C. CPD Results Analysis

C.1 CPD Outcome Level

VNM_OUTCOME3.5
By 2021, all people benefit from inclusive and equitable social protection systems and poverty reduction services, which will reduce multidimensional poverty and vulnerabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPD/UNDAF outcome results achieved or on-track (Factors that contributed to achieve planned results)</th>
<th>CPD/UNDAF outcome results unachieved or off-track (Factors that hindered to achieve planned results)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe CPD/UNDAF outcome level results achieved or on-track in the year. If any, analyze UNDP’s tangible contributions to the UNDAF/CPD outcome in line with the theory of change of the CPD.</td>
<td>Describe CPD/UNDAF outcome level results unachieved or off-track in the year. Analyze why UNDP’s interventions have not contributed to the UNDAF/CPD outcome and the way to correct the course of action, including adjustment to the theory of change of the CPD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With UNDP support in establishing multi-stakeholder coordinated framework and facilitating the inclusive process, the GOVN has successfully prepared Viet Nam’s first Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report and presented it to the High-Level Political Forum in July 2018 [E15]. The first multidimensional poverty assessment of UNDP and national partners provided an in-depth analysis of Viet Nam’s progress in achieving SDG1 with a focus on “left behind” groups such as ethnic minorities and people with disabilities. As such, the Report served as the inputs to Country’s Ten Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2021-2030), Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025) as well as related Viet Nam’s sustainable poverty reduction policy and programming. With support from UNDP, Ho Chi Minh city designed and implemented multidimensional poverty reduction policies/programs. As a result, 53,000 households with vocational skills deprivation and 12,000 households with job deprivation in 2016 were reduced to 21,000 and 1,200 in 2018, respectively [E17]. UNDP’s development finance report and policy advice on ODA have contributed to GOVN’s enhanced commitment and efforts in promoting private sector development and investment, efficiency of public spending and investment, shifting FDI attraction from quantity to quality and re-strategizing the country’s ODA mobilization and utilization for the period from now to 2025 [E2], [E3], [E13], [E14]. UNDP-supported first ever study on IR4.0 readiness of Viet Nam’s industry firms provided the granular situation analysis of firms’ gaps/challenges as well as actions for enhancing their readiness toward IR4.0 and thus ability to create higher productive jobs for Vietnamese workers. This together with UNDP’s international expertise and experience have helped introduce the concept of inclusive Industry Revolution 4.0 (IR4.0) to the preparation of the Party’s Resolution and GOVN’s Strategy on IR4.0.

C.2 CPD Output Level

VNM_OUTPUT_1.2
National and subnational systems institutions and policies reduce multidimensional poverty exclusion and inequality particularly for urban settings

C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

- 1.1.1 Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
UNDP’s Development Finance Assessment dealing with the financial tools on SDGs implementation and policy advice on ODA have provided concrete options for the GOVN in achieving the SDGs. This has contributed to the GOVN’s efforts in re-strategizing Viet Nam’s ODA mobilization and utilization.

UNDP, providing multi-stakeholder coordinated framework and leading the UN’s and Development Partners’ concerted assistance, facilitated the inclusive process of preparation of and evidence-based analytical inputs to Viet Nam’s first Voluntary National Review (VNR) which was presented by GOVN in the High-Level Political Forum in July 2018 [E15]. UNDP in partnership with UNDESA and other UN agencies also provided the design of inclusive process and evidence-based assessments on SDGs as inputs to the national SDG Report (to be issued in 2019) and recommendations for mainstreaming SDGs in the country’s Socio-Economic Development Strategy and Plan.

UNDP brought international expertise and experience in introducing the new concept of inclusive Industrial Revolution (IR) 4.0 to support the Communist Party’s and GOVN’s work in preparing the Party’s Resolution and country’s IR4.0 Strategy, contributed at the 2018 Viet Nam Reform and Development Forum [E16]. In partnership with Ministry of Industry and Trade and Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences, UNDP supported the first ever study on IR4.0 readiness of Viet Nam’s industry firms which provides the granular situation analysis of firms’ gaps, challenges as well as actions for enhancing their readiness toward IR4.0 and thus ability to seize new opportunities for creating higher productive jobs by enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the whole economy.

With support from UNDP in using the multidimensional approach in measuring poverty in urban context of Ho Chi Minh city, the city has designed and implemented multidimensional poverty reduction policies/programs.

**C.2.2.2.P** For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

UNDP supported the formulation and operation of a gender-disaggregated monitoring system for multidimensional poverty reduction and SDGs in Ho Chi Minh city.

**C.2.2.3.P** [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.

UNDP’s partnering with IEC, a Vietnamese private company, has resulted in IEC’s cash contribution to cover the costs of bringing Robot Sophia to the IR4.0 Summit to introduce the concept of inclusive IR4.0 to support the Communist Party’s and GOVN’s work in preparing the Party’s Resolution and country’s IR4.0 Strategy, contributed at the 2018 Viet Nam Reform and Development Forum [E16]. In partnership with Ministry of Industry and Trade and Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences, UNDP supported the first ever study on IR4.0 readiness of Viet Nam’s industry firms which provides the granular situation analysis of firms’ gaps, challenges as well as actions for enhancing their readiness toward IR4.0 and thus ability to seize new opportunities for creating higher productive jobs by enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the whole economy.

**C.2.2.4.P** [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

**C.2.2.5.P** [Who]s Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.

**C.2.2.6.P** [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships worked well and why.

**C.2.2.7.P** [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

**C.2.2.8.P** [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

**C.2.2.9.P** [Humanitarian] Describe UNDP’s contribution to integrate long-term aid and humanitarian assistance (development and humanitarian nexus). Analyze what worked well and why.

**C.2.2.1.P** Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UNDAF/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

**C.2.2.1.N** Describe an output level result that was not achieved or off-track in the year. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

**C.2.2.2.N** For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe results that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women's empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work and the way to correct the course of action.

**C.2.2.3.N** [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resource, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) hindered the achievement of planned results – what did not work well and the way to correct the course of action.

**C.2.2.4.N** [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

**C.2.2.5.N** [Who]s Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action not to leave anyone behind.

**C.2.2.6.N** [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

**C.2.2.7.N** [Joint Programming] Analyze no or negative impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what did not work well, why and the way to correct the course of action.

**C.2.2.8.N** [SSC/TrC] Describe no or negative impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

**C.2.2.9.N** [Humanitarian] Describe key challenges in integrating long-term aid and humanitarian assistance (development and humanitarian nexus). Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.
C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00083821</td>
<td>Multi-dimensional poverty</td>
<td>Innovative tools and methodologies successfully scaled</td>
<td>• Human-Centered Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00105938</td>
<td>Initiation Plan for HCMC proj</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>• Human-Centered Design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.2 CPD Output Level

**VNM_OUTPUT_1.1**
National Targeted Programmes (NTPs) reduce entrenched and extreme poverty in ethnic minority and remote communities especially among women

C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

+ 1.1.2 Marginalized groups, particularly the poor, women, and people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
C.2.2.1.P Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UNDAF/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

**C.2.2.1.N Describe an output level result that was not achieved or off-track in the year. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.**

The National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction (NTTPSR) has undergone the Midterm Review (MTR) with UNDP's inputs on the MTR evidence based framework [E7], [E8], [E9]. Following UNDP's successful introduction to the application of multidimensional approach in measuring poverty in Viet Nam since 2015, UNDP supported the development of the first-ever report on overview of multidimensional poverty in Viet Nam in 2018, using national data. With zoom-in analysis on disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minorities and people with disabilities, the report served as the inputs to the NTTPSR MTR, national VNR Report on SDG1, the poverty situation analysis needed for the preparing the Country’s Ten Years Socio-Development Strategy (2021-2030) and Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025) and inputs to further policy discussion by the GOVN and the National Assembly on sustainable poverty reduction after 2020 [E1]. Following up report findings, UNDP embarks on supporting the GOVN in updating the Viet Nam’s multidimensional poverty measurements and indicators [E10].

UNDP’s incubation support for 99 women from 15 "left-behind" ethnic minority groups contributed to their access to domestic value chains and market, connecting them with potential business partners inside and outside their provinces and with 2 regional trade fairs in Hanoi. The capacity of these women groups in business plan development has been strengthened, helping them to access better to private and public resources, including technical and financial resources from the National Targeted Program for New Rural Development for implementation of their business plans/proposals. This process has economically empowered 31 ethnic minority women and increased 20% of their income after 6 months [E11].

**C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.**

**C.2.2.2.N For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work and the way to correct the course of action.**

UNDP empowered 16 ethnic minority women groups in developing and implementing their own business plan. 15 plans were selected by the National Targeted Program for New Rural Development for further incubation that led to successful connection to their business partners, improvement of product quality, business scale and income [E11], [E12]. Results have been reported to provincial people’s committees and central line ministries for consideration of scaling up this “business approach”. UNDP supported the formulation and operations of a gender-disaggregated monitoring system within the framework of the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction, which has been used by the Government. Recommendations relating to gender equality and women empowerment from the UNDP’s multidimensional poverty report, National Targeted Programme’s mid-term assessment and local initiative support ethnic minority women were taken into consideration by the National Assembly and the GOVN during the discussion on poverty reduction policies and prioritized interventions after 2020 and achievement of SDGs by 2030.

C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.

**C.2.2.3.N [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resource, vertical funding, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) hindered the achievement of planned results – what did not work well and the way to correct the course of action.**

The first ever partnership among government agencies, public and private research institutes, and development partner (Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS)/Centre for Analysis and Forecast (CAF), General Statistics Office (GSO), Mekong Development Research Institute (MDRI), Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) and UNDP) was initiated and successfully implemented in 2018, where related stakeholders made cash-in-kind parallel contributions to the multidimensional poverty report, using national data. This new partnership arrangement could be considered an entry point for future cooperation among stakeholders for the country’s development, while using less resources more effectively. At provincial level, with technical support from UNDP, the partnership initiated by local authorities in Bac Kan province has connected provincial level, with technical support from UNDP, the partnership initiated by local authorities in Bac Kan province has connected.

C.2.2.4.P [How]s Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

**C.2.2.4.N [How]s Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.**

C.2.2.5.P [Whos] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.

**C.2.2.5.N [Whos] Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action not to leave anyone behind.**
C.2.2.6.N [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.
C.2.2.7.N [Joint Programming] Analyze no or negative impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what did not work well, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.
C.2.2.8.N [SSC/TrC] Describe no or negative impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.9.N [Humanitarian] Describe key challenges in integrating long-term aid and humanitarian assistance (development and humanitarian nexus). Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00100074</td>
<td>Support to Resolution DRT-2016</td>
<td>Innovative tools and methodologies successfully scaled</td>
<td>Human-Centered Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00101978</td>
<td>Full Scale - Poverty Reduction</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>Human-Centered Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>00105935</td>
<td>Initiation Plan PRPP</td>
<td>Innovative tools and methodologies successfully piloted</td>
<td>Human-Centered Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>00112389</td>
<td>Women economic empowerment in value chain in Son La</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>Alternative Finance (Including Social Impact Bonds and Investment / Pay for Success)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>00112390</td>
<td>Women economic empowerment in value chain in Lao Cai</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>Alternative Finance (Including Social Impact Bonds and Investment / Pay for Success)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.2 CPD Output Level

**VNM_OUTPUT_1.3**
Social protection is progressively expanded based on a life-cycle approach and universal floor coverage

C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
C.2.2.1.P Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UNDAF/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.1.N Describe an output level result that was not achieved or off-track in the year. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

Life-cycle approach and universal floor coverage were included in the social protection capacity building program developed and successfully tested for 200 master trainers at central, provincial and district levels, with support from UNDP. The Program has been adopted and will be implemented by the GOVN from 2019 onwards, using its own resources. Three targeted groups included i) policy makers (National Assembly deputies and supporting staff); ii) technical staff from line ministries who are in charge of policy designation and monitoring; and iii) local practitioners (E18) [E19].

C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

Gender equality was systematically mainstreamed in all training modules.

C.2.2.2.N For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe results that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.

C.2.2.3.N [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resource, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) hindered the achievement of planned results – what did not work well and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.4.P [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

C.2.2.4.N [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.5.P [Whos] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.

C.2.2.5.N [Whos] Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action not to leave anyone behind.


C.2.2.6.N [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.7.N [Joint Programming] Analyze no or negative impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what did not work well, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.8.N [SSC/TrC] Describe no or negative impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.


C.2.2.9.N [Humanitarian] Describe key challenges in integrating long-term aid and humanitarian assistance (development and humanitarian nexus). Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data available.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.1 CPD Outcome Level

VNM_OUTCOME3.6

By 2021, Viet Nam has accelerated its transition to low-carbon and green development, and enhanced its adaptation and resilience to climate change and natural disasters, with a focus on empowering the poor and vulnerable groups.
Describe CPD/UNDAF outcome level results achieved or on-track in the year. If any, analyze UNDP’s tangible contributions to the UNDAF/CPD outcome in line with the theory of change of the CPD.

UNDP’s advocacy and technical support led to stronger political commitment, evidenced by Vietnam hosting the launch of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5°C ([E21]), and Vietnam’s pioneering the revision and update its Nationally Determined Contribution, aiming to raise greenhouse gas emission admission. UNDP’s technical support led to the adoption of key policies promoting the production and application of environmental-friendly building materials, and regulating the use of non-fired building materials in construction facilities and sectors ([E23], [E24]). UNDP’s technical support to development and promotion of LED lighting products, and production and utilization of non-fired construction materials, led to the CO2e emission reduction of 797,336 tons in 2018. This contributed to a cumulative CO2e emission reduction of 1,817,176 tons as of end of 2018 (CPD Output Indicator 2.1.1) ([E4]). UNDP’s support relating to building resilience of the coastal vulnerable communities resulted in complete construction of 1,402 new low-cost and storm-resilient houses and repairation of 5,403 houses for the poor, near poor, and women-headed households, benefiting more than 27,000 people, more than 60 percent of them are female ([E5]). In 2018, 385,681 people (51% are women) benefited directly from UNDP interventions in biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of natural resources and forests, ecosystem services, and chemical and persistent organic pollutants (CPD Output Indicator 2.3.1) ([E4], [E5], [E6], [E37]).

C.2 CPD Output Level

VNM_OUTPUT_2.3
Policies systems and technologies in place to enable people to benefit from sustainable management of natural resources (forests ecosystems) and reduced environmental and health risks

C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
UNDP’s technical support and, for example, review and research of current regulations and international standards, practices, treaties and conventions on wetland management and access to benefits sharing (ABS), has led to the completion of a new Decree on Wetland Conservation Management [E39], guiding the establishment of a wetland protected area, and the first Decree on Assess to Benefits Sharing of natural resources, governing the share of benefits among local communities and commercial companies [E40]. Through a series of consultation workshops with various stakeholders from policy makers to local communities, UNDP has made the policy making process of these two degrees more participatory and inclusive.

UNDP pilot interventions in ABS, especially in facilitating private-public-community partnerships on ABS, have resulted in enhanced access to native genetic resources and improved livelihoods of 160 people of Dao ethnic minority group, 80% of them are women and girls [E37]. At the same time, their knowledge in utilization of traditional indigenous herbal materials has been legally protected, resulting in more sustainable incomes.

UNDP’s technical support and bottom-up approach to implement REDD+ led to an effective implementation of community-based forest management plans, reducing risks of deforestation and forest degradation and improving livelihoods and incomes for 338,283 forest-dependent people, 51% of them are women. On average, each household who directly involved in forest protection has been able to increase their income by about US$ 20 per ha per year as performance-based payments. For many other households, they got access to revolving loans which enable them to increase their investment of about US$ 400-500 per year for agriculture activities [E5].

C.2.2.1.P Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UNDAF/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.1.N Describe an output level result that was not achieved or off-track in the year. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.N For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe results that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work and the way to correct the course of action.

UNDP consistent efforts to promote the roles and contribution of women in formulation and implementation of local plans and actions. This includes inclusion of gender equality principles and targets in the local REDD actions and women-led actions on management and protection of local forest [E6].

C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.

C.2.2.3.N [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resource, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) hindered the achievement of planned results – what did not work well and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.4.P [How]s Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

C.2.2.4.N [How]s Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.5.P [Whos] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.

C.2.2.5.N [Whos] Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action not to leave anyone behind.


C.2.2.6.N [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.7.N [Joint Programming] Analyze no or negative impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what did not work well, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.8.P [SSTC/T] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.8.N [SSTC/T] Describe no or negative impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.


C.2.2.9.N [Humanitarian] Describe key challenges in integrating long-term aid and humanitarian assistance (development and humanitarian nexus). Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00101957</td>
<td>Solar for Health</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>Human-Centered Design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C.2 CPD Output Level

**VNM_OUTPUT_2.2**  
Adaptation and resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change and disasters increased through UNDP-assisted scale up of community actions

#### C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

- 2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict

#### C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPD output results achieved or on-track (Factors that contributed to achieve planned results)</th>
<th>CPD output results unachieved or off-track (Factors that hindered to achieve planned results)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.1.P Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UNDAF/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.1.N Describe an output level result that was not achieved or off-track in the year. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP’s technical support relating to building resilience of the coastal vulnerable communities resulted in complete construction of 1,402 new low-cost and storm-resilient houses and reparation of 5,403 houses for the poor, near poor, and women headed households, benefiting more than 27,000 people, 60% of them are women [ES] (CPD Output Indicator 2.2.1) in 8 coastal provinces of Thanh Hoa, Quang Binh, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh and Khanh Hoa. The community-based disaster risk management training provided in 100 communes in 7 provinces helped enhance knowledge and skills of more than 15,359 local people, 51% of them are female [ES].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP’s technical support led to the creation of a national platform for climate risk index [E25], with inclusion of disaster and climate risks and information of vulnerability assessment in 15 Northern provinces. This helps improve the collection, management and effective utilization of risks data and enables prioritization of cost-effective and financially feasible adaptation options of the agriculture sector.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.2.N For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe results that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP’s advocacy to promote gender equality led to a strong role of women through local Women’s Union and women’s organizations to participate in the preparation of community-based disaster risks management plans, selection of beneficiaries of the resilient housing program, and 60 percent of 27,000 beneficiaries of UNDP support are female [ES].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.3.N [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resource, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) hindered the achievement of planned results – what did not work well and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.4.P [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.4.N [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.5.P [Whats] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.</td>
<td>C.2.2.5.N [Whats] Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action not to leave anyone behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.7.N [Joint Programming] Analyze no or negative impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what did not work well, why and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.8.N [SSC/TrC] Describe no or negative impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00108732</td>
<td>disaster awareness raising</td>
<td>Innovative tools and methodologies successfully piloted</td>
<td>• Human-Centered Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00110254</td>
<td>Data layering for disaster pre</td>
<td>Innovative tools and methodologies successfully piloted</td>
<td>• Human-Centered Design • Real-Time Monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.2 CPD Output Level

VNM_OUTPUT_2.1
Reduced greenhouse gas emissions in key sectors and cities through low-emission and green development

C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

• 2.1.1 Low emission and climate resilient objectives addressed in national, sub-national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
C.2.2.1.P Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UNDAF/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.1.N Describe an output level result that was not achieved or off-track in the year. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

UNDP’s technical support led to the bottom-up and participatory approach to review update the green-house gas (GHG) emission and adaptation targets for Viet Nam’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) report (E20), enabling the stronger ownership and commitments by sectoral ministries and cities to integrate climate change targets into the GOVN planning and budgeting, to ensure effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.

UNDP’s advocacy and partnership helped mobilizing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to launch its Special Report on Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5°C (E21) in Viet Nam for the first time in Oct, highlighting the call to all countries to take urgent actions to reduce their GHG emissions in order to avoid catastrophic climate change. The launch attracted strong attention of the government leaders, media and the public at large, with 60 coverages from national media (E22), triggered strong discussions by the government leaders, and led to a decision to prepare a specific report for Viet Nam on impacts of the global warming to support integration of climate change into the country’s 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021-2030.

With UNDP technical support, in 2018, 12 demonstration building projects adopted energy efficiency equipment, building materials and building energy monitoring and management/control systems promoted by UNDP. In addition, UNDP’s interventions in development and promotion of LED lighting products led to 14,456 MWh of energy savings from the commercial buildings in 2018 (E4).

C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.N For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe results that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work and the way to correct the course of action.

UNDP’s and UN’s consistent efforts have led to recognition of women’s roles and contribution to formulation and implementation of policies and plans. This includes inclusion of gender equality principles in the draft of the Viet Nam’s second Nationally Determined Contribution.

C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.

C.2.2.3.N [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resource, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) hindered the achievement of planned results – what did not work well and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.4.P [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

C.2.2.4.N [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

UNDP’s long-term and strong partnership with the international organizations like Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and trust by the Government helped build confidence to host international event with sensitive nature like the launch of the IPCC Special Report on impacts of the Global Warming of 1.5 degree Census (E21).

C.2.2.5.P [Who] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.

C.2.2.5.N [Who] Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action not to leave anyone behind.


C.2.2.6.N [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.7.N [Joint Programming] Analyze no or negative impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what did not work well, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.8.N [SSC/TrC] Describe no or negative impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.


C.2.2.9.N [Humanitarian] Describe key challenges in integrating long-term aid and humanitarian assistance (development and humanitarian nexus). Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.
C.1 CPD Outcome Level

**VNM OUTCOME3.7**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children.

**Contributing to CPD Outcome 3, Human Rights Compliance through support to GOVN in engaging with human rights reporting mechanisms, UNDP directly supported the GOVN, through Ministry of Foreign Affairs in preparing for the review under the UPR, Ministry of Justice for the review under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Ministry of Public Security for the review under the Convention Against Torture. With UNDP support in engaging different stakeholders (CSOs, development partners and non-state actors) and in promoting compliance with international human rights responsibilities, the GOVN has prepared its first National Report under the UPR in a participatory and inclusive way. Through the use of multi-stakeholder platforms and intensifying synergies with UN agencies, UNDP and the GOVN have jointly contributed to improving Viet Nam’s international human rights reporting and compliance with international human rights responsibilities, thereby contributed to the CPD Outcome 3 and the Outcome 4 of the One UN Strategic Plan (UNDAF) 2017-2021. Thematic policy discussions in 2018 organized by the Communist Party’s Central Commission for Internal Affairs (CCIA) with technical and financial support from UNDP, focusing on critical policy issues relating to Anti-corruption Law and strengthening international judicial cooperation in asset recovery have contributed technical inputs for the revised Anti-corruption Law, which was adopted on 20 November 2018 by the National Assembly. As a result, the revised Anti-corruption Law includes several new provisions that UNDP has been advocating for, including a new chapter on the private sector, new provision on anti-corruption reporting, etc. [E38]**

C.2 CPD Output Level

**VNM OUTPUT_3.5**

National data collection measurement and analytical systems in place to monitor progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and to inform plans policies and budgets at national and subnational levels.

C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

- 1.1.1 Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
C.2.2.1.P Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UNDAF/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.1.N Describe an output level result that was not achieved or off-track in the year. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

UNDP in collaboration with UN-agencies, through the Data for Development Working Group, supported (i) the development of Viet Nam’s SDG indicators; (ii) data/evidence-based analysis for the VNRL and (iii) preparing SDG report. In addition, UNDP has supported the development of multidimensional poverty measurements (dimensions, thresholds and indicators) and their application in poverty policy and program targeting and monitoring. UNDP’s multidimensional poverty report provided the first evidence-based analytical assessment of the country’s progress toward achieving the SDG 1 “eradicating poverty in all its forms and everywhere”. The advocacy for the Govt to embark on multidimensional poverty approach and measurements played key role in creating demand for and Govt efforts in creating the related data collection and analytical system.

Sex-disaggregated indicators and data requirements are made in the Viet Nam’s SDG indicators system and this when approved will provide the legal framework and budget allocation for data collection and analytical systems to monitor sex-disaggregated progress in achieving SDGs to inform policy and planning.

C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.N For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe results that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.

C.2.2.3.N [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resource, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) hindered the achievement of planned results – what did not work well and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.4.P [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

C.2.2.4.N [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.5.P [Who] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.

C.2.2.5.N [Who] Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action not to leave anyone behind.


C.2.2.6.N [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.7.N [Joint Programming] Analyze no or negative impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what did not work well, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.8.N [SSC/TrC] Describe no or negative impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.


C.2.2.9.N [Humanitarian] Describe key challenges in integrating long-term aid and humanitarian assistance (development and humanitarian nexus). Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00100002</td>
<td>PAPI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00101963</td>
<td>SDGs Youth Challenges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>00101980</td>
<td>Full Scale PCP (Donors X)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>00112384</td>
<td>Inclusive I4.0 policy formulation and experimentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>00112388</td>
<td>E-platform for ODA and Public investment management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.2 CPD Output Level
C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPD output results achieved or on-track (Factors that contributed to achieve planned results)</th>
<th>CPD output results unachieved or off-track (Factors that hindered to achieve planned results)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.1.P Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UNDAF/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.1.N Describe an output level result that was not achieved or off-track in the year. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The EU-funded Justice and Legal Empowerment Programme (JULE) joint programme between UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF and various Government agencies experienced further unexpected delays in the implementation phase due to its sensitivity as perceived by the Government, resulting in a six-month suspension period from Feb to Aug 2018. The EU JULE programme, aiming to strengthen the rule of law through a more reliable, trusted and better accessed justice system, was not able to officially operate until October 2018. Though a series of activities were immediately implemented after the launch with Ministry of Justice and Supreme People Court as the main partners, focusing on civil registration for vulnerable groups, access to lawyers, and the use of the death penalty, expected results could not be achieved within such a short period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.2.N For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe results that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The EU JULE programme focused on providing legal support to women, in particular the survivors of gender based violence. This result, however, was not as expected due to delays in project implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.3.N [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resource, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) hindered the achievement of planned results – what did not work well and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.4.P [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.4.N [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.5.P [Whos] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.</td>
<td>C.2.2.5.N [Whos] Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action not to leave anyone behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.7.N [Joint Programming] Analyze no or negative impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what did not work well, why and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The EU JULE project is a joint programme between UNDP, UNICEF and UNODC. For internal reasons, UNODC decided to withdraw from the programme, which created significant disruptions to the programme. It took much time and effort to reorganize the programme among the two remaining UN agencies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.</td>
<td>C.2.2.8.N [SSC/TrC] Describe no or negative impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.2 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data available.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

- 1.6.1 Country-led measures accelerated to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
The published training manual on “Building Leadership and management knowledge and skills to promote gender quality” and the “Guidebook on Mentoring for Female Cadres in the Vietnamese political system”, produced with UNDP’s technical and financial support, are being used by the Ho Chi Minh Political Academy as a part of their training curriculum to train 5,000 Vietnamese male and female leaders every year [E27].

Two online platforms “Ready to success” (http://www.sansangdethanhcong.com.vn) and “Women Leadership” (http://lahdaonu.vn), developed under the UNDP-supported women leadership project, were highly appreciated by the Viet Nam Women’s Union (VWU) as useful tools for female officers to improve their leadership skills. As requested by the VWU, the two platforms were transferred to the Vietnamese Women Academy (VWA). With about 400 women having used the online training “Ready to success”, it has been fully integrated into the VWA’s online learning platform. The “Women Leadership” platform is also operated by the VWA under the direction of the VWU to highlight examples of and promote women leadership and women empowerment [E27].

The #How Abnormal Phase 2 – “Women can Lead, why not?” is a nation-wide and youth-oriented campaign to spread the message “anyone can be a leader, regardless of gender”. It involves a competition, which looks for the youth-made communication products to deconstruct gender stereotypes in career and leadership. The competition was launched online in June 2018. UNDP has been able to attract more than 4,000 youths to participate in 5 youth festivals. 25 youth-made videos were selected, 3 million people reacted on the social media, and 10 million engaged online [E28]. Through “How Abnormal” campaign, young people have shaped new gender norms and more equal and just society, and contribute to creating a world in which men, women, and LGBTI people can have equal opportunities to maximize their potential [E29].

CPD output results achieved or on-track (Factors that contributed to achieve planned results)

C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.

C.2.2.4.P [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

C.2.2.5.P [Whos] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.


C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.


C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

ID | Output ID | Output Name | Innovative tools and methodologies | Applicable innovative tools and methodologies
---|---|---|---|---
No data available.
C.2 CPD Output Level

VNM OUTPUT 3.3
Frameworks and dialogues processes
strengthened for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in
national development

C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

• 2.2.2 Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
UNDP facilitated CSO Engagement in Universal Periodic Review (UPR) through a series of trainings for 16 CSOs to prepare for Viet Nam’s 3rd Cycle Review under the UPR. 35 training participants (70% of them are female) were equipped with knowledge and practical experiences on the UPR process, advocacy paths on the UPR process, development of credible evidence and recommendations, drafting the stakeholder submission and advocacy factsheet and exploring strategies in risk management [E30], [E31]. UNDP also facilitated the development of a comprehensive set of thematic factsheets and a country analysis for advocacy campaign, 32 diplomats (65% of them are female) were also trained on the UPR process [E32]. With its wide network, UNDP was able to mobilize the international expertise of an UPR expert, and President of UPR Info, Mr. Miloon Kothari, who had participated in varying capacities, in many previous UPR reviews, including supporting CSOs engagement in the process through UPR Info. UNDP was also able to convene a safe space for dialogue between CSOs and embassies. This focused on ensuring safety of CSO representatives and connecting embassies to factsheets and other key resources to help inform the development of recommendations to Viet Nam under the UPR. This is an important achievement, given the shrinking space for CSOs’ operation in Viet Nam.

In 2018, UNDP continued to gather public voices on transparency, accountability, corruption and public service delivery through the Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) survey. The 2018 PAPI surveys were answered by 14,304 respondents (55% of them are female)—a record number since 2009. Since 2009, PAPI has gathered voices from 117,363 citizens; 59 (out of 63) provinces developed action plans to improve their public administration performance in response to PAPI, with 38 provinces renewed their action plans in 2018 alone [E33]. This public feedback channel supported local governments to identify areas of weakness and realistic approaches to improving their performance. The 2018 PAPI surveys were answered by 14,304 respondents (53% of them are female) —a record number since 2009. Since 2009, PAPI has gathered voices from 117,363 citizens; 59 (out of 63) provinces developed action plans to improve their public administration performance in response to PAPI, with 38 provinces renewed their action plans in 2018 alone [E33]. This public feedback channel supported local governments to identify areas of weakness and realistic approaches to improving their performance. More than two-thirds of UPR training participants are women. The Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) survey has been able to collect the voices of women on transparency, accountability, corruption and public service delivery, as 53% of respondents are female.

C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women's empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

More than two-thirds of UPR training participants are women. The Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) survey has been able to collect the voices of women on transparency, accountability, corruption and public service delivery, as 53% of respondents are female.

C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.

C.2.2.3.N [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resource, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) hindered the achievement of planned results – what did not work well and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.4.P [How]s Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

C.2.2.4.N [How]s Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

Activities under CPD output 3.3 had a significant impact on the CSOs who were involved in the training programmes. As a result, they made high quality submissions to the UPR, which were praised and well-appreciated by the Embassies who were the end users of these reports.

C.2.2.5.P [Whos] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.

C.2.2.5.N [Whos] Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action not to leave anyone behind.


Partnerships with CSOs allowed UNDP to convene a large network of active smaller CSOs who were engaged with the UPR process. Existing platform, the “Informal development Partners Group on Human Rights”, allowed UNDP to engage on already active and interested group of embassies who were interested in receiving training on the UPR process, and receiving substantive information from CSOs to inform the development of recommendations made to Viet Nam under the 3rd Cycle Review.

C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.7.N [Joint Programming] Analyze no or negative impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what did not work well, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.8.P [SSC/Tc/C] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.8.N [SSC/Tc/C] Describe no or negative impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.9.N [Humanitarian] Describe key challenges in integrating long-term aid and humanitarian assistance (development and humanitarian nexus). Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No data available.

C.2 CPD Output Level

VNM_OUTPUT_3.4
Legal framework improved and accountability of institutions enhanced to address awareness prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders

C.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

• 1.2.3 Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures to maximize availability of resources for poverty eradication

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
The Communist Party’s Central Commission for Internal Affairs (CCIA), with technical and financial support from UNDP, convened three thematic policy discussions in 2018 on critical policy issues to provide inputs for the revised Anti-corruption Law and to discuss solutions to strengthening international judicial cooperation in asset recovery. Results of these policy discussions are: • Mechanisms to improve transparency and control of income and assets owned by different public and private subjects have been analyzed in a participatory way. This is extremely important, especially when the Law expands to control corruption in the private sector [E34]. • Consistency and conformity within the draft revised Anti-corruption Law and between it and global anti-corruption policy, especially with UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) have been carefully examined [E35], and • Current status of international judicial cooperation in recovery of proceeds of crime between Viet Nam and other countries under the policy and legal framework of UNCAC and other multilateral and bilateral mutual legal assistance treaties that Viet Nam has entered has been reviewed [E36]. Such substantive discussions were highly appreciated by the National Steering Committee on Anti-Corruption to which the CCIA is the secretariat and advising body. The discussions also contributed technical inputs for the revised Anti-corruption Law.

C.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

There are no GEN2 or GEN3 projects under this CPD Output.

C.2.2.3.P [Resources] Analyze how the level of resources and composition of resources (core, government cost sharing, bilateral/multilateral resources, vertical funds, private sector funding, IFI funding, etc.) contributed to the achievement of planned results – what worked well and why.

C.2.2.4.P [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

C.2.2.5.P [Whos] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave anyone behind.


C.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.


C.2.3 For each project output that used innovative approaches, check whether Innovative tools and methodologies were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| No data available.

Section D – Overarching Contributions to Strategic Plan Implementation

D.1 Has the country office provided a country support platform(s) during the year?

☐ Yes  ☐ No
D.1.Y If yes, describe the types of issues that the platform(s) addressed and stakeholders involved for integrated solutions.

Ethnic Minority women face many interlinked issues in starting and expanding their businesses, such as access to credit and market information, limited business and production skills, limited access to markets and connection to local value chains, access to business registration, certification services and SME support of the GOVN, as well as issues related to gender-stereotypes and ethnic minority people’s linguistic and cultural isolation, etc. UNDP facilitated formulation of a multi-stakeholder platform, consisting of central government (such as Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs and Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs), local government agencies (in charge of poverty reduction, SME support, agriculture/value change development, micro-credit, etc.), local banks, private companies/investors, social enterprises, mass and social organizations, donors, etc., to provide integrated solutions to address the issues. As the result, (i) in 2018, 15 groups of poor ethnic minority women were able to expand their businesses, fully integrated into local value chains and accessed to credit and SME/incubation support, and (ii) the platform and the approach of addressing through multi-stakeholder platforms were replicated in other locations under the national poverty reduction and new rural development programs and the work of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs on promoting EM people’s start-ups.

D.2 Has the country office provided integrated policy and programme support for Agenda 2030 during the year?

Yes  No

D.2.Y If yes, outline integrated policy and programme support that the country office provided in the year to help its programme country achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): (This may include through the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) and other initiatives).

UNDP’s policy advice on ODA, financing SDGs and productivity have contributed to GOVN’s enhanced commitment and efforts in promoting private sector development and investment, efficiency of public spending and investment, shifting FDI attraction from quantity to quality and re-strategizing the country’s ODA mobilization and utilization for the period from now to 2025 [E2, E3]. UNDP in partnership with UNDESA and other UN agencies also provided the design of inclusive process and evidence-based assessments on SDGs as inputs to the national SDG Report (which is planned to be issued in 2019) and recommendations for mainstreaming SDGs in the country’s 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy and 5-year Socio-Economic Development Plan.

D.3 Has the country office applied one or more of UNDP’s signature solutions during the year?

Yes  No

D.3.Y If yes, outline how the application of any of UNDP’s signature solutions contributed to key results. What value-added did using a signature solution provide?

Signature solution 2: Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance. UNDP continued to contribute to strengthening accountable institutions (CPD Outcome 3) through the Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) which collects citizen feedback about performance of 63 provincial governments. The PAPI report, published in 2018, capturing views and experiences of 14,304 citizens, supported local governments to identify areas of weaknesses and realistic approaches to improving their performance [E33]. Since the start of this citizen feedback channel in 2009, 96 provinces have developed action plans and directives/resolutions to request local government agencies to improve their performance in response to citizen feedback [E33]. The value-added of using a signature solution include: - UNDP’s Comparative advantage and track record in governance: UNDP have run the PAPI survey since 2009, surveying over 100,000 citizens since then. As a result, the PAPI survey enjoys trust of local governments in interpreting results and citizens in filling in the survey. - Transparency in research methodology: PAPI is supported substantively and technically by an advisory board and a group of international governance measurement experts to ensure robust survey methodology and transparency.

D.4 Describe the steps being taken by the country office to support UN Development System reform, including to facilitate the transition to an independent Resident Coordinator function and repositioning of UNDP.

UNDP has played a critical role in the process of de-linking RCO and its functions from UNDP in Viet Nam. UNDP CD has provided technical advice and practical support to RCO in all areas of de-linking from UNDP and establishing a new set up, namely, in management, ICF, HR, Finance and administration. UNDP continued to provide substantive and programmatic support in implementing the UNDS reform at the country level by advising RC and UNCT on economic reform through Development Finance Assessment and ODA study among all.
The CO had an excellent year by exceeding the Resource Mobilisation target – USD 25.6 million against the target of USD 22 million. This is a result of CO’s extensive effort in diversifying partners and investing in new ways of working to try out innovation and positioning UNDP in new areas, such as mine action with KOICA (USD 6.5m as 2018 contribution). The CO was successful in finalizing a new partnership with UK Space Agency for an innovative joint project on climate change/health with WHO. The first ever domestic private sector partnership was achieved for USD 17,000 in the area of IR 4.0 strategic interventions at a high profile event with the government. The successful resource mobilization was possible based on the solid delivery of existing programmes in particular of GCF fund. 70% of the first year delivery triggered the second instalment, USD 8.4 million, which ensures sustainable implementation for the following year. It is worth stressing that the CO was particularly effective in partnering with regional and global UNDP programmes – USD 350,000 for governance programme with INL, USD 340,000 for anti-corruption, USD 45,000 for Post Disaster Needs Assessment and recovery preparedness support.

As UNDP and Viet Nam celebrated 40 years’ partnership in 2018, UNDP seized the opportunities of high-level missions/events to enhance UNDP’s visibility and position as an integrator and a development partner of choice. UNDP thought leaders received quality media coverage. Achim Steiner spoke to AFP, national TV and major newspapers on 40 years’ successful cooperation for sustainable development, energy issues, waste management, and disaster risk management; Haoliang Xu joined studio talk and gave interview to national TV on the private sector’s role in SDG implementation, strong partnership between UNDP and Viet Nam in building the resilience of the ASEAN in general and Viet Nam in particular to disaster and climate change. Meanwhile, many interviews and op-ed were strategically placed in target TV and news outlets, thus timely raising UNDP voice in important debates on key issues such as inclusive Industrial Revolution 4.0, financing sustainable development, climate change, anti-corruption and multi-dimensional poverty. Key communications number are more than 1,000 news and articles published in top national media outlets and 1.7 million people reached by the CO’s main social media networks.

While Government rigid rules/procedures on state budget expenditure/management continue posing serious challenges in mobilizing government co-financing and domestic resource, engagement of stakeholders at early stages and application of flexible modalities can open opportunities for mobilizing government in-kind contributions, parallel cash contributions (such as MOIT funding the field work of the Industry Revolution 4.0 readiness survey) or cost sharing from private sector (such as cash contribution from a Vietnamese private firm’s – IEC – for covering the costs of bringing Sophia – UNDP Innovation Champion to the IR4.0 Summit in Viet Nam).

UNDP Viet Nam partnered with the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Artificial Technology startup HEKATE, and the Da Nang City Public Service Information Centre to facilitate the development, experimentation and large-scale application of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) powered chat-bots to respond to citizen’s requests for information, and access to public administrative services. The First phase of the project will include information on: Administrative document’s processing status; Public bus information: routes, operating buses, automatic route finder; Restaurant / food vendor with food safety certificate; Vehicle’s violation of traffic rule; Da Nang local land price; Da Nang upcoming events; Tourist vehicle’s license; Base transceiver station’s data. After the successful experimentation, it is aimed for the system to be rolled out across other relevant Government agencies.

UNDP Viet Nam partnered with the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Artificial Technology startup HEKATE, and the Da Nang City Public Service Information Centre to facilitate the development, experimentation and large-scale application of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) powered chat-bots to respond to citizen’s requests for information, and access to public administrative services. The First phase of the project will include information on: Administrative document’s processing status; Public bus information: routes, operating buses, automatic route finder; Restaurant / food vendor with food safety certificate; Vehicle’s violation of traffic rule; Da Nang local land price; Da Nang upcoming events; Tourist vehicle’s license; Base transceiver station’s data. After the successful experimentation, it is aimed for the system to be rolled out across other relevant Government agencies.

UNDP Viet Nam partnered with the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Artificial Technology startup HEKATE, and the Da Nang City Public Service Information Centre to facilitate the development, experimentation and large-scale application of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) powered chat-bots to respond to citizen’s requests for information, and access to public administrative services. The First phase of the project will include information on: Administrative document’s processing status; Public bus information: routes, operating buses, automatic route finder; Restaurant / food vendor with food safety certificate; Vehicle’s violation of traffic rule; Da Nang local land price; Da Nang upcoming events; Tourist vehicle’s license; Base transceiver station’s data. After the successful experimentation, it is aimed for the system to be rolled out across other relevant Government agencies.

Section E – Organisational Results Analysis and Lessons Learning

E.1 - Integrated Work Plan – Organizational Results
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisational Result</th>
<th>Output Description</th>
<th>Enabling Action</th>
<th>Analyze what worked well and why</th>
<th>Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisational Result achieved.</td>
<td>EAM 2.1.1 - i) Establish strategic partnerships with government and non-government actors to diversify and broaden the non-core funding base; ii) Maintain and expand private sector partnerships; iii) Strategically leverage Funding Windows support for resource mobilization VNM EAM 2.1.1 - Promote and sustain innovative partnerships and resource mobilization efforts, including domestic resources</td>
<td>There is increasing interest in working on issues related to youth entrepreneurship and innovation, as government partners, both at the central and local levels, are becoming more aware that they need to explore new solutions to ongoing challenges, including governance issues. More efforts should be deployed to support new partnerships between public agencies and the private sector.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational Result unachieved.</td>
<td>Cost-sharing agreements and projects ensure full cost recovery VNM EAM 2.2.1 - Fully implement DPC policy through DPC project VNM EAM 2.2.2 - Duty review and negotiate cost-sharing agreements</td>
<td>DPC successfully accounted for in the project annual work plan budget and implemented through DPC project which resulted to 40% of the Total Office cost. While Government rigid rules and procedures on state budget management continue posing serious challenges in exploring government co-financing and domestic resource, engagement of stakeholders at early stages and application of flexible modalities can open opportunities for mobilizing government in-kind contributions, parallel cash contributions or cost sharing from private sector.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational Result achieved.</td>
<td>Quality and efficient management services to support programme delivery VNM EAM 2.3.1 - Apply appropriate project modality VNM EAM 2.3.2 - Mobilize needed resources and support from outside CO</td>
<td>With different project modalities of 26 projects, the CO able to mobilize resources of USD 25.6m and deliver USD20.2m compare to target of USD 22m and USD 19m respectively. UNDP corporate policies and the programme and project management reform processes show promising flexibility in selecting programming options. Though some legal obstacles in working with new partners, particularly with private sector, still remain, with support from RBAP, the CO has been able to identify obstacles at early stage, and work out solutions, in such case as working with Wallingford.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational Result achieved.</td>
<td>UNDP support to integrated SDG delivery EAM 3.2.1 - i) Advance the implementation of innovation zones to experiment new ways of working; ii) roll out mechanisms to efficiently deliver on vertical funds; iii) Promote the roll out of the new SP; strengthen planning and costing tools for effective resources management</td>
<td>There is an increasing interest in working on issues related to IR4.0, climate change and innovative financing and youth entrepreneurship and innovation – both with government and private sector. Need more dedicated efforts and resources directed at private sector partnership, strong internal innovation capacity and building on initiatives launched. The Accelerator Lab should help greatly with this.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.2 - Staff engagement and empowerment
E.2.1 If any, specify key measures taken to improve staff engagement and empowerment, including the implementation of the Global Staff Survey (GSS) action plan. Analyze what worked (or did not work) well and why.

A number of measures have been undertaken to facilitate staff engagement and empowerment, develop a shared vision among staff members, and make their voices heard. • To improve staff confidence in organization's success, we kept staff updated regularly on the strategy and how they can contribute to implement it, and shared success stories, celebrate milestones, etc. • To improve staff motivation to do their best, we involved staff in strategy implementation ideas, timely communicated to staff on change management process, and acknowledged and visualized the achievements of individuals, team and CO. • To improve relationship among staff of different units, we organized staff events (such as staff retreat, team building activities). However, some challenges were encountered, including the heavy workload, which is always a big challenge for the CO to initiate and implement many initiatives on further engaging staff members. In addition, the cluster seating arrangement in the Green One UN House, with UNDP staff members spreading in different areas (as they have to sit with staff of other UN agencies working in the same thematic areas), is a challenge to maintaining team spirit of the whole office.

E.3 - Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Spending and Capacity

E.3.1 Spending for decentralized evaluations

100000

E.3.2 M&E capacity

- The following table shows the M&E capacity of the office from the 2017 ROAR. Update the information to reflect the latest status and include names of the staff member(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>% of time allocated to monitoring, evaluation and other tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Tran My Hanh | Planning, M&E Analyst | NOB   | Monitoring: 50%  
Evaluation: 20%  
Other Tasks: 30% |

E.3.3 Support from regional M&E/RBM specialists

E.3.3.1 Did the country office receive support from regional M&E/RBM specialists in the year?

Yes

E.3.3.1.a If yes, specify the number of days of support

02

E.4 - UN Common Services and Joint Analysis

E.4.1 Select the common services that the country office implemented with other UN Country Team members during the year.

- Common procurement services
- Common finance services
- Common information and communication technology services
- Common logistics services
- Common human resources
- Common facility services, including common premises
- Common long-term agreements

E.4.2 Did the country office provide any services to non-resident agencies?

- Yes  
- No
E.4.3 Did the country office perform joint analysis and planning with the UN Country Team?
- Yes
- No
- N/A

E.5 - UN System Wide Action Plan for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (SWAP) reporting

E.5.1 Does the country office have a Gender Equality Strategy / Gender Action Plan, which is aligned with corporate the Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021?
- Yes
- No

E.5.2 Did the Country Office have a gender advisor/specialist(s) in the year?
- Yes
- No

If yes, indicate the number and levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Full-time (Number)</th>
<th>Part-time (Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2 (excluding JPO)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO-D</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO-C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO-B</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO-A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: Service contract / UNVs</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.5.3 If the country office’s annual budget is US$25 million or above, and there is no dedicated Gender Advisor/Specialist at a P4 or P5 level (or national equivalent), please explain why.
- N/A, as the country office’s annual budget is below US$25 million.

E.5.4 Was there a multidisciplinary Gender Focal Team led by a senior manager (Resident Representative, Country Director, Deputy Country Director, Deputy Resident Representative or Assistant Resident Representative)?
- Yes
- No

* If yes, please answer the following questions.

E.5.4.1 The Gender Focal Team has clear Terms of Reference.
- Yes
- No

E.5.4.2 The Gender Focal Team has a clear action plan.
- Yes
- No

E.5.4.3 Specific resources are allocated to support the Gender Focal Team.
- Yes
- No

E.5.5 Did UNDP co-chair an Interagency Gender Theme Group?
- Yes
- No

E.5.6 Did UNDP partner and collaborate with UN Women on at least one substantive joint project/initiative?
- Yes
- No
If yes, please answer the following questions:

E.5.6.1 The initiative had concrete outcomes/deliverables/budget
- Yes
- No

E.5.6.2 If yes, please indicate the type of collaboration for this partnership
- Joint UNCT programme
- Gender working group
- Joint advocacy partnership on SDG 5
- Joint campaign mainstreaming of gender activities under CEDAW
- Joint reporting

E.5.6.3 Please also indicate the thematic area of this partnership
- Legal and policy reform to advance gender equality
- Economic empowerment
- Crisis/post crisis response and early recovery
- Energy
- Women’s political leadership
- Other
- Mobilizing the private sector to advance gender equality

E.5.6.4 If any, describe tangible results achieved through joint collaboration with UN Women.

E.5.7 Did the UN Country Team have implemented in 2018 the UNCT SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard?
- Yes
- No

E.5.7.1 If yes, did UNDP promote and participated pro-actively in the implementation of the UNCT SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard?
- Yes
- No

E.5.7.2 Please indicate how
- By leading
- By contributing with funds
- By co-chairing with UN Women or other entity
- By contributing with expertise

Section F – Forward Looking Agenda (IWP)

F.1 Reflecting on performance and lessons learned during the year, identify actions for the next year’s integrated workplan.

1. Inclusive growth and Industrial Revolution 4.0: Continue policy advising on inclusive growth and IR 4.0, productivity and competitiveness, assessment for anticipatory governance of technology transformation to support the formulation of Socio-Economic Development Strategy and Plan. Special focus on: (i) Acceleration lab tailored to VN context; strategic experimentation on IR 4.0; climate change finance; youth entrepreneurship and start-ups; and (ii) Smart cities: chat bots for public service, green transport and addressing plastic treatment 3Rs. 2. Support the government in integrating the SDGs into planning and eradicating multidimensional poverty: (i) SDG reporting, localization and mainstreaming in new national development plan and strategy; (ii) updating multidimensional measurements and application; and (iii) scaling up the Ethnic Minority Women business development. 3. Climate change, environment and disaster risk reduction: (i) Support country-led implementation of the Paris Agreement; (ii) support the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, focusing on building resilience of coastal vulnerable groups; (iii) support the implementation of national action plan to implement the Stockholm Convention; and iv) Support conserving biodiversity and application of the provincial environment performance index. 4. Increased access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups: (i) Support data collections on legal needs and behavior, with a focus on vulnerable groups; (ii) support new targeted interventions to increase access to legal information and legal services; and (iii) accelerate human rights and vulnerable citizen inclusion. 5. Mine action and peacekeeping: (i) Land cleared of UXOs to allow for new and greater use for social and economic development; (ii) increased support to victims of mine accidents; and (iii) support for longer-term peacekeeping capacity and new deployments.