

# **Country Programming Framework 2012-2016**



## **THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

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## **Acknowledgements**

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## Executive Summary

1. Since the establishment of the representative office in Vietnam, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has provided significant support to the country development, especially to the agricultural sector, rural resident livelihoods and environmental issues. In recent years, Vietnam has achieved great success in the economic reform (*Doi Moi*) process, and became a lower middle-income country as of 2010. However, the country is still facing several difficulties and challenges. In this context, FAO will continue to extend its support to Vietnam in the next stage of its development, aiming at achieving food security, continuing to develop agriculture, forestry, fishery production and improve the quality of life for the rural people. In order to meet new requirements, FAO has developed a Country Programming Framework (CPF) for the next 5 years of intervention in Viet Nam.
2. The CPF is a tool used by FAO to define its medium-term response to the support needs of member countries, such as Vietnam, in pursuit of national development objectives; within FAO's Strategic Framework and the regional priorities, including those identified by APRC 31, and consistent with MDGs and other internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADG). The CPF takes a results-based approach that builds on FAO's comparative strengths and partnerships at national and international levels, with the aim of increasing the impact and effectiveness of FAO's support at the level of policy and strategic dialogue, and enhancing resource mobilization opportunities for this purpose.
3. The objective of the CPF is to identify priority areas for FAO's support and formulate the implementation plan for the 2012-2016 period. FAO's priority areas are selected based on Viet Nam's Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2010-19), strategic development plans of agriculture, forestry and fishery in Viet Nam and the strengths and experience of FAO Viet Nam. It is also an in-depth and comprehensive document complementing FAO's contribution to the joint UN effort in Viet Nam through the One Plan and its Results Matrix, including the relevant normative activities that may not be completely included in One Plan 2012-16 for being agency-specific. Although FAO participates in the One Plan 2012-2016, the CPF document will cover FAO's cooperation with the Government of Viet Nam as a whole.
4. This CPF has been prepared in close collaboration with key Ministries, Departments and Agencies including, among others, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and Ministry of Health (MOH) and other relevant stakeholders and development partners
5. The four priorities of the CPF are described here below:
  - **Support for effective policies and legal framework on rural livelihood, food and nutrition security and food safety** through building and implementing evidenced based policies to promote food and nutrition security and sustainable rural livelihoods. This priority focuses on promoting South-South cooperation programs; supporting Vietnamese government and agencies in institutional restructuring of the agriculture sector; providing technical and financial support for implementation of Resolution number 26 on Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Affairs; and enhancing marketing capacity of stakeholders, as well as disseminating agro-market information. In addition, programs for livelihoods improvement and income diversification for rural residents, and food safety are also included.
  - **Support for climate change adaptation and mitigation**, focusing on coping with climate change effects on agriculture and disaster management: developing early warning systems for climate change impacts on aquaculture and fisheries; enhancing general awareness and skills (especially for vulnerable groups) in adaptation and prevention of negative climate change

impacts on agricultural livelihoods; promoting NAMA development and supporting REDD+ implementation.

- **Support for improving the provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner**, with the focus on enhancing capacities of research centres in the innovation and adaptation of new technologies in productive sectors of agriculture (livestock, crop production, aquaculture, forestry, fisheries) for value-added commodity development, enhancement of value chain; increasing awareness and skills of farmers in reducing post-harvest losses; value added, green production and market oriented community-based development in selected areas; enhancing capacity of authorities and key actors in the application of the voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure and sustainable natural resources management (land, water and forest).

- **Support for enabling more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food system for the rural vulnerable groups**, with the focus on supporting the implementation of pro-poor policies and programs to promote access of vulnerable groups to natural and other productive resources; increasing quality and effective management of a comprehensive national health system, including health promotion and health protection, increasing capacity to prevent, detect and respond to zoonotic diseases and to reduce risks of disease outbreaks.

6. The total estimated resource/financial requirements for the implementation of the CPF outcomes is US \$ 62,500,000, out of which FAO has secured US \$ 25,858,252 through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), global, regional and sub-regional projects. The balance sum of US \$ 36,641,748 should be mobilised from the development partners and government budgetary allocations.

By endorsing the CPF 2012–2016, the Government of Vietnam is committed to provide collaboration to the fullest extent possible, with regards to available capacity and resources to facilitate the achievement of the objectives and actions proposed in this document.

The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible, and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Vietnam and other development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Vietnam and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from concerned partner's *vis-à-vis* the successful implementation of the CPF.

For the Government of Vietnam

For the Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations

# Contents

Acknowledgements .....	2
Executive Summary .....	3
1. Introduction.....	7
2. Situation Analysis.....	8
2.1. Socio-Economic Development Situation .....	8
2.2. Agriculture and Rural Development Situation .....	10
Achievements .....	10
Shortcomings.....	11
2.3. National Food Security .....	13
Achievements .....	13
Shortcomings.....	14
2.4. Policies and Programmes of Government.....	14
The Millennium Development Goals.....	14
Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2011-2020 .....	14
Resolution 26/NQ-TU on ‘Tam nong’ (Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Affairs) .....	15
Agriculture Sector Restructuring Proposal.....	15
Strategy for Rural and Agricultural Development to 2020.....	16
National Strategy for Climate Change .....	16
Programme of Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction in Agriculture and Rural Development 2010 - 2020.....	17
National Nutrition Strategy for 2011-2020 with a vision forward to 2030 .....	17
2.5. State Administration System in the Agriculture and Rural Development.....	17
3. Competitiveness and Priority Areas of UN and FAO .....	19
3.1. UN Focus Areas in Viet Nam.....	19
FocusArea One: Inclusive, Equitable and Sustainable Growth.....	19
FocusArea Two:Access to Quality Essential Social Services and Social Protection .....	19
FocusArea Three: Governance and Participation.....	19
3.2. FAO Corporate Strategic Framework and Medium Term Plan 2014-17 .....	20
3.3. FAO Regional Priority Framework for Asia and the Pacific .....	20
3.4. Strengths of FAO Viet Nam.....	21

SWOT Analysis of FAO Viet Nam .....	25
3.5. CPF Priority Areas .....	26
4. Programming for Results .....	26
4.1. CPF Priority A: <i>Effective policies and legal framework on rural livelihood improvement, food and nutrition security and food safety</i> .....	27
4.2. CPF Priority B: <i>Climate change adaptation and mitigation in support of rural livelihoods</i> .....	28
4.3. CPF Priority C: <i>Improvement of provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</i> .....	29
4.4. CPF Priority Area D: <i>Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and foods system from the rural vulnerable groups</i> .....	30
5. Implementation Arrangements.....	31
6. Monitoring and Evaluation .....	33
Annex 1: CPF Result Matrix .....	34
Annex 2: Priority Matrix (2012 to 2016) – CPF alignment to National, UN, FAO regional priorities .....	44
Annex 3: Budget .....	47
Annex 4: FAO projects in Viet Nam .....	49
Annex 5: FAO achievements in Viet Nam.....	51

## 1. Introduction

Following the great success of the economic reform (*Doi Moi*) process, especially in the agriculture sector, Viet Nam became a lower middle-income country as of 2010. Yet, the country is still facing numerous challenges. Economic growth has slowed down along with serious macroeconomic instability, such as high inflation and trade deficit, structural weaknesses in banking and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) that require fundamental reforms and managerial oversight. Viet Nam is going to restructure the economy, particularly in agriculture sector, by shifting from an expansive to an intensive growth model, focused on improving productivity, quality, efficiency and added-value and oriented to the market. It would have been difficult to continue with the agricultural growth trend in the future with the existing development model, in which production growth is based on the exploitation of existing natural resources, high use of intermediate inputs, such as pesticides, fertilizers and labor rather than agricultural clustering, mechanization, value chain upgrading and export of high value and processed agricultural products. It is time to apply an intensive growth model focused on better quality, efficiency, value addition and sustainability.

During the country's next period of development process, FAO will keep supporting Viet Nam, in order to achieve food security, continue to develop agriculture, forestry, fishery production and improve quality of life for the rural people. In order to meet new requirements, FAO has developed a CPF for the coming 5 years in Viet Nam, with the objective of identifying priority areas for support and formulating the implementation plan for the 2012-2016 period. FAO's priority areas are selected based on Viet Nam's Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2010-19), strategic development plans of agriculture, forestry and fishery in Viet Nam and the strengths and experience of FAO Viet Nam.

## 2. Situation Analysis

### 2.1. Socio-Economic Development Situation

After more than 25 years of the *'Doi Moi'* process, Viet Nam has become one of the countries recording a relatively high economic growth rate despite the difficulties of global and regional economic volatility. Along with its integration into the WTO, economic policy reforms progressively increased the international integration through trade, investment inflows and labor exports. Viet Nam's trade turnover to GDP ratio increased to 160 percent from 46 percent in 1991. After peaking at \$9 billion per year in 2008, net inflows of FDI declined to \$6.5 billion in 2011, being about 6 percent of GDP. Its workforce is relatively young and well educated, and relatively well-nourished.

Real GDP per capita grew at rates of roughly 6 percent per annum during 1990-2011, moving Viet Nam to the category of a lower middle-income country, according to the World Bank classification. Viet Nam GNI per capita was estimated at \$1260 in 2011.

International economic integration accelerated with high inflow of foreign investment. Political and social stability was maintained; traditional culture was revitalized; environment and infrastructure were improved and the forest coverage rate increased. The economic structure evolved towards service and the industrial sector, while the proportion of the agriculture sector in total GDP decreased from 24.5% in 2000 to 20% in 2011<sup>1</sup>. Growth was also pro-poor in the sense that the proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 per day declined from 64% in 1993 to about 13% in 2008. According to the Viet Nam Living Standards Survey for 2010, about 14% of the population was living under the national poverty line in 2010. Similarly, undernourishment declined from about 47% of the population in 1990-92, to barely 9% in 2010-12. This was accompanied by an equally sharp decline in the proportion of underweight children under 5 years old, from 37% in 1993 to about 20% in 2008. In this process, people's welfare has improved significantly. Food availability and national level food security was achieved along with good performance in overall poverty reduction. Rural development, especially in rural infrastructure development, showed good performance, and agricultural export accelerated continuously.

Despite this excellent progress, Viet Nam still faces serious obstacles. Even if it is classified as a middle-income country, income of the vast majority of Viet Nam population – especially in rural areas – is far below middle-income levels. Data from the Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey for 2010 (the most recent nationally representative data available) shows that only households in the highest quintile have per capita income exceeding the World Bank's lower middle-income threshold (\$ 1026 per person per year). In rural areas, the proportion of the population with per capita income higher than \$1026 is likely to be even smaller. In terms of international poverty lines, nearly 40% of the population continues to live on less than \$2.00 per day, being vulnerable to economic downturns.

After a rapid development period, economic growth has slowed in recent years. The GDP growth rate in the period of 2000-2007 remained at 7-8%/year, but reduced to 5-6%/year<sup>2</sup> in 2008-2011. Factors contributing to the previous economic growth are likely to become less important. The existing economic structure and development model cannot create momentum to sustain further growth.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: GSO

<sup>2</sup> Source: GSO



With regards to agriculture and rural development, nearly 70% of the population is still classified as rural, and rural incomes are still far below urban, despite rapid agricultural growth together with fast GDP growth and rise in agricultural exports (especially in terms of rice, coffee, catfish). This is leading to a slow exodus of the rural population to the cities. The Viet Nam Living Standards Survey shows that at every income quintile, per-capita income in urban areas is almost double than in rural areas. Poverty rates are also much higher in rural than in urban areas. Secondly, even though the country as a whole is a net rice exporter, the vast majority of the population is net buyer of rice, including also households in the Mekong Delta. Thirdly, Viet Nam is remarkably subject to natural disasters, which are likely to intensify as climate change accelerates. Consequently, Viet Nam shows a typical characteristic of a dual economy. On the one hand, the majority of the population is low income and lives in rural areas. On the other hand, it is a fast growing economy along with industrialization and urbanization.

In general, the industrialization strategy reveals some shortcomings. For instance, very high priorities were put on heavy industries such as mining, cement, exploration of petrol, utilizing large amounts of energy and natural resources, and causing environmental pollution, while light industries and services were neglected, such as food processing technology, sectors producing input materials for agriculture, goods and services for rural areas conducive to competitiveness, employment generation, and agro-business or industries. The unemployment and underemployment rates in rural areas remain relative high of 1.6% and 3.56% (in comparison with 2.29% and 2.96% in the whole country, respectively). Moreover, child labor is also a problem. According to the nation-wide labor survey in 2006, child labor in agricultural sector is 82.8%. Working in agriculture is considered to involve high risk to children's health and well-being, including reducing time attending school and for studies. In addition, the regional economic structure also reveals serious shortcomings. Too much investment was injected into the infrastructure and business development of two major growth poles around Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. While in contrast, other provinces, especially rural and mountainous areas were given very low opportunities to attract investment. This caused a large gap in terms of infrastructure and services among regions, and an over-concentration of infrastructure and services in the two major cities (housing, transportation, clean water, health care).

Development strategy has shown a bias for State-owned enterprises, which accounted for 45-60% of public investment during 2000-2005 and 35-45% during 2005-2010<sup>3</sup>. However, this sector performed poorly. Meanwhile, the domestic private sector, particularly small and medium enterprises working in agriculture and the rural sector, did not receive appropriate support though they made important contribution to the national socio-economic development process.

Administrative reform was slow, the state management system was cumbersome and inefficient, and corruption persisted. The reform of the legal system was slow to catch up with the practical demand of the people. Slow formulation and poor implementation of policies hindered socio-economic development performances. Decentralization did not reach down to the level of the grass-root units, business organizations, and village communes. At the grass-root level, the role of the community was not promoted, leading to continued dependency on public allocation and distribution and lack of self-reliance and continued dependence on government subsidies, especially for the poor and vulnerable people.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: GSO

## 2.2. Agriculture and Rural Development Situation

### Achievements

During 25 years of the 'Doi Moi' process, agriculture, forestry and fishery production showed a good growth performance. During 1985-2011, the growth rate was 5.22% per year, 5.19% during 1985–2000 and 5.27% during 2000-2011<sup>4</sup>. Since 2000, agricultural structure has been changing positively towards improved productivity, quality, efficiency, and more market oriented and demand-driven growth. The proportion of fisheries in total output of agriculture, forestry and fishery production rose gradually from 12.6% in 1985 to 15.6% in 2000 and 24.6% in 2011<sup>5</sup>. The proportion of agriculture reduced from 78%-82% in the pre-2002 period to 72% in 2011<sup>6</sup>. Forestry was also progressing though growth rate was not as high, with state forestry still prevalent.

Agricultural production<sup>7</sup> developed despite of market fluctuations, natural disasters and diseases. During the ten years of 2000-2010, food availability per capita per year increased from 445 kilograms (per person per year) to 513 kilograms. Basically, Viet Nam overcame its acute hunger problem of the post-war period and achieved food self-sufficiency at national level. Compared to neighboring countries, agricultural prices in Viet Nam, especially food prices, were maintained at low level, as well as low labor costs that helped the country attract foreign investment and made important contribution to economic growth and social stability.

Agricultural export accelerated continuously, and Viet Nam played important roles in international and regional markets of commodities such as: rice, rubber, coffee, pepper, cashew, wood products and fisheries products. Export turnover of these products achieved 111 billion US dollars with annual growth rate of 12.6% on average during 1995-2010<sup>8</sup>. In 2011, agricultural exports reached the record level of 25 billion US dollars. Agriculture was the unique sector with a net export surplus that grew steadily, even in the time of economic stagnation. This surplus, in fact, contributed significantly to balance the national trade deficit.

The share of fishery and aquaculture sector in the total agricultural output increased gradually in recent years from 12.6% in 1985 to 15.6% in 2000 and estimated at 24.6% in 2011. Off-shore fishery is growing rapidly. There are now 128,865 ships with the total capacity of 5.6 million horse power (HP) including 24,287 vessels of which capacity is 90HP or higher, accounting for nearly 19%<sup>9</sup>. Off-shore fishing activities currently are inclined to develop farther away from seashores, using modern machinery and vehicles such as fish finders and locators to increase production efficiency. Area occupied by fisheries and aquaculture also increased very rapidly, by 406,000 ha from 2000 to 2011<sup>10</sup>. Fishery and aquaculture outputs have been on the rise, meeting domestic demand and providing major economic pillar through exports.

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<sup>4</sup> Source: GSO

<sup>5</sup> Source: GSO

<sup>6</sup> Source: GSO

<sup>7</sup> The term "agriculture" covers both cultivation, livestock, forestry, fishery and aquaculture in general. The definition of agriculture with cultivation and livestock is used with speciation.

<sup>8</sup> Source: GSO

<sup>9</sup> GSO, Agrocensus, 2011

<sup>10</sup> CAP's calculation from GSO data, 2000-2011

In forestry, forestation has been boosted thanks to forest and land allocation policy, including the national project to plant 5 million ha of forest<sup>11</sup>, among other initiatives. The rate of forest coverage increased from 28% in 1995 to approximately 39.5% in 2010, equivalent to 13.4 million ha<sup>12</sup> which may be considered a success case globally. Wood and forest product processing industry for export purpose has grown rapidly in recent years: the value of forest product exports rose from 1.8 billion USD in 2005 to 4.1 billion USD in 2011 at the annual rate of 17.9%; the value of timber and wooden product exports increased from 1.6 billion USD in 2005 to 3.9 billion USD in 2011, contributing to the national export value and facilitating the development of high quality material forests for industrial production.

The rural economic structure progressed along with economic development. During 2006-2011, the proportion of rural households working in agriculture, forestry and fisheries declined from 71.1% to 62.0%, and the figures for construction and industry rose from 10.18% to 14.73 %, and from 14.9% to 18.4% for service sector. Industrial zones, industrial clusters, handicraft villages developed quickly in the rural areas. Agro-processing industry grew at 14.8% per year during 2006-2011.

The socioeconomic life of rural people improved significantly. Poverty rate reduced sharply, from 18.1% in 2004 to 10.7% in 2010 (an annual decline of 1.1% on average<sup>13</sup>), especially for those targeted in national programmes for vulnerable people and ethnic minorities in remote areas,. The poverty rates of ethnic minority people in the Northern mountains and in the Central Highlands reduced from 70% and 74 % in 2006 to 40.4% and 26.6% (old poverty standard) or to 51.6% and 37.5% (new poverty standard) in 2010, respectively<sup>14</sup>. Annual incomes per capita in rural areas increased from 3.3 million VND in 2002 to approximately 13 million VND in 2010<sup>15</sup>. During 2001-2010, savings of rural households increased by 5.3 times, from 3.2 million VND to 16.8 million VND per household<sup>16</sup>.

Agricultural growth and rural development made important contributions to political and socio-economic stability, generated a solid foundation for the '*Doi Moi*' process. Agriculture and rural sector have always acted as a safeguard for the economy in the most difficult times and have thus played a critical role in the remarkable development of Viet Nam.

### **Shortcomings**

Agricultural growth has mainly benefited from land expansion and intensive use of intermediate inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, and improved irrigation system. When these factors reached their threshold, agricultural growth slowed down. The growth rate of agricultural GDP (at constant prices of 1994) was 4.2% in 2005, reduced to 3.8% in 2007 and 2.8% in 2010. Land fragmentation, outdated technology, low production efficiency and product quality, poor food safety, fragmented supply chain, and weak management of product quarantine, quality control and unregulated trade were the main reasons for the lower competitiveness of agricultural production.

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<sup>11</sup>The project to plant 5 ha of new forest, known as Project 661, is the government's programme to develop a new forest area of 5 ha and protect the existing forest area between 1998 and 2010, in order to increase the forest coverage rate of Viet Nam to 43% in 2010.

<sup>12</sup> Statistical Yearbook

<sup>13</sup> Source: VHLSS 2010

<sup>14</sup> Poverty rate is calculated by monthly average income per capital of household

In 2006, it is measured by the Government's poverty line for 2006-2010 period, considering inflation adjustment In 2010, it is measured by the Government's poverty line for 2011-2015 period

<sup>15</sup> Source: VHLSS 2010

<sup>16</sup> Agrocensus, 2011

Structure of agriculture sector does not reflect the comparative advantage of Viet Nam and its products, and has not been able to capture and meet the potential demand for the future. Cultivation, especially rice, still accounts for a large share in the sectorial structure despite the low economic efficiency of rice. Livestock has grown rapidly but unstably and unsustainably, and still in a limited scale. Fishery and aquaculture lack stability and linkages between producers, traders and processing enterprises. The production and processing methods sometimes violate international safety standards and pollute the environment. In-land fishery outpaces the seafood reproduction capacity, while off-shore fishery is inefficient. For forestry, its contribution to economic growth is still too low in comparison to its potential.

Institutional innovation has not yet been sufficiently facilitated and adapted. While smallholding households were still the main business organization in rural areas, production scale remains small and household savings have not been enough to upgrade their production for commercial purposes. Commercial farms developed very slowly and accounted for a small share of agricultural production. Cooperatives did not play a key role in supporting farm household production. Rural enterprises were small with outdated technology, poor management and unskilled labor. Poor maintenance and disadvantages in rural infrastructure and services further undermined the competitiveness of those enterprises.

The income level of rural residents stagnated and remained much lower than those of the urban sector, and as a result, the poverty rate in rural areas was much higher. The gaps between incomes and living standards of rural and urban people were still large. In 2010, income per capita in rural areas was half of the figure in urban areas<sup>17</sup>. The poverty rate in 2010 in rural areas (13.2%) was much higher than that of the urban areas (5.1%)<sup>18</sup>. In rural areas, the gap between the richest and the poorest quintiles widened from 6 times in 2002 to 7.5 times in 2010<sup>19</sup>. Although the poverty rate has decreased significantly, there are still many poor and vulnerable people and almost all of them are located in the upland areas and/or belong to ethnic minorities groups.

Environmental pollution is a serious problem, especially in sub-urban areas, industrial zones and handicraft villages. In some areas, intensive production, overuse of fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides and growth stimulating factors resulted in toxic residues in agricultural products and increased the resistance and mutation capacity of diseases. The overuse of intensive inputs in livestock and aquaculture sector led to pollution and outbreak of diseases and resulted in decreases in the production. The over-exploitation of natural resources led to biodiversity deterioration, ecological imbalance and natural resource depletion. Forests, wild animals, groundwater, aquaculture resources in inland and coastal areas and some mining resources appeared to be over-exploited. Recent years witnessed a cycle of diseases occurrence to crops and animals, which made the growth of agricultural production unsustainable.

Over-fishing in in-land waters is another serious problem, declining catch per unit, the massive over-capacity of the fishing fleet and increasing incidents of illegal unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU). In 2008 there were approximately 130,000 motorized fishing vessels (from 40,000 in 1990). While the government set a target of reducing the fishing fleet by 50% in decision No. 10/2006/QD-TTg2006 and the policy is outlined in Viet Nam's Master Plan on Development of Fisheries Sector till 2010 and Orientation toward 2020 (MARD 2006) there has been no progress on this objective. The government's only response to date has been to subsidize the construction of offshore vessels, which is not substantiated by data on the aquatic stocks. To remove 65,000 boats from the fleet, it is necessary to find alternative livelihoods

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<sup>17</sup> VHLSS 2010

<sup>18</sup> Poverty standards in period 2006-2010, VHLSS 2010

<sup>19</sup> VHLSS 2010

options for several hundred thousand fishers (people working directly on fishing boats and others who are indirectly reliant on the vessels), but there is no clear policy on this issue.

Rural communities have been facing dramatic changes. Migration and urbanization process changed the structure of rural communities in terms of age, gender, ethnicities. Migrant labors are most employed at age between 20 and 29 years old. Because the majority of the young labor force has migrated out of the rural area, there is an increasing shortage of workers to do heavy jobs in agricultural production sector. As a result, cost of labor in these areas is on the rise. Rural women are involved in both flows of migration, from rural to urban areas (21% compared to 18% of men) and within rural areas (16% compared to 14% of men)<sup>20</sup>. However, it is noted that women migrant workers face more difficult to find employment and often accept lower salary.

Besides the above, social values, traditional fabric of the society and relationships are also undergoing dramatic change. Despite significant improvements in living conditions, new problems such as social problems (violent crime, theft, drug addiction, alcohol addiction and gambling), the deterioration of traditional culture and new social conflicts are emerging. In addition, climate change and risks of natural disasters exacerbated the risks and vulnerabilities experienced in rural areas, in comparison to urban areas.

### **2.3. National Food Security**

#### **Achievements**

Since 2000, cereal crop output has increased considerably by 12.37 million tons from 34.53 million tons in 2000 to 46.9 million tons in 2011, an annual growth rate of 2.8%. Thanks to production growth, the amount of cereals per capita rose from 445kg/year to 505kg/year in the period 2000 – 2011 (up 1.27%/year).

Although the paddy area declined considerably from 4.5 million ha to 4.1 million ha in the period of 2000-2009 due to urbanization and industrialization, Viet Nam's rice output has been increasing over the years thanks to the growth of yield and crop intensity. The output was not only enough for domestic consumption and national reserve, but also sufficient for exports.

Viet Nam, together with Thailand, is currently the largest rice exporter in the world with an export volume of 5-7 million tons per year<sup>21</sup>. A recent study by the World Bank and CAP (2011a)<sup>22</sup> shows that in the event that the paddy area was reduced in a worst scenario by 1/3 (from 4.1 million ha to 2.8 million ha), Viet Nam would still have enough supply of rice for domestic consumption and export up to 4.6 million tons per year in 2030. This scenario also takes into account the effects of climate change, such as sea level rise and soil salinity.

In addition to rice, maize is the cereal that is used to balance cereal supply and demand and is largely in need for livestock development. Consequently, maize production in the period 2000-2011 grew rapidly both in terms of area of cultivation and in terms of output. Maize cultivation rose from 730.2 thousand ha in 2000 to 1081.5 thousand ha in 2011 (up 3.6%/year) and maize output reached 4646.4 thousand tons in 2011 with the average productivity of 4.3 tons/ha. Maize productivity grew fast thanks to the application of technical advances and the mass production of hybrid maize (more than 90% of the total maize area of the country).

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<sup>20</sup> Dang N.A, 2006

<sup>21</sup> WB, 2011

<sup>22</sup> CAP-WB

## Shortcomings

Even though rice production was high, rice farmers still face many difficulties because of their low income. Very few households could live solely on income from rice and would be excluded from economic development and benefit associated to a MIC economy. In the “rice bowl” of the Mekong River Delta, farmers’ income from rice production remains very low. The major income sources for many households come from other farm and off-farm activities.

Although there is rice surplus for export, local food shortages still exist during certain times of the year and in certain areas, and the food basket mostly lacks balance in the poor areas including micronutrients, green vegetables and protein sources, with persistent problems of nutrition<sup>23</sup>. The seasonal or chronic hunger among households was mainly due to the unstable earnings, which made staple or complete food baskets unaffordable to them, although domestic supply at the national level was abundant. Recent studies revealed that there was a close correlation between income poverty, food poverty<sup>24</sup> and nutrition.

Needless to say that the problem about food security is not only to have enough food to eat, but also to ensure access to safe food and nutrition. In rural areas, unbalanced nutrition, lack of clean water supply, disease and parasites risks are the factors affecting nutritional status rather than quantitative lack of food<sup>25</sup>. In fact, the rate of malnutrition in rice-growing areas was higher than that in the diversified farming areas<sup>26</sup>.

## 2.4. Policies and Programmes of Government

A detailed perspective of the main policies and programmes of the Government of Vietnam will provide the basis for establishing FAO Country Programming Framework’s priorities of support to the country.

### The Millennium Development Goals

At the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, Viet Nam and 188 other members adopted the Millennium Declaration and pledged to reach the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015<sup>27</sup>. Viet Nam is one of the countries that implemented most of the targets ahead of schedule. Regarding this achievement, rural and agricultural development played a highly important role.

### Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2011-2020

It covers the plans and growth strategies of sectors and provinces in Viet Nam. The overall direction of economic growth is to: 1) Transform the growth model from extensive to a reasonable combination of

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<sup>23</sup>(WB, 2011b). Recent data show that 6.7% of all households, accounting for 8.7% of rural households and about 1 million people in mountainous areas, regularly suffer from shortage of rice. (Viet Nam Infoterra Newsletter, no. 3/1999). Hai Van (2010) admitted that people in Muong Te district mainly live on cassava. They only have enough rice to consume in maximum 3 months per year.

<sup>24</sup> Vu Hoang Linh (2008), Impacts of food price changes on household welfare, The World Bank; Golletti F. (2009)

<sup>25</sup>(WB, 2011b). In 2006, the rate of malnourished children in the middle-income quintile of the population (23.2%) is only a bit lower than that of the lowest-income quintile (28.6%) and the nearly poor quintile (24.5%)

<sup>26</sup> Đào Thế Anh (2011), Food Security and Malnutrition at Household Level, presented in the Research Cooperation in Food Security and Rice Value Chain Study Workshop in Can Tho Food Security and Malnutrition at Household Level, presented in the Research Cooperation in Food Security and Rice Value Chain Study Workshop in Can Tho on June 13, 2011.

<sup>27</sup> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Achieve universal primary education; Promote gender equality and women empowerment; Reduce child mortality; Improve maternal health; Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; Ensure environmental sustainability; Develop a global partnership for development;

extensive and intensive growth with improved quality, efficiency and sustainability; 2) Restructure the economy by focusing on comparative advantages of sectors in appropriate regions, market and production restructuring of enterprises, promoting value addition and competitiveness of enterprises and the national economy, and developing a knowledge economy; 3) Integrate environmental protection within economic growth, green economic development.

On the social side, the strategy mainly aims at ensuring social security and welfare, enhancing people's quality of life, as well as maintaining political stability and guaranteeing security, social order and safety. In order to implement the strategy, a plan for 2011-2015 was approved by the National Assembly, including key socio economic targets to be monitored and reached.

### **Resolution 26/NQ-TU on 'Tam nong' (Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Affairs)**

Resolution 26/NQ-TU is the Party's orienting document for agriculture, rural development and farmer livelihoods, promulgated in 2008 with the following principal goals:

- To build up a comprehensively developed agriculture sector in a modern and stable manner with large-scale commodity production, high yield, good quality, better efficiency, high competitiveness, along with the development of industry and services in rural areas, to ensure food security.
- To build up new rural areas with modern socio-economic infrastructure; rational economic structure and production organizations, linking agriculture with the rapid industrial, service and urban development based on planning; stable rural society rich in traditional culture; enhancing the intellectual level and protecting the ecological environment;
- To improve spiritual and physical life of rural residents; farmers are trained and act as the leaders in the rural community.

### **Agriculture Sector Restructuring Proposal**

Following the guidance of the Party, the Prime Minister recently approved the Agriculture Sector Restructuring proposal toward Greater Added Value and Sustainable Development. Long-term objectives for Viet Nam's agriculture and rural development are to develop a more vibrant and diversified rural economy while contributing to the broader national objective of creating a 'modern industrial economy' through the reliable supply of food, raw materials, and labor, and better management of key natural resources, which will be reflected in three sustainable pillars:

- **Economic:** maintain robust agricultural growth and improve sectorial competitiveness, primarily via advances in productivity, efficiency, and value addition, and better meet the needs and preferences of consumers.
- **Social:** continue to raise farmer incomes and rural living standards, reduce the incidence and severity of rural poverty, and ensure household and national food and nutrition security.
- **Environmental:** improve natural resources management, reduce the sector's adverse environmental impacts, contribute to get environmental benefits and improve capacities to manage weather-related and other natural hazards in the context of Viet Nam's broader green growth strategy.

The restructuring document includes specific targets per productive sector: crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries. The key instrument to implement the Restructuring is to change the role of state management from "service provider" to "facilitator" with focus on enabling private sector and civil society development and contribution to the sustainable growth.

## Strategy for Rural and Agricultural Development to 2020

MARD approved<sup>19</sup> the strategy, which states that agriculture development is directed towards comprehensive, modern and sustainable growth with large-scale commodity production; rural development is associated with industrialization and urbanization, significantly increasing incomes and improving the living conditions of rural population, as well as protecting the environment.

As for the agriculture sector, the strategy identifies the direction towards modern, efficient and sustainable development within the related productive subsectors.

- **Within agriculture:** Ensure national food security; increase productivity, quality and competitiveness to increase added-value and exports; raise incomes and living standards of farmers. Enhance the application of modern sciences and technologies in production, processing and storage; use biotechnology to develop new crop and animal varieties and expand production processes and meet the standards of hygiene and food safety.
- **For crop sector:** Develop large-scale commodity production; Encourage the process of land concentration, develop commercial farms and agricultural enterprises specifically for each region.
- **For livestock sector:** Promote industrial and semi-industrial productions, ensure quality and disease control.
- **For forestry sector:** Develop appropriate land-use plan and strategies for productive, protective and special forests. The State invests and formulates comprehensive policies to manage and develop protective and special forests as well as ensuring decent livelihoods for forest farmers. Encourage organizations and individuals from all economic components to invest in productive forests; integrate forest production with processing industry from planning and investment proposals; mobilize revenues for forest production to develop forests and improve people's income.
- **For fisheries and aquaculture sector:** Develop offshore fisheries together with ensuring national security and marine environment protection. Plan aquaculture development by focusing on products with competitiveness and high value. Build up a complete infrastructure in farming areas. Upgrade the fishery sector of Viet Nam to the advanced level in the region.
- **For rural development:** Undertake planning for rural development in association with urban development and the distribution of residential areas. Develop industry, services and handicraft villages in association with environmental protection. Develop and consolidate new rural villages with characteristics appropriate to each region; preserve and promote the indigenous and local culture of the Viet Nam countryside. Promote the construction of rural infrastructure. Create a favorable environment to attract investment into agriculture and the rural sector, especially from labor-intensive small and medium enterprises. Implement effectively vocational training programmes for 1 million rural workers per year.
- Implement housing support programmes for the **poor and other targeted groups**, housing programmes for people in the flood- and storm-prone areas; develop appropriate plans for residential areas and ensure safety for people living in flood-prone, land sliding, riverside, and coastal areas.

To set the orientation to develop the agriculture and rural development strategy, sub-sector strategies have been issued, including: Forest Protection and Development Plan in the period of 2011-2020, Master Plan for Agricultural Development until 2030 (QĐ 124-TTg), Agricultural and Rural Development Plan 2011-2015, Direction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction.

## National Strategy for Climate Change

This is the document approved by the Government under Decision 2139/QĐ-TTg by MONRE designed to provide orientation to cope with climate change in Viet Nam in the period of 2011-2020.

The objectives of the strategy are: to utilize the national resources and carry out measures to adapt to climate change and GHG emission reduction; safeguard people's lives and properties; ensure the



sustainable development goals. Strengthen the resilience capacity of human and natural systems to climate change; develop the low-carbon economy to protect and enhance the quality of life; ensure national security and sustainable development in the context of global climate change and join international initiatives to protect the global climate system.

### **Programme of Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction in Agriculture and Rural Development 2010 - 2020<sup>28</sup>**

MARD built a programme to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture and rural development and promote the development of green agriculture towards safety, low emissions, and sustainable development, to achieve national food security, to reduce poverty and to adapt to climate change.

Objectives: By 2020, reduce GHG emissions by 20% in agriculture and rural development (equal to 18.87 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e), as well as ensure the sector growth and poverty rate reduction goals. .

The programme focuses on 7 key areas: impacts of climate change and sea level rise, develop specific programmes per region, improve awareness, training and human resources, integrate these issues into action plans, policies and strategies and cooperate with other government and international organizations to mobilize resources and funding.

### **National Nutrition Strategy for 2011-2020 with a vision forward to 2030**

This is the document approved by the Government under Decision 226/QĐ-TTg by the Prime Minister for the whole nutrition sector of the country up to 2020.

Objective: by year 2020, the diet of Vietnamese people will be improved in terms of quantity, balanced in quality, hygienic and safe; child malnutrition will be further reduced, especially the prevalence of stunting, contributing to improved physical status and stature of Vietnamese people; and obesity/overweight will be managed, contributing to the control of nutrition-related chronic diseases.

The strategy comprises 6 specific objectives. Among those, there is a programme for household food and nutrition security and nutrition following emergencies for which MARD is the responsible agency in collaboration with MOH, related agencies and provincial People's Committees.

The scope of this programme is nationwide with priority given to disadvantaged areas, ethnic minorities and areas with high prevalence of under nutrition.

## **2.5. State Administration System in the Agriculture and Rural Development**

Functions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD):

- State administration of agriculture, forestry, salt production, fishery, irrigation and rural development nationwide.
- State management of public services in sectors within the Ministry's responsibility<sup>24</sup>

Main tasks of MARD:

- Construct and submit to the Government the strategies, development plans, programmes and legal documents in agriculture and rural development;
- Promulgate legal documents which are managed and directed by the Ministry;

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<sup>28</sup> Decision 3119/QĐ-BNN-KHCN

- Implement state administrative tasks in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fishery, salt production, irrigation and rural development.
- Directly under the umbrella of the Ministry are institutional agencies (such as research institutions, universities, colleges, secondary schools, media organizations, etc.) and the agencies performing state administrative functions (including departments, affairs, inspection agencies, etc.)

Under the Ministry are also the provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development at districts and communes, which are the agencies performing the state administration of local agriculture and rural development.

### **3. Competitiveness and Priority Areas of UN and FAO**

#### **3.1. UN Focus Areas in Viet Nam**

According to the UN One Plan 2012-2016, the UN will work with Vietnamese Government to ensure a balance between economic, human and sustainable development objectives. Its efforts are directly aimed at supporting the Government to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, access to quality essential services and social protection, and enhanced governance and participation. Focus areas include:

##### **Focus Area One: Inclusive, Equitable and Sustainable Growth**

In order to reach the objective of inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth for Viet Nam, the UN has identified the need to support this country, as a lower middle-income country (MIC), in a transitional economic structure. The UN will focus on balancing economic goals and social, human and environmental development, while also ensuring the most vulnerable and disadvantaged are able to benefit from economic growth. The assistance will also support efforts to reduce environmental degradation, to scale-up green production, and to promote energy-efficient, green business and sustainable economic models. In addition, the UN will support disaster risk management and reduction efforts, with a focus on building resilience to environmental pressures and hazards at all levels. Employment enhancing growth is also a focus on the UN in Viet Nam in this period. It is not only support to create more job but also better employment (working condition and decent work) for people, especially the ones in rural area.

##### **Focus Area Two: Access to Quality Essential Social Services and Social Protection**

A comprehensive, inclusive and sustainable social protection system is the key to Viet Nam's continued development, in order to contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction and mitigate economic and environmental crises and shocks. A universal approach to social protection is required in order to address new forms of vulnerability and disadvantages. The country's changing demographic profile will continue to create new demand for social services and social protection, while new forms of poverty and disadvantage, together with entrenched and resistant forms of poverty and deprivation, and need to be addressed via a comprehensive and universal system of social protection and quality services. Significant disparities persist across socio-economic groups that impact on access to essential social services such as health and education. Viet Nam needs to increase the proportion of public investment in social services, phase out user fees, and ensure efficient and effective use of social policy financing. One of the most important thing is to ensure access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, (including women, female-headed households, older, children, ethnic minority people, disability people ...) into public services above

##### **Focus Area Three: Governance and Participation**

With the increasing complexity of the many challenges Viet Nam faces, there is a need for even greater sophistication in the design of institutions, and enhanced ability to execute their functions. Multi-sectorial, cross-Government responses will be required to address these challenges, requiring the government of Viet Nam to act 'as one'. Viet Nam now needs to seize the opportunity to engage all of its citizens to ensure better, more effective and more accountable and transparent Government, and address constraints in access to justice and protection of rights, to ensure all Vietnamese people have a voice and are able to realize their capacities and aspirations. The UN will support enhanced governance and participation, in particular by and for the benefit of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.

### **3.2. FAO Corporate Strategic Framework and Medium Term Plan 2014-17**

#### **FAO's vision**

A world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contributes to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. The three Global Goals of Members: (1) reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life; (2) elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all, with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods; and (3) sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

#### **Strategic Objectives**

1. Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
2. Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner
3. Reduce rural poverty
4. Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels
5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

**Additional objective:** Technical Quality, Knowledge and Services

**Cross-cutting themes:** Gender, Governance

#### **Core Functions**

1. facilitate and support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard-setting instruments, such as international agreements, codes of conduct, technical standards and others;
2. assemble, analyze, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAO's mandate;
3. facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels;
4. advise and support capacity development at country and regional levels to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes;
5. advise and support activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices in the areas of FAO's mandate;
6. facilitate partnerships for food and nutrition security, agriculture and rural development, between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector;
7. advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels, in areas of FAO's mandate.

Functional Objectives Administration Other enabling areas, e.g. Information Technology, support to Member Nations, and communication, partnerships and advocacy.

### **3.3. FAO Regional Priority Framework for Asia and the Pacific**

At Regional Conference in 2012 in Hanoi, FAO has identified five strategic priority areas in period 2010-2019, including:

- ***Strengthening food and nutritional security***, by contributing to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and reducing unsafe food in the context of rising food price.
- ***Fostering agricultural production and rural development***, by increasing agricultural output and productivity, raising rural living standards, improving market access and supporting agribusiness.
- ***Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization***, by reducing natural resources degradation to a sustainable level, increasing resource productivity and conserving genetic resources.
- ***Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies***, by facilitating a shift in emphasis from purely emergency response towards broad-based and concerted disaster risk reduction, preparedness and prevention programmes.
- ***Coping with the impact of climate change on agriculture and food and nutritional security***, by identifying innovative technologies and appropriate practices for coping with the adverse impacts of climate change, and reducing the contribution of agriculture to greenhouse gas(GHG)emissions.

### **3.4. Strengths of FAO Viet Nam**

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations established in 1945 with the mandate to combat hunger and ensure global food security. FAO aims to enhance nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, and generate better lives and livelihoods for rural population. FAO's activity areas include agriculture development (including forestry, fishery and aquaculture), animal production and health, fishery and aquaculture production and protection, plant production and protection, rural and agro-industries, economic and social development, gender equity and rural employment, climate change, biodiversity value chain development, and policy consultancy, among other fields. In addition, FAO also strengthens the quality of information and data provided by member governments to analyze, advise and disseminate knowledge and experiences to develop agriculture, food and nutrition in the world. FAO also provides an important international forum on food, agriculture, policy advice in agriculture and rural development as well.

FAO's regular operational budget is contributed by members through assessed contributions and extra budgetary financial contributions from bilateral donors, financial institutions and other institutions. FAO also works through private sector contributions and other financial resources to support technical cooperation programmes, especially in South-South cooperation programme.

FAO has operated its activities in Viet Nam since 1978. In the first period, FAO's priorities were to restore food security and to help the Government to rebuild institutions and capacity in agriculture sector after the devastations during the war. Since the 1990s, FAO focus areas have been expanded to policy advice, mainly on planning and strategies, complementing the provision of technical assistance. During 1978-2005 FAO implemented about 100 projects with the total budget of USD 100 million in Viet Nam. FAO implemented 36 national projects in the 2006-2012 period, the total budget of which equaled USD 27.5 million. Furthermore, with 53 regional projects, 10 inter-regional projects and 1 global project, the total number of projects involving Viet Nam over the period was 100.

Table 1: Number of national and regional projects in Viet Nam(2006-2012) by sector or theme

Sector/Theme	National projects	Regional projects	Inter-regional projects	Total	Budget (USD)
Animal health	8	14	6	28	88,066,251
Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in agriculture, including emergency rice seed distribution	3	0	1	4	5,694,975
Fisheries	3	6	0	9	28,162,853
Food safety	3	4	0	7	7,216,488
Forestry	7	3	0	10	6,016,775
Gender	1	0	0	1	90,000
Integrated pest management & pesticide risk reduction	2	9	0	11	18,792,255
Plant Genetic Resources	0	4	0	4	4,355,350
Rural Development, including Tam Nong policy, pro-poor policy development, cooperatives, value-chain development and nutrition	9	8	0	17	8,759,339
Water/irrigation	0	3	0	3	1,750,793
Aquaculture health management and emergency response	1	1			500,000
Other	0	2	3	5	7,747,271
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>99*</b>	<b>176,652,350</b>

\* The figure does not include the one global, multi-sectorial project, FMPP/GLO/003/MUL.

Table 2: Distribution of national projects by theme over the 2006-2012 period (by starting date)

Sector or Theme	Before 2006	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Animal health	2	1	2	2			1		8
Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in agriculture, including emergency rice seed distribution				2	1				3
Fisheries	1			1				1	3
Food safety					2	1			3
Forestry	4			1	1			1	7
Gender					1				1
Integrated pest management & pest risk reduction					1		1		2
Rural Development, including Tam Nong policy, pro-poor policy development, cooperatives, value-chain development and nutrition	2		2		1	3	1		9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>

Source: FAO Viet Nam office

Table3: FAO's projects in Viet Nam (2006-2011)<sup>29</sup>

Areas	Number of project	Budget (USD)
Food safety and quality, and value/ market-chain development	13	3,876,138
Rural development, including strengthening farmers' organizations, nutrition, gender aspects and pro-poor risk reduction	12	2,961,747
Irrigation and water management, including climate change adaptation	2	3,157,391
Control of HPAI and other trans boundary animal diseases	17	24,509,474
Forest management, including climate change adaptation and UN-REDD	7	1,608,535
Pesticide risk reduction	4	3,043,107
Fisheries and aquaculture, including national and community fisheries management, by-catch reduction, global trade benefits, and aquaculture management	4	1,280,662
Capacity building	9	2,520,666
Emergency response to unknown disease in cultured shrimp	1	500,000
Enhancing the contribution of small-scale aquaculture to food security, poverty alleviation and socio-economic growth (expert workshop)	1	60,000
Total	70	43,517,720

Source: FAO Viet Nam office

The table above shows that in the past 5 years, supporting activities to animal health (control of HPAI and other diseases control) received the majority of funding with nearly half of the total budget. The second priority was food -safety and -quality, agricultural product value chain development with the total budget of more than USD 3.8 million for 13 projects. Along with food safety, pesticide risk reduction received more than USD 3 million for 4 projects. Irrigation and water management (including climate adaptation) were the next priorities that received about USD 3.2 million, through only two projects implemented. Rural development (including strengthening farmers' organizations, nutrition, gender aspects and pro-poor risk reduction) has up to 12 projects;. Activities such as forestry and fishery were smaller in volume of funding, however considered priority areas of cooperation by FAO. There are other activities related to FAO mandate such as human health or 'One Health', natural resources and environment which were integrated in broader agriculture and rural development activities. Health activities were integrated mostly in projects on nutrition and food safety while natural resources and environment issues were first integrated in projects on agriculture, forestry, fishery and irrigation, and later in extra-budgetary donor projects including GEF and UNREDD projects. There are a number of regional activities which cover diverse areas such as: food safety, climate change, water resources and environment.

Vietnamese experts were involved in FAO aquaculture thematic work, e.g. Prudent and responsible use of Veterinary Medicines<sup>30</sup>, conduct of several case studies in assessing the contribution of small-scale aquaculture to sustainable rural development<sup>31</sup>.

Based on project documents which are published on FAO's Viet Nam website, some comments for regular FAO's activities/ projects might be expressed as follows:

The most prevailing activities in the FAO's projects are capacity building in broad terms, including training, extension, technical assistance. Most of the beneficiaries of these trainings are farmers and local

<sup>29</sup>This table shows the data on disbursement for FAO projects in Viet Nam

<sup>30</sup> FAO Fisheries and Technical Paper No. 572, 2012,

<sup>31</sup>FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 545. 2013

authorities; followed by provincial, district and central staff of government. The training' contents focus on providing up-dated knowledge, transferring new techniques and skills. Some other activities are coordinated in the capacity building activities such as workshop and training courses organization, expert consultation, study tours, production pilot models, and participation in international negotiations and conferences.

The second area of activities in the FAO's projects are (i) analyzing and assessing the scope, severity and impact of the emerging problems such as plant and animal diseases, natural disasters, food safety, etc.; (ii) studying and assessing the cost-benefit aspects of project interventions and technical solutions as well as the policies developed to handle those problems and (iii) evaluating the results of programmes and projects. Support of research and assessment activities, FAO conducts monitoring and evaluation activities such as monitoring, collecting information. In some projects, monitoring activities are to be built in to ensure sustainability and independence to gather information on specialized issues, for examples on nutrition, forest resources situation, disaster preparedness.

The third area of activities in the FAO projects are supporting State management at all levels such as: developing legal documents, strategies, action plans, policy mechanisms, governance mechanisms as well as agricultural product standards, quality management and food safety, as well as introducing and complying with international norms and standards. In some projects, there is also support in strengthening institutional capacity. To implement these projects, many kinds of activities are carried out such as building database, field surveys, gathering information, referring to international experiences, training, and media. These activities also contribute to promote local democracy, enhance people's participation in governance activities.

Activities that were carried out in many projects in the past and even in some present projects but declining in numbers , are direct support for agricultural production inputs such as seeds, or investments in irrigation and water management. These are gradually being replaced by specific areas of skills, such as post-harvest management or marketing, and value addition. On the other hand, some other activities like providing information, guiding technical solutions, providing experts, technical documents and manuals and guidelines are being paid more attention.

To better identify the capabilities and strengths of FAO, a SWOT analysis has been conducted through discussions with FAO's Country Office in Viet Nam. The results are summarized as follows<sup>32</sup>:

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<sup>32</sup> Any SWOT analysis by its nature is a presentation of a snapshot view of perceptions and it is a dynamic presentation requiring constant updating.



## SWOT Analysis of FAO Viet Nam

<b>Internal</b>	<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO is a specialized UN agency with a wide geographic coverage and presence.</li> <li>• Strong normative role in global standards (food safety etc.): essential databases on legislation, leading statistics</li> <li>• Long presence in Viet Nam (more than 30 years)</li> <li>• Essential activities towards reaching MDGs.</li> <li>• Leading in technical expertise in agriculture and related fields, forestry, fishery, aquaculture, and rural development.</li> <li>• Capacity to convert technical issues and solutions into policy initiatives at national, regional and global level</li> <li>• Capacity to mobilize resources and coordinate responses to emergencies affecting the agriculture sector</li> <li>• The most prominent areas of activity:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Food security(including food safety and nutritional security)</li> <li>(ii) Information, policy, research and knowledge related to agriculture, forestry and fishery production</li> <li>(iii) Emergency animal (including aquatic) disease response and emerging infectious diseases</li> <li>(iv) Livestock/animal (including aquatic) disease</li> <li>(v) Forestry</li> </ul> </li> <li>• TCP functions globally as a tool for field testing new innovations and practices</li> <li>• Decentralizations gives importance to field based activities and regions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing context. of the ODA funding which affects all development organizations</li> <li>• Limited own financial resources.</li> <li>• FAO activities support by technical assistance, and not implementing, or funding agency</li> <li>• Experience with private sector and development of public-private partnerships are new areas that need learning by doing</li> <li>• Communication, PR and marketing of FAO's results could be reinforced</li> <li>• 2 tracks: Development and emergency activities have been separate actions in the past</li> <li>• Many technical areas are covered through RO and HQs and technical support needs to be mobilized, not in country</li> <li>• Some bureaucratic bottlenecks slow down efficient delivery of TA</li> </ul>
<b>External</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO is coordinator and leader/champion of UNJP on 'Tam Nong', UNJP Nutrition and Food Security (MDGF), and other major programmes.</li> <li>• The technical expertise at FAO on food and agricultural chains puts FAO in a key position to contribute to address the global food crisis, where government plays an important role.</li> <li>• FAO can engage in many emerging problems/issues such as Integrated Food-Energy Systems such as bio-fuels, and new opportunities for Viet Nam</li> <li>• One Health initiatives especially involving infectious diseases have high profile with some donors</li> <li>• Large potential role in assisting Viet Nam's government with implementing national food safety strategy</li> <li>• FAO's technical expertise in forestry, climate smart agriculture, climate change, disaster risk management, monitoring and resources assessment provides FAO with a potentially large role in contributing to the global forestry agenda particularly in the context of climate change, governance, gender.</li> <li>• Natural resource management is gaining more ground globally and within FAO</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overlapping areas of work with bilateral, multilateral and UN agencies</li> <li>• The global economic crisis could affect the FAO's operating budget and result in erosion of technical expertise</li> <li>• Bilateral projects reduce FAO's role and influence in key areas</li> <li>• Viet Nam's MIC status means reduced ODA funding and loss of some traditional partners</li> <li>• One UN activities could dilute the impact of FAO's work and focus on original mandate</li> </ul>

### 3.5. CPF Priority Areas

#### Principles

In line with FAO's mandate, Global goals, Regional Priorities, Strategic objectives, and Organisational Outcomes, the CPF reflects the FAO's contributions to the 2012-2016 One UN Plan in implementation of the country's priorities in agriculture and rural development sector. The following prioritization criteria were considered:

- Focusing on supporting long-term development solutions such as: enabling/developing legal systems, strategies, policies with the participation of all partners.
- Ensuring FAO's projects could become an important catalyst to attract resources from other donors and investors to development areas.
- Focusing resources on some main projects and programmes which generate breakthrough on restructuring agriculture and rural development sector, such as through selection of key strategic interventions through TCP projects. Streamlining the support projects on investment and technical assistance for small, stand-alone areas without strategic orientation or catalytic impact.
- Spending fixed proportion (about 20-30%) of budget for technical assistance directly to urgent problems that Viet Nam's agriculture sector has not enough capacity to handle such as risks, diseases, biology safety, etc.
- Building capacity gradually for Viet Nam in order to enable assuming a pro-active partner role in domestic programmes/projects and to participate in South-South cooperation.
- Continuously ensuring the integration of health, natural resources management and environment issues, including climate change linked with activities of agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector development and rural development.
- Integrating and mainstreaming gender issues into all programs and activities.

These principles were not only considered in the selection of key priority areas for FAO interventions but also in guiding FAO's future work in addressing those priorities.

#### Priority Areas

Priority areas need to be aligned with the priorities of the international commitments that Viet Nam participated in, the priorities of FAO and the UN in the world, in the region and in Viet Nam, and the priorities in the development direction of the Vietnamese Party and Government. Some priority areas are recommended as follows:

- A. *Effective policies and legal framework on rural livelihood improvement, food and nutrition security and food safety*
- B. *Climate change adaptation and mitigation in support of rural livelihoods*
- C. *Improvement of provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner*
- D. *Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food system from the rural vulnerable groups*

## 4. Programming for Results

A result matrix was developed, using the results-based management approach, to define the outcomes and outputs that FAO priority areas of intervention will generate. from the, ANNEX 1 provides the Results

Matrix for the Viet Nam CPF 2012-2016, which defines expected outcomes for each of the four priority areas and the anticipated outputs from various related activities, along with their performance indicators and targets. The matrix also shows the various FAO organizational outcomes and the relevant 2012-2016 One UN Plan outputs to which the CPF will be contributing.

#### 4.1. CPF Priority A: *Effective policies and legal framework on rural livelihood improvement, food and nutrition security and food safety*

Robust evidence-based policies are essential to reposition the sector and allow its effective contribution to regulatory frameworks and meet Government expectations in terms of economic development, increase of food and nutrition security and rural employment.

FAO will continue, in collaboration with the key Government stakeholders (Agriculture, Health, Natural resources), other UN agencies (IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, UNV, UNHABITAT, UNESCO, ILO, IOM, UNICEF) and development partners (WB, Italy, Spain), contributing to Government efforts in building this capacity, addressing evidence based policy decision-making as well as regulatory frameworks, and will continue to do so within the new programming cycle, with the aim of achieving the following outcome and related outputs.

This priority focuses on promoting South-South cooperation program; supporting Vietnamese government and agencies in institutional restructuring of the agriculture sector; providing technical and financial supports for implementation of Resolution number 26 on Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Affairs; and enhancing marketing capacity of stakeholders as well as disseminating agro-market information. In addition, programs for livelihood improvement and income diversification for rural residents, and food safety are also included.

#### **Outcome A: Evidenced based policies defined and internalized by policy makers and national stakeholders to promote food and nutrition security and sustainable rural livelihoods**

Indicators	Baseline	Targets by 2016	Assumptions
Existence and application of policies, guidelines for food and nutrition security and standards on food safety, and sustainable rural livelihoods with the specific focus on vulnerable groups (including chronic and emerging forms of poverty).	Lack of policies and guidelines for implementation, monitoring and management of the National Nutrition Strategy, Tam Nong policy	Policies and guidelines for comprehensive rural development policies, including food and nutrition security are adopted and implemented at national	The Government committed to implement the Tam Nong policy, promote equal access to safe food and nutrition.
Effective SSC modality and reporting system including M&E in place	Zero	1	Government commitment to continue support to SSC;
Number of guidelines for life skills, education and counseling	Zero	1	Market demand of vocational training available

**Output A.1.1:** South-South cooperation programme promoted. FAO facilitates for South-South cooperation as a modality of implementation of international food security and nutrition strategy and knowledge sharing. Four new SSC agreements are expected.

**Output A 1.2:** Policy advice and technical assistance in support of the institutional restructuring of the agriculture sector.

**Output A 1.3:** Support for implementation of Resolution No26 (Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Area). FAO takes the leading role to coordinate UN agencies and development partners to support the implementation

of Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Area (Tam Nong) policy. The supports will focus on capacity building for rural people, country and sector policy makers, and programme management.

**Output A1.4:** Enhanced marketing capacity of stakeholders in policy formulation and dissemination of agro-market information.

**Output A1.5:** Pilot programme at provincial level for decent employment creation and income diversification for rural households implemented.

**Output A1.6:** Pilot programme on food safety chain (HACCP) established in at least two commodity chains.

#### **4.2. CPF Priority B: *Climate change adaptation and mitigation in support of rural livelihoods***

Vietnam is considered as one of the most affected countries in the world as regards of climate changes and rapid economic development. Climate changes threat the country food security and sustainable livelihoods of rural people. FAO in collaboration with development partners (UNDP, IOM, UN Women, Norway, Finland) will provide support in the implementation of the climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy in the agriculture and rural development sector, with special focus on coping with the climate change on agriculture and disaster management: by developing early warning systems for climate change impacts on aquaculture and fisheries; enhancing general awareness and skills (especially for vulnerable groups) in adaptation and prevention of negative climate change impacts on agricultural livelihoods; promoting NAMA development and supporting REDD+ implementation.

**Outcome B: Country has capacity to develop appropriate institutional system, regulatory framework and technique for disaster management, climate change adaptation and mitigation for agriculture, forest and aquaculture.**

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions
<i>A forecast and early warning system in place and functioning</i>	Weak capacity in climate change and adaptation (forecast warning system and research)	A forecast and warning system is established	Continued national commitment and financial resources to this issue
Capacity of research centers, institutes and relevant agencies in climate change and adaptation		Research centers and institutes capacities improved	
Existence and application of new technology, production methods to reduce bad impacts of climate change in main production areas	Zero (Out-dated or missing technology and methods)	One	
Inclusive participation of farmers and vulnerable groups in policy, education and implementation process	Limited participation	Inclusive participations	
Number of agricultural subsectors with NAMAs developed and submitted to an International Register	Zero	At least two subsectors (livestock and crop production)	
The MRV component of the national REDD+ architecture established and implemented at the national level	Zero	MRV component of REDD+ in place at national level	

**Output B1.1:** Early warning system for climate change in aquaculture and fisheries is established and operational.

**Output B1.2:** The resilience skills and practices of indigenous women for adaptation and prevention of climate change impacts on agricultural livelihoods are enhanced.

**Output B1.3:** Enhanced national capacity in the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) in Vietnam for research and development of agricultural sub-sectors.

**Output B1.4:** Enhanced national capacity in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in support for the REDD+ implementation in selected areas.

### 4.3. CPF Priority C: *Improvement of provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner*

FAO, complementing the efforts of other agencies (UNDP, UNIDO, EC, USAID), will assist GoV to build its institutional capacity for improving the provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner, with the focus on enhancing capacities of research centres in innovation and adaptation of new technologies in productive sectors of agriculture (livestock, crop production, aquaculture, forestry, fisheries) for value-added commodity development, enhancement of value chain; increasing awareness and skills of farmers in reducing post-harvest losses; value added, green production and market oriented community-based development in selected areas; enhancing capacity of authorities and key actors in the application of the voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure and sustainable natural resource management (land, water and forest).

**Outcome C: Producers and natural resource management authorities adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of agricultural products and services in a sustainable manner (livestock, crops, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture sectors)**

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions
% of farmers applying new technologies, standards and practices for greener agricultural production and decrease in post-harvest losses in selected areas	<i>To be Determined</i>	50% of farmers in selected areas by 2016	Government support for initiatives in sustainable natural resource management, climate change adaptation and mitigation
Number of new or revised legal acts adopted by the Government for sustainable growth of agriculture sector	Zero	At least 2 by 2017 (e.g. forestry and land)	
Number of new FAO guidelines, tools and methodologies for sustainable / integrated land, water, forest in use and management adopted by the relevant stakeholder	To be determined	At least 1	
% of farmers with acquired skills to apply CCRF and CSAP in the selected value chains	<i>Not available</i>	<i>at least 30% fisheries farmer</i>	

**Output C1.1:** Enhanced capacities of the research centers in the innovation and adaptation of new technologies in productive sectors of agriculture (livestock, crop production, aquaculture, forestry, fisheries) for value-added commodity development and enhancement of value chain.

**Output C1.2:** Increased awareness and skills of farmers in reducing post-harvest losses.

**Output C1.3:** Value added, green production and market oriented community-based development in selected areas.

**Output C1.4:** Enhanced capacity of authorities and key actors in the application of the voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure and sustainable natural resources management (land, water and forest).

#### 4.4. CPF Priority Area D: *Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food system for the rural vulnerable groups*

In cooperation with development partners (IFAD, USAID, UNDP, Korea), FAO will assist GoV to build its institutional capacity to enable a more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food system for the rural vulnerable groups. The priority is given to the focus on supporting the implementation of rural pro-poor policies and programs to promote access of vulnerable groups to natural and other productive resources. The activities will also contribute to the promotion of the Nigerian private One Health initiative, recognizing that animal health, human health, and ecosystem health are inextricably linked, and thus seeking to promote, improve, and defend the health and well-being of all species by enhancing cooperation and collaboration between physicians, veterinarians, and other scientific health and environmental professionals. FAO has already regional and sub-regional programmes, which can bring their expertise and experience to benefit Vietnam.

##### **Outcome D1: Enhanced inclusive and social perspective in the rural pro-poor policy analysis, formulation and implementation**

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions
Number of policy analysis study recommendations that the Government plans to adopt, or do adopt	To be determined	At least 6 (e.g. agricultural insurance, climate change adaptation, income diversification, land consolidation)	
Number of civil society and private sector firms actively involved in planning and implementation of the pro-poor strategic interventions	To be determined	5 Civil Society Organizations, and 20 private sector firms	
Number of policy analyst with increased capacity to collect, analyses, and assess data information	To be determined	100 policy analysts (sex and age disaggregated date)	
Number of civil society organizations and private sector firms with improved skills in policy analysis and advocacy	Zero	5 Civil Society Organizations, and 20 private sector firms	

**Output D1.1:** Pro-poor policies and programs that enhance access to and sustainable management of natural and other productive resources are implemented. The expected result is that country's policies and strategies are developed with enhanced support to smallholders and landless poor for improving food security, increasing production and reducing their risk of exposure to increased market integration of the rural economy and to the effects of climate changes.

##### **Outcome D2: Increased quality and effective management of a comprehensive national health system, including health promotion and health protection, with a focus on ensuring more equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantage groups.**

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions
Existence and implementation of animal and plant health and food safety profiles and regulators	To be determined	One	Government commitments to implement national health system Funding is available from government and donors
Number of projects assisting local authorities to operate effective and efficient animal and plant health and food safety control system, focusing on vulnerable group	To be determined	At least 6 projects	
% of provinces where effective animal and plant control and prevent system is facilitated		At least 50% provinces in the country	

% of households trained/sensitized on animal and plant health and food safety.	To be determined	30% households in the selected areas	
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**Output D2.1:** Increase capacity to prevent, detect and respond to HPAI and other high impact livestock and zoonotic diseases and to reduce risks of disease outbreaks occurring.

**Output D2.2:** Integration of food safety with the overall control of zoonotic diseases.

**Output D2.3:** Building capacity for evidence –based management of rabies control programme in Vietnam

**Output D2.4:** Reduced economic impacts of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) by applying the Progressive Control Pathway for improving capacity of the control and management of FMD in Viet Nam. The Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) is the approach developed by FAO for classifying each country’s progress in FMD risk management.

## 5. Implementation Arrangements

- **Institutional Mechanism**

Overall FAO Viet Nam Office will have critical responsibility for the implementation of the CPF. In addition, this implementation process also requires the commitments/ cooperation from some relevant Viet Nam agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE), as well as the Ministry of Health (MOH). Besides, the involvement of local authorities, research institutes, and statistical organisations is also very necessary for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the CPF. FAO activities will be undertaken jointly with other UN agencies, particularly in the context of One UN Programme (OPII) and other development partners or institutions.

It is very important the CPF Advisory Committee, which includes representatives from donors, government agencies and other stakeholders. The Committee will be co-chaired by FAO representative and the Vice-Ministers of MARD, however, the participation of representatives from MONRE and MOH is also necessary.

- **Implementation plan**

The CPF will be operationalized through the biennial Country Work Plans that will serve as a tool to plan FAO technical expertise and resources in support of the delivery of the CPF results over the period 2012-2016. The CPF will be reviewed on annual and mid-term basis to track progress against the results agreed upon in the context of the CPF, as well as at the end of the CPF programming cycle, as a basis for the preparation of the next programming cycle.

- **Strategy for Resource Mobilization**

The total estimated resource/financial requirements for the implementation of the CPF outcomes is US \$ 62,500,000, out of which FAO has secured to provide US \$ 25,858,252 through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), global, regional and sub-regional projects. The balance sum of US \$ 36,641,748 would be sourced mainly from the development partners and government budgetary allocations. In the context of limited budget mobilisation rules through One UN approach, the regional and global programme could be a good modality to mobilise the fund for the CPF implementation in Vietnam. FAO will continue to work with the Government of Viet Nam for fund raising for the CPF implementation.

In addition, a large amount of funding is also provided from other donors such as the World Bank, IFAD and the Asian Development Bank under the cooperative agreements. Contribution from Viet Nam government is mainly under the form of human resources (experts, project staffs) and other fixed costs (office, electricity power...)



## 6. Monitoring and Evaluation

FAO Viet Nam Office and Viet Nam Government Agencies are responsible for the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the CPF implementation in consultation with the donors and other partners. The following reviews against the progress achieved in the CPF implementation will be conducted:

- At project/programme level: This M&E work will be based on the specific monitoring and evaluation criteria of each project. In addition, data and indicators from each project will also be assessed in correspondence with indicators and targets from the CPF.
- The CPF will be updated every six months: The 6-monthly report is only a short progress report. Particular attention should be drawn to the outputs, indicators in the implementation of the CPF.
- The annual M&E report: will be prepared by the FAO Viet Nam Office with the discussion/consultation with Viet Nam government and donors. The report will assess the performance of FAO or other donor support activities and integrate lessons learned.
- A mid –term review of the CPF will be carried out with the assistance of the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific to assess whether the CPF is on track or if major changes need to be made in response to changing circumstances. Any major change to the CPF needs to be reviewed and discussed within the Advisory Committee.
- A comprehensive self- assessment of the implementation of the CPF 2012-2016 will be carried out in 2015/2016, as a basis for the preparation for the next programming cycle, starting in 2017. The assessment will focus on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness as well as the impacts of interventions (programmes/ projects) under the CPF in the period.

## Annex 1: CPF Result Matrix

CPF Priority Area A: EFFECTIVE POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON RURAL LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY and FOOD SAFETY					
<b>National sector priority:</b> <i>Ensure national food security</i>					
<b>One UN outcome 1.1:</b> <i>By 2016, key national institutions formulate and monitor people centered – green and evidenced based social and economic development policies to ensure quality of growth as middle income country</i>					
<b>One UN Output 1.1.1:</b> <i>Strengthened capacities of data producers, providers and users for green, people centered, evidenced based socio-economic development planning and decision making</i>					
<b>One UN Output 1.1.2:</b> <i>Strategic options for development policies defined and considered by policy-makers to promote inclusive, people – centered and equitable development</i>					
<b>One UN Output 1.1.3:</b> <i>A multi-dimensional and human development approach is adopted in the poverty reduction components of socio-economic development plans at national and sub-national level to effectively address chronic and emerging forms of poverty</i>					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome A:</b>  Evidenced based policies defined and internalized by policy makers and national stakeholders to promote food and nutrition security and sustainable rural livelihoods	Existence and application of policies, guidelines for food and nutrition security and standards on food safety, and sustainable rural livelihoods with the specific focus on vulnerable groups (including chronic and emerging forms of poverty).	Lack of policies and guidelines for implementation, monitoring and management of the National Nutrition Strategy, Tam Nong policy	Policies and guidelines for comprehensive rural development policies, including food and nutrition security are adopted and implemented at national	Policy documents, action plans, implementation reports	The Government committed to implement the Tam Nong policy, promote equal access to safe food and nutrition.
	Effective SSC modality and reporting system including M&E in place	Zero	1	Annual reports of FAO, MARD, MOFA	Government commitment to continue support to SSC;
	Number of guidelines for life skills, education and counseling	Zero	1	Guideline MOLISA, FAO, ILO	Market demand of vocational training available
<b>Output A.1.1:</b> South-South cooperation programme promoted  (UNDAF 1.1.1)	Number of tripartite agreements for South-South cooperation signed	9 (to be confirmed)	Minimum 4 new agreements	Signed agreements (FAO, MARD, MOFA)	Government commitment to SSC, availability of resource persons/ experts
	Number of publications, methodologies produced and reports on lessons learnt documented	Zero	At least 2	Publications, Programme reports (FAO, MARD, MOFA)	
	Existence of database with the roster of Vietnamese experts as input to Vietnam General Statistic System	Zero	Database established	Data available in General Statistic Office	
	Number of Vietnamese experts with acquired skills in cultural diversity and foreign language	Zero	At least 50 experts	Programme implementation reports (FAO, MARD)	
<b>Output A 1.2:</b> Policy advice and technical assistance in	Number of policy options developed in support of institutional restructuring	Not available	At least 5 policy studies/options	Policy documents; Government reports;	On-going willingness of government to continue

CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
support of the institutional restructuring of the agriculture sector (UN 1.1.2)	Number of provinces in which the proposed policy options have been piloted	Zero	At least 1 province (preferably 3)	FAO progress implementation reports(MARD, provincial authorities, other ministries)	with institutional restructuring and provide sufficient human, financial resources
	Number of subsector restructuring action plans prepared with FAOs support	Zero	4 (crop production, livestock, fisheries, forestry)		
<b>Output A 1.3:</b> Support for implementation of Resolution No26 (Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Area) (UN 1.1.2)	Existence of result-based monitoring and evaluation system for Agriculture, Farmers and Rural areas (gender and age disaggregated data)	Zero	1		Government commitment to support collection of gender-disaggregated data; Availability of sufficient financial resources
	Policy options for the improvement of the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism and implementation of the Resolution	To be determined	At least 10 policies, guidelines	Policy document (MARD, MOLISA, MONRE, MOF)	To ensure sustainability of the ODL training, Staff/communities time and financial resources
	# of government staff and local leadership with acquired skills to implement the resolution (gender disaggregated)	Zero	300,000 government staff and local leadership	FAO implementation reports	Availability to participate in the trainings
	Number of provinces where implementation of the Resolution 26 is piloted	Zero	2 provinces	Project reports, FAO, MARD, Provincial People Committee and Provincial DARD	
	# of communities with acquired knowledge in rural development through the participation in the Community knowledge center	Zero	At least 150 communities	FAO implementation reports	
<b>Output A1.4:</b> Enhanced marketing capacity of stakeholders in policy formulation and dissemination of agro-market information (ONE UN 1.1.3)	# of refined policies and guidelines for food security and stable food market integrating equity, environmental and inclusive growth	Policies not addressing equity, environmental and inclusive growth	At least 2 (Food safety policy, Nutrition strategy)	Project reports, Statistics, MARD, MOET	Governments provide resources and supportive institutional and technical mechanism to implement food and nutrition security policies, to research new seed, technologies to improve food production yields.
	Number of regions in which farmers and other stakeholders are informed about the existence and application of new production process and appropriate technologies in food production	Zero (Out-dated production technologies in some areas)	2 Red River and Mekong delta regions		
	Existence of effective agriculture market information system in compliance with international standards	zero (no structured system in place)	1		
	Number of research results and events to forecast agricultural markets	zero (no structured system in place)	TBD	Research reports, workshop proceedings, forecasting results in FAO, MARD Websites	

CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
				FAO, MARD, IPSARD	
	% increase in the number of communities made aware of good nutritional practices and balanced diets	<i>To be determined</i>	Increase by 40% by 2016	FAO implementation reports, Reports from MARD, MOH	Availability of adequate human and financial resources to develop and implement programmes Commitments from government and donors for nutrition issue
<b>One UN outcome 1.2: By 2016, institutions create opportunities for decent work for people of working age, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged to benefit for the process of socio-economic transformation</b>					
<b>Output 1.2.2: Vocational training and specialized skills development policies and support programmes of a high standard are formulated in response to market needs and accessible in particular to vulnerable groups and the informal economy; Output 1.2.3: Formal and informal business sectors improve their competitiveness and market access in compliance with recognized standards, based on advanced knowledge, approach and supporting services in the areas of trade, investment and technology</b>					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Output A1.5:</b> Pilot programme at provincial level for Decent employment creation and income diversification for rural households implemented (UN 1.2.2)	Number of provinces in which the new policy initiatives to create an enabling environment for youth decent employment have been piloted	To be determined	Add number of provinces.	Policy document, Statistics, Project report Provincial, ministerial report (MARD, MOET, MOLISA)	Government implements its strategy of establishing commodity processing zones, and support for youth employment in agriculture
	Number of young agriculture entrepreneurs participating FAO facilitated agricultural, business and life skills training programs in the pilot areas (disaggregated by gender and age)	To be determined	At least 200 participants by 2016		
<b>Output A1.6:</b> Pilot programme on food safety chain (HACCP) established (UN 1.2.3)	Number of entrepreneurs with acquired skills in applying the HACCP	Zero	At least 20 entrepreneurs in selected provinces	Programme document and report MARD, MOET	Governments provide resources and supportive to develop the programme Local authorities commit to implement the programme

CPF Priority B: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN SUPPORT OF RURAL LIVELIHOOD					
<i>National sector priorities: Socioeconomic development should be always accompanied with environmental protection and improvement, initiative adaptation to the impacts of climate change</i>					
<b>ONE PLAN OUTCOME 1.3: By 2016, key national and sub national Agencies, in partnership with the private sector and communities and have established and monitor multi- sectorial strategies, mechanisms and resources to support implementation of relevant multilateral agreements and effectively address climate change adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk management.</b>					
OP Output 1.3.1: Planning and investment processes are climate proofed and specific programs have been formulated and operationalized[3] for long term adaptation to reduce climate change vulnerabilities;					
OP Output 1.3.2: Resilience of at-risk and vulnerable groups to natural hazards is enhanced, and nationally relevant aspects of international agreements on disaster risk management are implemented;					
OP Output 1.3.3: A national system for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for a number of strategically chosen sectors and localities are formulated and operationalized[7] with clear potential benefits					
OP Output 1.3.4: National long-term climate change strategy operationalized that is based on the national development vision					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome B:</b> Country has capacity to develop appropriate institutional system, regulatory framework and technique for disaster management, climate change adaptation and mitigation for agriculture, forest and aquaculture.  (UN 1.3.1*/1.3.2)	<i>A forecast and early warning system in place an functioning</i>	Weak capacity in climate change and adaptation (forecast warning system	A forecast and warning system is established	MARD, MONRE Project report Policy document, Project report MARD, WU, MONRE	Continued national commitment and financial resources to this issue
	Capacity of research centers, institutes and relevant agencies in climate change and adaptation	and research)	Research centers and institutes capacities improved		
	Existence and application of new technology, production methods to reduce bad impacts of climate change in main production areas	0 (Out-dated or missing technology and methods)	1		
	Inclusive participation of farmers and vulnerable groups in policy, education and implementation process	Limited participation	Inclusive participations		
	Number of agricultural subsectors with NAMAs developed and submitted to an International Register	Zero	At least two subsectors (livestock and crop production)		
	The MRV component of the national REDD+ architecture established and implemented at the national level	Zero	MRV component of REDD+ in place at national level		
<b>OutputB1.1:</b> Early warning system for climate change in aquaculture and fisheries established and operational (UN 1.3.1)	Existence of national forecast and early warning system on climate change for aquaculture and fisheries	Zero	System in place	Plan documents, MONRE, MARD	Interest from government Fund commitment from Japan and Norway and other donors

<b>Output B1.2:</b> Enhancing the resilience skills and practices of indigenous women for adaptation and prevention of climate change impacts on agricultural livelihoods (FAO, UN Women) (UN1.3.2; 2.x)	Number of communities with indigenous women with acquired skills and practices for adaptation and prevention to reduce negative impacts from climate change on their livelihoods	To be determined	To be determined		Relevant MDAs sustain support to improve trans boundary animal disease control systems and processes.
	National climate change policy and strategy reviewed to include aspects related to indigenous women	<i>Not available</i>	Policy reviewed		
<b>Output B1.3:</b> Enhanced national capacity in the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) in Vietnam for research and development for agricultural sub-sectors (UN 1.3.3)	Number of IFES guidelines, including selection criteria and inventory frameworks	Zero	4	Project reports Updated /new technologies, Statistics, MARD, MONRE, MOET	
<b>Output B1.4:</b> Enhanced national capacity in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in support for the REDD+ implementation in selected areas (UN 1.3.3)	The National Communications (submitted to UNFCCC) has applied the results of the REDD+ MRV for reporting GHG inventory for the forestry sector.	Zero	1	REDD document, reports MONRE, MOIT, MPI	Commitment of the Gov. towards addressing CC, implementing REDD+ (and conserving BD) remain firm.

CPF Priority C: IMPROVEMENT OF PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER					
<b>National sector priorities:</b> Direction towards modern, efficient and sustainable development					
<b>UN One Plan OUTCOME 1.4:</b> By 2016, key national and sub national Agencies, in partnership with the private sector and communities, implement and monitor laws, policies and programmes for more efficient use of natural resources and environmental management, and implement commitments under international conventions					
OP Output 1.4.1. Policies, regulations and fiscal tools for green economic development, natural resources management and cleaner production are formulated and applied OP Output 1.4.2. At set of coherent policies and plans are prepared or updated to strengthen 1) management of protected areas and biodiversity conservation, and 2) environment management at national and sub-national level. OP Output 1.4.3. Policies, plans and technical skills are strengthened for the sound management of hazardous chemicals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), in accordance with international conventions. OP Output 1.4.4. Regulations and fiscal tools formulated and operationalized to enhance rights of the land holders, improve land use and water resources management, and enhance access to decent and social housing by the poor and vulnerable groups					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome C:</b> Producers and natural resource management authorities adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of agricultural products in sustainable manner ( livestock, crops, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture sectors)	% of farmers applying new technologies, standards and practices for greener agricultural production and decrease in post-harvest losses in selected areas	<i>To be Determined</i>	50% of farmers in selected areas by 2016	MARD, DARDs Statistics data, report	Government support for initiatives in sustainable natural resource management, climate change adaptation and mitigation
	Number of new or revised legal acts adopted by the Government for sustainable growth of agriculture sector	Zero	At least 2 by 2017 (e.g. forestry and land)	Report, guideline document, MONRE and MARD	
	Number of new FAO guidelines, tools and methodologies for sustainable / integrated land, water, forest in use and management adopted by the relevant stakeholder	To be determined	At least 1		
	% of farmers with acquired skills to apply CCRF and CSAP in the selected value chains	<i>Not available</i>	<i>at least 30% fisheries farmer</i>		
<b>Output C1.1:</b> Enhanced capacities of the research centers in the innovation and adaptation of new technologies in productive sectors in agriculture (crop production, aquaculture, forestry, fisheries) for value-added commodity development, enhancement of value chain (UN 1.4.3)	Number of innovation initiatives and technologies in agricultural production for each subsector (crop production, aquaculture, forestry, fisheries)	Technologies need to be improved and updated	At least 2 by 2016	Project reports; New technologies Statistic, MARD, MOET	.
<b>Output C1.2:</b> Increased awareness and skill of farmers in reducing post-harvest losses (UN 1.4.1)	# of communities where the farmers have acquired skills in post-harvest management practices for selected value-chains+ to reduce post-harvest losses	To be determined	To be determined		Government commitment to implement the policy on reducing the post-harvest losses to 7%; farmers commitment to apply the new practices.

<b>Output C1.3:</b> Value added, green production and market oriented community-based development in selected areas	Number of agricultural commodities in selected provinces for which the new Methodologies/technologies for smart agriculture and green production are developed and piloted in selected project provinces	Not available	at least 3	Project reports	Availability of international technologies and practice on smart production, applicable to Vietnam condition
	Percentage of households in selected areas that have competencies to apply green production and smart agriculture		30% of households in selected areas	MARD, MONRE and donors	Funding's available from government and donors
<b>Output C1.4:</b> Enhanced capacity of authorities and key actors in the application of the voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure.... sustainably natural resource management (land, water and forest)  UN 1.4.2 and 1.4.4	Number of awareness raising campaigns and workshops	To be determined	At least 3 by 2016	MONRE & MARD	Government revised Land law
	Number of revised legal acts related to natural resource management (land, water, forestry)	To be determined	At least 2 (land, forestry)	Reports, publications, project documents,	



**CPF Priority Area D: ENABLE MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEM FROM THE RURAL VULNERABLE GROUPS**

**National sector priorities:** Raise incomes and living standards of farmers

**One UN Plan (OP) outcomes 2.1: By 2016, a more effective national social protection system provides increased coverage, quality, and equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups**

OP Output 2.1.1: High quality evidence is available for use by decision-makers to inform the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of social protection related legislation and policy  
 OP Output 2.1.2: Policy advice and technical support provided and considered by the Government to enhance the effectiveness of the social protection system, with particular focus on coherence between different pillars and with other relevant policy framework.  
 OP Output 2.1.3: Alternative legal, policy, targeting, and financing options are available and considered by the Government for the expansion of integrated and adequate social assistance, social insurance and social welfare and protection services

CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome D1:</b> Enhanced inclusive and social perspective in the rural pro-poor policy analysis, formulation and implementation	Number of policy analysis study recommendations that the Government plans to adopt, or do adopt	To be determined	At least 6 (e.g. agricultural insurance, climate change adaptation, income diversification, land consolidation)		
	Number of civil society and private sector firms actively involved in planning and implementation of the pro-poor strategic interventions	To be determined	5 Civil Society Organizations, and 20 private sector firms		
	Number of policy analyst with increased capacity to collect, analyses, and assess data information	To be determined	100 policy analysts (sex and age disaggregated date)		
	Number of civil society organizations and private sector firms with improved skills in policy analysis and advocacy	Zero	5 Civil Society Organizations, and 20 private sector firms		
<b>Output D1.1</b> Pro-poor policies and programs that enhance access to and sustainable management of natural and other productive resources are implemented	% of 62 poorest communities apply the new proposed policies for combating poverty.	To be determined	30%.		The Gov. continues supporting the poorest rural communes under the Programme 80 (2012-2016).

**One UN Outcome 2.2: By 2016, increased quality and effective management of a comprehensive national health system, including health promotion and health protection, with a focus on ensuring more equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.**

OP Output 2.2.1: Policy advice and technical support provided to strengthen the building blocks of human and animal health systems, including information systems and the generation of evidence, at national and sub-national levels.  
 OP Output 2.2.2: Policy advice and technical support provided to improve evidence about, prevent and effectively manage non-communicable conditions at national and sub-national levels.

OP Output 2.2.3: National and sub-national capacities enhanced to improve evidence about, prevent and control communicable diseases of humans and animals.					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome D2:</b> Increased quality and effective management of a comprehensive national health system, including health promotion and health protection, with a focus on ensuring more equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantage groups.	Existence and implementation of animal and plant health and food safety profiles and regulators	To be determined	yes	MOH and MARD, local authorities and donors  Projects/ programmes reports	Government commitments to implement national health system  Funding is available from government and donors
	Number of projects assisting local authorities to operate effective and efficient animal and plant health and food safety control system, focusing on vulnerable group	To be determined	At least 6 projects		
	% of provinces where effective animal and plant control and prevent system is facilitated		At least 50% provinces in the country		
	% of households trained/sensitized on animal and plant health and food safety.	To be determined	30% households in the selected areas		
<b>Output D2.1:</b> Increase capacity to prevent, detect and respond to HPAI and other high impact livestock and zoonotic diseases and to reduce risks of disease outbreaks occurring.	Number of HPAI outbreaks reported	2,574 HPAI outbreaks (2004)	Capacity to prevent, detect and respond to HPAI and other high impact livestock and zoonotic diseases and to reduce risks of disease outbreaks, consolidated and enhanced.	Department of Animal Health (DAH) website, FAO database	- Commitment from donor to support the programmes. - Willingness and commitment from Given, and provincial authorities
	Number of human cases and case-fatality-rate	49 cases (2004)		WHO website, FAO database	
	Number of policies, plans, or guidelines developed	2 (in 2009)		Project documents, reports	
	Number of policies and new provisions within the existing veterinary legal documents recommended	82 veterinary and livestock sector legal documents were collected and reviewed (2011)	What is the number	Project documents, reports	- Level of commitment of Government to enforce the new food safety Law. - Good cooperation between local animal and human health authorities.
<b>Output D2.2:</b> Integration of food safety with the overall control of zoonotic diseases	Number of Priority food-borne and zoonotic pathogens identified and epidemiologically appropriate sampling and testing programme developed	To be determined based on rapid assessment and baseline survey on food-borne and zoonotic pathogens.		Project documents, reports	- Long term commitment of the Government and laboratories to enhance detection of food-borne zoonoses, and coordination and cooperation between medical and veterinary laboratories

<b>Output D2.3:</b> Building capacity for evidence –based management of rabies control programme in Vietnam	Number of policies and rabies control strategy reviewed and revised, incorporating the knowledge gained from dog ecology survey and KAP studies.	1 (in 2013)	To be determined	Project documents, reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Government of Vietnam is in agreement with the proposed rabies activities.</li> <li>- Timely collaboration by relevant stakeholders (e.g. local veterinary service)</li> </ul>
	Proportion of people with increased awareness on regular rabies vaccination for dogs and behavioral change	Determined based on the dog ecology study results (43% of the interviewed households had rabies vaccination certificates )			
<b>Output D2.4:</b> Reduced economic impacts of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) (output TO BE DETERMINED)	The Progressive Control Pathway system for FMD introduced in Viet Nam	Zero	One system to control transboundary is introduced in Vietnam	OIE Report, Department of Animal Health (DAH) website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government is able to detect and report disease in a timely and transparent manner.</li> <li>- National human resources and infrastructure capacity are adequate in the country to support project implementation</li> </ul>

## Annex 2: Priority Matrix (2012 to 2016) – CPF alignment to National, UN, FAO regional priorities

CPF Priority Area A: EFFECTIVE POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON RURAL LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY and FOOD SAFETY			
CPF Results	CPF Outputs	Strategic Objectives Organizational Outcomes	Priority (as CPF analysis)
<b>Outcome A:</b> Evidenced based policies defined and internalized by policy makers and national stakeholders to promote food and nutrition security and sustainable rural livelihoods	<b>Output A.1.1:</b> South-South cooperation programme promoted (UN 1.1.1)	1.1	2
	<b>Output A 1.2:</b> Policy advice and technical assistance in support of the institutional restructuring of the agriculture sector (UN 1.1.2)	2.2	1
	<b>Output A 1.3:</b> Support for implementation of Resolution No.26 (Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Area) (UN 1.1.2)	1.1	1
	<b>Output A1.4:</b> Enhanced marketing capacity of stakeholders in policy formulation and dissemination of agro-market information. ( UN 1.1.3)	4.1	2
	<b>Output A1.5:</b> Pilot programme at provincial level for Decent employment creation and income diversification for rural households implemented (UN 1.2.2)	3.2	2
	<b>Output A1.6:</b> Pilot programme on food safety chain (HACCP) established (UN 1.2.3)	2.1	3

CPF Priority B: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN SUPPORT OF RURAL LIVELIHOOD			
CPF Results	CPF Outputs	Organizational Outcomes	Priority (as CPF analysis)
<b>Outcome B:</b> Country has capacity to develop appropriate institutional system, regulatory framework and technique for disaster management, climate change adaptation and mitigation for agriculture, forest and aquaculture.  (UN 1.3.1*/1.3.2)	<b>OutputB1.1:</b> Early warning system for climate change in aquaculture and fisheries established and operational (UN 1.3.1)	5.2	3
	<b>Output B1.2:</b> Enhancing the resilience skills and practices of indigenous women for adaptation and prevention of climate change impacts on agricultural livelihoods (FAO, UN Women) (UN1.3.2)	5.1	3
	<b>Output B1.1:</b> Enhanced national capacity in the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) in Vietnam for research and development for agricultural sub-sectors (UN 1.3.3)	5.1	1

	<b>Output B1.2:</b> Enhanced national capacity in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in support for the REDD+ implementation in selected areas (UN 1.3.3)	5.4	1
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**CPF Priority C: IMPROVEMENT OF PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER**

CPF Results	CPF Outputs	Organizational Outcomes	Priority (as CPF analysis)
<b>Outcome C:</b> Producers and natural resource management authorities adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of agricultural products in sustainable manner (livestock, crops, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture sectors)	<b>Output C1.1:</b> Enhanced capacities of the research centers in the innovation and adaptation of new technologies in productive sectors in agriculture (crop production, aquaculture, forestry, fisheries) for value-added commodity development, enhancement of value chain (UN 1.4.3)	2.1	3
	<b>Output C1.2.:</b> Increased awareness and skill of farmers in reducing post-harvest losses (UN 1.4.1)	4.1	4
	<b>Output C1.3:</b> Value added, green production and market oriented community-based development in selected areas	2.1	3
	<b>Output C 1.4:</b> Enhanced capacity of authorities and key actors in the application of the voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure.... sustainably natural resource management (land, water and forest) UN 1.4.2 and 1.4.4	1.3	1

**CPF Priority Area D: ENABLE MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEM FROM THE RURAL VULNERABLE GROUPS**

CPF Results	CPF Outputs	Organizational Outcomes	Priority (as CPF analysis)
<b>Outcome D1:</b> Enhanced inclusive and social perspective in the rural pro-poor policy analysis, formulation and implementation	<b>Output D1.2:</b> Pro-poor policies and programs that enhance access to and sustainable management of natural and other productive resources are implemented	3.1	2
<b>Outcome D2:</b> Increased quality and effective management of a comprehensive national health system, including health promotion and health protection, with a focus on ensuring more equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantage groups.	<b>Output D 2.1:</b> Increase capacity to prevent, detect and respond to HPAI and other high impact livestock and zoonotic diseases and to reduce risks of disease outbreaks occurring.	4.1	2
	<b>Output D 2.2:</b> Integration of food safety with the overall control of zoonotic diseases	4.1	2

	<b>Output D 2.3:</b> Building capacity for evidence –based management of rabies control programme in Vietnam	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Output D 2.4:</b> Reduced economic impacts of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2</b>

## Annex 3: Budget

CPF Priority Area A: EFFECTIVE POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON RURAL LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY and FOOD SAFETY			
CPF Outputs	Resources Required	Resources Committed	Resources Mobilised
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
<b>Output A.1.1:</b> South-South cooperation programme promoted	8,000,000	1,245,873	6,754,127
<b>Output A 1.2:</b> Policy advice and technical assistance in support of the institutional restructuring of the agriculture sector	3,000,000	100,000	2,900,000
<b>Output A 1.3:</b> Support for implementation of Resolution No.26 (Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Area)	5,500,000	714,788	4,785,212
<b>Output A1.4:</b> Enhanced marketing capacity of stakeholders in policy formulation and dissemination of agro-market information.	3,000,000	1,941,663	1,058,337
<b>Output A1.5:</b> Pilot programme at provincial level for Decent employment creation and income diversification for rural households implemented	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
<b>Output A1.6:</b> Pilot programme on food safety chain (HACCP) established	4,000,000	1,613,201	2,386,799
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>24,500,000</b>	<b>5,615,525</b>	<b>18,884,475</b>

CPF Priority B: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN SUPPORT OF RURAL LIVELIHOOD			
CPF Outputs	Resources Required	Resources Committed	Resources Mobilised
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
<b>OutputB1.1:</b> Early warning system for climate change in aquaculture and fisheries established and operational	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
<b>Output B1.2:</b> Enhancing the resilience skills and practices of indigenous women for adaptation and prevention of climate change impacts on agricultural livelihoods (FAO, UN Women)	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
<b>Output B1.1:</b> Enhanced national capacity in the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) in Vietnam for research and development for agricultural sub-sectors	2,000,000	523,900	1,476,100
<b>Output B1.2:</b> Enhanced national capacity in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in support for the REDD+ implementation in selected areas	2,000,000	1,279,323	720,677
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,500,000</b>	<b>1,803,223</b>	<b>4,696,777</b>

<b>CPF Priority C: IMPROVEMENT OF PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER</b>			
<b>CPF Outputs</b>	<b>Resources Required</b>	<b>Resources Committed</b>	<b>Resources Mobilised</b>
	<b>(USD)</b>	<b>(USD)</b>	<b>(USD)</b>
<b>Output C1.1:</b> Enhanced capacities of the research centres in the innovation and adaptation of new technologies in productive sectors in agriculture (crop production, aquaculture, forestry, fisheries) for value-added commodity development, enhancement of value chain	4,000,000	2,788,436	1,211,564
<b>Output C1.2.:</b> Increased awareness and skill of farmers in reducing post-harvest losses	2,000,000	492,179	1,507,821
<b>Output C1.3:</b> Value added, green production and market oriented community-based development in selected areas, including Climate smart agriculture	5,000,000	4,805,733	194,267
<b>Output C 1.4:</b> Enhanced capacity of authorities and key actors in the application of the voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure.... sustainably natural resource management (land, water and forest)	500,000	-	500,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>11,500,000</b>	<b>8,086,348</b>	<b>3,413,652</b>
<b>CPF Priority Area D: ENABLE MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEM FROM THE RURAL VULNERABLE GROUPS</b>			
<b>CPF Outputs</b>	<b>Resources Required</b>	<b>Resources Committed</b>	<b>Resources Mobilised</b>
	<b>(USD)</b>	<b>(USD)</b>	<b>(USD)</b>
<b>Output D1.2:</b> Pro-poor policies and programs that enhance access to and sustainable management of natural and other productive resources are implemented	4,000,000	2,697,257	1,302,743
<b>Output D 2.1:</b> Increase capacity to prevent, detect and respond to HPAI and other high impact livestock and zoonotic diseases and to reduce risks of disease	6,000,000	5,306,953	693,047
<b>Output D 2.2:</b> Integration of food safety with the overall control of zoonotic diseases	6,000,000	557,481	5,442,519
<b>Output D 2.3:</b> Building capacity for evidence –based management of rabies control programme in Vietnam	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
<b>Output D 2.4:</b> Reduced economic impacts of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)	2,000,000	1,791,465	208,535
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>10,353,156</b>	<b>9,646,844</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,500,000</b>	<b>25,858,252</b>	<b>36,641,748</b>



## Annex 4: FAO projects in Viet Nam

### Sustainable Agricultural Development

- [Green Production and Trade to Increase Income and Employment Opportunities for the Rural Poor - UNJP/VIE/038/UNJ](#)
- [Establishment of Rice Seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien Commune, Hoa Vang District, Da Nang City. UNFA/VIE/048/UND IBSA](#)
- [Formulation of Project on Tam Nong Strategy - TCP/VIE/3301](#)
- [Assistance to the floriculture sector - TCP/VIE/3203](#)

### Integrated Pest Management

- [Capacity building and policy reform for pesticide risk reduction in Viet Nam - UNJP/VIE/041/UNJ](#)
- [Building capacity to eliminate POPs pesticides stockpiles in Viet Nam \(FSP\) - GCP/VIE/040/GFF](#)

### Forestry

- [Community Based Forest Harvesting in Viet Nam for poverty reduction in Viet Nam - TCP/VIE/3402](#)
- [UN-REDD Programmed for Viet Nam - UNJP/VIE/044/UNJ](#)
- [Support to National Assessment and Long Term Monitoring of the Forest and Tree Resources in Viet Nam \(NFA\) - GCP/GLO/194/MUL\(FIN\)](#)
- [Market-Oriented Agroforestry to Reduce Poverty in Quang nam Province - GCP/VIE/027/ITA \(Phase 1\) and GCP/VIE/035/ITA \(Phase 2\)](#)

### Fisheries

- [Emergency Assistance to Control the Spread of an Unknown Disease Affecting Shrimps](#)
- [Integrated Management of Lagoon Activities in Tam Giang Cau Hai Lagoon \(IMOLA\) - GCP/VIE/029/ITA](#)
- [Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme for Southeast Asia - GCP/RAS/237/SPA](#)
- [Small-scale brackish water fish cage culture with the vulnerable households in Hai Tien Village, Thuan An Town, Thua Thien Hue Province - TFD 08/VIE/001](#)

### Animal Health and Livestock Production

- [Gathering evidence for a transitional strategy \(GETS\) for HPAI H5N1 vaccination in Viet Nam OSRO/VIE/801/USA \(NTE: 2006-11\)](#)
- [Support to the FAO ECTAD Communication Unit to conduct strategic, multi-disciplinary HPAI communication research for policy advocacy and capacity building OSRO/GLO/707/USA \(NTE 2009-11\)](#)

- [Viet Nam Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Project UTF /VIE/034/VIE \(NTE: 2010-12\)](#)
- [Immediate technical assistance to strengthen emergency preparedness for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza \(HPAI\) in Viet Nam OSRO/RAS/604/USA B06 \(NTE: 2009-11\)](#)
- [Strengthening the management of public health emergencies in Viet Nam- with focus on the prevention and control of diseases of epidemic potential including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza \(HPAI\), Phase II OSRO/VIE/701/UNJ \(NTE: 2006-11\)](#)
- [Strengthening coordination network for diagnosis and surveillance for the control and prevention of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Southeast Asia GCP /RAS/221/JPN \(NTE: 2008-11\)](#)
- [Strengthening Veterinary Public Health to Support the New Food Safety Law and Improve Surveillance and Reduce the Risk of Food-borne and Zoonotic Pathogens in Viet Nam - UNJP/VIE/047/UNJ](#)
- [Developing and maintaining public-private partnerships for the prevention and control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 OSRO/INT/805/USA \(NTE: 2011-09\)](#)

#### **Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition**

- [Food safety Information, Education and Communication - UNJP/VIE/043/UNJ](#)
- [Capacity building for the food inspection system in Viet Nam \(OPFMAC\) - ONE UN-2 - UNJP/VIE/042/UNJ](#)
- [Strengthen Vietnamese SPS Capacities for Trade – Improving safety and quality of fresh vegetables through the value chain approach - MTF/VIE/046/STF](#)
- [Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Strategies for Children and Vulnerable Groups in Viet Nam - UNJP/VIE/039/UNJ](#)

#### **Gender**

- [United Nations - Government Joint Programme on Gender Equality - UNJP/VIE/033/SPA.](#)

#### **Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction**

- [Climate Smart Agriculture: Capturing synergies between mitigation, adaptation, and food security GCP/INT/139/EC](#)
- [Strengthening capacities to enhance coordinated and Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction Actions and Adaptation to Climate Change in Agriculture in the Northern Mountain Regions of Viet Nam - UNJP/VIE/037/UNJ](#)

## Annex 5: FAO achievements in Viet Nam

### Early years

- Being a partner and contributing technical assistance in agricultural sector.
- Help establishing new institutions and strengthen existing organizations.

### During 1990s

- Provide policy advices, including the formulation of key policy and programme documents and the formulation of legislation aimed at enhancing the ability of the agricultural sector to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by the new market environment.

### Today

- *Striving for a food secure future*: secured funding from the MDG Achievement Fund for a three-year joint programme with UNICEF and WHO, addressing and assisting the government's challenges in nutrition and food security. FAO provides technical expertise to help the Government of Viet Nam develop a food safety law and by-law documents under the UN's One Plan Fund. FAO is also supporting capacity building and policy reform.
- *Pesticide management and risk management*: FAO is directly supporting the outcomes on (i) improving capacity for the elimination of POPs pesticides stockpiles and (ii) improvement to pesticide management and prevention of future accumulation of obsolete stocks.
- *Fisheries*: A programme aiming to strengthen capacity among participating small-scale fishing communities and their supporting institutions, it also focuses on improving livelihoods and sustainable fisheries resources management, including co-management for sustainable utilization of fishery resources.
- *Disaster risk management*: FAO has joined with the Vietnamese Government to develop and implement strategies and policies that will improve coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of disasters.
- *Fighting bird flu and promoting animal health*: FAO works regionally and nationally to combat avian influenza in close collaboration with governments and national and international partners bringing together technical expertise in socio-economics, disease control, farming systems, agricultural and pro-poor policy, communications and extensions.

## Successful FAO programme

*Project: Capacity building for improvement of seed source quality and rice production for food security in the highland and mountainous regions in Viet Nam(TCP/VIE/3101).*

This project was implemented from November 2007 until October 2009 in six mountainous provinces, including Phu Tho, Ha Giang, Yen Bai, Bac Kan, Quang Nam and Gia Lai. Under the project, many local, traditional rice varieties of specialty values were refined and their production was promoted. Newly developed and strengthened pure-line rice varieties were also tested and introduced for large-scale production. Together with appropriate rice cultivation technologies developed by the project, availability of these varieties greatly helped mountainous farming communities improve their livelihoods and living conditions. The project also helped them protect their land, water and forest resources in the difficult conditions of farming on the sloped and narrow terrain. The project produced major achievements in capacity building and raising awareness among local communities and authorities about sustainable development, especially regarding self-sufficiency in the supply of rice seeds and the need to adapt to climate change. It also succeeded in establishing community systems of rice seed production and supply that will further promote the development of partnerships and collaboration between researchers, farmers and decision-makers towards sustainable rural development in the mountainous regions of Viet Nam.

*Project: Capacity Building and Policy Reform for Pesticide Risk Reduction*

The project is helping Viet Nam strengthen its policy and regulatory frameworks for pest and pesticide management. It also enhances the capacity of Viet Nam to conduct research activities with smallholder vegetable, rice and fruit farmers, resulting in improved livelihoods, healthier and more sustainable crop production, and pesticide risk reduction.

*Project: Small-scale brackish water fish cage culture with vulnerable households*

The project was implemented in the village of Hai Tien in the coastal town of Thuan An. 12 households participating in the project successfully cultivated brackish water fish in cages with an average output of 145.7 kilograms per family, resulting in additional income of US\$584. Out of this amount, on average, US\$451 was saved to cover recurring costs for the next crop, depreciation for the fish cage, and contingency money or family savings.

*Project: Strengthening capacities to enhance coordinated and integrated disaster risk reduction actions and adaptation to climate change in agriculture in the Northern mountain regions of Viet Nam*

This project was designed to establish practical disaster risk reduction (DRR) action plan and climate change adaptation in three pilot provinces where agriculture is particularly vulnerable to natural hazards. It further enhance local awareness about disaster preparedness and adaptation to climate change. Such training would also reinforce the resilience of local communities to the impacts of current climatic extremes, which are expected to increase in intensity and frequency in the context of climate change. Besides, The project also seeks to preserve livelihood assets, on-farm employment and household food security particularly among the most vulnerable men and women.

*Project: Applied Veterinary Epidemiology Training*

Programme has been developed in partnership between the Hanoi University of Agriculture (HUA), the government and FAO ECTAD (Emergency Centre for Trans boundary Animal Diseases). It provides official

field veterinarians in government services with epidemiology skills to apply in disease investigation, control and response. The mode of delivery and the contents of the training programme have been designed to suit Vietnamese conditions. The training schedule includes three weeks of classroom exercises in Hanoi and six weeks of field project implementation.

