Results Oriented Annual Report – VNM – 2019

Section A - Strategic Overview by the Resident Representative

A.1 Analyze the development context of the country that has guided and/or impacted UNDP’s work during the year.

Vietnam (VN) continued to show robust economic growth in 2019. Its GDP growth in the first nine months of 2019 was 6.98% [1] and its estimated annual GDP growth is 7% [2], among the highest worldwide. According to the Sustainable Development Report 2019 [3], VN’s SDG index ranked 54th among 162 countries compared to the 57th in 2018. Comparing with East and South-Asia averages, VN performed well on 12 out of 17 SDGs, but lagged behind on decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure; life under water; life on land; and peace, justice and strong institutions. VN has one of the highest rates of HDI growth since 1990 and is .007 points shy of the High Human Development Group, accomplished with relatively low inequality. Notably VN has championed Multi-Dimensional Poverty and integrated it into national policy.

2019 was an important year for VN as it embarked on the formulation of its Social Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) 2021-2030, the Social Economic Development Plan 2021-2025, and preparation for the Party’s Congress, which set strategic directions for the country’s development in the next 5-10 year period.

Key challenges for VN include the Government’s ability to address development priorities while dealing with increasing economic complexity and uncertainty, rapid changes in trade, value chains, especially those induced by Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR4.0) acceleration and climate change. VN is among top 10 countries hardest hit by weather disasters. The GHG emissions is increasing very fast and will triple by 2030 [4-5].

In 2019, the GOVN undertook a series of reviews: National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction (NTP-SPR) [6], 5-year review of SDGs, labor productivity relating to science, technology innovation and new economic model [7], A series of policy dialogues for SEDS formulation: inclusive IR4.0 [8], innovation [9], development reform [10], development in ethnic minority (EM) areas, consultation on SEDS design.

The GOVN reaffirmed its commitment to the Paris agreement: i) Disaster Risk Management Law revision and National Adaptation Plan formulation [11]; ii) Prime Minister’s call at G20 Summit on addressing marine plastics and ocean pollution [12]; iii) National Action Plan on Marine Plastics [13]; iv) deployment of renewable energy by increasing the Feed-In Tariff for wind energy and adjusting the Feed-In Tariff for solar energy; v) ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol for reducing GHG emissions [14]; v) National Programme on Energy Efficiency (VNLEEP3) 2019-2030 [15].

VN became Chair of ASEAN and a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (2020-2021). Priorities in these important fora are development issues including peace and stability, climate change and climate security, and South-South Cooperation. This provides UNDP with important opportunities to provide policy advice and assist the country in accelerating the achievement of SDGs.

A.2 Highlight key results achieved during the year and how they have contributed or are expected to contribute to the SDGs, national development goals, UNCT-wide results, CPD outcomes and/or Strategic Plan outcomes, including through UNDP’s integrator role.

In 2019, UNDP continued to remain a trusted partner on development thinking and planning. UNDP led the development partners in the preparation of two position papers for SEDS which were well-received by the GOVN – SDGs and Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Circular Economy and Natural Resources and Environment [16], and Institutional Reform and Governance [17]. UNDP provided technical support to the formulation of the master plan for socio-economic development of EM areas. The NTP-SPR evaluation and the UN-supported database to monitor LNOB in SDG progress led by UNDP has contributed to the draft 5-year SDGs review report.

The UNDP introduction of new concepts on inclusive IR4.0, inclusive innovation, anticipatory and adaptive and agile governance, enhancing productivity and competitiveness of Vietnamese firms have been resonated with the policy makers [18-23]. The recommendations, for example, on attracting quality FDI and enhancing the linkages between FDI and domestic firms were reflected in the Party’s Resolution on FDI [24]. UNDP’s advice influenced the formulation of Viet Nam’s IR4.0 strategy [25].

In the area of global environment and climate change, UNDP supported the National Action Plan on Marine Plastic, inclusion of circular economy into the Law on Environmental Protection and energy efficiency in the draft Law on Construction [26-27]. UNDP innovation on climate change – dengue fever early warning system - was shared and welcomed by 7 ASEAN countries in 2019 [28]. The bottleneck analysis led by UNDP on energy transition, industry transition, infrastructure cities, resilience and adaptation, nature-based solutions and climate finance and carbon financing - was the first of its kind and recognized as global best practice [29].

A series of assessments led by UNDP on access to justice, legal aid, mediation, etc. for vulnerable groups such as ethnic minority groups and victims of gender-based violence, helped VN achieve SDG Target 16.3 and CPD Outcome 3.1 [30]. 11 large business associations pledged to work with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) and UNDP to strengthen business integrity in private sector, which in turn will push public institutions to become more transparent and accountable. The Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) survey was conducted in all 63 provinces and 14,138 citizens were interviewed in 2019. PAPI results were utilized by local governments for better accessing public services, combating corruption, localizing SDGs and promoting transparency [31].

In 2019, a new City Innovation Lab partnership was established with Da Nang city, focused on joint learning, exploration and experimentation of innovative solutions for results were utilized by local governments for better accessing public services, combatting corruption, localizing SDGs and promoting transparency [31].

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In 2019, a new City Innovation Lab partnership was established with Da Nang city, focused on joint learning, exploration and experimentation of innovative solutions for accelerating socio-economic development and achievement of City’s SDGs. Main areas identified for applying an “accelerator lab approach”: smart city; circular economy and environmental protection; tourism and innovation/regulated sandboxes.

Section B - Indicator Reporting

- Report on CPD outcome indicator results
- Report on CPD output / IRRF indicator results
- Report on project indicator results (In Atlas)

Section C – Development Results Analysis and Lessons Learning

Under each CPD outcome, the following data will be automatically populated to enable results analysis

Click here to go to the dashboard

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/UN Cooperation Framework outcome results achieved or on-track</th>
<th>CPD/UN Cooperation Framework outcome results unachieved or off-track</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe CPD/UN Cooperation Framework outcome level results achieved or on-track in the year. If any, analyze UNDP’s tangible contributions to the UN Cooperation Framework/CPD outcome in line with the theory of change of the CPD.</td>
<td>Describe CPD/UN Cooperation Framework outcome level results unachieved or off-track in the year. Analyze why UNDP’s interventions have not contributed to the UN Cooperation Framework/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>

**UNDP’s international expertise and experience, and UNDP’s discussion paper on Inclusive IR4.0 and advices on inclusive innovation, and anticipatory governance contributed to the SEDS and SEDP preparation [18-23].**

The National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction (NTPSPR) has undergone the evaluation with UNDP’s technical assistance. This together with UNDP’s policy advising on the preparation of the Master Plan for socio-economic development in EM areas [93], inputs to the preparation of the first national SDG report and HDI- MPI updates 2019 [94] provided substantial inputs to the formulation of the SEDS/SEDP and the next generation of NTPs for poverty reduction.

With UNDP support in establishing multi-stakeholder coordinated framework and facilitating the inclusive process, the GOVN is completing Viet Nam’s first National SDG Report.

Technical UNDP support to the GOVN in updating the Viet Nam’s multidimensional poverty (MDP) measurements and indicators has contributed to the formulation of the National Targeted Programme on Sustainable Poverty Reduction 2021-2025 [95].

UNDP’s advices on shifting FDI attraction from quantity to quality and enhancing linkages between FDI and domestic firms have been reflected in the Party’s Resolutions on FDI.

The newly approved joint UNDP, ILO, UNICEF and UNFPA program on social is a comprehensive intervention that directly contribute to the One Strategic Plan 2017-2021 Outcome 1: all people benefit from inclusive and equitable social protection systems and poverty reduction services, which will reduce multidimensional poverty and vulnerabilities.

### 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.

**C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.**
Results Oriented Annual Report - VNM - 2019

C.2.2.2.6.P [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships worked well and why.

UNDP’s productivity and competitiveness study, evidence-based analytical inputs to Viet Nam’s reviewing first 5 year SDG implementation Report (to be released in 2020) and recommendations for mainstreaming SDGs in the country’s Socio-Economic Development Strategy and Plan have contributed to por-poor and inclusive development planning.

UNDP brought international expertise and experience in introducing the new concepts of inclusive Fourth Industrial Revolution, anticipatory governance and inclusive innovation to support the preparation of GOVN’s IR4.0 Strategy and SEDS/SEDP 2021-2030 [I7]. These will serve as foundation/favorable conditions for the social economic development, which provides better opportunities for the poor and vulnerable groups to participate and benefit from the development process.

UNDP provided technical support to the GOVN in updating the Viet Nam’s multidimensional poverty (MDP) measurements and indicators, and thus strengthened the application of the MDP in Viet Nam which was assessed as among the best practices in Asia Pacific region [I8].

Existing national data sources will be further sex-disaggregated reviewed and analyzed with support from UNDP, aiming at providing input and recommendations to the first 5 year SDG implementation Report, which should be developed by the Government in 2020.

C.2.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.9.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.2.2.2.3.N [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.2.2.5.P [Hows] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave no one behind.

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


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 well, 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).

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 piloted</td>
<td>Human-Centered Design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.2.2 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.2.2.1.P Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UN Cooperation Framework/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.2.2.2.1.P Describe a concrete output level result achieved or on-track in the year that have contributed (or expected to contribute) to the UN Cooperation Framework/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.1.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.2.2.2.2.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.2.2.2.2.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.
Under the Ethnic Minority Women’s Economic Empowerment for accelerating poverty reduction through the application of IRR 4.0 technology project, EM women cooperatives have been connected with big retail, e-commerce and e-payment service enterprises and relevant experts and government agencies. This together with technical assistance resulted in: (i) 49 cooperatives and groups (784 ethnic minority women and men) directly benefited, created 33 new products (bringing the total number to 131 products) that were sold through e-commerce platforms; (ii) 49 cooperatives increased/improved productivity, logistics, product quality, marketing and packaging, 11 out of 26 cooperatives in Bac Kan upgraded their production technology; (iii) 19 out of 46 cooperatives have substantially expanded their businesses (31% of the cooperatives increased their value turn-over by 31-50%); 35% of the cooperatives expanded the use of raw material production/supply by 30-70%); and (iv) 2,636 people of which 1,898 (71%) are women, (1,546 people/1051 women in Bac Kan and 1,090 people/847 women in Dak Nong) are indirectly benefiting from the expanded supply of raw materials and services to the UNDP-supported cooperatives [11]

The National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction (NTP-SPR) was evaluated with UNDP’s technical assistance [12]. This together with UNDP’s policy advice on the preparation of the Master Plan for socio-economic development in EM areas [13], inputs to the preparation of the first national SDG report and HDI-MPI updates 2019 [14] provided substantial inputs to the formulation of the SEDS/SEDSP and the next generation of NTPs for poverty reduction.

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 empowered 49 ethnic minority women cooperatives in expanding their businesses and escaped poverty. UNDP-supported models have been considered for institutionalization in the next generation of NTPs for poverty reduction at central and local levels [15].

Gender equality analysis of the HDI/MPI updates and assessments of the progress toward achieving SDG and recommendations on gender equality and women empowerment in the evaluation of the National Targeted Program were taken into consideration by the National Assembly and the GOVN in formulating the new NTPs [16].

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 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 no one 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.

The UNDP-Viettel Post (Viettel Post Joint Stock Corporation) Memorandum of Understanding for supporting ethnic minority communities in enhancing their connection to the markets (including via e-commerce solutions) and in value chains, access to credit and e-payment solutions, and application of more advanced production techniques, through identifying, experimenting and scaling up best available (local) solutions was signed and implemented since 2019. This partnership utilized Viettel Post’s advantage in providing logistics/postal services in 63 provinces of the country, with locally-based staff in all 11,000 communes, aiming at connecting local businesses to markets and become more efficient and therefore contributing to economic development and poverty reduction in rural areas in Viet Nam; and UNDP’s long experience of supporting the Government of Viet Nam and working with rural, EM authorities, ethnic minority women cooperatives, big retail, e-commerce and e-payment service enterprises (such as Viettel Post, Big C, Lazada, Sendo, Shopee, Tiki, and Vo So, etc.) to mobilize parallel financial and technical support from both private and public resources for the EM women’s business development.

In Bac Kan and Dak Nong provinces, UNDP has been partnering with local authorities, ethnic minority women cooperatives, big retail, e-commerce and e-payment service enterprises (such as Viettel Post, Big C, Lazada, Sendo, Shopee, Tiki, and Vo So, etc.) to mobilize parallel financial and technical support from both private and public resources for the EM women’s business development.

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.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.

<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>0</td>
<td>00115330</td>
<td>IP for Inclusive Growth</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>Innovation Lab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 UN Cooperation Framework/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.1.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 worked well and why.

Gender has been mainstreamed in the Joint Program on Social Protection and all its training materials.

C.2.2.2.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.2.2.2.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.2.2.3.P [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

C.2.2.3.N [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

C.2.2.4.P [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships worked well and why.

C.2.2.4.N [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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C.2.2.10.P [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions worked well and why.

C.2.2.10.N [Hows] Analyze what types of UNDP’s interventions did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

No data available.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.2 CPD Output Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VNM_OUTPUT_2.1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced greenhouse gas emissions in key sectors and cities through low-emission and green development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 UN Cooperation Framework/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

<table>
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<tr>
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<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>00085319</td>
<td>UN REDD phase 2</td>
<td>Innovative tools and methodologies successfully piloted</td>
<td>Alternative Finance (including Social Impact Bonds and Investment / Pay for Success)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00087517</td>
<td>Promotion of Non-Fired Brick P</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>Innovation Lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>00092227</td>
<td>LED Development</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>Behavioural Insights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>00115115</td>
<td>Intervention Plan</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>Innovation Lab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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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 no one 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.

C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
C.2.2.2.6.P [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.6.N [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

UNDP’s innovation on Climate Change-Health nexus to develop and apply dengue fever early warning system, which can forecast and alert about the likely outbreak of the dengue fever 6 months in advance to enable preparation and prevention, benefit 2,000 people, of which 55% are women [C6].

UNDP support the treatment of obsolete chemicals/persistent organic pollutants (C7), conservation of biodiversity and natural resources and improvement of livelihoods benefited 400,000 local people to escape poverty [C8] and enjoy safe lands and environment.

C.2.2.2.7.P [Joint Programming] Analyze positive impact of joint programming, including for the implementation of the common chapter. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.7.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.2.2.2.8.P [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.8.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.2.2.2.9.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.2.2.2.9.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.2.2.3 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>
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<th>Innovative tools and methodologies</th>
<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>001008930</td>
<td>Dengue prevention</td>
<td>Testing of innovative tools and methodologies in progress</td>
<td>• Foresight&lt;br&gt;• Big Data (including New and Emerging Data)&lt;br&gt;• Real-Time Monitoring&lt;br&gt;• Remote Sensing/Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs, drones)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.2.2 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.2.2.1 If any, select additional Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year.

C.2.2.2 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 UN Cooperation Framework/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

**Output Name**: Innovative tools and methodologies

**Output ID**: Applicable innovative tools and methodologies

**Responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women's empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors that contributed to achieve planned results</th>
<th>CPD output results achieved or on-track</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDP’s support resulted in complete construction of 1,366 new low-cost and storm-resilient houses for the poor, near poor, and women headed households, benefiting more than 6,830 people, 65% of them women [C2] (CPD Output Indicator 2.2.1) in 5 coastal provinces of Thanh Hoa, Quang Binh, Thua Then Hue, Quang Nam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP’s Tsunami and disaster risk management awareness campaign resulted in providing information and enhanced understanding and response skills of 578 students and teachers, of which 175 were girls/female in Quang Nam province. [C5]. The community-based disaster risk management training helped enhance knowledge and skills of more than 16,000 local vulnerable people, 51% of them female [C2]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

**Output Name**: Innovative tools and methodologies

**Output ID**: Applicable innovative tools and methodologies

**Responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDP’s project on improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam, which was designed and implemented with special focus on empowering women, girls, women-headed households and women organization at national and local level, sent clear and strong signal to the Government and society to trigger discussion and integration of gender equality in development in Viet Nam [C2].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

**Output Name**: Innovative tools and methodologies

**Output ID**: Applicable innovative tools and methodologies

**Responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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

**Output Name**: Innovative tools and methodologies

**Output ID**: Applicable innovative tools and methodologies

**Responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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### C.2.2.5.P [Whos] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave no one behind.

**Output Name**: Innovative tools and methodologies

**Output ID**: Applicable innovative tools and methodologies

**Responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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**Output Name**: Innovative tools and methodologies

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**Responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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### 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.

**Output Name**: Innovative tools and methodologies

**Output ID**: Applicable innovative tools and methodologies

**Responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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### 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.

**Output Name**: Innovative tools and methodologies

**Output ID**: Applicable innovative tools and methodologies

**Responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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**Output Name**: Innovative tools and methodologies

**Output ID**: Applicable innovative tools and methodologies

**Responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children**

By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the CPD output. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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### 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.

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</table>
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.

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 UN Cooperation Framework/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

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 focused on ensuring the participation of key stakeholders in decision making processes and policy dialogues in 2019 via consultation events, policy recommendation papers, feedback mechanisms that included those most vulnerable in society. As a result, such groups were empowered to mobilize, prepare and share their recommendations to national and subnational governments in Vietnam.

UNDP worked closely with the Government Inspectorate to ensure both public and private sector bodies were held accountable in ensuring combating corruption and ensuring transparency by strengthening or developing codes of conduct and internal control mechanisms. Businesses can now play a stronger role in improving their own performance in building business integrity, which in turn will result in pushing public institutions to becoming more transparency and accountable to the public.

Through surveys, research and needs assessments, UNDP has developed key databases and data sets of information to inform public administration, legal justice, governance and other public reform activities. The data collected is an invaluable asset for UNDP, development partners, CSOs, citizens and the Government is our collective efforts to drive sustainable development in Vietnam. This data will be used to hold institutions accountable, through reflecting their performance compared with their mandate, to promote transparency, by sharing key data with the public, and also to promote participation by collecting the views, insights and opinions of thousands of people with key decision makers and other organizations who play a monitoring role of public institutions.

Data collection has resulted in a cross cutting positive results.

PAPI survey continues to be vulnerable to interference by provincial authorities, due to the fact that they are concerned about receiving a low score. UNDP will discuss at the annual advisory board meeting to look for solutions to deal with provincial authorities interfering with the score. In 2020, UNDP together with the advisory board will explore the possibility of dropping provinces from the survey if necessary to preserve the independence and transparency of the survey.

The credibility of PAPI has been challenged because of the interference mentioned above, putting at risk the future of the survey, with many citizens questioning the results due to this interference. UNDP has proposed changes to the survey in terms of methodology by piloting Geographical Information System (GIS) in sourcing sample selections, thus strengthening the independence and transparency of the survey and limiting the possibility from local interference. The sample selection will be based on the GIS map, not on the list of citizens provided by local authorities.

PAPI will look to impact accountability and monitoring public institutions at the central level, as this has proved difficult in previous years. PAPI has not created the incentives for central authorities in terms of motivating them to use PAPI in decision making processes. To do this, UNDP will include more people at the central level to join the PAPI advisory board, and will for look for opportunities to create some synergy with other governance index programmes.
PAPI includes a gender and leadership section in the survey. This is an important area for which the results are used in developing policy and strategies promoting gender equality and women leadership. The findings provide an evidence base into the unconscious biases against women, particularly women in leadership. UNDP continues to promote the public awareness of women in leadership and will try to use results to design trainings for women in leadership such as the Ho Chi Minh Political Academy’s G-Lead programme, where the survey results have previously been used in the development of guidance books for the Academy in promoting women leadership in politics.

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.

PAPI: Ensuring the impartiality of the PAPI process and survey through the methodology adopted and addressing risks to credibility of the survey from local authorities interfering with the survey. Also, UNDP ensured strong project management is brought to the entire survey process by overseeing coordination between different actors. Finally, longstanding relationship with the government facilitated higher level discussion on PAPI results adoption in public decision making.

C.2.2.5.P [Who] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave no one 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.

UNDP observed improved governance quality and performance at both national and provincial level, particularly in terms of transparency, anti-corruption efforts, ensuring access to public services, through the monitoring of central and provincial governments.


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

Long established partnerships with the Center for Community Support Development Studies (CECODES) and RT Analytics, over many years has built a relationship and trust and strong inter-organization working environment.

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.

UNDP welcomed a delegation from Bangladesh to study the PAPI survey. PAPI team also shared the PAPI concept and key findings at five different international research workshops.

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>
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<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Output ID</th>
<th>Output Name</th>
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<th>Applicable innovative tools and methodologies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00100002</td>
<td>PAPI</td>
<td>Innovative tools and methodologies successfully piloted</td>
<td>Big Data (including New and Emerging Data)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.2 CPD Output Level

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

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 UN Cooperation Framework/CPD outcome. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.2.P 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.2.2.3.P C.2.2.8.N [SSC/TrC] Describe positive impact of south-south and/or triangular cooperation on the CPD output. Analyze what worked well and why.

C.2.2.4.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 no one 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.2.2.9.P [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.2.2.1.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 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.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 [Whos] Describe no or negative impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action.

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.

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</table>

C.2 CPD Output Level

VNM_OUTPUT_3.2

Increase in women’s participation in decision-making and representation in leadership positions

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPD output results achieved or on-track</th>
<th>CPD output results unachieved or off-track</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Factors that contributed to achieve planned results)</td>
<td>(Factors that hindered to achieve planned results)</td>
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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 UN Cooperation Framework/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.

In 2019, UNDP published a handbook with tips and basic information on women leadership skills and mentoring which was developed in partnership with the Ho Chi Minh Political Academy. The handbook will be used to offer practical guidance for political institutions to attract and retain women in leadership positions, including by informing training of political representatives [G4].

Under the EU JULE, UNDP hosted a Policy Dialogue on responses to gender-based violence in August 2019 [G6]. This was followed up with a consultation workshop on strengthening women’s access to justice as part of preparations for the next national report of Viet Nam to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) [G6].

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.

Results achieved under the Gender based Violence workshops include raising the awareness of key policy makers on gaps in legislation in particular on sexual violence and proposing recommendations for the GOVN’s consideration on strengthening legal reform to protect the rights of women.

The CEDAW workshops on access to justice for women supported the MOJ identify approaches for implementing recommendations made by the Committee as part of the concluding observations.

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.  
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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.  
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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.

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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.

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

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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 UN Cooperation Framework/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.

In 2019, UNDP published a handbook with tips and basic information on women leadership skills and mentoring which was developed in partnership with the Ho Chi Minh Political Academy. The handbook will be used to offer practical guidance for political institutions to attract and retain women in leadership positions, including by informing training of political representatives [G4].

Under the EU JULE, UNDP hosted a Policy Dialogue on responses to gender-based violence in August 2019 [G6]. This was followed up with a consultation workshop on strengthening women’s access to justice as part of preparations for the next national report of Viet Nam to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) [G6].

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 no one 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.  
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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.

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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.

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

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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 UN Cooperation Framework/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 supported the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) in the consultations with Disabled People Organizations (DPOs)/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on revising the Law on Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and strengthening implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Two recommendation papers on were shared with MOLISA with a view to informing the revision of the Disability Law in 2020. A further consultation was held on the ratification of the Marrakech treaty on access to published materials for persons with printing disabilities, led by UNDP and the Vietnam Blind Association (GB).

In Apr 2019, UNDP hosted the Youth Co:Lab Regional Summit Government Innovation Lab, bringing Governments from over 20 countries across Asia Pacific representatives from partner organizations, including investors, CSOs and young entrepreneurs on fostering the growth of social entrepreneurship to achieve the SDGs. This resulted in deepened engagement on social innovation and entrepreneurship by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) under the Youth Co:Lab initiative [G8]. Over 15% of the 250 participants attending UNDP-MOST dialogues on promoting social entrepreneurship identified as being LGBTIQ, given the programme focus on supporting vulnerable groups [G9]. As a result, social impact has been added as a critical part of the assessment for winners of the TechFest Startup Competition by MOST [G10].

In Dec 2019, UNDP hosted a consultation between the MOJ and selected CSOs to discuss follow up to Viet Nam’s review under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in Geneva in March [G11]. This resulted in MOJ receiving inputs to their proposed follow up to the ICCPR review. UNDP has also continued to build CSO capacity to work on human rights issues by for instance organizing briefings and trainings on UPR follow up.

C.2.2.6.P [Partnerships] Analyze what partnerships did not work and the people, start, sustain and scale up their own social impact business.

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

For Youth Co:Lab, funding was combined between private sector, TRAC funding and limited government cost sharing to deliver the 2019 program. Furthermore, supplementary funding was sourced from Bangkok Regional Hub through the LGBTI Team to promote the participation of LGBTI persons in, and LGBTI solutions from, the Youth Co:Lab program. This helped a relatively small funding source maximize its impact by plugging into a larger initiative. The commitment from MOST to share costs for the programme, albeit minimal, helped build ownership and awareness among government partners, as well as ensure participation from other government agencies and partners.

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 efforts to engage a new actor, the Copy Right Office of Viet Nam (COV), did not work as well as hoped, due to lack of any previous existing relationship with COV and no official delegation from the government to lead on the Treaty. UNDP continues to build a working relationship with COV, as well as send the official request for Ministry of Culture to be delegated responsibility for exploiting ratification of the Marrakech Treaty.

For Youth Co:Lab, UNDP’s role as convener across sectors and across the Asia Pacific region was critical to the result achieved. At the national level, the previous two years of successful implementation of the Youth Co:Lab programme in Viet Nam led to heightened interest in the initiative from MOST, including the Deputy Minister, which significantly helped raise the profile of the programme in Viet Nam [G12]. Also, through UNDP interventions in 2019, including technical expertise and coordination, leading impact startups were trained on business development and pitching and showcased at TechFest 2019, with two former programme participants winning prizes during the pitching competition.

C.2.2.5.P [Whos] Describe positive impact on target beneficiaries. Analyze what worked well and how it helped leave no one 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.

Through the consultation series, DPOs and PwDs were empowered and had their capacity strengthened in engaging with decision makers, in particular MOLISA (and provincial Department of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs - DOLISA). Over 250 participated across the series. The result was heightened awareness of issues around alignment between the Law on PWDs and the CRPD, and heightened awareness of MOLISA representatives of key challenges faced by PwDs. Finally, the series positively impacted on beneficiaries by bringing in new groups and individuals to participate in the consultations, thus expanding the network of groups and individuals advocating for the rights of PwDs.

As part of Youth Co:Lab, over 200 young people received capacity building training on social entrepreneurship and innovation. Young people were supported to provide 36 new social innovation ideas across the four provinces. At the national level, nine ideas were selected to receive expert business incubation training to support young people, start, sustain and scale up their own social impact business.


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

Levels of awareness among government partners on social entrepreneurship and innovation remain low due to a stronger focus on purely commercial entrepreneurship and startups. The Youth Co:Lab National Dialogue will be held again in 2020 at TechFest where government agencies with responsibility for entrepreneurship and innovation convene.

The range of CSOs which can participate in consultations organized with Government can be limited.
UNDP worked very well with DPOs given the longstanding working relationship held with these organizations. Also, UNDP consulted closely with DPO partners to identify common objectives between organizations, and this participatory and open approach helped to strengthen the partnership between UNDP and DPOs.

UNDP continues to enjoy a strong partnership with MOST. Connecting MOST representatives with opportunities to join training workshops and relevant learning events in other countries and at the Regional Level has helped both build the capacity of MOST contact points and deepen their engagement with UNDP and the Youth Co:Lab programme. This has also contributed to the current MOST partnership which includes limited government cost sharing on the part of MOST.

UNDP CO continues to enjoy a positive and effective partnership with other UNDP teams at the Bangkok Regional Hub in delivering Youth Co:Lab at the national level, including the Youth Team, LGBTI Team, Business Integrity Team and the Accelerator Lab Team. Collaboration ranges from funding support, technical expertise, connecting to other partners and capacity building for CO team.

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.

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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.

Government Innovation Lab at the Youth Co:Lab Regional Summit in April 2019, where government officials from 20 countries across Asia Pacific come together to share good practice on promoting social innovation and entrepreneurship among young people to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

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.

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C.2.2 Analyze CPD output results achieved or on-track and/or unachieved or off-track.
C.2.2.1.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.

(Projects listed above are not GEN2 or GEN3)

C.2.2.1.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.2.2.2.P For GEN2 and GEN3 projects of the Gender Marker, describe innovative tools and methodologies that were tested, successfully piloted or scaled during the year.

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

The partnership with VCCI went well and brought good results. VCCI has strong capacity in convening private sector, for which UNDP does not have a wide network of partners to rely upon to ensure business participation.

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CO's efforts to convene businesses to certain events did not prove overly successful as on the topic of combating corruption. CO does not have as wide a network of companies to call upon. CO will go through the extensive private sector network of VCCI to promote greater participation among businesses as part of the business integrity project.

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.

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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.

- UNDP continued facilitating 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 chain 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 of poverty reduction among EM women.

- UNDP led an UN initiative to create a database that pulls available data from Government and UN agencies to monitor the LNOB in SDG progress, especially among the EM groups/women.

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 discussion paper and related policy dialogues introduced concept and recommendations on making IR4.0 inclusive, anticipatory governance, inclusive innovations for achieving the SDGs. UNDP’s study on productivity and competitiveness of Vietnamese firms and advice on attracting quality FDI and enhancing public investment management provided policy recommendations for accelerating the achievement of SDGs.

- UNDP in partnership with other UN agencies and development partners also provided evidence-based inputs to the national SDG Report, formulation of the SDG implementation roadmap and recommendations for mainstreaming SDGs in the country’s 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy and 5-year Socio-Economic Development Plan.

- UNDP-led Bottleneck Assessment to support the Implementation of Viet Nam’s Nationally Determined Contribution and the Paris Climate Agreement engaged all stakeholders from the governments officials, development partners, NGOs, private sector to experts provide accelerated actions to transform the economy towards green and climate resilient development and achieving SDGs.

- UNDP-co-chairmanship with Germany to convene development partners to develop a strategic paper on circular economy, climate change, green growth, and natural resources and environment have provided strategic recommendations and inputs to the Viet Nam’s formulation of the next 10 year Socio-Economic Development Strategy and 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?

- UNDP support to build resilience for coastal vulnerable communities bring three national authorities and cross-departments cooperation, in the areas of construction, disaster and mangrove forest - to implement integrated solutions, including building resilient houses, plantation of mangrove forest for protection and livelihoods, and training on basic skills and climate risks.

- UNDP co-chairmanship/membership in the Viet Nam Energy Partnership, Disaster Risk Management partnership, Climate Change partnership, and other informal partnership with NGOs/COs/Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry with participations of all relevant ministries, development partners, NGOs, COs, private sector and experts, are promoting integrated solutions to development challenges of poverty reduction, climate change, and environmental protection.

- Defining and experimenting innovative solutions for sustainable poverty reduction, women empowerment and EM development: UNDP in partnership with GOVN and the private sector helped poor ethnic minority women in Bac Kan and Dak Nong provinces apply IR4.0 technology of e-payment and e-commerce to expand their businesses, become equal players in the market and increase their income. The Accelerator Lab approach introduced, i.e., sense making of locally sourced economic models, demands vs. supplies and conditions for EM women groups in Bac Kan and Dak Nong provinces helped collect further evidences for MOLISA to design the next NTP-SPR.

D.4 If any, highlight UNDP efforts, in support of the Resident Coordinator, to optimally position the UN and produce common development results in the country. Please explain UNDP’s specific contribution and the end result.

UNDP provided substantive input to the Development Partners Group (DPG), co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator (RC) to the formulation of the country’s SEDS. UNDP led the preparation of two position papers on SDGs and Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Circular Economy and Natural Resource and Environment [16], and Institutional Reform and Governance [17].

UNDP chaired the UN Result Group on Governance and Justice. UNDP and the RC collaborated with the EU towards Viet Nam joining the EU-UN Integrated National Finance Framework (INFF) initiative for financing the SDGs. On behalf of the RC, UNDP led the UNCT’s joint statement to the VRDF 2019 [22].

With support from UNDP and the RC, the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) planned an Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on South-South Cooperation in 2020. The GOVN expressed its support and endorsement for sharing development experience in context of the Doi Moi economic renewal reforms through UNOSSC’s publications with other countries in the global south.

UNDP supported the RC in development of Concept Note for on the UN Global Event on Women, Peace and Security in Viet Nam in 2020 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

UNDP, together with ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, was selected as one among 30-40 out of approximately 130 countries worldwide and awarded a grant of USD 2 million from SDG Fund for “Accelerating Viet Nam’s transition toward inclusive and integrated social protection”.

D.5 If any, highlight key resource mobilization achievements of the year. Analyzed what worked well and why.

The CO mobilized USD 15.4 million against the resource mobilization target of USD 23.4 million. The gap is due to the delayed installment of GCF project, which will be made in 2020. 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 blue economy and plastic pollution management with Norway (USD 3.15 million) and mine action with KOICA (USD 6.65 million as 2019 contribution). The CO was successful in mobilizing additional funding of USD 287,000 from the UK Space Agency for the innovative joint project on climate change/health with WHO. It is worth stressing that the CO was particularly effective in partnering with regional and global UNDP programmes – USD 500,000 from the joint SDG fund, USD 690,000 from the UK Foreign Commonwealth Office on business integrity, and USD 193,000 from City Foundation on Youth Summit.
Section E – Organisational Results Analysis and Lessons Learning

E.1 - Integrated Work Plan – Organizational Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Result</th>
<th>Output Description</th>
<th>Enabling Action</th>
<th>Analyze what worked well and why</th>
<th>Organisational Result achieved.</th>
<th>Organisational Result unachieved.</th>
<th>Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action</th>
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<tr>
<td>Organisational Output 1.2</td>
<td>Cross-cutting approaches fully integrated into UNDP programmes and projects</td>
<td>VNM EA 1.2.1 - Integrate cross-cutting approaches into UNDP projects</td>
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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 office priorities, and acknowledged and celebrated milestones.
- To improve relationship among staff of different units, we organized staff events (such as staff retreat, team building activities).
- Training for staff on effective communication skills such as blog writing and photographs taking.

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 engagement efforts.

E.3 - Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Spending and Capacity
E.3.1 Spending for decentralized evaluations

2000

E.3.2 M&E capacity

• The following table shows the M&E capacity of the office from the 2018 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>
| Nguyen Thi Ngoc Han | 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

5

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></td>
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<tr>
<td>P4</td>
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<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P2 (excluding JPO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPO</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO-D</td>
<td></td>
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<td>NO-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO-B</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: Service contract / UNVs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If yes, 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 programme  - UNCT gender working group
- Joint advocacy  - Joint partnership on SDG 5
- Joint campaign  - Mainstreaming of gender activities under other SDGs
- CEDAW reporting  - Other

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 2019 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.

- 2020 is the foundation year for the next decade. UNDP will support VN in its formulation of the SEDS for the 2021-2030 and the SDG Plus 5 Review to help accelerate the achievement of goals and LNOB. It will focus on adopting the Acceleration Lab approach to poverty reduction and digitalizing social protection services and management in VN.
- UNDP will continue providing leading technical advice in the areas of climate change, resilience, sustainable economy, renewable energy and energy efficiency, marine plastics.
- Help increase access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups, through collecting data on legal needs and behavior; increasing access to legal information and legal services; and promoting human rights and vulnerable citizen inclusion.
- Mine action & 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 expanding the dialogue to broader issues around disability; and (iii) support for longer-term peacekeeping capacity and new deployments.
- Partnership with Da Nang to operationalize the City Lab to become the first in the region as well as to be a tool for Da Nang to solve its complex issues, which requires political will, financial investments, citizen-centered approach and risk taking from Da Nang.
- Support VN in its role as the non-permanent member of the UN SC & Chair of ASEAN in 2020, including (i) an International Conference on Ocean Economy and Climate Change Adaptation, launching the ASEAN Award on Ending Plastic Pollution Innovation Challenge (EPPIC); and (ii) a regional conference on women and peacekeeping, to advance VN’s priorities and vision for ‘Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN’. The outcomes would feed into UNSC discussions and debates on the 20th anniversary of Res.1325 in 2020.
- The CO will accelerate recruitment processes & expand outreach efforts for recruitment through new networks to attract & retain top talent.

Section Annex – Evidence

List evidence used for the ROAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence Id</th>
<th>Roar Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>URL Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5. The second biennial updated report of Viet Nam to the UN’s Framework Convention on Climate Change - Author/source: GOVN/Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</td>
<td><a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resourc">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resourc</a> e/97620135_Viet%20Nam-BUR2-1-Viet%20Nam%20-%20BUR2.pdf</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Author/source</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Draft Law on Construction (the 5th Draft) - Author/source: Government’s draft version submitted to the National Assembly</td>
<td><a href="http://duthaonline.quochoi.vn/DuThaoLi/s/DT_DUTHAO_LUAT/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=785&amp;TabId=1&amp;LanId=786">http://duthaonline.quochoi.vn/DuThaoLi/s/DT_DUTHAO_LUAT/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=785&amp;TabId=1&amp;LanId=786</a></td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>List of people from 07 countries received information about D-MOSS and project meeting minutes - Author/source: UNDP</td>
<td><a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mmtiAeUetqkg1T1rDDomY_4zHE8H5pX">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mmtiAeUetqkg1T1rDDomY_4zHE8H5pX</a></td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30 (G2): EU JULE Workplan 2020 (Draft approved by Project Steering Committee, awaiting final quality review) - Author/source: UNDP, UNICEF, MOJ, EU</td>
<td><a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ye9W6h4qgF8dzmsr55Ma4cOJDA-KvS4">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ye9W6h4qgF8dzmsr55Ma4cOJDA-KvS4</a></td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32 (G17). PAPI: Trends in Citizens’ Expectations over the Last 10 Years and Implications for Future (Discussion Paper Submitted to Government of Viet Nam: Theoretical Council) - Author/source: UNDP</td>
<td><a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bcsorl42Xl6mM9uAqgYVd5i9BFzz6SN">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bcsorl42Xl6mM9uAqgYVd5i9BFzz6SN</a></td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33 (G18). List of people from 07 countries received information about D-MOSS and project meeting minutes - Author/source: UNDP</td>
<td><a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=16SRxsSe0-vw-Yor7b3aHyxnsemw6j7J">https://drive.google.com/open?id=16SRxsSe0-vw-Yor7b3aHyxnsemw6j7J</a></td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34 (G19). Report on assessing the results of the National Targeted Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in period 2016 – 2020 and proposing directions on poverty reduction after 2020 - Author/source: UNDP</td>
<td><a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1L6RExsSe0-lw-yQo7b3aHyxnsemw6j7J">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1L6RExsSe0-lw-yQo7b3aHyxnsemw6j7J</a></td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35 (G20). Technical Inputs of EMWG to the draft Master-plan on Social Economic Development for Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas - Author/source: UNDP Viet Nam and Ethnic Minority Development Working Group</td>
<td><a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gRKLpYPKW1h0d6Faj6uzeAkh5j3VIIB">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gRKLpYPKW1h0d6Faj6uzeAkh5j3VIIB</a></td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36 (G21). Report on assessing the results of the National Targeted Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in period 2016 – 2020 and proposing directions on poverty reduction after 2020 - Author/source: UNDP</td>
<td><a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=16H1Y2T41r4UeWo9Y_Hypro-73I4kvZ">https://drive.google.com/open?id=16H1Y2T41r4UeWo9Y_Hypro-73I4kvZ</a></td>
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<td>Author/source</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>IC8. Measurement and Uses of Multidimensional Poverty in Asia Pacific Countries</td>
<td>UNDP Regional Hub in Bangkok, Thailand</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>IC4. Technical Brief #2: Empowering women and delivering electricity access to the off-grid population in Viet Nam</td>
<td>UNDP and Green ID</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C4. Technical Brief #1: Opportunities to empower women with enhanced access to Climate Information Services for transformative adaptation actions in Viet Nam’s agricultural sectors</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C5. Students and teachers join tsunami response drill</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C6. List of Total beneficiaries involved in D-MOSS project in various interventions</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C7. Vietnam Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Sound Harmful Chemicals Management</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>G1. Handbook on Criminal Litigation Skills for (Vietnamese) Lawyers</td>
<td>Vietnam National University-Center for Legal Research and Services, UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>G2 (30). EU JULE Workplan 2020 (Draft approved by Project Steering Committee, awaiting final quality review)</td>
<td>UNICEF, MOJ, EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>G4. GELEAD Women Leadership Notebook</td>
<td>UNDP, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics (HCMA)</td>
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</table>

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ark3IItcs2VMGJioQ_ktpZmBing2vc
W4E

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LujdiWyiJ99xBz2wWJu5D1MuMty
UPn

https://www.vn.undp.org/content/vietnam/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/MarrakeshTreaty.html

56 C  G8. Youth Co:Lab Finals TECHFEST Vietnam - Author/source: UNDP, Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)

57 C  G9. List of LGBTI Youth Join the Youth Co:Lab Provincial Training on SDG Entrepreneurship - Author/source: UNDP
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ATMe97iucMBtCjTALJcPP-DmNFY4WJM1

58 C  G10. Announcement of Top Two Winning Impact Startups at TECHFEST Competition 2019 from Ministry of Science and Technology website - Author/source: Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
https://www.most.gov.vn/vn/Vnln-
tuc/17212/techfest-vietnam-2019-thanh-
cong-nu-ro.aspx

https://drive.google.com/open?id=11V1enClnZ-fB0sNpddJont-nSTIwNX

60 C  G12. UNDP and Citi Foundation Jointly Host Youth Co: Lab Summit to Accelerate the Largest Youth Social Entrepreneurship Movement in Asia and the Pacific - Author/source: Remarks, Mr Tran Van Tung, Vice Minister of Science and Technology

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1G9fdnIiL_i0Y7FPi33ePWV4wJfDcIJd
xXg

62 C  G14. Trainings on Codes of Conduct and Internal Control Mechanisms in Business - Author/source: UNDP, Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI), UK
https://www.facebook.com/undpvietnam/posts/2449862415206901

63 C  G15. Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) - Author/source: UNDP, CECODES, Vietnam Fatherland Front, RT Analytics

64 C  G16 (31). List of Provincial Governments which have developed Action Plans on Strengthening PAPI Results (PAPI Report 2018, pages 107-110) - Author/source: UNDP, CECODES, Vietnam Fatherland Front, RT Analytics

65 C  G17 (32). PAPI: Trends in Citizens’ Expectations over the Last 10 Years and Implications for Future (Discussion Paper Submitted to Government of Viet Nam Theoretical Council) - Author/source: UNDP
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bcsroJ42XInM9UAfgY10X06jdbFz6sN

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<th>#</th>
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<th>G18. Question 609c. from PAPI 2019 (Full report with results published April 2020) - Author/source: UNDP, CECODES, Vietnam Fatherland Front, RT Analytics</th>
<th><a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1peDwrJlitbeVro1Uyw4sHV79Be79A08">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1peDwrJlitbeVro1Uyw4sHV79Be79A08</a></th>
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<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C8. Mid-Term Review of the Project, “Conservation of Critical Wetland Protected Areas and Linked Landscapes” (Viet Nam) - Author/source: UNDP Viet Nam</td>
<td><a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LKKXR3sQ7qgTnrCrib8VROqW90keW9JtQLC">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LKKXR3sQ7qgTnrCrib8VROqW90keW9JtQLC</a></td>
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