



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR VIET NAM

2017 - 2021

Hanoi, October 2017

Introduction

Since the economic reform, especially in agriculture sector, Vietnam has become a middle-income country but is facing with a range of challenges in agricultural growth and sustainable development. In the near future, it will be difficult for the agriculture sector to maintain its current growth rate if its existing development model continues: resources-based production growth, intensive use of inputs and raw-material export. It is time to restructure the agriculture sector toward higher quality, efficiency, value addition and sustainability. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will continue to support Vietnam in ensuring food security, sustainably developing agricultural sub-sectors, and improving rural livelihoods. To meet the new demands, this Country Programming Framework (CPF) is formulated with identified priority areas and clear implementation plan for the period 2017 - 2021. The CPF is also built on the successes achieved in 2012-2016 period.

The CPF between FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is designed to provide an enabling environment for sustainable economic empowerment and social transformation in alignment with GoV's priorities. The CPF responds to the specific needs of Viet Nam by putting the prime focus on the outcomes of the five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2016-2020.

The 2017-2021 CPF was prepared following consultations and agreement with key public institutions; principally different agencies belonging to the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE) and Ministry of Health (MOH). The formulation of the CPF involved an iterative review of national policy priorities for the development of food, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural areas in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the analysis of major ongoing and planned development programmes in Viet Nam. Lessons learned and the recommendations of midterm review made by the independent evaluation of its Country Programming Framework for Viet Nam 2012-2016 have been taken into considerations. Other inputs for this CPF are the FAO's Corporate Strategic Objectives revised for the medium term period 2018-2021, FAO's Regional Priorities, and relevant initiatives and programmes of the UN, including the UN One Strategic Plan (OSP) and Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) Initiative.

Similarly to the previous phase (2012-2016), the CPF 2017-2021 is countersigned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and FAO.

I. Country context and priorities

Motivated by past success, the Viet Nam 2016 – 2020 Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) sets ambitious objectives and targets for Viet Nam's future development: (1) Develop a market based, socialist-oriented economy; maintain macro-economic stability; foster enabling environment and drivers of socio-economic development; (2) Promote structural economic transformation toward a new growth model based on improved productivity and competitiveness in five key areas: (i) create an enabling environment for private sector development; (ii) restructure the financial market towards balancing money and capital markets; (iii) promote regional development; (iv) develop core industries; and (v) restructure agriculture, ensuring improved efficiency and stronger linkages between production and markets; (3) Promote breakthroughs in infrastructure development; (4) Improve the quality of human resources and strengthen scientific and technological capabilities; (5) Promote sustainable development of culture, social protection, and the health care system; (6) Enhance climate change resilience and adaptation, improve disaster risk management, natural asset management and environmental protection; (7) Fight against corruption; and (8) Enhance the effectiveness of the public administration, ensure freedom in socio-economic development¹.

¹ SRV National Assembly. Resolution 142/2016/QH13 dated 12 April 2016 on five year SEDP 2016-2020.

As the growth of agriculture sector (including crop production, livestock, fisheries/aquaculture, forestry and salt production) has been slowed down due to low efficiency and competitiveness combined with over intensive input and natural resource use, the SEDP 2016-2020 sets forth the following tasks for the sector to: *(i) accelerating agricultural restructuring, improving the efficiency of agricultural production, and fostering new rural development linked with farmers' livelihoods; (ii) improving competitiveness of agricultural products and commodities; strengthening policies on land consolidation in support of large-scale production; and, continuously re-organizing production and improving value chains from primary production, processing to marketing; (iii) reviewing and improving locally-specific mechanisms, policies and criteria for new rural development; (iv) promoting household- and farm-level economy through supporting new-style cooperatives and attracting enterprises to invest in agriculture, industries and services in rural areas; and, (v) providing vocational trainings in diverse and suitable forms to boost economic growth, job creation, income generation, economic restructuring and shifting rural labor to the economic sectors with higher added value in 2016 and 2017.*

By fulfilling the above-mentioned tasks, Viet Nam's agriculture is expected to 'gain more from less'².

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

Building on FAO's past experiences in the country, and linking SEDP with FAO comparative advantages, the CPF will be the basis for FAO to support agriculture and rural development of Viet Nam for the period of 2017-2021 in the following four priority areas: (1) Increased food security with focus on alleviation of hunger, malnutrition and food safety concerns; (2) Sustainable development of the agriculture sectors (including agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry), contributing to the national Green Growth and other strategies on improved natural resources management and environment protection; (3) New Rural Development and Sustainable Poverty Reduction; and (4) Enhancing resilience of communities to disasters and threats.

Priority Area 1: Increased food security with focus on alleviation of hunger, malnutrition and food safety concerns

FAO will support Viet Nam to achieve the SEDP Outcome 5 "Improved access to social services" with the target of under five stunting rates reduced to 23% in 2020³. This priority area will be related to One UN Outcome *Equity in Health* and the FAO Regional Priorities *Contribute to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and ensure food security and Improving agricultural systems and food more efficiently and have access to everyone.*

Viet Nam has achieved the national food security with exportation an important quantity during last 20 years, however food security has been characterized with self-sufficiency practices by smallholders, and improved food access but unsatisfactory food utilization in the past years. Stability of food security is challenged by climate extremes including flood and severe droughts. The Government has committed to end hunger and child malnutrition and ensure national food security in relevant policies, especially the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) to 2020. In addition, the trend of food safety incidences in Viet Nam increases during the last decade, which signals the urgent need to strengthen public and private sector

² WB, 2016. Viet Nam Development report 2016: Transforming Vietnamese Agriculture: Gaining more from less.

³ PM Decision 226/TTg-QD dated 22 February 2012 approving the National Nutrition Strategy 2011-2020 with vision to 2030.

capacities to ensure safe food – where a risk-based approach to food safety will provide a set of clear foci for public interventions. Also, the One-Health approach will ensure good collaboration and coordination between multiple sectors and agencies at national and subnational levels for addressing issues relating to public health and well-being and facilitating trade.

Government’s Outcome: Improved food security, including nutrition security and food safety

Outputs

1.1 Piloted high-impact and cost-effective community nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food system interventions for reducing hunger and malnutrition among women, young children and vulnerable groups including those most affected by disaster through development and implementation of community-based or gender-sensitive programmes on crop, livestock production, and fisheries/aquaculture.

1.2 Developed and implemented behavior-change communication (BCC) and capacity building on integrated nutrition and food security sensitive food and healthy life style to promote healthy eating habits, dietary diversification, consumption of micronutrient-rich foods, and child and maternal nutrition.

1.3 Strengthened national policies, strategies and multi-sectoral coordination/ collaboration mechanisms at national and sub-national levels on nutrition, food security and food safety; promoted role of private sector; improved risk management, monitoring and management of chemical residue, antibiotic residue, pesticides, infectious and zoonotic diseases along the food chain; revised regulatory system in monitoring, inspecting and certifying quality of agricultural inputs and agricultural-forestry-fisheries products; and, developed product management policies based on post-registration, technical regulations and standards.

1.4 Improved availability, quality, quantity, coverage and management of food and nutrition information and early warning systems to monitor the implementation of policies, strategies and investment, including monitoring and accountability of SDG No. 1.

Priority Area 2: Sustainable development of the agriculture sectors (including crop production, livestock, fisheries and forestry), contributing to the national Green Growth and other strategies on improved natural resources management and environment protection

FAO will support Viet Nam to implement the Green Growth Strategy (GGS), and to address the climate change mitigation (CCM), natural resource management (NRM) and environment protection aspects under the SEDP Outcome 6 “Addressing climate change impacts and improved natural resources management and environment protection” in which the target of 42% forest coverage by 2020 has been set. In addition, FAO will help Viet Nam to implement the Paris Agreement by reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions of 8% by 2030⁴, particularly: (i) support Vietnam to develop and implement policies on promoting renewable energy, firstly solar and wind energy; (ii) support Vietnam to develop and operate the national GHG inventory system; (iii) develop domestic carbon market and pilot in potential fields This priority area is related to One UN Outcomes *Low-carbon, climate and disaster resilient development* and *Sustainable management of natural resources and environment*, as well as

⁴ UNFCCC. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of Viet Nam.

http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Viet%20Nam%20First/VIET_NAM'S%20INDC.pdf

FAO Regional Priority Growth and improving the supply of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries towards sustainability.

As a responsible stakeholder to address the global concerns around climate change and environmental pollution, the GoV has acceded to important international treaties, and adopted the Green Growth Strategy (GGS) as well as relevant actions plans including the plan to Implement Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement 2015. In addition, Vietnam is committed to the development of forest certification and the implementation, for which FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) programme has been supporting since 2015 through 2020.

FAO commits to assist Vietnam in implementing the NDC Action Plan with two strategic areas of interventions in GHG emissions reduction and climate change adaptation (CCA) for the two periods of 2016-2020 and 2021-2030. For CCA interventions, priorities for Vietnam will be given to: (i) developing the National Adaptation Plan; (ii) improving the legal system, mechanisms, policies and uniform measures to actively respond to climate change and natural disaster control; (iii) implementing effectively national target programs on control of natural disasters, response to climate change, sea level rise, desertification and water resource security.

Strengthened capacities in innovative technologies and agro-ecologically sound practices in crop and livestock production as well as fisheries and forestry will enable producers to adopt and up-scale successful models. These will contribute directly into reducing emissions of GHG in agriculture sector, such as that in organic agriculture and early maturing rice production as defined in the GGS.

The CPF is therefore aimed at strengthening GoV institutional and technical capacities to fulfil its commitments in climate change mitigation in agriculture sector, particularly in strengthening Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems for several major crops at the national level. It will directly contribute to the compulsory tasks identified in NDC that focuses on implementation of GHG-I, assessment of efforts in GHG emission reduction of Viet Nam to inform global level assessment under GHG emission reduction of period 2016-2020. The CPF also prioritises the development of domestic carbon market and other related mechanisms, as well as establishment and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for agriculture and rural development in order to facilitate the establishment of GHG emission reduction mechanism(s) and the development on nationally appropriate proposal on GHG emission reduction and Climate Goal (CG) among the key priorities in NDC.

Such mechanisms as reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon, conservation of natural forest carbon storage, and sustainable management of forest resource (REDD+) will continue to be key initiatives to support GoV in international climate change negotiation agenda together with a number of others in sustainable forestry and aquaculture development programmes which are amongst the top priority government's climate change mitigation efforts identified in National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change (NTP-RCC), GGS and NDC. This priority area will seek to continue strengthening institutional and technical capacities for sustainable management and development of forests through implementation of National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP), including the full establishment and operation of National Forest Monitoring System including MRV, support of sustainable forest management and development, including National Forest Certification Scheme and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), as well as agroforestry and co-management mechanisms scaling up.

Regarding the Integrated Pest Management/Pesticide Risk Reduction (IPM/PRR) Initiative, Government Decision 2027/QĐ-BNN-BVTV on the action plan for IPM strengthening and

scaling up has highlighted the need to apply Farmer Field School (FFS) approach. The CPF also targets promoting good practices and responsible use of antimicrobials, chemicals and pesticides in food production systems by aiming to achieve farmers groups/cooperatives supported to adopt VietGAP and/or other voluntary standards in crop production/livestock/aquaculture piloted and scaled up by 2019. The intervention also promotes to make information on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), antimicrobial use (AMU), residue monitoring in livestock and aquaculture available to support antimicrobial, chemical and pesticide use policy development by 2019.

Livestock production has achieved positive results with growth of 4.5-5%/year in 2011-2016, making a contribution to the overall growth of the agriculture sector. Some locally produced livestock products have met domestic demands and been exported. Complete value chains have been developed, particularly for pork, egg, and dairy products. Along with the international integration, climate change, competition from the countries with advanced agriculture, and problems in local production and consumption, FAO will support Viet Nam to further transform livestock to a more commercial and market-driven industry which meets essential domestic demands and targets at exporting potential products such as pork, egg, dairy products, processed honey bee, animal feed and so forth. In addition to promoting VietGAHP standards, the GoV is also set to develop safe livestock production with improved traceability and strengthen the databases and market forecasts for sustainable development of the sector.

Fisheries and aquaculture, representing between 4-5% of GCP, ranking 5th in export commodity groups, representing over 50% of dietary protein, and providing employment for approximately 10% of the population, is facing overfishing and harmful fishing practices, poor planning and inadequate regulations, causing not only environmental impacts but social conflicts and economic losses. The Master Plan on Fisheries Development of Vietnam to 2020, Vision to 2030 provides the develop objective for the sector “The fisheries sector will be basically industrialized by 2020 and modernized by 2030 and continue its comprehensive, effective and sustainable development and become a large commodity production sector with a rational structure and forms of organization of production and high productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness, firmly integrate into the international economy, step-by-step increased income and living standards of farmers and fishermen; while protecting the eco-environment and fishery resources and contributing to safeguarding national defence and security at sea and on islands”. The CPF can support Viet Nam in reaching this objective through improved fisheries and aquaculture management and sector restructuring, implementation of International Plans of Action on sharks and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU), the implementation of the International Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, and the implementation of the ecosystem approach to aquaculture.

Government’s Outcome: Addressed climate change impacts and improved natural resources management and environment protection

Outputs:

2.1. Strengthened producers’ capacities, women and men’s, to adopt innovative technologies and agro-ecological practices, protect bio-diversity, treat agricultural environments in order to sustainably increase productivity and production, contributing to restructuring agricultural economy and addressing climate change and environmental degradation.

2.2. Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) through evidence-based decision-making process and fulfilling international commitments in agriculture sector to mitigate climate change impacts.

2.3. Strengthened capacities for institutions forest owners and communities in sustainable management and development of forests through implementation of the National Target Program on sustainable forestry development in 2016-2020 and the National Action Program on Reduction of GHG Emissions through Efforts to reduce of Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Management of Forest Resources, Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks (NRAP).

2.4. Promoted good practices and responsible use of antimicrobials, chemicals and pesticides in food production systems.

2.5. Strengthened capacities for institutions and communities in sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture through the implementation of the Master Plan on Fisheries Development of Vietnam to 2020 with vision to 2030.

Priority Area 3: New Rural Development and Sustainable Poverty Reduction

FAO will support Viet Nam to achieve the SEDP Outcome 2 “Breakthrough in the economy restructuring, productivity and competitiveness”, particularly the National Target Program for New Rural Development (NTP-NRD) with the targets, by 2020, of 50% communes satisfying new rural development standards, and rural income to hit 1.8 times higher than 2015⁵. It also sets to contribute to SEDP Outcome 5 “Improved access to social services” and National Target Program Sustainable Poverty Reduction (NTP-SPR), with targeted annual reductions in poverty of 1-1.5% during 2016-2020⁶. This priority area will be related to One UN Outcomes *Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction, Inclusive labor market and expansion of opportunities for all* and FAO Regional Priority *Poverty Reduction in Rural area*.

In the past few years, Viet Nam had gained remarkable achievements on poverty reduction recognized by international communities which are poverty rate dropped from 14.2% in 2010 to 4.25% in 2015⁷ and on rural development with new face of rural infrastructure and economy, specifically almost 20% of total communes achieved 19 criteria⁸ in period 2011-2015 and doubled rural income compared to 2010⁹. However, there exist challenges: i) ethnic minority groups account for only 14.5% of the total population but make up more than 50% of the poor; ii) lack of incentives for small-holders to link up in farmers’ organizations for greater added value and sustainability; (iii) low smallholder farmer profitability; (iv) considerable under-employment among agricultural workers; (v) mixed or uncertain product quality and food safety, generally low value addition, and limited technological or institutional innovation.

Change is needed not only in the growth model for agriculture, but also in the structural patterns of production and supply chain organization. These are currently highly fragmented, with limited collective action at farmer and farmers’ organization level and weak vertical coordination. This has contributed to unnecessary transaction costs, unrealized economies of scale in certain functions, and poor incentives to produce and maintain higher quality produce

⁵ Prime Minister Decision 1600 on approval of NTP New Rural development dated of 16 August 2016

⁶ SRV National Assembly. Resolution 142/2016/QH13 dated 12 April 2016 on five year SEDP 2016-2020.

⁷ Reports from National Coordination Office on NTP-SPR, MOLISA.

⁸ Prime Minister Decision No. 491/QD-TTg approval of NRD criteria at commune level for the period 2011-2015

⁹ Reports from National Coordination Office on NTP-NRD, MARD

and raw materials. Change is also needed in the model of state management in the technical and regulatory services provided by the state, in public investments and expenditures in the sector, and in the policies applied to foster farmer and agribusiness investment¹⁰. In the light of 16 FTAs that Viet Nam has signed, there is also a need to strengthen collective action to build competitive and inclusive value chains, for which the stakeholders' participation should be ensured, protection and exploitation of Geographical Indication (GI) products be promoted. The government can support in producer and industry organizations (and commodity boards) in two broad ways, by investing in organizational strengthening, and through legal and policy means. While contract farming is primarily private-sector led, government support for such arrangements is not uncommon on the grounds that these can contribute to meeting broader policy objectives such as inclusive growth, food security, or the protection of natural resources. In a number of Vietnamese contexts such as in aquaculture, specialty rice, and horticulture/floriculture, agricultural cluster development may be an appropriate strategy and lends itself to incremental forms of public sector support¹¹.

Government's outcomes: Breakthrough in the economy restructuring, productivity and competitiveness, and, improved access to social services

Outputs:

3.1. Improved agricultural livelihoods and decent work in rural areas with focus on poor farmers, people from minority groups and vulnerable people for improved multi-dimensional rural wellness; and capacity building for local institutions, communities and farmers for rolling out, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of NTPs and agricultural restructuring plan.

3.2. Improved gender-equitable rural policy formulation and pilot to enhance capacities of farmers, fishers, foresters and herders' organizations and their organizations to promote productivity-led agricultural innovations and post-harvest/marketing services.

3.3. Enhanced competitiveness and inclusiveness of agricultural, aquatic and forest value-chains via promoted investments, business linkages, contract farming, traceability, quality certifications, branding and marketing; revised and abolished barriers and improper conditions in agri-business in order to improve the investment environment, harmonize domestic, regional and international business procedures

Priority Area 4: Enhancing resilience of communities to disasters and threats

In the recent years, the most important shocks for small-scale production systems are natural disasters and emergencies in aquatic and zoonotic pests and diseases. The GoV has identified urgent tasks, including the updates on country's contribution into the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) (as specified in NDC Action Plan) to inform global assessments, development of a National Adaptation Plan for agriculture sector, assessment of climate change vulnerability, risks, losses and damages as well as adaptation needs. By 2021, it aims

¹⁰ WB, 2016. Viet Nam Development report 2016: Transforming Vietnamese Agriculture: Gaining more from less.

¹¹ WB, 2016. Viet Nam Development report 2016: Transforming Vietnamese Agriculture: Gaining more from less.

to achieve at least five field-tested models on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in at least one sub-sector of crop production or aquaculture.

FAO will therefore support Viet Nam to achieve the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)/Disaster Risk Management (DRR) aspects under the SEDP Outcome 5 “Improved access to health services” and Outcome 6 “Addressing climate change impacts and improved natural resources management and environment protection” and the National Strategy for Disaster Prevention and Control 2007-2025. This priority of increased resilience of communities will be related to One UN Outcomes *Equity in Health* and *Low-carbon, climate and disaster resilient development*; and FAO Regional Priority *Strengthening the resilience of livelihoods against threats and crises, including coping with climate change*, by which FAO will support Vietnam in 2017-2021 to (i) develop a climate change monitoring system and salt water intrusion forecasting system in the natural resource and environmental monitoring networks to be developed by 2025; (ii) construct reservoirs and dams with capacity of more than 100 million m³ to regulate floods in rainy season and prevent droughts in dry season in drought-prone areas; (iii) build salt water control and fresh water protection in coastal areas; (iv) upgrade vulnerable dykes, river and sea revetments in the areas with big influence and directly involved in production areas; (v) replant 10,000 ha of mangroves and upstream protection forests.

Government’s Outcome: Addressing climate change impacts and improved natural resources management and environment protection

Outputs:

4.1. Strengthened capacities at national and local level to implement and monitor the National Adaptation Plan for Agriculture (NAP-Ag).

4.2. Improved national, provincial and district capacities to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Disaster Risk Management (DRM), including risk mitigation and reducing the instability of dependent communities and production systems.

4.3. Upgraded national, provincial and district information management, assessment mechanisms and monitoring of disasters, including the identification and targeting of the most vulnerable communities.

4.4. Support to better preparedness and coordination and response at community and policy levels to emergencies and crises that affect the /natural resources/ agricultural livelihood/nature.

4.5. Strengthened capacity for prevention, detection and management of endemic and emerging infectious and/or zoonotic diseases in plants, livestock, fish and wildlife.

General Considerations

Support to improving gender equity in decision making, service delivery and benefits are also identified as important by GoV. FAO will directly contribute to three priority areas in the One Strategic Plan of the UN (see Annex 2).

III. Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

The total resource requirements for implementing the CPF amount to \$ 30,050,000, with \$ 6,960,000 already available and \$ 23,090,000 to be mobilized. The existing sources of funding for active or pipeline projects, among others, include FAO's own TCP budget, the European Union, the Government of Norway, the Government of United Kingdom, the Government of Sweden, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), PRC Government (South-South Cooperation), Australian Government (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), and climate financing mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF). 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 Viet Nam and FAO, and the coordination and implementation mechanisms are grounded in this basic principle. Key partnerships with government will be with MARD and MONRE, responsible for climate change, environment protection and natural resource management, and environment sectors. Additional partnerships will be with:

- Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), responsible for sustainable development and poverty reduction.
- Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), responsible the production industries, domestic markets and international trade.
- Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), responsible for rural employment, social protection and poverty reduction.
- Ministry of Health (MOH), responsible for National Nutrition Strategy and focal point for food safety.
- Private sector and NGOs for information sharing and co-implementation of projects/ programs.

The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the GoV and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The GoV and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the SEDP 2016-2020 and the CPF.

Joint Statement

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) for 2017-2021 of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Viet Nam defines the development objectives for collaboration between FAO and Viet Nam in the period 2017-2021 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 2017-2021, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 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 Agriculture and Rural
Development of Viet Nam

The Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Signature:

Signature:

Name: Dr. Le Quoc Doanh

Name: Dr. JongHa Bae

Title: Vice Minister

Title: FAO Representative in Viet Nam

Date: 14 October 2017

Date: 14 October 2017

Annex 1: Viet Nam CPF Results and Resource Requirements Matrix for 2017-2021

Government priority 1: Increased food security with focus on alleviation of hunger, reduction of malnutrition and assurance of food safety (By 2020 with a vision towards 2030, to ensure adequate food supply; to put an end to food shortage and hunger and improve meal quality; reduce the proportion of malnourished children under 5 years of age to fewer than 5% - Resolution 63/NQ-CP on food security dated 23 December 2009)

One UN Outcome 1.2: Equity in Health							
FAO Regional Priority 1: Contribute to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and ensure food security and Priority 4: Improving agricultural and food systems to be more efficient and accessible to everyone							
Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)				Implementing partners (Government actors and others)	
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding ¹²	Resource mobilization target ¹³			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships		TCP
<p>Output 1.1: Piloted high-impact and cost-effective community nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food system interventions for reducing hunger and malnutrition among women, young children and vulnerable groups including those most affected by disasters through development and implementation of community based and gender-sensitive programmes on crop, livestock production and fisheries/aquaculture.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicators:1.1.3 Linked to RI-ZHC)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2021): 5 community based models set up and implemented for crop, livestock production and fisheries/aquaculture to address household-level nutritional deficiency in at least two selected provinces.</p>	3,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	2,900,000	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MOH, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO, DPs</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Developed and implemented behaviour change communication (BCC) and capacity building on integrated nutrition and food security sensitive food and healthy life style to promote healthy eating habits,</p>	<p>Target 1 (2021): 1 initiative for BCC on integrated nutrition and food security sensitive food and healthy life style with adoption by mass media implemented in at least two selected provinces</p>	300,000	20,000	100,000	180,000	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MOH, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: DPs</p>

¹² Information on available funds for the ongoing sub regional or regional projects is not included.

¹³ Funding requirements include only those where FAO has initiated formal contacts with potential Resource Partners.

<p>dietary diversification, consumption of micronutrient-rich foods, and child and maternal nutrition.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicator:1.1.3 Linked to RI-ZHC)</i></p>							
<p>Output 1.3: Strengthened national policies, strategies and multi-sectoral coordination/ collaboration at national and sub-national levels on nutrition, food security and food safety including developed support tools to improve food safety and food safety regulatory system, promoting the private sector role, risk management, monitoring and management of chemical residue, antibiotic residue, pesticides, infectious and zoonotic diseases along the food chain.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicator:1.1.1 and 1.2.1 Linked to RI-ZHC)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2021): 2 national action plans (National Plan of Action on Nutrition & Zero Hunger Challenge) effectively implemented and mainstream explicit nutrition objectives, components and targets into agriculture and rural development policies, strategies and investment plan of actions (nation-wide).</p> <p>Target 2 (2020): 1 consultative framework (forum) facilitated to support the implementation of the National Food Safety Strategy (nation-wide) and application of international food safety standards</p> <p>Target 3 (2021): One Health approach promoted for addressing issues relating to public health and wellbeing and facilitating trade</p> <p>Target 4 (2021): 1 national programme to address antibiotic, chemical and pesticide residue in food.</p>	650,000	20,000	100,000	530,000	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MOH, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FNS Working Groups members, other DPs.</p>
<p>Output 1.4: Improved availability, quality, quantity, coverage and management of food and nutrition information and early warning systems (FNS) to monitor policies, strategies and investment, including monitoring and accountability of SDG#1.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicator:1.3.1 Linked to RI-ZHC)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2021): 1 FNS information /early warning system piloted to monitor policies, strategies and investment (nation-wide).</p> <p>Target 2 (2021): 2 initiatives to improve, monitor and manage chemical/antibiotic residues, pesticides, infectious and zoonotic diseases along the food chain (nation-wide).</p>	600,000	30,000	50,000	520,000	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, OOG, MOH, MOIT, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO, DPs</p>
<p>Total resource requirements for a priority area</p>		4,550,000	1,070,000	350,000	4,470,000	110,000	

Government Priority 2: Sustainable development of agriculture sector (including agriculture, fisheries and forestry) contributing to Viet Nam's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

One UN Outcome 2.1: Low-carbon, climate and disaster resilient development **and Outcome 2.2:** Sustainable management of natural resources and environment

FAO Regional Priority 2: Growth and improving the supply of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries towards sustainability

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and others)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1: Sustainably increased productivity and production through strengthening producers' capacities with a particular focus on women and vulnerable people to adopt innovative technologies and agro-ecological practices, contributing to restructuring agricultural economy and addressing climate change and environmental degradation.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicator: 2.1.1 Linked to RI-ZHC, RI-CC, RI-Rice)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2021): 5 field-tested climate smart agriculture (CSA) initiatives up-scaled in at least one sub-sector (crop production/ aquaculture).</p> <p>Target 2 (2019): 2 initiatives on Integrated Pest Management/Pesticide Risk Reduction Program (IPM/PRR) successfully implemented for key commercial crops (rice, cassava, etc.) in at least one important producing province, and scaled up nationally.</p> <p>Target 3 (2021): 2 provinces/initiatives supported for Geographical Indication (GI) mainstreaming in value chain development.</p> <p>Target 4 (2021): 2-3 environmental pollution treatment models developed and implemented in agricultural production.</p> <p>Target 5 (2021): 2-3 biodiversity conservation models developed in crop production/plant protection, livestock production/animal health and fisheries.</p>	1,000,000	200,000	740,000	0	60,000	<p>Implementing partner: MARD, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO, DPs</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) through evidence-based decision making process and fulfilling international commitments in agriculture sector to mitigate climate change impacts.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicators: 2.1.3 Linked to RI-CC)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2021): At least 1 Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system established and scaled up for at least one crop or category of crops (e.g. rice) nation-wide</p> <p>Target 2 (2020): At least 1 cooperation mechanism on GHG emission reduction in on potential sector, e.g. agriculture, facilitated</p> <p>Target 3 (2021): The development and implementation of at least one nationally appropriate proposal on GHG emission reduction</p>	2,000,000	100,000	1,900,000	0	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MONRE, MPI, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO (TCP); GCF, DPs</p>

	and GHG supported and/or facilitated. Target 4 (2020): A mechanism on irrigation service fee suitable with the key crop category developed, encouraging water saving and facilitating poor households' access to water, and GHG emission reduction piloted in 2 cooperatives and scaled up nationwide.						
Output 2.3: Strengthened capacities for institutions, forest owners and communities in sustainable management and development of forests through implementation of the National Target Program on sustainable forestry development in 2016-2020 and the National Action Programme on Reduction of GHG Emissions through Efforts to reduce of Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Management of Forest Resources, Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks (NRAP). <i>(Ref. Corporate output indicators: 2.1.1 and 2.4.3 Linked to RI-CC, RI-OH)</i>	Target 1 (2019): Full establishment and operation of National Forest Monitoring System including MRV supported and facilitated Target 2: (2019) Development and implementation of National Forest Certification Scheme and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) facilitated, including policies, technical regulations and standards, prioritizing small-scale forest owners to access Sustainable Forest Management Certification; strengthened capacity for stakeholders with at least 5 local entities (e.g. forest small-scale holders) supported with certification scheme for SFM. Target 3: (2019) At least 2 field-tested models of agro-forestry systems and 2 co-management, community-based mechanisms up-scaled in at least three ecological regions and adopted by national policy processes	3,000,000	1,600,000	1,400,000	0	0	Implementing partners: MARD, MONRE, MPI, provinces other UN agencies Resource partners: FAO (TCP); GCF, DPs
Output 2.4: Promoted good practices and responsible use of antimicrobials, chemicals and pesticides in food production systems; enhanced biosecurity measures and GAPs in livestock production. <i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicator:2.1.2 Linked to RI-OH, RI-Rice, RI-ZHC)</i>	Target 1 (2019): At least 3 farmers groups/cooperatives supported to pilot and scale up VietGAP and/or other voluntary standards in crop production/livestock/aquaculture (Mekong Delta, Red River Delta and Northern mountains) Target 2 (2019): Information on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), antimicrobial use (AMU), residue monitoring in livestock and aquaculture available to support antimicrobial, chemical and pesticide use policy development	1,500,000	200,000	1,210,000	0	90,000	Implementing partners: MARD, MOH, provinces other UN agencies Resource partners: FAO, WHO, DPs

<p>Output 2.5: Strengthened capacities for institutions and communities in sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture through the implementation of the national Master plan on fisheries development</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicator: 2.2.3 Linked to RI-Rice, RI-BG)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2019): Measures to prevent and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing implemented.</p> <p>Target 2 (2020): Fisheries and aquaculture EAF/EAA climate resilient co-management plans developed/implemented in at least 2 subsectors</p> <p>Target 3 (2020): Monitoring system of implementation of Voluntary Guidelines on Small-scale Fisheries (VG-SSF) developed as part of SDG 14 monitoring</p> <p>Target 4 (2021): 1 initiative in support of the National Plan of Action for Conservation of Shark Species Viet Nam</p>	500,000	300,000	200,000	0	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MONRE, provinces and other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: GEF, DPs</p>
Total resource requirements for a priority area		8,000,000	2,400,000	5,450,000	0	150,000	

Government priority 3: New Rural Development and Sustainable Poverty Reduction

One UN Outcome 1.1: Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction **and Outcome 3.2:** Inclusive labor market and expansion of opportunities for all

FAO Regional Priority 3 : Poverty Reduction in Rural area

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and others)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 3.1: Sustainable agricultural livelihood and decent work promoted in rural areas with focus on poor farmers, ethnic minorities groups and vulnerable people for improved multi-dimensional rural wellness; and capacity built for local institutions, communities and farmers, for roll-out and monitoring of NTPs and agricultural restructuring plan.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO output indicator:3.1.3 Linked to RI-ZHC, RI-OH)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2020): Policies and/or guidelines issued on sustainable agricultural livelihoods, focusing on target groups and monitoring their applications within two NTPs</p> <p>Target 2 (2018): Developed M&E framework and training curriculum (in line with existing national capacity building framework) for two NTPs.</p> <p>Target 3 (2021): 1 policy process on agricultural land-use governance and/or improved NRM to support the agricultural restructuring plan (nation-wide)</p> <p>Target 4 (2020): 1 initiative on improved credit access, agriculture insurance/social safety net in rural areas (nation-wide)</p>	1,500,000	140,000	1,360,000	0	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MOLISA, provinces; other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO, DPs</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Improved rural policy formulation and pilot to enhance capacities of farmers' organizations and farmers in productivity-led agricultural innovations and post-harvest/marketing services</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO output indicator:3.1.3 Linked to RI-ZHC, RI-OH)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2020): 01 policy on strengthening rural institutions (farmers' group and/or cooperative) developed and issued at central level.</p> <p>Target 2 (2019): 2 initiatives to support agricultural cooperative on management capacity and post-harvest/marketing service</p> <p>Target 3 (2017): At least 20 Farmer Field Schools established and implemented.</p>	1,000,000	100,000	600,000	0	300,000	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO, DPs</p>

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and others)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 3.3: Enhanced competitiveness and social inclusiveness of agricultural value-chains via promoting investment in agriculture, business linkages, contract farming, traceability, quality certification, branding and marketing that can benefit poor farmers and marginalized ethnic minorities groups.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO output indicator:2.1.1 Linked to RI-ZHC)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2019): 1 initiative on crop value chain development in the North-western Region.</p> <p>Target 2 (2019): 1 initiative on traceability in livestock and aquaculture in the Mekong Delta.</p> <p>Target 3 (2020): 1 software developed and farmers trained to access electronic business and tracing, contributing to production orientation, sale pattern shifting, and creation of enabling environment for farmers and businesses to meet and exchange information.</p>	2,000,000	50,000	1,950,000	0	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, provinces; other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO, DPs</p>
Total resource requirements for a priority area		4,500,000	290,000	3,910,000	0	300,000	

Government priority 4: Enhancing resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and other threats

One UN Outcome 1.2: Equity in Health **and Outcome 2.1:** Low-carbon, climate and disaster resilient development

FAO Regional Priority 5: Strengthening the resilience of livelihoods against threats and crises, including coping with climate change

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and others)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding ¹⁴	Resource mobilization target ¹⁵			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 4.1: Strengthened capacities at national and local level to implement and monitor the Agriculture sector adaptation plan;</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicators: 2.1.2 and 5.1.1 Linked to RI-CC)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2018): Development, adoption and integration of agriculture sector adaptation plan into National Adaptation Plan (NAP) supported and facilitated</p> <p>Target 2 (2018): Development and full operation of Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system of agriculture sector adaptation assisting MARD decision making facilitated and supported</p> <p>Target 3 (2021): Supporting initiatives developed and implemented to support Agriculture NAP</p>	250,000	200,000	50,000	0	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MONRE, MPI, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO (TCP), GCF, DPs</p>
<p>Output 4.2: Improved national, provincial and district capacities to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Disaster Risk Management (DRM) – including risk mitigation and reducing the instability of agricultural production; and enhanced communities’ awareness of community-based DRM.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicators: 5.1.2, 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 Linked to RI-CC)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2018): At least 02 projects implemented and a strategy/plan institutionalized for risk reduction and crisis management for livelihoods and communities at risk</p> <p>Target 2 (2018): 03 provinces uptake and implement standards, guidelines and practices for Disaster risk reduction and Climate Adaptation in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>Target 3 (2019): The National Action Plan on natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation in 2017-2020 facilitated and implemented.</p>	50,000	20,000	30,000	0	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MONRE, MPI, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO (TCP), GCF, DPs</p>

¹⁴ Information on available funds for the ongoing sub-regional or regional projects is not included.

¹⁵ Funding requirements include only those where FAO has initiated formal contacts with potential Resource Partners.

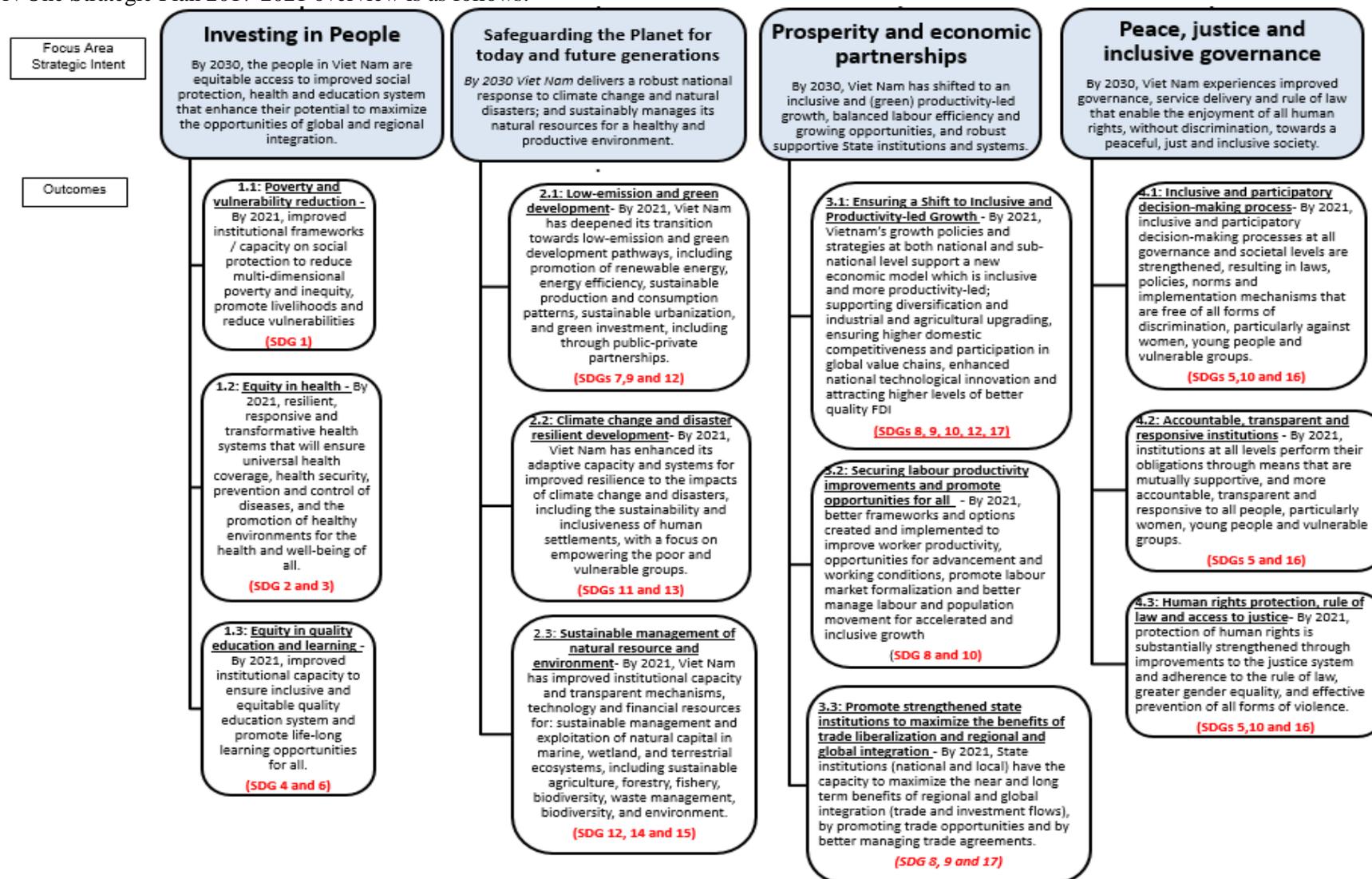
<p>Output 4.3: Upgraded national, provincial and district information management, assessment mechanisms and monitoring of disasters, including the identification and targeting of the most vulnerable communities.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicators: 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 Linked to RI-CC)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2021): At least 3 provinces supported to set up biosafety zones and take up climate resilient livestock (with water saving/compost use) in Central Highlands, South Central Coast and Mekong Delta.</p> <p>Target 2 (2021): 25 organizations supported by FAO have improved capacities for the application of specific standards, technologies and datasets for Climate Risk Monitoring;</p> <p>Target 3 (2021): 6 provinces have improved resilience/vulnerability mapping and analysis as a result of FAO support</p>	4,200,000	180,000	3,860,000	0	160,000	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MOH, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO, DPs</p>
<p>Output 4.4: Support to better preparedness and coordination and response to emergencies and crises that affect the agricultural/natural resources/livelihood sector.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicators: 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 Linked to RI-CC)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2021): number of initiatives benefiting from FAO support to adopt standards, guidelines and practices for hazard and sector specific emergency preparedness</p> <p>Target 2 (2021): number of interventions in response to crises impacting agriculture, food and nutrition in which the response has benefitted from FAO support</p>	500,000	100,000	0	0	400,000	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MOH, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO, DPs</p>
<p>Output 4.5: Strengthened capacity for prevention, detection and management of emerging infectious and/or zoonotic diseases in plants, livestock and wildlife.</p> <p><i>(Ref. FAO corporate output indicator:5.3.1 and 5.4.3 Linked to RI-OH)</i></p>	<p>Target 1 (2019): 3 initiatives for risk-based management of plant, livestock and fish diseases in at least 3 provinces.</p> <p>Target 2 (2019): 2 initiatives for early detection and reporting of priority animal diseases and potential emerging diseases</p> <p>Target 3 (2020): 2 initiatives for reducing public health risk of priority zoonosis including HPAI and rabies.</p> <p>Target 3 (2020): Cooperation programs on monitoring and control of migratory pests in border areas developed and implemented.</p>	8,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	<p>Implementing partners: MARD, MOH, provinces other UN agencies</p> <p>Resource partners: FAO, DPs</p>
<p>Total resource requirements for a priority area</p>		13,000,000	3,500,000	8,940,000	0	560,000	

Annex 2 - UN system linkages and FAO's positioning

Viet Nam is one of the eight countries piloting the One UN initiative. The UN One Strategic Plan 2017-2021 was developed during 2015 – 2016 and endorsed in Quarter II – 2017. Its vision is built on the three principles of inclusion, equity and sustainability. The interconnected and dynamic nature of the SDGs requires the One Strategic Plan 2017-2021 to be implemented in a highly integrated manner, expanding partnerships between the UN and other groups of stakeholders representing the diverse interests of people, private sector actors and development partners. The UN will be guided by a nuanced understanding of vulnerability, building on lessons learned from the successes and remaining challenges of the unfinished MDG agenda. It will also be important to consider emerging forms of vulnerability related to the country as a whole, and their associated potential risks for Viet Nam's lower middle-income status. The UN will build on its comparative advantages in providing integrated solutions to complex multidimensional development challenges, with greater focus on the provision of high quality policy advice. The One Strategic Plan 2017-2021 is structured into four focus areas, shaped by the central themes of the SDGs (People, Planet, Prosperity and Peace), with nine related outcomes. The CBF is as follows:

Agency	Regular resources (a)	Other resources (secured) (b)	Resources to be mobilized (c)	Total (d) = (a)+(b)+(c)
FAO	4,350,000	15,900,000	9,800,000	30,050,000
IAEA	961,900	1,213,000	212,200	2,387,100
ILO	13,192,500	4,000,000	17,500,000	34,692,500
IOM		3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
UNAIDS	206,749	230,000	1,586,818	2,023,567
UNCTAD	1,400,000	100,000	1,150,000	2,650,000
UNDP	23,301,000	21,750,000	88,250,000	133,301,000
UNEP	1,500,000	-	2,000,000	3,500,000
UNESCO	749,000	2,100,000	5,750,000	8,599,000
UNFPA	16,200,000	-	6,800,000	23,000,000
UN-Habitat		2,600,000	9,300,000	11,900,000
UNICEF	22,110,000	-	50,000,000	72,110,000
UNIDO	130,000	8,800,000	16,450,000	25,380,000
UNODC	-	5,000,000	7,395,000	12,395,000
UNV	50,000	130,280	582,320	762,600
UN Women	1,701,000	-	4,200,000	5,901,000
WHO	10,374,431	3,312,404	32,232,548	45,919,383
Grand Total	96,254,080	68,135,684	258,958,886	423,348,650

The UN One Strategic Plan 2017-2021 overview is as follows:



(FAO will directly contribute to the first three Focus Areas)

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Viet Nam				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: 2017		End: 2021		
Timeframe for the <i>indicative</i> TCP pipeline	Start: 2017		End: 2018		
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 (USD)	Implementing government institution/partner
Output 2.1: Strengthened producers' capacities to adopt innovative technologies and agro-ecological practices and to sustainably increase productivity and production, contributing to restructuring agricultural economy and addressing climate change and environmental degradation.	TCP-Facility	Agroforestry Working Group and proposal development support	2017-2018	50,000	MARD
Output 2.4: Promoted good practices and responsible use of antimicrobials, chemicals and pesticides in food production systems.	TCP-Facility	Tackling diseases in cassava	2017-2018	90,000	MARD
Output 3.2: Improved rural policy formulation and pilot to enhance capacities of farmers' organizations and farmers in productivity-led agricultural innovations and post-harvest/marketing services	TCP	Support to the operationalization of ZHC National Action Plan (also contributing to Priority Area 1)	2017-2018	270,000	MARD, provinces
Output 4.3: Upgrade national, provincial and district information management, assessment mechanisms and monitoring of disasters (real-time), including the identification and targeting of the most vulnerable communities.	TCP	Piloting Agro-climatic Information System for improved drought management	2017-2018	160,000	MARD, provinces
Output 4.4: Support better preparedness and coordination and response to emergencies and crises that affect the agricultural/natural resources/livelihood sector.	TCP	Emergency support to drought/flood victims	2017-2018	400,000	MARD, provinces