Viet Nam
EVALUATION PERIOD: 2017-2020

COUNTRY PROFILE

- **Population**: 95.5 million people (35.7 million in 2019, increasing from 34.8 million in 2014)
- **HDI value**: 0.704 (a rapid 48% growth in HDI since 1990)
- **Women in politics**: 27% in parliament
- **GINI index**: 0.5
- **MPI**: 5.6% of population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty & 9.8% of population living below the poverty line
- **Climate change**: 50 million people would be exposed to impacts of climate change

PROGRAMME OUTCOME AREAS

- **Poverty eradication and greater socioeconomic equity**: $3.0
- **Institutional accountability, people's voice and access to justice**: $22.5
- **Low-carbon, resilient and environmentally sustainable development**: $44.1

Expenditure
ABOUT THE INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE
By generating evaluative evidence, the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) supports UNDP to achieve greater accountability and facilitates improved learning from experience. The IEO enhances UNDP’s development effectiveness through its programmatic and thematic evaluations and contributes to organizational transparency.

ABOUT ICPEs
The IEO of UNDP conducts Independent Country Programme Evaluations (ICPEs) to assess UNDP’s performance at the country level. These evaluations support the formulation of a new UNDP country programme strategy in facilitating and leveraging national efforts to advance inclusive and sustainable development.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UNDP

1. Develop a detailed programme Theory of Change that identifies clear intervention logic with pathways to change.

2. Re-design M&E systems to focus on outcome level results including measuring transformative changes in GEWE.

3. Develop a comprehensive capacity development strategy with measures to monitor their impact.

4. Undertake life-cycle analysis to monetize the benefits of ‘green’ concepts to promote their up-scaling and sustainability.

5. Develop a balanced portfolio in governance that supports accountability and performance.

CONCLUSIONS

1. UNDP has established itself as a reliable partner of the Government. More focus is needed on actual policy implementation and addressing barriers.

2. UNDP has facilitated a gender-responsive environment and mainstreamed gender into programming. Monitoring and reporting of outcome levels transformative results on GEWE remains a challenge.

3. UNDP was efficient in its upstream policy advisory work on poverty reduction. More attention is needed in the effective integration of institutional capacity development interventions.

4. UNDP supported initiatives on climate change, DRM, NRM are highly relevant and have mobilized extensive partnerships, addressed policy gaps and provided clearer direction on management functions.

5. While climate change interventions are promising, there is a need for compelling business cases that demonstrate the net benefits of green approaches for easier uptake by the private sector and civil society.

6. UNDP lacks a coherent approach that brings together its multiple interventions in support for governance reform in Vietnam and for SDG implementation.