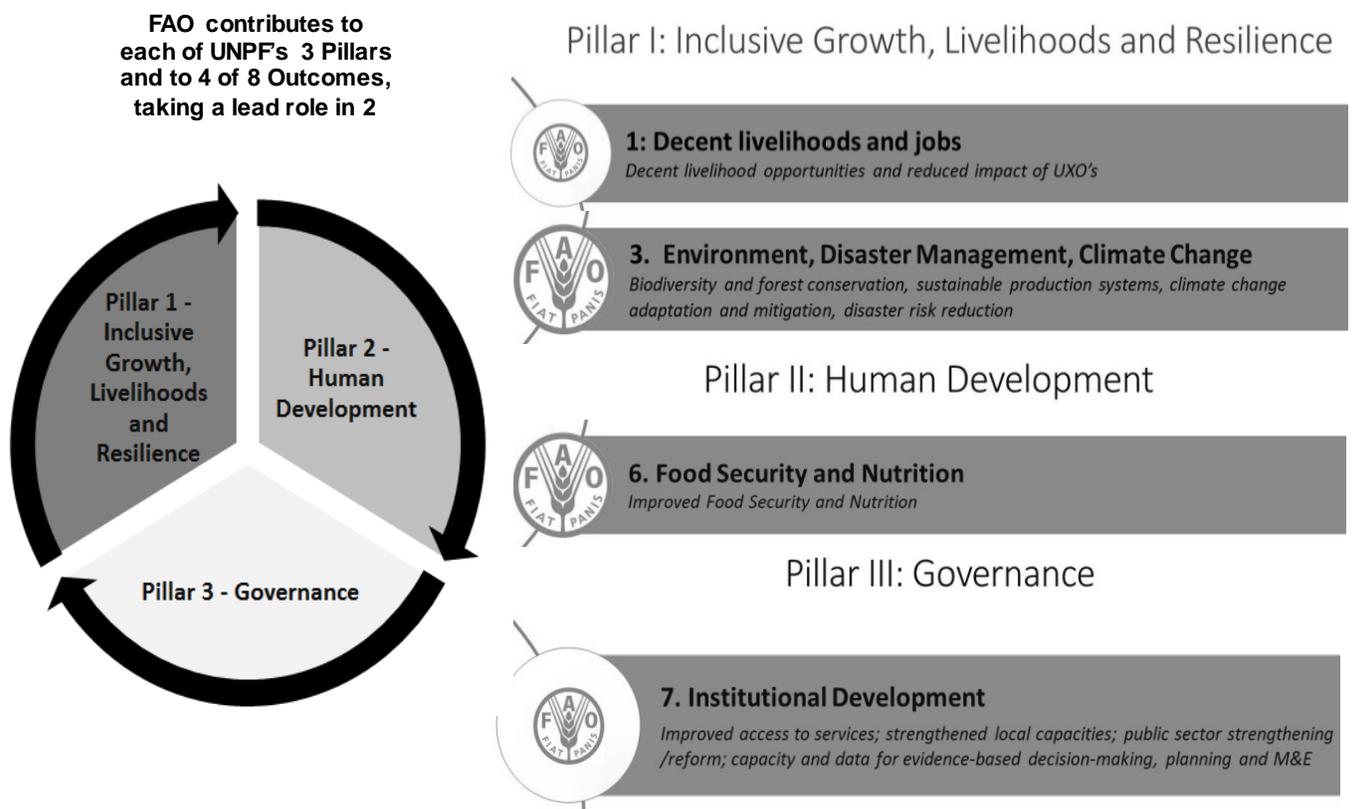
Annex 2 - UN system linkages and FAO's positioning

The UN system in Lao PDR comprises 25 agencies, 16 of which are resident: FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNV, WFP and WHO. The 9 non-resident agencies comprise IAEA, ITC, ITU, OCHA, OHCHR, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO and UNHCR. ADB and World Bank are also part of the wider UN Country Team. There is no Common Budgetary Framework.

The Overarching Goals of Partnership are threefold:

1. SDGs - Need to prioritize for UN support in the Lao context
2. Support Government to achieve graduation from LDC Status - In a dignified, equitable and inclusive manner
3. Sustainable Human Development and eradication of poverty in NSEDP and ASEAN integration context

The current Lao PDR - UNPF covers the period 2017-2021, the same as the CPF. It provides a strategic programme framework of 3 Pillars and 8 Outcomes that describes the collective response of the UN system to the national development priorities.



Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Lao PDR				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year 2016 Month 01		End: Year 2021 Month 06		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	Start: Year 2016 Month 01		End: Year 2017 Month 12		
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)*	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)*	Indicative biennium for resource allocation *	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Country priority 1: Fostering agricultural production and rural development					
Output 1.1: Support to sustainable intensification of agricultural production for smallholders in priority systems to ensure that products meet international sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS), and that Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) are applied wherever possible	Support for Save and Grow Rice Farmer Field Schools (TCP Facility)	The action will develop and pilot-test the FFS Save and Grow-SIRP curriculum, integrating learning modules related to other RRI components (e.g. rice-fish, TOF). The action will enhance knowledge and skills of government extension workers through the implementation of 20 FFSs, involving 600 farmers in 5 Lao rice growing provinces during wet season 2016, and it will assess the results of the interventions during 2016-17.	2016-2017	100,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, and National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute)
Country Priority 2: The most vulnerable people benefit from improved food security and nutrition					
Output 2.1: Enhanced institutional and staff capacities for policy analysis on agricultural economics and markets, for planning, as well as for implementing of the plans of action for the National Nutrition Strategy and the national Food Security strategies at national, provincial and district levels	Support for Establishment of the Centre for Agricultural Economics and Markets (CAEM) (TCP)	FAO would facilitate a more effective approach for evidence-based and proactive policy processes in MAF through capacity development support for the formation and operationalization of the Centre for Agriculture Economics and Markets (CAEM), leading to more market-oriented programming and interventions which address socio-economic factors relating to the productive capacity of the sector.	2016-2017	300,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Department of Planning and Cooperation) and Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Output 2.2: Nutrition- and gender-sensitive and livelihood-oriented agriculture for vulnerable food-insecure farm households developed	Study on nutrition-sensitive agriculture approaches in Lao PDR	TCP Facility	2016-2017	60,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Department of Planning and Cooperation) Ministry of Health (Department of Hygiene and Health Promotion),

Country Priority 3: Forests and other ecosystems are protected and enhanced					
Output 3.1: Support to the development and implementation of national policy and regulatory frameworks for land, agrobiodiversity, forests and fisheries, together with operational guidelines, and the associated organizational capacities improved for participatory natural resources management at the local level	Support for implementation of strategic elements of the National Agro-Biodiversity Programme (NABP) (TCP)	The project will support implementation of high priority items under the NABP with regard to capacity development for key stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.	2016-2017	250,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Output 3.3: Integrated community-based participatory approaches to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem valuation, restoration and management for agriculture, forests and fisheries, including appropriate public sector organizational and human capacities	Formulation of GIAHS proposal for Rice-Fish Farming System in Southern Lao PDR (TCP Facility)	The objective of the project is to identify and safeguard traditional rice-fish farming systems in Southern Lao PDR and the associated landscapes, agricultural biodiversity and knowledge systems through catalyzing and establishing a long-term programme to support such systems and enhance global, national and local benefits derived through their dynamic conservation, sustainable management and enhanced viability, through the GIAHS programme.	2016-2017	45,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, and National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute)
Country Priority 4: Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies and the impact of climate change					
Output 4.2: Improved organizational and staff capacity at national, provincial and district level to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, including support to stakeholders' preparedness for natural disasters and crises, abilities in risk mitigation, and for reducing the related instability of agricultural production including adaptation to and mitigation of climate change	Support to development of Green Climate Fund proposal for Lao PDR (TCP Facility)	The action will support the development of a full project document for the first submission to the GCF from Lao PDR, in which FAO will be an executing partner. The project will address the topic of "Improving Food and Nutrition Security through Rural Development, Livelihoods Enhancement and Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture".	2016-2017	40,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment