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

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| **Asia Pacific Country** | **Comment by Member State** | **Suggested response** |
| **Mongolia** | **Germany**- welcomes the approaches of UNDP which are outlined in Outcome 1 "Inclusive and sustainable development" and Outcome 2 "Voice, participation and accountability" of the draft country programme document for Mongolia (2017-2021). Since German development cooperation is also supporting Mongolia in the field of biodiversity and environmental sustainability, it would be mutually beneficial to coordinate the planned activities in this field. The same applies for planned measures regarding "governance in extractive industries". The German Embassy in Mongolia is in close contact with the UNDP office to support this coordination. | UNDP has taken note of, and appreciates, the comments provided by Germany. During the course of implementation of the programme, UNDP, through its office in Mongolia, looks forward to continuing liaising with the German Embassy in Ulaanbataar, and to coordinate planned activities in the field of biodiversity, environmental sustainability and governance in the extractive industry sector. |
| **Canada**- Anti-corruption work is an issue of particular concern in Mongolia. We would be interested in the lessons learned from UNDP and others doing anti-corruption work in Mongolia. | In the current programme cycle (2012-2016), UNDP provided support on anti-corruption, including technical assistance in the drafting of the National Anticorruption Strategy and in the self-assessment report of Mongolia’s implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).  Moving forward two important lessons has informed the new draft CPD (2017 -2021). First, while appropriate legal and regulatory instruments might be in place, there is often a gap in transitioning from policy objectives and legal/regulatory measures into implementation and enforcement. The new draft CPD acknowledges more explicitly this challenge – which affects not only anti-corruption efforts but also other areas of governance- and reflects such lesson as it sets out the new programmatic priorities.  Second, while UNDP’s initiatives have focused on building capacities in national and sub-national institutions (i.e. ‘duty bearers’), it is also critical to ensure that citizens (i.e. ‘claim holders’) are simultaneously empowered: to demand transparency and to hold public officials to account. The new CPD reflects more prominently the need to work on citizen empowerment/civic participation (including youth empowerment and participation) as part of broader national efforts to promote greater transparency and accountability. |

***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.