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COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM FOR THE PERIOD 2022 – 2026

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ACRONYMS

AFF	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ARP	Agriculture Restructuring Plan
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BAU	Business As Usual
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CDBRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CDC	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
CF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CPTPP	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
CPV	Communist Party of Viet Nam
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
EU	European Union
EWEAs	Early Warning and Early Actions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FS	Food Systems
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GCP	Government Cooperative Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGs	Green Growth Strategy
GHG	Green House Gas
GVCs	Global Value Chains
GIAHS	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IHR	International Health Regulations
IR 4.0	Fourth Industrial Revolution
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDP	Multi-Dimensional Poverty
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MOH	Ministry of Health
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MSMEs	Micro, Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRD	New Rural Development
NRM	National Resources Management
NTPs	National Target Programmes
OCOP	One Commune One Product
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OED	Office of Evaluation
OH	One Health
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OSP	One Strategic Plan

PPAs	Programme Priority Areas
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PFES	Payment for forest environmental services
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
RAI	Responsible Agriculture Investment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDEMA	Socio-Economic Development of Ethnic and Mountainous Areas
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SEDS	Socio-Economic Development Strategy
SPR	Sustainable Poverty Reduction
TBD	To be defined
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TOC	Theory of change
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team (in Viet Nam)
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VC	Voluntary Contribution
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WSP	Water Scarcity Program for Asia-Pacific

I. COUNTRY CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam's macroeconomic environment has remained stable over the last two decades despite the impact of external shocks, from which it swiftly recovered. This stability has provided favorable conditions for business, foreign trade, and investments, as well as the accumulation of healthy foreign reserves. In 2017, the Government undertook a fiscal consolidation exercise to reduce public spending and improve the oversight of debt management. This yielded positive results in controlling public debt, which declined steadily and reached 56.1 percent (now well below the legislated ceiling of 65 percent of Gross Domestic Product [GDP]), with a modest fiscal deficit of 3.4 percent of GDP in 2019, resulting from a reduction in public expenditure.

Viet Nam has greatly benefited from the shifts in the global trading system, which have allowed countries with endowments in commodities to boost their trade surplus and provide capital for strategic investments. Complementing these trends, favorable regulatory conditions have driven Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flow to be among one of the highest in the region. In 2020, the FDI was estimated at USD 28.5 billion, which, coupled with remittances from the large Vietnamese diaspora, constitutes the source of foreign exchange, surpassing the value of both domestic and international public flows combined. Escalating trade tensions and shifting strategies in Global Value Chains (GVCs) have also presented Viet Nam with additional trade opportunities. For example, the trade dispute between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America (USA) helped boost Viet Nam's exports to USA by 18 percent between 2018 and 2019.

Viet Nam has begun implementation of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and recently signed the European Union-Viet Nam Free Trade Agreement (EU-Viet Nam FTA), signaling a continuation of its export-led growth model through further trade liberalization measures. The potential of these trends to increase economic opportunities for vulnerable groups is unknown at this stage. The enforcement of regulatory standards could raise operational costs and potentially lead to lay-offs, lower wages, and a larger informal economy to retain Viet Nam's regional competitiveness. Alternatively, these trends could be accompanied by a move up GVCs, increasing the number of higher-paid jobs across the economy.

From 2016 to 2020, besides the opportunities for rapid and sustainable development of the agricultural sector, Vietnamese agriculture and rural areas faced many new challenges such as: (1) food safety and food quality; (2) poor production – market linkages, especially farmers – business partnership; (3) soil and water contamination, land degradation and biodiversity loss due to overexploitation of natural resources; (4) climate change, coastal erosion, drought, extreme weather, riverbank landslides and saltwater intrusion; (5) increasingly complicated and unpredictable animal, plant and human diseases, such as African swine fever and the COVID-19 pandemic; (6) rural environmental pollution has increased, containing elements that are not really sustainable.

During the same quadrennium, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) of Viet Nam focused on removing bottlenecks and constraints, to promote development and restructure the agricultural sector. The main priorities of MARD, to this day, involve: (1) reorganizing the production chain and restructuring production according to three main product axes (national products, One Commune One Product [OCOP] and regional products); (2) developing processing industries and expanding markets for agricultural products; (3) improving capacity and effectiveness of transboundary epidemic prevention and limiting impacts caused by natural disasters; (4) continuing to improve and implement mechanisms and policies to attract investment in the agricultural and rural sectors. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact and created difficult challenges for Viet Nam's equitable livelihoods, Food Systems (FS), supply chain reconciliation, and sustainable FS transformation. Finding solutions to these problems in the coming years will require tremendous efforts.

These efforts have reasserted the agriculture sector as a pillar of the economy by highlighting the need for food security in all circumstances, creating stable livelihoods, ensuring jobs and incomes for rural people, and making significant contributions to socio-political stability and national development. By the end of

2020, all the major five-year targets of the sector were achieved, among which: (1) GDP growth rate of the sector was estimated at 2.62 percent per year; (2) the total five-year export turnover surpassed USD 190 billion, despite COVID-19's impact; (3) the share of forest coverage reached 42 percent; (4) over 62 percent of communes met the "New Rural Development" (NRD) standards; (5) rural per capita income hit ca. VND 43 million (around USD 1 870) in 2020.

From 25 January to 1 February 2021, the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Viet Nam (CPV) elected a new leadership and adopted its Resolution, which underlined the overall goal for Viet Nam: to start advancing from a Lower Middle-Income Country (LMIC) to an Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC) by 2030, and reach a High-Income Country (HIC) status by 2045. The Resolution has set the major socio-economic and environmental targets for the 2021-2025 period, as well as the direction for national development for the 2021-2030 period. Realizing that the labor force in the agriculture sector will make up approximately 25 percent of the population by 2025, and the need to further support agro-businesses, the Resolution has made it clear for the next five years to "[...] take proactive measures of climate change adaptation; prevention, combat and mitigation of disasters, diseases and epidemics; [...] effective management and utilization of natural resources; [...] conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems; development of green, circular and environmentally friendly economy."¹

During the Congress, the CPV passed the new Socio-Economic Development Strategy (SEDS, 2021-2030), with key tenets centering on improving socialist-oriented market economy institutions, developing science, technology, and innovation to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the economy, and developing human resources to enable the Fourth Industrial Revolution (IR 4.0). The SEDS highlighted the importance of digitalization, modernized infrastructure, regional and marine economies, and equity in rural development. It also stressed the need to accelerate agricultural restructuring and develop large-scale concentrated commodity agriculture, revise rice-farming land policy to ensure national food security, increase farmers' resilience against climate change, and strengthen linkages among value chain actors².

In the meantime, the National Assembly enacted the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) for the period 2021-2025, with three backbone National Target Programs (NTPs), namely: (1) NRD; (2) Socio-Economic Development of Ethnic and Mountainous Areas (SEDEMA); and (3) Sustainable Poverty Reduction (SPR).

In line with the above, in February 2021, the Prime Minister of Viet Nam, His Excellency Pham Minh Chinh, approved the five-year Agriculture Restructuring Plan (ARP), of which the overall goals are to: (i) continue to promote the restructuring of the agriculture towards sustainability, improved quality, added value and competitiveness of agricultural products; protection of environment and ecosystems, improved income of rural residents; guaranteed food security; and (ii) develop modern, clean and organic agriculture connecting to food processing industry, with a view to adapt to climate change and sustainably connect to global agro-product value chains. The ARP also set specific targets by 2025 to maintain: (1) sector GDP growth rate of 2.5-3 percent/year; (2) annual agricultural export turnover of USD 48-50 billion; (3) at least 80 percent of communes, 50 percent of districts and 15 provinces meeting NRD standards; (4) rural per capita income 1.5 times higher than that of 2020; (5) forest cover at 42 percent of the territory³.

During 2020-2021, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted agricultural supply chains, leading to increase in food prices in many countries and certain parts of Viet Nam. It is likely to continue to have an impact in the coming months and years, especially on farmers' income and living standards, while increasing demand and

¹ CPV, 2021. Resolution of the 13th Congress (Vietnamese only). <http://baochinhphu.vn/Tin-noi-bat/Toan-van-Nghi-guyet-Dai-hoi-dai-bieu-toan-quoc-lan-thu-XIII-cua-Dang/424239.vgp>

² CPV, 2021. 10-year Socio-economic Development Strategy for the Period 2021 – 2030 (Vietnamese only). <https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phan-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735>.

³ Prime Minister's Decision 255/QĐ-TTg dated 25 February 2021. Agriculture Restructuring Plan for the Period 2021-2025 (Vietnamese only). http://datafile.chinhphu.vn/file-remote-v2/DownloadServlet?filePath=vbpq/2021/02/255.signed_01.pdf

delaying the negotiation to promote market opening between Viet Nam and other countries. Building back better has become a pressing need for post-pandemic recovery of both agriculture and rural sectors.

2. FAO'S SUPPORT

2.1. THEORY OF CHANGE (TOC)

2.1.1. UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (CF)

CF OUTCOME 1 - Inclusive Social Development: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from inclusive, gender-responsive, disability-sensitive, equitable, affordable, and quality social services, and social protection systems will have moved further out of poverty in all its dimensions and empowered to reach their full potential.

Among the elements of change under this outcome, relevant to FAO's work, is One Health (OH). The United Nations (UN) will propagate interventions for human, animal, plant, and ecology health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), nutrition, pandemic and Emergency Preparedness Response (EPR) systems through evidence-based and rights-based policy/decision-making. This will include a health management information system, surveillance of diseases and monitoring of health trends. The UN will strengthen Viet Nam's governance systems, including legal frameworks and regulations, especially for vulnerable populations. The UN will provide technical support, along with evidence-based advocacy for the development of national and subnational policies on reproductive health care; maternal, child, newborn, and adolescent health; nutrition; integrated care for older people; non-communicable diseases; HIV; environmental health; and migrant health. The UN will facilitate innovation in financing mechanisms including private sector and sub-national public financing and technologies; and pilot innovative interventions and develop capacity to improve the access and utilization of services by vulnerable populations. The UN will respond to threats to global health security, including COVID-19, through fostering partnerships across sectors, development partners, social organizations, and the private sector.

CF OUTCOME 2 – Climate Change Response, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Sustainability: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from, and contribute to a safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam's effective mitigation and adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction and resilience building, promotion of circular economy, the provision of clean and renewable energy, and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Four key challenges are driving Viet Nam's vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters, environmental degradation, and the unsustainable management of natural resources: (i) unmitigated climate change risks and response to disasters leaving vulnerable populations acutely exposed, and accelerating gender and social inequality; (ii) low awareness and engagement in low carbon development, the circular economy and environmental protection that might otherwise reduce environmental pollution; (iii) limited institutional capacity, unsustainable development investments, and the unsustainable management and use of natural resources, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems; and (iv) limited capacity to reduce the negative impacts of climate change, environmental degradation on human development. Thus:

- The UN will work to identify unmitigated risks from disaster and climate change to build resilience for vulnerable populations through the development of an enhanced risk transfer and insurance system; the promotion of resilient and sustainable agri-food systems; as well as through strengthening the legal gender-responsive framework, technical and management capacity, and financing mechanisms.
- The UN will be supporting improved energy efficiency, innovations for clean technologies, resource efficiency, sustainable production and consumption in key sectors and industrial parks. In addition, the UN will promote e-mobility, efficient public transport, improved infrastructure, green and smart cities, education; public awareness to reduce plastic production and consumption will also be improved, as will the promotion of effective waste management with linkage to informal sectors. The

UN will work to establish a nationwide industrial pollution monitoring system and strengthen regulation and enforcement for effective air, soil, and water pollution management, along with supporting the effective management of hazardous chemicals, persistent organic pollutants, and general medical waste.

- The UN will address sustainable management and use of natural resources and effective conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems through enhancing capacity, policy, and mandates to support coherent and sustainable management of biodiversity and habitats, as well as the prevention of wildlife trafficking and consumption. The UN will devise strategies to promote co-management schemes that ensure local communities enjoy their human rights and benefit from resilient development and sustainable tourism, as well as contribute to biodiversity conservation and natural resource management.

Lastly:

- The UN will work to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on human development and human rights through increased public awareness of climate change and environmental degradation on human development and support mechanisms for families, women and children who experience multiple impacts from climate change and disasters. The UN will prioritize support for the prevention and preparedness for a next pandemic through improving the management of the human-animal-environment interface.

CF OUTCOME 3 – Shared Prosperity through Economic Transformation: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will contribute to, and benefit equitably from a more sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive economic transformation based on innovation, entrepreneurship, enhanced productivity, competitiveness, and decent work.

Pathways of change relevant to FAO's work, under this outcome, are: (1) national capacities; (2) sustainable, inclusive, and responsible business models and practices, including Micro-, Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and cooperatives; and (3) transition to IR 4.0 with appropriate technologies, digital tools, and platforms. Thus:

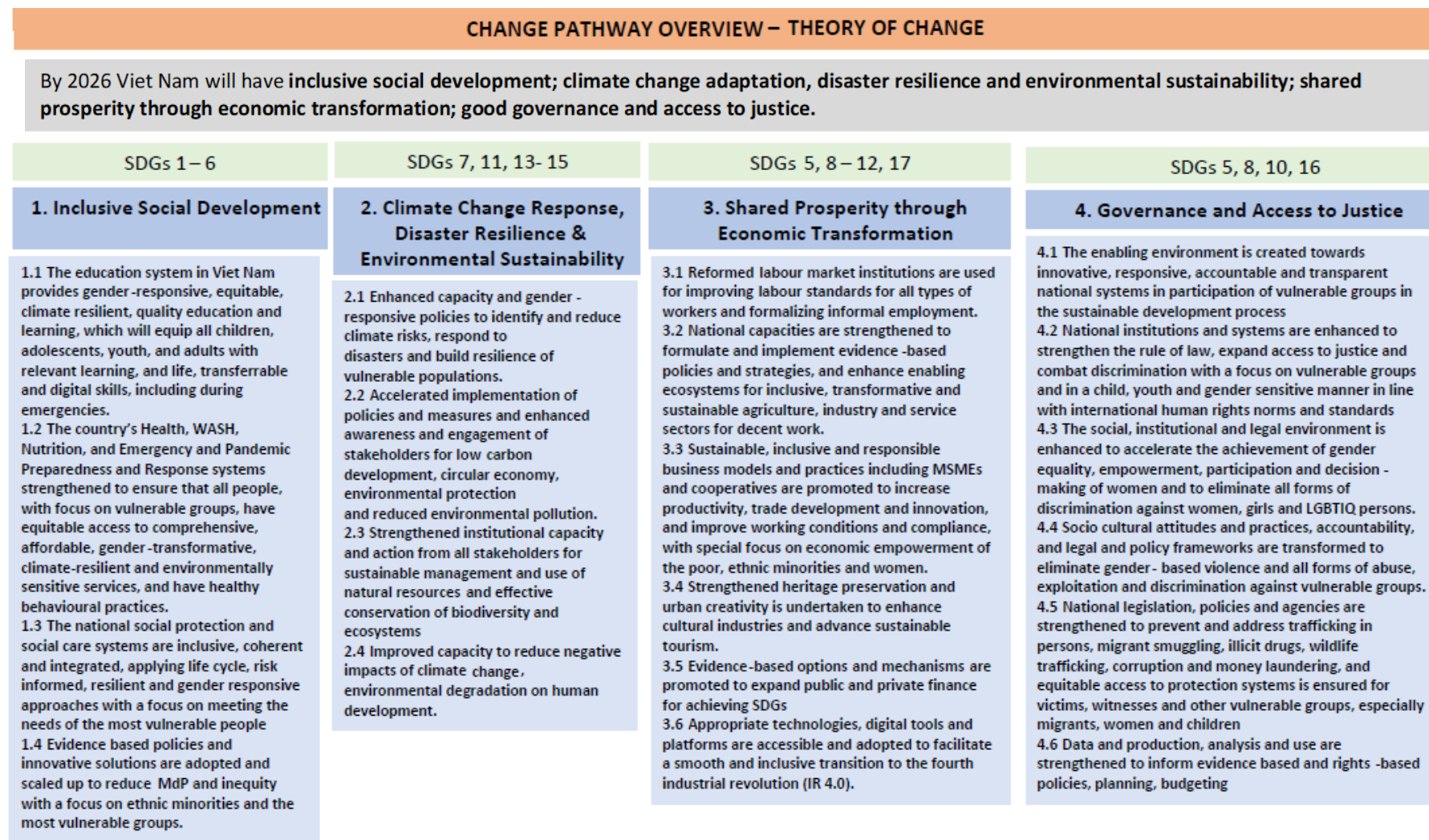
- The UN's strategic interventions will include enhancing institutional management capacity of heritage and cultural resources; reinforcing development strategies at the level of cities and encouraging public-private sector dialogues; strengthening institutional capacity in governance and financing modality of technology business incubators; strengthening and promoting linkages and synergies between food processing, handicraft, tourism and the creative industries for local economic development and women's economic development; and strengthening integrated urban policies with interrelated socioeconomic, environmental and cultural strategies to promote national and local economic growth and prosperity.
- The UN will seek to prioritize vulnerable MSMEs and informal sector employment (especially those led by women, People With Disability [PWDs] and ethnic minorities) to enable a bounceback from the impacts of COVID-19 and to enable Viet Nam to build resilience to other shocks, while becoming greener and more energy efficient; enhance domestic value-addition and productivity; grow domestic markets and consumer demand; connect firms to domestic and GVCs, and reduce other bottlenecks for the growth of Viet Nam's MSMEs.
- The UN intends to provide solutions which increase access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) services, expanding access to 4G and 5G technology and raising ICT capabilities among MSMEs, cooperatives and disadvantaged groups. The UN will also focus on innovative approaches to improve inclusion, such as developing strategies to mainstream digital services across all sectors as part of broadening the digital economy; promoting e-commerce adoption among MSMEs and cooperatives; developing innovative platforms for children and young people, particularly girls and young women, to learn and improve their skills for future employment; and developing and enforcing labour market policies for re-skilling of migrant and informal workers, particularly female workers in a digital economy.

CF OUTCOME 4 – Governance and Access to Justice: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will have benefited from and have contributed to a more just, safe and inclusive society based on improved governance, more responsive institutions, strengthened rule of law and the protection of and respect for human rights, gender equality and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, in line with Viet Nam’s international commitments.

Elements of change relevant to FAO’s work under this outcome are enabling environments for the participation of vulnerable groups in the sustainable development process, and strengthening data and data use which support policies, planning, budgeting. Thus:

- The UN will focus on creating an enabling environment to foster innovative, responsive, accountable, and transparent national systems. The UN interventions will promote accountability and transparency, and the application of technology, digitalization, and full implementation of e-governance for efficient and transparent delivery of Government services.
- The UN intervention will increase the availability, access and disaggregated nature of data and statistics for improved monitoring and rights-based policy design whilst improving the participation and empowerment of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and communities as key partners for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) achievement. The UN strategic approach will encourage the application of responsive and protective laws, policies, and statistical methodologies in line with international standards to better capture the needs of vulnerable groups and effectiveness of ongoing interventions.

Figure 1: CF Theory of Change



2.1.2. FAO'S COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK (CPF) TOC

The CF is an overall strategic framework which reflects and binds a commitment to the principles of Leave No One Behind (LNOB). Additionally, it adheres to the UN system's obligations to international standards and treaties covering many areas and aspects such as environment, population, agriculture, etc. Based on CF TOC, the FAO's CPF TOC is built around CF outcomes, under which CPF specifies technical elements that are relevant to FAO's functions and mandates. This approach will ensure that FAO CPF will be aligned with the overall CF, contribute to CF outcomes as well as SDGs and relevant targets. Specifically, the CPF TOC describes the linkages between technical interventions relevant to FAO's work and expected results.

The CPF development process has benefitted from a cross-disciplinary approach and inclusive consultation with a range of stakeholders, although constrained to some extent by COVID-19 restrictions. This has included multi-disciplinary planning and consultations with MARD and relevant ministries and agencies at the national, research institutions, academia, and expert level.

Following detailed analyses of agriculture and rural sectors in Viet Nam and review of CPF 2017 – 2021 implementation and results, the FAO and MARD have prioritized the following four development priorities for CPF in consistency with CF:

1. **Outcome 1 “By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially the poor and those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from inclusive, gender-responsive, disability-sensitive, equitable, affordable and quality social services and social protection systems, will have moved further out of poverty in all its dimensions and will be empowered to reach their full potential”:** Contributing to this Outcome, the One Health (OH) approach is essential for progress to anticipate, prevent, detect, and control diseases that spread between animals, plants and humans, tackle Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), ensure food safety, prevent environment-related human and animal health threats, as well as combatting many other challenges. A strengthened and better performing integrated OH system is a key programmatic priority area for FAO to achieve better production. Thus, *FAO will support Viet Nam in (1) reducing incidence of endemic zoonoses in poor farming communities; (2) reducing threats of new epidemics and pandemics; and (3) halting the spread of AMR and pesticide use.*
2. **Outcome 2 “By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam’s effective mitigation and adaption to climate change, disaster-risk reduction and resilience building, the promotion of the circular economy, the provision of clean and renewable energy and the sustainable management of natural resources”:** Viet Nam is a water-rich country; however, it is exposed to different water-related hazards including typhoons, floods, landslides, droughts, water scarcity and saline intrusion; all of which are driving issues of reduced water quality and increased water pollution. Areas experiencing the greatest water scarcity include the Red Thai Binh, Dong Nai, Southeast River Cluster and Mekong Delta, which together account for 80 percent of GDP. Viet Nam is highly susceptible to climate change, threatening the rights and livelihoods as well as physical and social health of vulnerable communities, risking Viet Nam's fragile development progress. Rapid population growth is placing increased pressure on the environment which includes overconsumption of natural resources, inefficient use of renewable energy, practices such as the unregulated chemical use in agriculture contributing to the extinction of plant and animal species. These trends are driving the need to prioritize a more streamlined approach to natural resource and environmental management that meet sustainable development targets, seeking to prioritize the needs and rights of those most vulnerable including women, PWDs, children, migrants, ethnic minorities, stateless persons, elderly, people living with chronic disease, people living in disaster prone areas, vulnerable people, and the poor. Thus, *FAO will support Viet Nam in enhancing or strengthening capacity for both institutional and individual in practices, governance, and law enforcement in the areas of environment and natural resources management (including land, water, and biodiversity management). The FAO will also contribute to more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable blue FS, promoted through improved policies*

and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation, and private sector engagement.

3. **Outcome 3 “By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will contribute to and benefit equitably from sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive economic transformation based on innovation, entrepreneurship, enhanced productivity, competitiveness and decent work”:** Under this Outcome, the CPF will concentrate on food safety, sustainable production and consumption. National, sub-national and independent FS dialogues in 2021 identified that multiple challenges are facing Vietnamese FS production, distribution, and consumption, namely food safety, food waste, food loss, overexploitation of natural resources, low labor productivity, unequal benefit sharing, low value addition leading, and pests/disease hazards. These directly affect the livelihoods of producers, consumers, and other actors in the FS. It is therefore important to transform and increase the resilience of Viet Nam’s agri-food systems to achieve sustainability and Paris Agreement goals enabled through the establishment and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices, policies, and programmes. Thus, *FAO will support Viet Nam in increasing or enhancing safe, healthy, and sustainable food production and consumption systems; and promote healthy and nature-positive patterns for food production practices, equitable livelihoods, and value distribution systems in the agri-food sector.*
4. **Outcome 4 “By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a more just, safe and inclusive society based on improved governance, more responsive institutions, strengthened rule of law and the protection of and respect for human rights, gender equality and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, in line with Viet Nam’s international commitments”:** Although judicial reforms are underway to encourage a more responsive and transparent governance system, the participation of vulnerable groups in policy and decision-making can be improved especially for youth, women, PWDs, persons with chronic health issues, and ethnic minorities. The efficiency and transparency of Government service delivery and its responsiveness to gender and child issues are lacking, hence reducing the overall efficacy of sustainable development policies and hindering progress and achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Thus, *FAO will support Viet Nam in (1) enabling environments to foster innovative, responsive, accountable and transparent national systems with mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as Gender, PWDs, youth, ethnic minorities, etc.; (2) increasing the availability, access and disaggregated nature of data and statistics for improved monitoring and agricultural-related policy design into its technical interventions; and (3) working for an inclusive rural transformation that ensures equal participation of, and benefits to poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups accelerated through implementation of targeted policies, strategies and programmes.*

The four development priorities mentioned above will lead the following promising changes:

1. Enabling OH implementation for improved control and prevention of zoonoses, pesticides, AMR, food safety and pandemic risks.

This will contribute to CF outcome 1: The country’s Health, WASH, Nutrition, Pandemic and EPR systems strengthened to ensure that all people, with focus on vulnerable groups, have equitable access to comprehensive, affordable, gender-responsive, climate-resilient, and environmentally sensitive services, and have healthy behavioral practices.

2. Safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam’s effective mitigation and adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction and resilience building, as well as the sustainable management of natural resources.

This will contribute to CF outcome 2: People in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam’s effective mitigation and adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction and resilience building, the provision of clean and renewable energy and the sustainable management of natural resources.

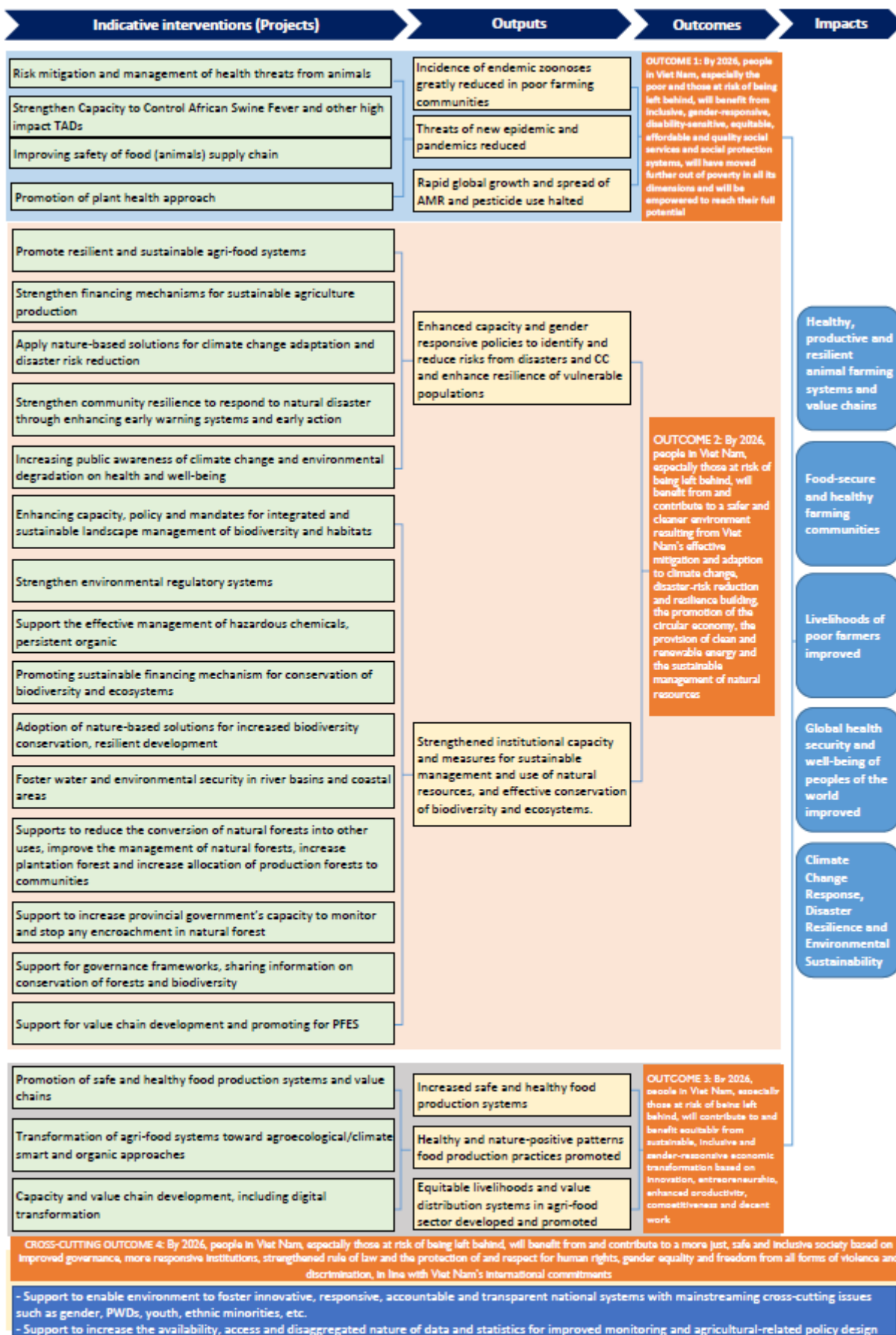
3. Transformed FS toward safe, healthy, and sustainable production and consumption which enhance affordability and equal access for all.

This will contribute to CF's outcome 3: (1) "national capacities are strengthened to formulate and implement evidence-based policies and strategies, and enhance enabling ecosystems for inclusive, transformative and sustainable agriculture, industry and service sectors for decent work"; (2) "sustainable, inclusive and responsible business models and practices, including MSMEs and cooperatives, are promoted to increase productivity, trade development and innovation, and improve working conditions and compliance, with special focus on economic empowerment of the poor, ethnic minorities and women"; and (3) "appropriate technologies, digital tools and platforms are accessible and adopted to facilitate a smooth and inclusive transition to IR 4.0".

4. Better governance and more integrated of cross-cutting issues.

This will contribute to CF outcome 4: (1) "an enabling environment is created towards innovative, responsive, accountable and transparent national systems in participation of vulnerable groups in the sustainable development process"; and (2) "data and production, analysis and use are strengthened to inform evidence-based and rights-based policies, planning, budgeting".

Figure 2: FAO Country Programming Framework Theory of Change (TOC)



2.2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

2.2.1. CF STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The prioritization of the development gaps, challenges, and opportunities for CF were agreed through a consultative, participatory, and iterative process utilizing several instruments and modalities. The evidence base for these priorities was primarily derived from the 2021 Common Country Analysis (CCA) Report, and the Independent Evaluation of the One Strategic Plan (OSP 2017-2021). The emerging priorities were further defined and elaborated by the Programme Management Team, endorsed by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and reviewed by the Joint-Steering Committee comprising the Government of Viet Nam and UNCT.

Inclusive social development

In sharp contrast to the impressive performance across numerous economic and social indicators, increasing wealth in Viet Nam has exacerbated economic inequalities underpinned by growing income gaps between social groups and regions, as well as unequal access to inclusive social services, notably in health, nutrition, WASH, social protection, child protection, elderly care, and education services. The concentration of Multi-Dimensional Poverty (MDP) among specific groups motivated a focus on poverty alleviation. However, despite the huge strides made in this area, there remain pockets of MDP across the country and even among children from non-poor households. Tackling these issues will require strong political commitment and targeted development strategies grounded in human rights that leverages local knowledge and assets, increasing productivity in agriculture and sustainable natural resource use whilst simultaneously building a green, industrial base that can stimulate sub-industries, cultural industries, and ecologically sound tourism. Coordinated support for social protection, nutrition, basic and reproductive health services, education and training, and WASH services where disparities are high should also be prioritized and re-positioned where necessary as critical economic and social investments for this largely neglected segment of society which, if properly nurtured, will inevitably contribute substantially to Viet Nam by 2030.

Climate change response, disaster resilience and environmental sustainability

While hosting one of the world's richest biodiversity centers, Viet Nam is also one of the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change and is ranked as the 13th most affected country according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021. In Viet Nam, climate-related disasters have caused an average estimated annual loss of 1-1.5 percent of GDP, and an annual average of 430 deaths over the last three decades. In 2020 alone, Viet Nam had to absorb a loss of USD 1.7 billion because of these disasters. Viet Nam's current energy intensity, measured as energy use per unit of GDP, has not helped matters, and without changes to its carbon-intensive growth trajectory, Viet Nam will continue to be a major regional Green House Gas (GHG) emitter, posing serious implications for climate change and environmental pollution, both of which contribute to premature mortality and devastating health impacts among the Vietnamese people.

In addition to climate change impact, environmental quality in Viet Nam is under increasing pressure from a high population growth rate, rapid urbanization, and accelerating industrialization. Moreover, environmental issues, especially air pollution, solid waste and water pollution, have become extremely serious, precipitated by people living in urban areas or close to industrial estates. Unsustainable exploitation and over-extraction of assets such as sand, fisheries and timber could negatively affect the potential for future and long-term growth. The ineffective use of energy, especially non-renewable energy, and natural resources for production and consumption by citizens has become a critical issue. Urban expansion and land conversion of natural forests to agricultural and industrial property has caused a serious decline in forest quality. Together with the abuse of chemicals in agricultural production and climate change, land conversion threatens extinction of plant and animal species, with a projected decline in ecosystem-related services.

Shared prosperity through economic transformation

Income inequality is rising as Viet Nam's economy becomes more integrated with the global economy and the economic structure shifts to reward medium- and high- skilled workers. Coupled with digitalization, the rural poor risks becoming increasingly marginalized as the economy modernizes. The importance of economic empowerment for inclusive social development cannot be overstated and deserves focus. Enabling shared prosperity requires economic transformation, which is sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive, resulting in all Vietnamese people having an opportunity to contribute to IR 4.0 and reach their full potential. Policies and business ecosystems which advance IR 4.0 are critical. Ensuring the growth and resilience of businesses, including MSMEs, and the adoption of appropriate technologies and digital tools that increase competitiveness and encourage innovation will have spillover effects that encourage inclusion across the country.

Governance and access to Justice

The lack of protection for vulnerable groups as well as the current limitations on civic participation are major impediments to achieving SDG 16 and will continue to be a focus area for the UN during the CF period. Although much progress has been made, women, PWDs, persons with intersecting identities such as young girls, women living with HIV, ethnic minorities and PWDs face multiple discriminations which severely reduce or fully inhibit their access to basic social services and economic opportunities. These gaps also impact institutional capacity to support victims of child abuse and violence, trafficking and stateless persons. Those focused on ensuring no one is left behind are mainly individuals advocating for and raising awareness on a range of issues such as the environment, land rights and freedom of religion.

2.2.2. FAO'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

In addition to CF, the CPF was formulated based on FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-2031 as endorsed by the 42nd session of the FAO Conference on 18 June 2021. . Guided by the lens of SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (No hunger), and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities), FAO's contributions span across all SDGs organized along four aspirations: better production, better nutrition, better environment and a better life, and 20 Programme Priority Areas (PPAs)⁴. Furthermore, FAO's Regional Priorities in the Asia and Pacific Region act as programmatic umbrella supporting the implementation of the country programme. Building on FAO's experiences in the country and linking SEDS with the comparative advantages of FAO, the CPF will be the basis for FAO to support agriculture and rural development of Viet Nam for the period of 2022-2026 in the following strategic priorities:

I. One Health (OH)

This priority is in line with an inclusive social development model and contributes directly to **CF Outcome I** and to **BP3** (OH) and **BN3** (Safe food for everyone) of FAO's PPAs.

The health of animals, people, plants, and the environment are interconnected. The OH is an integrated approach that recognizes this fundamental relationship and ensures that specialists in multiple sectors work together to tackle health threats to animals, humans, plants, and the environment. The OH approach is important for national and global health security in implementing the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Health Regulations (2005) and the international standards in animal health, veterinary public health, zoonotic diseases, and animal welfare developed by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and to contribute to many SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

The Government of Viet Nam has recognized the benefits of taking a OH approach and issued the *Inter-Ministerial Circular 16 on Joint Investigation and Reporting of National Prioritized Zoonotic Diseases* in 2013. This circular provides a strong legal basis to support OH implementation in Viet Nam, reflected in many national multi-sectoral programmes on OH issues, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), rabies, and AMR. In Viet Nam, the FAO promotes OH in work on food security, sustainable agriculture, food safety, AMR, nutrition, animal and plant health, fisheries, and livelihoods. The Framework Agreement on

⁴ See full text of the Strategic Framework at: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf>

Zoonoses Prevention Partnership was signed among Government's agencies and development partners on 24 March 2021.

The CPF will contribute to the strengthening of Viet Nam's health, WASH, nutrition, pandemic and EPR systems and ensure that all people, with focus on vulnerable groups, have equitable access to comprehensive, affordable, gender-responsive, climate-resilient, and environmentally sensitive services. Additionally, FAO will support Viet Nam's agricultural sector to improve capacities for response to and recovery from COVID-19 and future pandemics.

2. Climate change response, environment and natural resources management

This priority is closely connected to **CF Outcome 2** and contributes to **BEI** (Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems), **BL2** (Inclusive rural transformation), **BPI** (Innovation for sustainable agriculture), and **BP2** (Blue transformation). In 2020, Prime Minister Chinh approved Viet Nam's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targeting to reduce its total GHG emissions by nine percent compared to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) Scenario by 2030. Moreover, on 1 October 2021, the Prime Minister also issued Decision 1658/ QD-TTg, approving the National Green Growth Strategy (GGS) for the period 2021-2030 and with vision to 2050, confirming the need to develop a low-carbon economy contributing to SEDS 2021-2030.

The CPF seeks to continue supporting Viet Nam in revision and implementation of NDCs and GGS in the agriculture sector. Enforcement of the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection and 2017 Planning Law, as well as related National Resources Management (NRM) laws and regulations, will also be important to materialize the circular agricultural economy. Supplementary to the OH approach, the improvement of soil and water health, especially through FAO's Water Scarcity Program (WSP) for Asia-Pacific, coupled with the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) initiative, will be key areas to support the country in developing new legal, regulatory and policy frameworks, including those on land, water and fisheries tenure, to deal with depletion of agricultural resources, on the basis of the Five Principles of Sustainable Food and Agriculture⁵.

It is becoming evident that a stringent set of policies on disaster risk management in agriculture and rural sectors should be enacted, following the Sendai Framework. In addition to humanitarian aid interventions in response to the Government's appeals following specific disasters, the CPF is to dedicate to strengthen capacities, inter-disciplinary coordination, and improve institutional settings to strengthen community preparedness, mitigation, resilience, and recovery against disaster risks.

3. Food safety, sustainable production and consumption, and equitable livelihoods for all

This priority area is in line with and will contribute to **CF Outcome 3**, and to **BL2** (Inclusive rural transformation), **BN3** (Safe food for everyone) and **BP5** (Digital agriculture).

The FS encompass the entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal of food products that originate from crop and animal production, forestry or fisheries, and parts of the broader economic, societal, and natural environments in which they are embedded. Adopted in 2015, the 17 SDGs call for major transformations in agriculture and FS to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition by 2030. To realize SDGs, the global food system needs to be reshaped to be more efficient, more inclusive of poor and marginalized populations, environmentally sustainable and resilient, and able to deliver healthy and nutritious diets to all. These are complex and systemic challenges that require the combination of interconnected actions at the local, national, regional, and global levels.

During 2021, several FS Dialogues were held in Viet Nam, consolidating multi-stakeholder networks' inputs to Viet Nam's transformation pathways. At the UN FS Summit on 23 September 2021, the Vietnamese delegation headed by the President affirmed the national ambition to transform FS towards a more transparent, responsible and sustainable manner, with six priorities: (1) green/ low-carbon agriculture, CCA

⁵ FAO, 2014. Building a common vision for sustainable food and agriculture. <https://www.fao.org/3/i3940e/i3940e.pdf>

and post pandemic building-back-better (including rural economic and food security); (2) promotion of Responsible Agriculture Investment (RAI) by private sector and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in agriculture using innovations and technologies; (3) application of food balance sheets to orient production and distribution; (4) farmer/consumer-centric digital transformation policy and institutional reforms; (5) establishing innovation and creativity networks, preparedness to become a regional Food Innovation Hub; and (6) international cooperation in Early Warning and Early Actions (EWEAs) for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The CPF is set to support the formulation and roll-out of the upcoming National Action Plan on FS Transformation along the above-mentioned identified pathways.

4. Governance, Gender and PWDs

This CPF strategic priority is cross-cutting and supports the fourth strategic priority of CF: (1) enabling environment towards innovative, responsive, accountable, and transparent national systems in participation of vulnerable groups in the sustainable development process; and (2) strengthening data management to inform evidence-based and rights-based policies, planning and budgeting that supports sustainable agriculture development in both angles of production and consumption.

To further develop capacity of governance institutions and civic participation of vulnerable groups, the FAO, in collaboration with other UN agencies, will support in creating an enabling environment to foster innovative, responsive, accountable, and transparent national systems. The FAO and other CPF parties will integrate accountability, transparency, technology application, digitalization, and full implementation of e-governance for efficient and transparent delivery of Government services into its technical interventions. The FAO also pays more attention in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as Gender, PWDs, youth, ethnic minorities, etc., into its support and projects.

Additionally, in this area, the CPF parties will focus on issues relating to data management to improve the effectiveness of policies, planning and budgeting that respond to the special needs of vulnerable groups in the agriculture sector by integrating these issues into its technical interventions. In its technical interventions, the CPF parties will incorporate support to increase the availability and accessibility of data and statistics for improved monitoring and policy design, whilst improving the participation and empowerment of NGOs, the private sector, and communities as key partners for SDG achievement. The strategic approach reflected in this CPF will also encourage the application of responsive and protective laws, policies, and statistical methodologies in line with international standards to better capture the context and needs of vulnerable groups, as well as the effectiveness of ongoing interventions.

2.3. INTENDED DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

The CPF parties will support to achieve SDG targets and indicators as follows:

Goals and targets	Indicators
<p>1. By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially the poor and those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from inclusive, gender-responsive, disability-sensitive, equitable, affordable and quality social services and social protection systems, will have moved further out of poverty in all its dimensions and will be empowered to reach their full potential</p>	
<p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.</p> <p>1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p>
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather,</p>	<p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.</p>

Goals and targets	Indicators
drought, flooding, and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health EPR.
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.
2. By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam’s effective mitigation and adaption to climate change, disaster-risk reduction and resilience building, the promotion of the circular economy, the provision of clean and renewable energy and the sustainable management of natural resources	
1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.	1.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100 000 people.
2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status.
6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	6.4.1. Change in water-use efficiency over time. 6.4.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.	6.5.1. Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	13.1.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100 000 people.
3. By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will contribute to and benefit equitably from sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive economic transformation based on innovation, entrepreneurship, enhanced productivity, competitiveness and decent work	
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of	1.2.1 Proportion of men, women and children

Goals and targets	Indicators
men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	living below the MDP line according to national definition.
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	1.4.1. Number of farmers have improved access to natural resources and economic opportunities or rights to ownership over land and other forms of property.
2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status.
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, particularly least developed countries.	2.a.1. Number and proportion of smallholder farmers get access to improved technology, extension services to enhance agriculture productive capacity.
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, to help limit extreme food price volatility.	2.c.1. Proportion of population benefit from improved food market information to help limit extreme food price volatility.
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard.	10.3.1. Number and proportion of smallholder farmers, women, youth, and indigenous people benefit from improved laws (e.g., Land Laws), policies and practices (e.g., extension services and cooperative development).
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	12.2.1. Area and proportion of agricultural land apply sustainable agricultural practices.

Note: For relevant targets of the cross-cutting theme of Governance, please refer to CF.

2.4. CPF OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

The CPF's outcomes reflect FAO's normative and standard-setting work and engagement. These outcomes are: (i) based upon reviews on the results (achievements and challenges) of CPF 2017-2021; (2) in line with FAO Four Betters⁶ and Programme Priority Areas proposed in the Medium-Term Plan 2022-25; (3) in line with and contribute to outcomes of the CF strategic framework; and (4) consistent with SEDS 2021-30, SEDP 2021-25 and sectoral priorities.

⁶ Four Betters: Better Production; Better Nutrition; Better Environment; and Better Life

OUTCOME I: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially the poor and those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from inclusive, gender-responsive, disability-sensitive, equitable, affordable and quality social services and social protection systems, will have moved further out of poverty in all its dimensions and will be empowered to reach their full potential

Under this outcome, OH activities in Viet Nam aim at the improved control and prevention of zoonoses, pesticides, AMR, food safety and pandemic risk. This outcome has a strong linkage with BP3 (OH) and BN3 (Safe food for everyone). Three outputs from OH activities contribute to this outcome.

Output 1: The threat of emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics reduced

To pre-empt and avert epidemics and pandemic threats, it is a pre-requisite that spill-over events with novel pathogens are identified early enough to be controlled, and if possible, eliminated from the animal system and humans before becoming a significant health crisis. The FAO, the MARD and other CPF parties will participate in developing systems to enable early detection of pathogen spill-over events in livestock, such as active, longitudinal viral surveillance at the interface of humans, wild animals, and domestic animals. Multi-partner platforms (among FAO, OIE, UNEP and WHO) to initiate a high-level policy dialogue to develop appropriate decision support tools and policies on mitigation of novel viral introductions in humans and livestock production systems.

Output 2: Incidence of endemic zoonoses reduced

The major focus will be on reducing the incidence of disease in domestic animals (the source). The key activities will be in supporting Viet Nam to characterize existing risks of their priority zoonoses in animal systems as well as the emerging risks due to increasing future demand in livestock consumption and growth. The FAO, the MARD and other CPF parties will also support development of national plans for prevention and control of priority zoonoses that will include appropriate technical interventions to reduce the incidence of zoonotic diseases in livestock, thereby reducing their risk in humans.

Output 3: Rapid global growth and spread of AMR and pesticide use halted

The FAO Action Plan on AMR 2022-2026 sets out two main goals for FAO's work on AMR: (i) reduce AMR prevalence and slow the emergence and spread of resistance across the food chain and for all food and agriculture sectors; and (ii) preserve the ability to treat infections with effective and safe antimicrobials to sustain food and agriculture production. In Viet Nam, the FAO, the MARD and other CPF parties will focus on developing systems for monitoring AMR and antimicrobial/pesticide consumption, improve prudent and responsible use of antimicrobial/pesticide, and implement enabling good production practice to reduce antimicrobial/pesticide use, and increase stakeholders' awareness and engagement.

Assumptions:

- The stability of country context (public debt over the ceiling, finance crisis, Government administrative restructuring, etc.) will support interventions and resources mobilized (personnel, priority, finance, etc.) for the outcome.
- The level of political commitment to the partnership is high within MARD and FAO, and no divergent expectations exist within MARD for priority for the outcome.

OUTCOME 2: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam's effective mitigation and adaption to climate change, disaster-risk reduction and resilience building, the promotion of the circular economy, the provision of clean and renewable energy and the sustainable management of natural resources

This outcome aims to: (1) enhance capacity and gender-responsive policies to identify and reduce risks from disasters and climate change and enhance resilience of vulnerable populations; and (2) strengthen institutional capacity and measures for sustainable management, use of natural resources and effective conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. This outcome has a strong linkage with BPI (Innovation for sustainable agriculture), BP2 (Blue transformation), BE1 (Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems) and BL2 (Inclusive rural transformation).

Output 1: Enhanced capacity and gender-responsive policies to identify and reduce risks from disasters and climate change and enhance resilience of vulnerable populations

This output will be achieved through the development of an enhanced risk transfer and insurance system; the promotion of resilient and sustainable agri-food systems, fisheries and aquaculture, and marine waste management in the seafood industry; as well as through strengthening the legal gender-responsive framework, technical and management capacity, and financing mechanisms. In addition, the participation of women, ethnic minority children and youth in positive climate action will be facilitated. Timely and effective humanitarian emergencies will be prioritized with a strong link to the Government's social assistance to ensure alignment and complementarity. An anticipatory action protocol will be developed to enable effective early warning and early action to mitigate disaster impact through improved risk assessments, the application of remote sensing and inclusive digital data and tools. Priorities will also be addressed through nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Output 2: Strengthened institutional capacity and measures for sustainable management and use of natural resources, and effective conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems

This output will be achieved through enhancing capacity, policy, and mandates to support coherent and sustainable management of biodiversity and habitats, including forest, fisheries, land, and water resources. The FAO and other CPF parties will promote sustainable financing mechanisms for conservation of the biodiversity and sustainable management of the ecosystems. The parties will introduce innovative mechanisms to attract and sustainably engage the private sector in sustainable natural resource management. Reduction of the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on human development will be improved through increased public awareness and support mechanisms for families, women and children who experience multiple impacts from climate change and disasters. The FAO and other key stakeholders are also seeking to strengthen the normative framework to realize people's environmental rights, strengthen capacities, and improve climate and disaster resilient systems for human development and in support of climate change adaptation.

Assumptions:

- The outcome will need high levels of Government commitment and support for new and unconventional solutions.
- This outcome also requires more private sector engagement and less overlapping mandates of Government Ministries.

OUTCOME 3: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will contribute to and benefit equitably from sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive economic transformation based on innovation, entrepreneurship, enhanced productivity, competitiveness and decent work

Viet Nam's FS have transformed toward safe, healthy, and sustainable production and consumption patterns which enhance affordability and equal access for all, while contributing to food security and nutrition. It is envisioned that by 2025, the FS of Viet Nam will be highly developed and able to provide safer, more affordable, and more nutrient-balanced food for all.

The FAO, Government counterparts, the FS actors and other stakeholders will collaborate to implement innovations and consolidate evidence. This will incentivize behavior and policy changes of FS actors and trigger systemic transformation. Three outputs are defined to deliver the expected outcome. Digital agricultural transformation and Agriculture 4.0 will be an additional ambition of CPF. This outcome has a strong linkage with BN3 (Safe food for everyone), BP5 (Digital agriculture) and BL2 (Inclusive rural transformation).

Output 1: Increased safe, healthy, equitable and environment friendly food production and distribution systems by enhancing capacity for small-holder farmers, value-chain actors and Government institutions in regard to safe food production, food safety surveillance and enable market systems

The FAO, the MARD and other CPF parties will support capacity building for Government, smallholder farmers, the FS actors and social organizations to develop an enabling environment for safe and healthy FS,

as well as for collective action. Typically, the comprehensive plant health management approaches, being promoted by MARD and FAO, integrate pests, chemical residues, and plant nutrition management to improve the ecosystem health.

Capacity development can be provided for scale-up application of this holistic approach at the national level. The FAO, the MARD and other CPF parties will promote the application of food safety standards and diversification of farming systems to ensure access to safe, healthy, and balanced diets for all. Digital technologies will be promoted to support service delivery, quality assurance, traceability, and marketability. In addition, national food balance sheets will be developed to serve as a basis for promotion of FS diversification and policy decision processes. Policy development and regulation/standard setting will be carried out for the marketing of healthy foods, nutrition labeling, product origin, innovative assurance, and certification systems to provide clear market signals and information to consumers.

Output 2: Enhanced nature-positive food production systems through capacity development and enabled market systems which promote sustainable consumption patterns

Implementing ARP 2021-2025, which sets the overall objective to transform toward agro-ecological and organic production, the MARD and FAO are working to promote the use of this approach in various areas, including Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), agroforestry, agro-ecotourism, and tools for agro-ecology transformation, etc. On this basis, the CPF parties will scale up and consolidate evidence to inform policy development for advancing nature-positive and agro-ecological transformation.

The FAO will continue to work with MARD and other stakeholders to promote systemic change at policy and market systems levels.

Output 3: Increased opportunities for equal livelihoods and value distribution through capacity development and income diversification for smallholder farmers, especially women, youth, and ethnic minority people

Viet Nam's agriculture is characterized by small-scale farming with 94% of the 9.4 million farmers owning less than 2 hectares of arable land. Small-holder farmers are the most vulnerable to market instability and climate changes while experiencing simultaneous exclusion from social service delivery. This vulnerable group also has a low capacity to cope with social changes, including digitalization, and face critical risks to be left behind.

The FAO, the MARD and other CPF parties will intensify their support for building capacity for farmers through the backstopping of cooperatives and associations, extension of inclusive business development services, as well as integration in agri-food value chains. Priority will be given to interventions supporting the expansion of nutrition-assured agricultural models in mountainous and disadvantaged areas to overcome child malnutrition. This will encourage the model of urban agriculture in the direction of ecology, combining tourism that integrates multiple values to contribute in ensuring urban food security and improving the urban environment.

A holistic approach will be applied through interventions at field, policy, and market system levels. The FAO will make joint efforts with MARD and other stakeholders to foster such structured changes.

Assumptions:

- As CPF interventions are fully aligned with the Government's priorities and strategies, it is assumed that MARD and other Government counterparts will provide full support, collaboration and take strong ownership for programme development and implementation.
- New initiatives with great development, including plant, water, soil health, may need some time for full absorption by national stakeholders through necessary capacity development and advocacy.
- Like other disasters, the COVID-19 situation may trigger occasional social distancing or lockdown measures leading to e delivery of interventions and outcomes.
- The uptake of accelerating elements such as digitalization, data management, and innovations may vary depending on local socio-economic conditions and trends.

OUTCOME 4: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a more just, safe and inclusive society based on improved governance, more responsive institutions, strengthened rule of law and the protection of and respect for human rights, gender equality and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, in line with Viet Nam’s international commitments

As mentioned in the sections 2.1.2. and 2.2.2., this is a cross-cutting outcome contributing to the fulfillment of three other outcomes of CPF and outcomes of the CF strategic framework; there is no separate output, specific intervention, and project, or separate budget under this outcome. They are mainstreamed into other CPF outcomes, interventions, and projects.

The TOC for this outcome is:

- IF** it supports (1) enabling an environment which fosters innovative, responsive, accountable, and transparent national systems with mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as Gender, PWDs, youth, ethnic minorities, etc.; and (2) increasing the availability, access and disaggregated nature of data and statistics for improved monitoring and agricultural-related policy design that **are deliberately integrated into FAO’s technical interventions;**
- THEN** (1) environment towards innovative, responsive, accountable, and transparent national systems in participation of vulnerable groups in the sustainable development process **is enabled;** and (2) data, analysis and use to inform evidence-based and rights-based policies, planning, budgeting **are strengthened.**

2.5. LINKAGES BETWEEN COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK (CPF), FAO’S PROGRAMME PRIORITY AREAS (PPAS) AND UN’S COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (CF)

Although CPF is built in line with CF structure and its four outcomes, its strategic outcomes contribute to specific CF outputs, as well as to FAO’s Corporate PPAs referred to in the Mid-term Plan 2022-25. The inter-linkages among them are presented as follows:

CF Outputs	CPF Outcomes	PPAs
2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4	2, 3	BP1: Green Innovation BE1: Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems
1.2, 1.3, 1.4	2	BP2: Blue transformation
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4	1, 2, 3	BP5: Digital agriculture
1.2, 1.4	1, 3	BP3: OH BN3: Safe food for everyone
3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6	1, 2, 3	BL2: Inclusive rural transformation

3. IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. PARTNERSHIP

Given the challenging context so far and the limitation of resources mobilized for CPF, it will be impossible for FAO and MARD to fulfill CPF outcomes and meet selected SDGs without strengthening partnerships with multilateral institutions, such as the UN (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, etc.), and other

development partners. Leveraging multilateral expertise and convening power through different types of partnerships on climate change, innovative finance, nutrition and OH to capture both domestic and foreign private finance is an important area that Viet Nam could benefit from. South South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and other forms of partnerships with social organizations, farmers' organizations, academia, and the private sector are fundamental to help realize and sustain CPF results and outcomes.

The CPF is co-owned and managed by MARD and FAO, and the coordination and implementation mechanisms are grounded in this basic principle. In addition to the principal cooperation with MARD, key partnerships with other line Ministries include:

- Ministry of Finance (MOF);
- Ministry of Health (MOH), responsible for National Nutrition Strategy and focal point for food safety.
- Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), responsible for the production industries, domestic markets, and international trade.
- Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), responsible for rural employment, social protection, and poverty reduction.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), responsible for natural resources management.
- Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), responsible for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Engagement with the private sector and NGOs for information sharing and co-implementation of projects/programmes will play an important role in CPF roll-out. The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness.

The MARD and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of CPF and SEDP 2021-2025.

3.2. FINANCING OUTLOOK AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES⁷

Though the total budget required for CPF implementation is USD 36 147 249.00. So far, USD 3 479 066.00, representing 10 percent of the total budget, has been mobilized as per the following breakdown:

Outcome I: **USD 1 724 316**

Outcome II: USD 526 800

Outcome III: USD 1 227 950

A total of USD 656 000 is secured from FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) and USD 2 823 066 are from the trust fund sources (including Government Cooperation Programme and new climate-financing mechanisms).

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) AND REPORTING

As a contributing UN entity, the FAO will monitor and report on the progress of CPF outcomes and provide periodic inputs to update the UN CCA for adaptive programming. With support from the Resident Coordinator (RC) and the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) group, the FAO will use the online platform UN INFO to monitor and report results delivered by FAO individually and jointly with other UN entities.

⁷ This table presents financing outlook and funding opportunities for outcomes 1-3. Being a cross-cutting outcome, financing, and funding for the fourth outcome are not separate and presented. For some projects, the budget is for more than one country.

The FAO may participate in CF evaluations as necessary and in consultation with the Office of Evaluation (OED).

The CPF's logical framework (including its metrics) will serve as an important basis for CPF monitoring and evaluation. This logical framework will be continuously updated and refined after CPF outcomes and outputs have been agreed upon and approved by MARD, and will be updated annually.

Within CPF, there are two levels of M&E: (1) CPF evaluation itself, and (2) CPF implementation M&E.

4.1. CPF EVALUATION (OUTCOMES)

The CPF evaluation is a continuous learning-action cycle throughout the implementation period, ensuring that FAO is delivering on its commitments to achieve the outcomes set forth in CPF. The results of the CPF evaluation will provide information and suggestions for its adjustment and refinement. To the extent possible, the evaluation will align with national monitoring systems, tools, and processes, including those applied for the monitoring of the progress towards the achievement of SDGs. The FAO will actively participate in relevant Results Group(s) of CF strategic priorities as well as in M&E groups. As a contributing UN entity, the FAO will monitor and report on progress towards CF results and provide periodic inputs to update the UN CCA for adaptive programming. With support from RC and the M&E group, the FAO will use the online platform UN INFO to monitor and report results delivered by FAO individually and jointly with other UN entities. The FAO may participate in the joint CF evaluations as necessary and in consultation with OED.

The CPF evaluation is expected to include a Final Review. The Final Review of CPF will be an independent assessment, to be conducted in 2026 (right before the final year of the CPF period), is considered the first step in the strategic planning process for the new CPF cycle. This Final Review will be carried out by independent consultants commissioned by FAO. The terms of reference for the review will ensure a comprehensive and participatory approach, as well as the independence and objectivity of the review team, in line with the standards and regulations of both FAO and Viet Nam. Data collection methods will be used to ensure the evaluation results are as objective and comprehensive as possible, including focus group discussions, online surveys, participatory workshops, and in-depth interviews.

The independent evaluation will be planned by FAO in collaboration with MARD to mobilize resources, leverage on the available reports/evaluations done by relevant entities, and to ensure cost efficiency for all stakeholders.

4.2. M&E OF THE CPF IMPLEMENTATION (OUTPUTS)

The FAO Office in Viet Nam and the relevant Government agencies will take responsibility for M&E of the CPF implementation in consultation with the donors and other partners. The following assessments of the progress made during the implementation of CPF will be conducted:

- At project/programme level: M&E will be based on specific M&E parameters of each project. In addition, the data and indicators from each project will also be evaluated in correlation with the indicators and criteria of CPF.
- The annual M&E report will be prepared by FAO through discussion and consultation with MARD and the donors. The report will evaluate the progress of the activities and/or interventions and the lessons learned. The annual M&E report will cover the output indicators and the implementation progress (results and outputs), the lessons learned, as well as any notes/warnings for CPF implementation in the coming years.
- During the implementation of projects/programmes under CPF, the FAO and the project owner agency of the Vietnamese side will follow and comply with the project/programme progress reporting requirements, as prescribed for in the applicable legislation (regarding the procedures, frequencies, formats, and contents, etc.).

- At the end of one project implemented under CPF, the FAO and the Vietnamese project owner agency will, within three months, complete the final evaluation report of the programme/project/non-project assistance, which should cover the following contents: (i) implementation process; (ii) implementation results of the goals and objectives; (iii) mobilized resources; (iv) benefits that the programme/project/non-project assistance has brought to the beneficiaries; (v) impacts and sustainability; (vi) lessons learned from the implementation and proposed recommendations; and (vii) responsibilities of relevant agencies, organizations and individuals for any follow-up actions.

JOINT STATEMENT

By signing the Country Programming Framework for the period of 2022-2026 , the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations are committed to continuing to work together effectively to achieve the stated goals, based on the human and financial resources provided.

On behalf of:

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

The Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Signature:

Signature:

Name:

Name:

Title:

Title:

Date:

Date

Place:

Place:

ANNEX I. COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK RESULTS MATRIX

Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive social development				
Related Global SDG Target(s): .4 - By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality				
Related FAO's regional priority: Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agrifood systems and equitable rural societies.				
Related National SDG Target(s):				
Outcome 1: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially the poor and those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from inclusive, gender-responsive, disability-sensitive, equitable, affordable and quality social services and social protection systems, will have moved further out of poverty in all its dimensions and will be empowered to reach their full potential				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Results Group/Chair	
Ia. Multidimensional poverty rate by national standard (VSDG 1.1.1)	4.8	Decrease of 1–1.5% annually	WHO	
Output 1.1: The threat of emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics reduced				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	UN lead agency	UN participating agencies
I.1a. Number of policies, regulation, guidelines aiming to reduce threat of emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics developed or revised	Zero	1	FAO	WHO, UNEP, UNODC
Output 1.2: Incidence of endemic zoonoses reduced				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	UN lead agency	UN participating agencies
I.2a. Number and list of evidence based informational resources developed and distributed to relevant stakeholders, and proportion used to inform risk reduction interventions or policy development	Zero	5	FAO	WHO
Output 1.3: Rapid global growth and spread of AMR and pesticide use halted				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	UN lead agency	UN participating agencies
I.3a. Number of policies, regulation, guidelines to control and reduce use of pesticide and antimicrobial in agriculture production	Zero	2	FAO	WHO

Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority 2: Climate change response, disaster resilience and environmental sustainability				
Related Global SDG Target(s): 13.1 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; 13.2 - Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; and 15.2 - By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements				
Related FAO Regional Priority: Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action				
Related National SDG Target(s):				
Outcome 2: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam's effective mitigation and adaption to climate change, disaster-risk reduction and resilience building, the promotion of the circular economy, the provision of clean and renewable energy and the sustainable management of natural resources				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Results Group/Chair	
Number of deaths, missing persons, and injuries attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (VSDG 11.5.1) (disaggregated by sex and age) [CF 2.4]	357 deaths and missing person (37 women) 912 injuries (2020, NCNDPC)	less than 250 (2025, SDG Roadmap Report)	UNDP and FAO co-chair	
Output 2.1: Enhanced capacity and gender responsive policies to identify and reduce risks from disasters and CC and enhance resilience of vulnerable populations				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	UN lead agency	UN participating agencies
2.1a. Number of policies/ or legal frameworks to identify/ or to reduce risks from disasters and CC/ or to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations developed/ or revised	Zero	I	FAO	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNEP
2.1b. Capacity in risk reduction and resilience of vulnerable populations with gender responsive of Government agencies enhanced	Zero	I	FAO	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UN Habitat, UNEP
Output 2.2: Strengthened institutional capacity and measures for sustainable management and use of natural resources, and effective conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	UN lead agency	UN participating agencies
2.2a. Institutional capacity in sustainable and effective conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem management, and use of natural resources strengthen	Zero	I	FAO	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women

Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority 3: Shared Prosperity through Economic Transformation				
Related Global SDG Target(s): SDGs 5, 8 - 12, 17				
Related National FAO Regional Priority : Transforming agrifood systems for sustainable production and healthy diets				
Related National SDG Target(s): 5.5.5., 8.1.3, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 8.8.1, 17.8.1				
Outcome 3: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will contribute to and benefit equitably from sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive economic transformation based on innovation, entrepreneurship, enhanced productivity, competitiveness and decent work				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Results Group/Chair	
3a. Policies, strategies and multi-sectoral coordination/ collaboration at national and sub-national levels on transformation of food systems toward safe, healthy, and sustainable production and consumption strengthened	Policies, strategies and multi-sectoral coordination/ collaboration at all levels are not really strong enough to enhance affordability and equal access on safe and health food for all	2 (one at national and one sub-national)	ILO and UNIDO	
Output 3.1: Increased safe, healthy, equitable and environment friendly food production and distribution systems by enhancing capacity for small-holder farmers, value chain actors and government institutions in regard to safe food production, food safety surveillance and enable market systems				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	UN lead agency	UN participating agencies
3.1a. Capacity in safe, equitable, environment friendly, and market-oriented food production, food safety surveillance for value chain actors and government institutions enhanced	Zero	1	FAO	IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNWOMEN and WHO.
Output 3.2: Enhanced nature-positive food production systems through capacity development and enabled market systems which promote sustainable consumption patterns				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	UN lead agency	UN participating agencies
3.2a. Market systems promoting for sustainable consumption patterns enabled	Zero	1	FAO	IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNWOMEN and WHO.
3.2b. Capacity in nature-positive food production of Government agencies enhanced	Zero	1	FAO	IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNWOMEN and WHO.

Output 3.3: Increased opportunities for equal livelihoods and value distribution through capacity development and income diversification for smallholder farmers, especially women, youth and ethnic minority people

Indicator	Baseline	Target	UN lead agency	UN participating agencies
3.3a. Capacity in livelihood and income diversification of smallholder farmers, especially women, youth and ethnic minority people increased	Zero	1	FAO	IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNWOMEN and WHO.

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK ANNUALIZED RESOURCES MATRIX

Result	Indicative Resources Required (R) and Available* (A) annualized																							Resources Partners (existing or potential)	Implementi ng Partners
	Voluntary Contribution such as Government Cooperative Programme/GCP (including Unilateral Trust Funds): VC																								
	TCP/ Assessed contributions: TCP																								
	Total Period			Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5					
	Required	Available	Gap= R-A	Required		Available		Required		Available		Required		Available		Required		Available		Required		Available			
VC+TCP	VC+TCP	VC+TCP	VC	TCP	VC	TCP	VC	TCP	VC	TCP	VC	TCP	VC	TCP	VC	TCP	VC	TCP	VC	TCP	VC	TCP			
TOTAL	36,147,249	3,479,066	32,668,183	4,468,936	656,000	2,344,116	656,000	9,254,301	0	231,300	0	9,110,316	0	0	0	7,337,895	0	0	0	5,519,801	0	0	0		
Outcome 1																									
Output 1.1	5,297,263	1,324,316	3,972,947	1,324,316	-	1,324,316	-	1,466,835	-	-	-	1,253,987	-	-	-	1,252,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Output 1.2	500,000	0		77,880	-	-	-	141,857	-	-	-	141,857	-	-	-	138,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Output 1.3	400,000	400,000	0	-	400,000	-	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Outcome 2																									
Output 2.1	4,634,000	526,800	4,107,200	526,800	-	526,800	-	1,507,200	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	800,000	-	-	-	800,000	-	-	-		
Output 2.2	18,530,585	0	18,530,585	1,866,757	-	-	-	4,147,357	-	-	-	5,104,107	-	-	-	3,878,067	-	-	-	3,534,297	-	-	-		
Outcome 3																									
Output 3.1	1,794,801	0	1,794,801	179,723	-	-	-	757,402	-	-	-	376,715	-	-	-	282,377	-	-	-	198,584	-	-	-		
Output 3.2	256,000	256,000	0	-	256,000	-	256,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Output 3.3	4,734,600	971,950	3,762,650	493,460	-	493,000	-	1,233,650	-	231,300	-	1,233,650	-	-	-	986,920	-	-	-	986,920	-	-	-		

ANNEX 3. COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK QUALITY REVIEW CHECKLIST

This checklist is to be completed by the respective reviewer as indicated in the table. The reviewer should provide constructive comments and recommendations for improvement as well as an indication of the extent to which the review criterion has been met in the document.

Country: Vietnam				
CPF Cycle				
Questionnaire	Sufficiently met	Partially met	Not met	Comments/ Recommendations
Surge Capacity Team was promptly established and adequately involved throughout the CF/CPF process				
Pre-CCA and UN CCA were duly prepared based on the Country Profile and other relevant data gathered	X			
Pre-CCA and UN CCA reflect the broad country context in the food and agriculture sectors, and FAO's current and potential support to the country	X			
CPF ToC was developed in line with the CF ToC	X			
Outcomes and Outputs are fully derived (copied verbatim) from CF Outcomes and Outputs		X		CF Outcomes and Outputs are generic so it is not feasible to be copied verbatim
If applicable, non-CF Outcomes and Outputs are formulated, on an exceptional basis, duly reflecting FAO's normative/standard-setting work	X			
Potential partnerships with other partners, including other UN entities and non-state actors, have been taken into consideration		X		
Gender is adequately considered and addressed in the CPF process, the CPF document, and Results Matrix	X			As gender is a cross-cutting issue, CPF comprises no separate Gender outcome/ output.
Resource mobilization targets are identified in a realistic and reasonable manner based on trends and pipeline	X			
Overall, the CPF document is prepared according to the CPF guidelines	X			The CPF is longer than the CPF guidelines