**Responses to comments on the CPD for Vietnam**

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| **Asia Pacific Country**  | **Comment by Member State** | **Suggested response**  |
| **Vietnam** | **Canada-** In the last One Plan 2012-2016 meeting the multi-year funding expectations for planned and projected programmes was an issue of concern. Has consideration been given to further prioritizing UNDP’s country programming in a context of increasing resource constraints?The Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) programme have been cited as a success story of UNDP’s work in Vietnam. Does UNDP have a domestic resource mobilization plan to ensure the sustainability of the PAPI programme over the long term?  | The programmatic focus of the new CPD is narrower in comparison to the previous CPD. It was developed through a rigorous analysis of UNDP’s value proposition in a lower MIC context and a strong theory of change. UNDP VietNam will explore new partnerships to implement the programme and to diversify resource mobilization in the lifespan of the new CPD. UNDP is confident that the resources envelope is feasible to fully achieve the planned results. To ensure continuity with the results achieved so far under the PAPI programme, UNDP will continue to work to maintain independence of the survey, in close collaboration with national and international partners. UNDP will also work to leverage adequate resources to ensure self-sustainability of the survey and is currently developing a detailed proposal for discussion in the PAPI Advisory Board. |
| **Germany-**With regard to the high portion of workforce working in the informal sector (see item 5), we would like to add that the lack of skilled workforce in industry and services contributes to lowering productivity in particular in the private sector which gradually shifts Vietnam to the “Middle-Income-Trap”. The need for action in this area should have been highlighted even though UNDP is engaged in other development sectors. Additionally, the ASEAN-integration aiming at a ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) implies a lot of potential but also risks as Vietnam has not yet the necessary competitiveness level comparing with some ASEAN member states.The second chapter of the country programme clearly shows that the areas of intervention have been chosen along the national development priorities (SEDP) and the diagnosis of the main challenges (see chapter I). Particularly item 29 defining UNDP as a “convener of development partners on human rights” is a choice according to the comparative advantage of the UN as universal organization. Given Vietnam´s progress, we highly appreciate that UNDP wants to scale up piloted activities across all sectors aiming at a higher ownership and financial responsibility of the Government of Vietnam. However, according to our experience in German-Vietnamese development cooperation this is easier said than done, as many Vietnamese development agencies still consider ODA as an open ended full-fledged subsidy for projects. As the document rightly stated, declining ODA-levels imply the proliferation of other sources such as private investments. However, the document unfortunately remains very vague with what instruments and partners UNDP would mobilize the private sector for development.  | Building on the theory of change, the UNDP country programme has focused on the analysis of issues and design of interventions that the agency can address given its comparative advantages in country vis-à-vis other partners. In this regard, the diversification of the workforce and private sector productivity, although critical development issues for the country, is not a specific area UNDP plans to be directly active in during this programme cycle. UNDP may however assist Government and Private Sector to enhance readiness for the adoption of new trade agreements.Private sector partnerships are featuring in the ongoing collective UN discussions around the One Strategic Plan. Subject to agreement with the Government, the UN agencies may jointly support the country in developing a more enabling legal framework as part of technical assistance and One Strategic Plan. To cooperate directly with the private sector, UNDP will utilize tools and modalities currently available under the corporate enhanced programming framework and within the ODA Decree, consistent with the SBAA. This allows for multiple partnership modalities and provides for a comparatively flexible approach. The selection of partners will be context-specific and becomes clear as part of operational strategies. |

***General comments from Canada on all UNDP CPDs***

* Canada would like to see more consultations with donor country missions in the field during the course of country program formulation to better coordinate and support country development priorities.

The request is well noted. UNDP will continue to make efforts towards greater consultation with development partners in the course of CPD formulation processes – as well as in the course of designing and implementing specific programmatic interventions.

* The inclusion and protection of the rights and health of women and girls are important in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and delivering development results. Canada encourages UNDP to further strengthen its programmes results and indicators so that they are gender-sensitive in Country Programme Documents.

The request is well noted. UNDP will continue to work to bolster the manner in which gender-mainstreaming and women’s empowerment priorities are reflected in country programmes, in line with UNDP’s Strategic Plan. Such efforts are already being reflected more explicitly in new CPDs. For instance, under the UNDP Mongolia Program, there is explicit reference to female-headed households as specific target groups. When challenges for gender-sensitive programming exist, these are also acknowledged: for instance the lack of national sex-disaggregated data in Mongolia has been noted in the draft CPD; in the course of the program implementation, UNDP intends to support the Mongolia government in overcoming the existing data gaps, which are critical for future gender-sensitive programming.

* Are theories of change being developed at the country level aligning country program results chains to UNDAF/One UN outcomes?

The theories of change are fully aligned and linked. Please see example of Mongolia and Vietnam.