



**UNITED NATIONS JOINT PROGRAM:
WORKING TOGETHER FOR AN INCLUSIVE FUTURE.
IMPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
THROUGH EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION**

(January 2022 - June 2024)

**FINAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

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Time: 22 March – 30 June 2024

Acknowledgement

This evaluation was conducted by Nguyen Thi Thanh Hai and Nghiem Hoa, independent consultants, during 22nd March to 30th June 2024.

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Disclaimer

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this Evaluation Report are those of the evaluators, hence do not necessarily reflect the official views of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA. For more information, please contact evaluators: Nguyen Thi Thanh Hai and Nghiem Hoa

PROJECT/OUTCOME INFORMATION		
Project title	United Nations Joint Programme: Working together for an inclusive future. Implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) through effective collaboration	
ID on UNDP system	00127382	
Relevant outcomes and outputs of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022 - 2026	<p>Outcome 1. Inclusive Social Development By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from inclusive, gender responsive, disability-sensitive, equitable, affordable and quality social services and social protection systems, will have moved further out of poverty in all its dimensions and will be empowered to reach their full potential</p> <p>Outcome 4. Governance and Access to Justice By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a more just, safe and inclusive society based on improved governance, more responsive institutions, strengthened rule of law and the protection of and respect for human rights, gender equality, and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, in line with Viet Nam's international commitments."</p>	
Relevant output of UNDP's Country Programme Document 2022 - 2026	Output 3.2: Improved mechanisms for promoting transparency, public participation, integrity, adaptability and accountability, including participation of women and other vulnerable groups	
Country	Viet Nam	
Region	Asia-Pacific	
Project dates	Start: 01 Jan 2022	Planned end: 30 June 2024 (extended)
Project budget per implementing partner	US \$ 600,000 In which: UNDP: \$290,700; UNFPA: \$154,650; UNICEF: \$ 154,650	
Project expenditure at the time of evaluation	UNDP: \$279,744.2; UNFPA: \$154,650; UNICEF: \$ 154,650	
Funding source	UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UNPRPD-MPTF)	
Implementing Party	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF (UNDP plays the leading/coordinating role)	

EVALUATION INFORMATION		
Evaluation type	UN Joint-programme evaluation	
Final/midterm review/ other	Final evaluation	
Period under evaluation	Start	End
	January 2022	June 2024
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACDC	Action to the Community Development Institute
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSE	Comprehensive sexuality education
DOET	Department of Education and Training
DOLISA	Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
ESG	Environmental, social, and Governance
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GoV	Government of Viet Nam
GSO	General Statistics Office
IERC	Inclusive Education Resource Centre
IP	Intellectual Property
JP	Joint Program
LPD	Law on Persons with Disabilities
MOCST	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NCD	National Council on Disability
NSEDP	National Socio-Economic Development Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPDs	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
Persons with print disabilities	Persons who have a visual impairment or a perceptual or reading disability and are unable to focus the eyes or to hold or manipulate a book
PUNOs	Participating United Nations organizations
SA	Situational Analysis
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UN	United Nations

UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund,
UNJP	United Nations Joint Program
UNPRPD	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
VBA	Viet Nam Blind Association
VFD	Viet Nam Federation on Disability

Executive summary

Evaluation Purpose and Objective

The United Nations Joint Program (UNJP) "Working Together for an Inclusive Future: Implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Effective Collaboration" was implemented from January 2022 to June 2024 by three UN agencies: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The program aimed to support stakeholders in developing a CRPD-compliant legal framework to better include persons with disabilities in development processes and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The total funding for the program was US\$700,000 (including \$100,000 for the inception phase) under the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD). UNDP, on behalf of the Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs), commissioned an independent final evaluation to assess the achievements of the joint program and its overall contribution to advancing the CRPD implementation in Viet Nam.

In the closing of the program, UNDP, on behalf of the three Participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs), commissioned an independent final evaluation to assess the achievements of the joint program and its overall contribution to advance the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in Viet Nam.

This evaluation serves to inform national stakeholders and the UNPRPD about the appropriateness of the interventions and how the selected approaches contributed to the outcomes. The findings and recommendations will guide the design of future projects and programs by UNPRPD, relevant UN agencies, and national stakeholders.

Evaluation Scope

The evaluation was conducted from March 22 to June 30, 2024, in Ha Noi, adhering to the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation, UNDP Evaluation Policy, and UNDP Evaluation Guidelines. It assessed the program's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, sustainability, progress toward impacts and program management. The principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) was integrated into the evaluation, applying human rights, equity, and gender mainstreaming lenses. Following UNDP Evaluation Guidelines, it was not compulsory for this evaluation to cover Social and Environmental Standards. Nevertheless, the evaluation concisely discussed about Social Environmental Standards as one of the cross-cutting issues.

The evaluation included a comprehensive literature review and 26 semi-structured interviews with PUNO staffs and stakeholders of the JP including government counterparts, OPDs, and program participants.

Key Findings and Conclusions

Relevance

The JP's objectives, outputs and results were relevant to Viet Nam's national development priorities and commitments in terms of CRPD, SDGs, as well as UNSDCF. Outcome 2 of the JP addressed the gaps in the achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CRPD implementation in development and

humanitarian programs which contributed to the UNSDCF Outcome 4, aiming to improve governance and access to justice in Viet Nam by 2026.

The project design itself was also relevant and contributed to addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in Viet Nam through activities to improve services for inclusive education, social protection, child protection, SRH and CSE and their implementation in the context of the CRPD, with a focus on women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups. These intervention should be further addressed. Informants of the evaluation also raised access to employment by persons with disabilities as a major challenge that they would have liked the Joint Program did not engage with.

Coherence

The PUNOs played a key role in promoting disability mainstreaming both within UN agencies and at the broader UNCT level. The JP was able to provide technical support and capacity building to participating agencies, enabling them to develop and implement more inclusive policies and programs. As a result, disability inclusion has become a more central consideration in UNCT decision-making, leading to increased awareness and action towards creating a more inclusive society for persons with disabilities.

The JP was able to utilize its unique position to bring together these diverse state and non-state partners stakeholders to further the rights of persons with disabilities, serving as a model for multi-stakeholder partnerships based on trust, mutual accountability, and complementarity provides an effective pathway for advancing disability rights. Overall, the JP played a convening role to facilitate project objectives, outcomes and outputs and to promote policy dialogue with the Government of Viet Nam, the private sector, OPDs, CSOs and representatives of wider community and population groups.

Effectiveness

The program made significant contributions to developing a national legal framework and technical groundwork. Notably, it improved the legal framework for intellectual property in line with the Marrakesh Treaty, adopted technical guidelines for inclusive healthcare and education services, and built capacity among OPDs to use the CRPD framework to voice their needs and mainstream disability in national development agendas. The JP successfully merged resources with existing UNICEF and UNFPA programs, resulting in regulations promoting inclusive education by supporting the issuance and dissemination of Circular 20/2022/TT-BGDĐT on the organization and operation of the inclusive education resource centers (IERCs), as well as national guidance frameworks on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) for persons with disabilities. These efforts contributed to meeting key program targets. The JP excelled in building the capacity of OPDs and government agencies, enabling them to advocate for and implement CRPD-compliant practices.

Efficiency

The JP had established engagements throughout the project with a wide range of partners. The PUNOs, Government and its ministries, OPDs and other stakeholders worked together effectively and on an equal basis. This involved regular consultation in the process of selecting and implementing activities of the JP.

Within the UN, the UNCT Disability Inclusion Coordination Mechanism, the UNDP Disability Inclusion Coordinator and Disability Inclusion Officer, UNICEF and UNFPA Specialist and Inclusion officers were all able to collaborate efficiently in mobilizing national stakeholders – especially OPDs – to participate in different agency-led activities, and in providing technical inputs for producing several knowledge products and advocacy tools of the program. However, JP sought to act as a catalyst for many issues and activities related to persons with disabilities in Viet Nam despite its restricted budget allocation for each output (especially with activities under Outcome 1). This may affect the long term impact and sustainability of the intervention.

Financially, the JP is expected to meet satisfactory efficiency targets for financial performance. All expected overall targets are achieved or exceeded, fulfilling expectations regarding financial performance.

Human rights, Equity and inclusion (LNOB) & Cross-cutting Issues

The cross-sectional issues of persons with disabilities have seriously been taken by the JP. The JP involved the participation of OPDs from the designing to the implementation phase all three components. The program was implemented with an understanding among its partners about the requirement to reach out to under-represented groups of persons with disabilities including persons with dwarfism, persons with albinism, and persons with disabilities with from rural background areas. However, reaching out to most vulnerable groups such as the deaf- blind persons, and factoring the intersectionality of disabilities with LGBTI or ethnic background remain a challenge for organizing future activities.

Contributing to SDG 5 Gender Equality and the “Gender-based Violence & sexual and reproductive health” incorporated into the design and implementation, the JP had a clear commitment to advance gender equality & gender mainstreaming.

Progress toward impacts

The program successfully delivered a number of key results in the legal framework and policies as well as tools for implementation of the CRPD that could progress towards sustainable impacts with proper follow-up interventions.

The institutionalized achievements of the JP could be projected to produce impacts in a number of areas: (i) increase the availability of accessible materials for persons with disabilities for education, employment and entertainment; (ii) facilitate the establishment of new actors models (IERCs) and service delivery (CSE education) which ultimately will contribute to access to and quality of inclusive education by children with disabilities; (iii) increase the quality of SRH service for person with disabilities; (iv) increased available knowledge about disabilities issues in Viet Nam; (v) increase the participation of OPDs in UNCT’s programming and implementation and in the national policy processes.

Sustainability

The JP's implementation and coordination with UNCT members positively impacted the realization of the Disability Inclusion Strategy. The framework facilitated vibrant mobilization of government counterparts and OPDs, enhancing partnerships and ensuring meaningful participation by persons with disabilities.

Although the JP met its targets for producing knowledge products to inform LPD revision, the LPD was not, as had been initially expected, included in the national legislative agenda within the program's timeframe. Further advocacy will thus be needed to achieve this goal when the LPD review process is more advanced. While the JP produced benchmarking disability data studies, their contribution to the actual NSEDP process requires additional time and effort to realize its full impacts.

Program management

The UNJP document clearly outlines regular progress and results tracking with relevant JP partners, quality assurance and monitoring activities, risk management, annual review by the UNJP Steering Committee. UNDP as the coordinating role entity worked with all PUNO designated focal points to ensure all M&E requirements were met within a timely manner and to satisfactory quality standards following UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy.

The joint program's progress was monitored through report updates quarterly and further updated every 6 months to the UNPRPD Technical Secretariat by UNDP with data collected from all PUNOs. In addition, financial reports were submitted annually to report on the fund disbursement to the joint program from the UNPRPD Fund Account. The quality of the joint program was assessed annually against the quality standards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF to identify project strengths and weaknesses. With the distinctive governance set up for the joint program, the evaluation team assessed that the program objectives were met with satisfactory but minor shortcomings that needs improvement in accordance with the indicators.

Lessons Learned

Five lessons learned have been identified as underpinning an effective and innovative approach for achieving the UNJP results: i) Using disaggregated indicators as a programming tool resulted in improved representation and participation by persons with disabilities; ii) Balancing broad-based interventions for CRPD implementation with those addressing specific disability needs; iii) Working with partners with broad sectoral mandates (MoH, MOCST and MOET) to mainstream disability inclusion; iv) Change management: the UNJP switched from a centralized PMU to the decentralized structure for more flexibility and accelerating project implementation; and v) Contributions of UN staff with disabilities were very significant and highly appreciated by both UNCT and counterparts.

Key Recommendations

The following recommendations may inform future UNJP and other UN interventions on disability:

1. ***Continue on-going interventions*** that have proved delivered significant good achievements/progress to impact: i) National Disabilities Survey, following up the JP's study on Disability Data; ii) implementation of the CSE and SRH approved guidelines; iii) assisting OPDs in utilizing the CRPD framework and indicators.
2. ***Consider new interventions in future programming:*** i) addressing employment demands of persons with disabilities for CRPD implementation; ii) development of relevant National Action Plans and process to implement recommendations on the rights of persons with disability; iii)

emerging issues identified from new country's development priorities, such as digital transformation.

3. ***Explore initiatives that strengthen PUNOs' synergies focusing on a certain sector***, for example, improving inclusive education through collaboration with MOET/IERCs.
4. ***Include disability-disaggregated target indicators and data*** for programming and management across all UN programmes.
5. ***Ensure programme/project budgets include sufficient funds for accessibility*** and make this information publicly available for proper budget planning by all stakeholders.
6. ***Update and utilize JP knowledge products***: UNJP knowledge products, along with several communication and capacity-building tools, such as the CRPD indicators and related materials should be reviewed and updated as necessary for future advocacy interventions.
7. ***Ensure full and effective participation by persons with disabilities through their OPDs***: i) enhance PwDs' representation in policy-making processes; ii) engaging and increasing their visibility by through data disaggregation; iii) strengthening OPDs' capacity of network development, community building, leadership and organizational development.
8. Continue to ***pay attention to underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities and intersectionality of disabilities with other marginalized backgrounds***, such as ethnic, language, sexual orientation minorities, gender identity, economic status, and rural background.
9. ***Promote knowledge management and exchange on disability inclusion***: Set up an open-source knowledge hub on disability inclusion which is continuously updated by all interested stakeholders and facilitates a community of learning and practice on this topic.
10. Consider ***full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in all capacity building/comprehensive training sessions for all PUNOs and stakeholders involved*** in the future UNPRPD Joint Programme.

1. Introduction

This report presents the findings from the terminal evaluation of the ‘United Nations Joint Program: working together for an inclusive future: Implementing the convention on the rights of persons with disabilities through effective collaboration which was implemented by three UN agencies namely United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), in Viet Nam from January 2022 to June 2024. As the project is closing, UNDP, on behalf of participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs), conducts an independent final evaluation to assess the achievements of the joint program and its overall contribution to advance the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in Viet Nam. The evaluation mission took place from 22 March to 30 June 2024 in Ha Noi in a form of qualitative interviews with stakeholders using a human rights-based lens.

The primary audience or users of the evaluation report are UNPRPD, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, PUNOs’ national partners: NCD, MOLISA, MOCST, MOET, MOH, GSO, VFD, VBA and other OPDs. The evaluation serves to inform the national stakeholders as well as UNPRPD on the appropriateness of the interventions and learning about how the selected approaches and priorities contributed to the outcomes. Its results and recommendations will be used by UNPRPD, relevant UN agencies and national stakeholders for designing other relevant interventions in the future project/program design, implementation and evaluation.

The report is organized into eight sections. The first section covers brief introduction of the evaluation with rationale. The second section describes the intervention to be evaluated, and the third section describes the purpose and scope of the evaluation. The evaluation approaches, tools and methods are described in section four. Detailed findings are provided in section five. The sixth section presents two case studies. The seventh section draws out lessons learned through the program’s implementation. Finally, conclusion and recommendations are provided in the eighth section, followed by annexes of the report.

2. Description of the intervention being evaluated

National Context

According to the National Survey on people with disabilities in 2016, there were around 6.2 million persons with disabilities in Viet Nam, representing 7% of the population. 58% persons with disabilities are women and 11% are children aged 2-17 years. The Government of Viet Nam (GoV) is committed to ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities and their inclusion to the society. The national legal framework consists of the Law on Persons with Disabilities in 2010 and sub-law documents guiding its implementation and other sectoral laws and policies that mainstream or include the rights of persons with disabilities (such as in employment, education, health and social welfare). Viet Nam ratified the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2015 and issued Decision 1100/QD-TTg approving the National Plan to implement the CRPD in 2016. The Government of Viet Nam is clearly committed to disability inclusion in its efforts to achieve the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Despite Viet Nam’s comprehensive legal framework on the rights of persons with disabilities, relevant studies on persons with disabilities such as the Situational Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Viet

Nam identified significant challenges in its implementation, including issues related to stigma, discrimination, lack of access to essential services and information, and lack of meaningful participation. In addition, a significant barrier to the effective implementation of the CRPD is the lack of an enforcement mechanism and the effective partnership between the government, UN, other development partners, the private sector and, most importantly, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations.

This first Joint Program in Disability Inclusion of the UNCT in Viet Nam was implemented in a turbulence time, firstly due to lasting impacts of Covid-19 outbreaks in the country and later due to a changing legal framework for ODA projects management,¹ plus an on-going anti-corruption campaign in the government. This circumstance caused a major delay for the project's approval under UNCT's Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development Cooperation 2022 – 2026 and its sub-grants by governmental partners. The changing legal framework and practice of approval of international funding and activities for civil society organizations also caused delays and cancellations of several projects and activities, especially those related to human rights.²

During the inception consultation of the project, the revision of the Law on People with Disabilities (LPD) was anticipated by national counterparts, including the National Council on Disabilities (NCD) as a progressing legislative process within the timeframe of the project. However, the LPD review was eventually not included in the Government's legislative agenda.

Project background

The United Nations Joint Program (JP) in Viet Nam titled “Working together for an inclusive future: Implementing the CRPD through effective collaboration” is funded by the UNPRPD – MPTF as part of its 2020-2025 strategic operational framework and implemented by UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP, in which UNDP was the lead agency.

The interventions of the JP are directly in line with the CRPD (articles 5, 7, 9, 21, 24, 25 and 31, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in Inclusive Social Development (Outcome 1), and Governance and Access to Justice (Outcome 4), the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development with its principle of “Leaving No One Behind” and SDGs 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16, and the 2019 United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS).

The UNJP was built upon a broad-based analysis and consultation process with OPDs, persons with disabilities, Government agencies and UN agencies on the gaps in the implementation of the CRPD in Viet Nam and the needs from persons with disabilities and governmental counterparts. It was developed based on a theory of change as “***IF*** stakeholders have the capacity to develop disability inclusive policies, laws and regulations ***AND*** can design and deliver disability inclusive services ***AND*** conduct disability research to provide more disability inclusive data and evidence for policy-making, ***AND IF*** persons with disabilities can participate meaningfully in the decision-making process through their representative organizations in multi-sectoral collaborations, ***THEN*** national stakeholders (both duty bearers, e.g., GoV, and rights holders, e.g., OPDs) will be able to

¹ Decree 114/ND-CP dated 16/12/2021 introduced more layers of consultation and approval for ODA projects.

²The challenging legal framework for freedom of association and assembly was noted in a Letter to the Government of Vietnam by the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression dated 10th December 2021 (Ref OL VNM 7/2021), accessed at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=26885>

effectively implement the CRPD *LEADING* to the advancement and realization of the rights of all persons with disabilities in Viet Nam *AND* a disability inclusive national development process”.³

The objectives of the JP are (1) to advance CRPD implementation by focusing on the essential preconditions to disability inclusion across sectors, translating these into concrete policies, programs, and/or services through a cohesive, inter-sectoral approach, and (2) to improve the implementation of disability inclusive SDGs at the country level by providing fundamental support to address national priorities and gaps concerning realizing the rights of persons with disabilities. To achieve these objectives, the JP contributed to the following three global outcomes:

Outcome 1: National Stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability inclusive policies and systems.

Outcome 2: Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CRPD implementation in development and humanitarian programmes are addressed.

Outcome 3: National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programmes and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.

These outcomes of the project aimed to enhance meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in development processes by addressing 3 essential preconditions of disability inclusion in Vietnamese contexts: i) equality and non-discrimination, ii) inclusive service delivery, and iii) accountability and governance.

Under outcome 1, eight outputs were designed: Three outputs were capacities development for OPDs and governmental counterparts on disabilities inclusive policy-making, while five others were knowledge products, including studies and guidelines, to improve the CRPD compliance of Viet Nam’s legal framework, policies, services and disability-inclusive data.

Four outputs were planned under outcome 2, including contributions to the revisions of the LPD and policies on information access for persons with disabilities, improved policies on sexual and reproductive health education, and enhanced services for inclusive education, social protection, child protection, and sexual and reproductive health. This integrated approach aims to align better with the CRPD, focusing on women, girls with disabilities, and underrepresented groups.

Outcome 3 was contextualized with an output that Viet Nam’s 2021-2025 Socio-Economic Development Plan and budgeting would be strengthened with data on disability inclusion to be better aligned with CRPD and SDG standards with active participation of OPDs.

Following the stakeholder engagement plan, the UNJP identified a direct target group for its capacity building activities including at least 430 governmental officials and professionals at the national and provincial level and 40 OPDs at the national level and in 23 provinces where OPDs were established, with an attention to women-led organizations and under-represented groups. Its institutionalized outputs (knowledge products, tools and guidelines for service delivery) aimed to directly improve the coverage and quality of services for persons with disabilities at the national level.

³ UNPRPD Proposal

The project adopted a multi-stakeholder approach with the involvement of three UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA), governments (MOCST, MOET, MOH, MOLISA, NCD), OPDs, and other stakeholders through complementary actions at country level. Overall, the UNJP was overseen by a Steering Committee comprised of UN agencies (RCO, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA), their governmental counterparts (MOLISA and MOCST for UNDP, MOLISA and MOET for UNICEF; MOET and MOH for UNFPA) and OPDs (VFD, VBA). Under the Steering Committee, the Joint Program Management Unit comprised of an overall management body and three technical components. The overall management for Project Integration, Advocacy & Strategic communication, Monitoring and Reporting, Final Evaluation was jointly shared by three PUNOS and UNCT Disability Coordination mechanism and led by UNDP; Three technical components were: Access to information, CRPD-compliant legal reforms; SDGs and Socio-economic development plan (supported by UNDP Disability Inclusion Officer and Disability Inclusion Coordinator); Sexual and reproductive services and Comprehensive sexuality education (supported by UNFPA Programme Specialist on Adolescent and Youth UNFPA Programme Specialist on Sexual and Reproductive Health); and Community-based services for children with Disabilities including social protection, child protection and education services (supported by UNICEF Child rights officer and UNICEF staff).

Annex 6 provides information on the detail arrangement of roles and participation of 15 partner agencies and organizations participating in the UNJP.

The UNJP selected a multi-stakeholder approach for its implementation, based on an analysis that realizing the rights of persons with disabilities would be a complex process which required joint efforts by state agencies, OPDs, private sector and development partners. It was anticipated that such an approach, in one hand required building multi-partnership based on trust, mutual accountability, and complementarity, on the other hand would allow PUNOs and partners to complement their strengths and capacity to leverage their contribution and impacts. The UNJP expected to create space and momentum to enable the full and effective participation by OPDs and people with disabilities in policy development and decision making. It laid a focus on women and disadvantaged groups including under-represented groups of persons with disabilities and disadvantaged backgrounds (rural and ethnic minorities).

The total budget for the JP's implementation was 390,700 for UNDP (including fund for the inception phase); \$154,650 for each other PUNO (UNFPA and UNICEF). By design, the joint program's Theory of change (ToC) was ambitious as it expected to achieve the goal through three outcomes and generated a wide range of outputs (12). The JP was designed to engage with several partners at both national and provincial levels (15 agencies and organizations), from both government and civil society in a short timeframe of 24 months (January 2022 to December 2023). Due to delays and tentativeness in several approval processes of grants and activities by the government, the UNJP implementation advanced more slowly than originally foreseen. It took more time to implement and engage activities with government's partners. As a result, the program had to adapt different approaches in and innovate for implementing several activities. In this challenging context, the Joint Program JP managed to deliver most of its planned activities under 12 expected outputs, with some delay in the first year and two no-cost extensions, which added another six months for the final evaluation (30 June 2024 instead of December 2023).

3. Evaluation objective, purpose and scope

3.1. Evaluation objective

The overall objective of this terminal evaluation is to assess the results and approach of the JP and its overall contribution to advance the implementation of the CRPD in Viet Nam. It assesses the performance of the project against what was expected to be achieved, through its results, interventions, challenges, lesson learnt and recommendations to inform UNPRPD, UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and others) and national stakeholders for designing other relevant interventions in the future.

More specifically, the evaluation assesses the project's outcomes by reference to approach results and interventions, as well as reviewing the planning, management, monitoring and quality assurance mechanisms for the delivery of the project interventions.

3.2. The scope of the evaluation

The evaluation covers the JP implementation period from 01 Feb 2022 to 31 Mar 2024. It reviews the program's outputs in terms of the extent of their achievement as conducted by three UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. The assessment exercise involved activities carried out by both governmental partners and OPDs as well as those activities conducted by independent researchers and/or consultants. It also reached out to members of OPDs who participated in different activities of the program.

Within the timeframe and budget of the evaluation as agreed with the UNCT, although the program covered a nationwide geographical scope, the evaluation mission was conducted in Hanoi through in-persons meetings with stakeholders and virtual interviews with participants based outside of Ha Noi.

3.3. Evaluation criteria and questions

The evaluation examined six dimensions in the process of the JP implementation and its results: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Coherence, Human Rights, Equity and Inclusion, and Sustainability. Under each dimension, the assessment followed a set of guiding questions developed jointly by UNCT staff and adjusted by the evaluation team (see ToR and Inception Report). In addition, the analysis of the evaluation attempted to determine a number of potential elements of the project's results that could count as progress to impacts. Based on the guiding questions, the evaluation team developed an evaluation matrix in Annex 4 of this report.

Overall, the terminal evaluation will rate the JP with a scale as below:

<i>Rating</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major objectives, and yield substantial benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice".
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major objectives, and yield satisfactory benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is

	expected not to achieve some of its major objectives or yield some of the expected benefits.
Unsatisfactory (U)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

4. Evaluation approach and methodology

4.1. Evaluation approach

The design concept of the JP was guided by a human rights convention: the CRPD. Therefore, the evaluation adopted the human rights-based approach (HRBA) to assess both results and process of the JP planning and implementation in all six criteria of its assessment: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, human rights – equity and social inclusion, and sustainability. A focus on the criteria of human rights and gender responsiveness of the program was presented under section (3) and (7). In other criteria, the evaluation looked at how different activities had built blocks for the implementation of CRPD in Viet Nam in its political, economic and social transformation. It collected lessons learned from the program stakeholders in identifying and overcoming challenges in conducting human rights-related activities and CRPD implementation in particular in the country context.

Through a human rights-based approach lens in the field work, the evaluation mission engaged directly with participants in the program representing different groups of persons with disabilities and different types of disabilities, including those under-represented groups among persons with disabilities, especially among women and girls with disabilities. It looked at if and how the program’s activities and results contributed to advance the rights of persons with disabilities and how the human rights principles of non-discrimination, equality and rule of law were exercised across the programming and implementation of the JP. In addition, it examined how intersectionality was taken into account in the planning and implementation of the program, such as disaggregating programme data by different vulnerability categories. In terms of capacity of rights-holders, the evaluation had a specific question on how the JP has contributed to the increase the capacity of persons with disabilities and OPDs. On the other hand, evaluation exercises looked to ascertain whether the JP has contributed to any change in the capacity and/or awareness of duty-bearers towards rights of persons with disabilities and those obligations under CRPD in the context of Viet Nam.

Gender equality was a significant objective and commitment of the JP, demonstrating in all of its expected outputs and indicators. The evaluation assessed the achievement of those gender indicators under each output. It looked at specific needs, issues and topics on/about women and girls with disabilities were raised during within the implementation of the program activities and how the JP has created space and opportunities for these discussions, as well as addressed them in its deliverables.

The terminal evaluation is an independent assessment of the JP’s outputs and implementation. Following the “UNDP Evaluation Guidelines” (2021), the evaluation team employed a stakeholder participatory approach to generate views and observations from multiple stakeholders. Results and implications of the JP were assessed based on evidence from the project documentation, reports and testimonies of the program’s stakeholders and

beneficiaries. The evaluation exercises utilized an analytical literature review, in-depth interviews with the JP's stakeholders and beneficiaries, development of case studies and/or story telling by participants.

This evaluation collected data through the use of both qualitative and quantitative tools, integrated in the form of a mixed methods. Quantitative data was drawn from secondary sources as the main basis for analysis. Primary data were collected qualitatively through the conduct of semi-structured interviews and the preparation of case studies, Secondary data were collected from JP documentation, reports and studies. The Evaluation Team has created a designated folder on Google Drive to share with the evaluation's manager. The implementing partners and the evaluators had access to all necessary documents and the possibility to upload and download to and from these locations.

4.2. Evaluation methods

This evaluation collected data through the use of both qualitative and quantitative tools, integrated in the form of a mixed methods. Quantitative data was drawn from secondary sources as the main basis for analysis. Primary data were collected qualitatively through the conduct of semi-structured interviews and the preparation of case studies, Secondary data were collected from JP documentation, reports, and studies. The Evaluation Team has created a designated folder on Google Drive to share with the evaluation's manager. The implementing partners and the evaluators had access to all necessary documents and the possibility to upload and download to and from these locations.

The evaluation stages included (i) desk review, (ii) prepare inception report, (iv) informant interviews (v) data analysis, and (vi) evaluation report writing and finalization.

4.2.1. Desk review

After the kickoff meeting with UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA to discuss the TOR, evaluation requirements and plan, the evaluation team conducted a desk review of existing documentation and available data, including project document, project work plan, project annual reports, technical studies and reports, national and state level strategic and legal documents, secondary sources and national statistics and online resource and other relevant sources to get the initial findings. The literature review stage was aimed at finalizing the questionnaire for informant interviews and inception report. The list of documentation and data sources for review is included in Annex 2. These secondary sources informed the direction pursued in the primary data collection, the stakeholder interviews.

4.2.2. Primary data collection

Sampling strategy

The main criteria for selection of key informants was based on their role and involvement in project design and implementation. Informants were selected from from all counterparts of JP including JP implementation team, government partners, OPDs, academic institutions, consultants, researchers and participants of capacity building activities by the program to ensure critical means of validating data gathered. To realise the gender

responsive sampling strategy, individual informants who are women, ethnic minority and underrepresented groups such as persons with dwarfism and multi-disabilities were selected.

The evaluation team reached out to some individuals who have benefited from the project, including the participants of important technical training and consultation workshops. To the possible extent, in other cases, the evaluation team reached out to individuals with background from less represented groups (women, youth and groups of underrepresented types of disabilities such as women with dwarfism and multi-disabilities and non-registered OPDs).

The list of key informants was identified with the support of the JP coordinating team. They were pre-selected based on their position representing their partner organizations and their history of engaging with the program (see Annex 1: List of Interview). The interviews to generated credible primary data related to the various aspects of project performance in line with the evaluation criteria. Most of interviews with local informants was in Vietnamese.

Key informant interviews

Based on the guiding questions in the ToR and the literature review, the evaluation team developed a list of tentative questions for interviews as included in Annex 3. The evaluators used the key informant interview tool based on tentative questions for semi-structured interview and evaluation matrix related to relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact sustainability and cross cutting issues. A total 27 key persons of which 9 from PUNOs, 5 from government agencies, 8 from OPDs and individuals with disabilities and 4 from others were interviewed during the evaluation. Among them, 74 % respondents were women

4.2.3. Case studies

Through the desk review and key informants, the evaluation team developed two case studies: **Effective multi-stakeholder approach to improve access to information by persons with print disabilities** (case study 1) and **the practice of the CRPD's principle on full and effective participation** (case study 2). These case studies served to have more insight into the actual operationalization of the program and its lessons learned to carry forward to future endeavors.

4.3. Validation & triangulation

Following the data collection phase, the qualitative and quantitative collected data was analysed using thematic analysis method to draw out key findings and highlight gaps, lessons learnt and recommendations. This involved extracting information from the stakeholder interviews on a thematic basis in order to draw inferences and contribute to conclusions.

During the evaluation process, the follow-up clarifications were conducted through additional meetings, emails where findings were not clear or disputed. At the end of the field missions, debrief meetings were held with key UNDP staff to share findings and address concerns and questions from UNJP team. Subsequently, a consultation workshop with project partners was conducted to validate the findings of the evaluation. As this evaluation is the terminal evaluation of the project, all the findings through this evaluation can be used in developing or designing the next phase or future projects.

4.4. Ethical standards

This evaluation was conducted by an independent evaluation team, consisting of a team leader and a team member with highest degree of personal and professional integrity, who had no prior involvement in this project design and implementation. Both evaluators have strong knowledge and practical experience working in human rights in the Vietnamese context and more than 15 years of experience working in capacity building program management, stakeholder consultation and evaluation exercises.

This evaluation has applied ethical standards in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG ‘Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation. The evaluation team has safeguarded the following standards in data collection and reporting.

Informed consent: All informants were asked for informed consent to participate in the interview and be assured of their anonymity and the confidentiality of their responses; at any time, all participants were given the right to choose to participate and/or withdraw from the interview.

Sensitivity: the team was mindful of differences in culture, religious beliefs and practices, personal interaction and gender roles, age, disability, and ethnicity when planning, carrying out evaluation and reporting on the results.

Privacy and Confidentiality: the team ensured that no harm happens to the participants in the evaluation and that particular respondents’ identification through data presentation and discussion in the note will not be allowed.

Respect and empowerment: the evaluation process and communication of results were conducted in a way that respects the stakeholders’ dignity and self-worth and contributes to their empowerment.

Fair representation: the selection of participants was made in relation to the aims of the evaluation, not simply because of their availability; inclusion of both women and men from the excluded or most disadvantaged groups was ensured when relevant.

4.5. Limitations of the evaluation

Any evaluation of this nature is constrained by finite resources (time, geographical reach etc.) and these factors certainly were limitations that need to be recognised in reading the final report. Choice of research methods was constrained by time and the wide diversity of stakeholder respondents. Consequently, primary data collection in this evaluation mainly employs qualitative methods that offer this level of depth.

The evaluation exercises attempted to identify any possible progress towards impacts of the JP through data analysis than from gathering preliminary data for that purpose, as it is early to investigate the actual impacts of the program within such a short timeframe of interventions and the available time and resource for the evaluation itself.

Due to the time constraint and the tailored scope of this evaluation, the evaluation focuses on examining the results and achievements of all the outcomes and outputs of projects rather than conducting a comprehensive examination to the TOCs.

During the interview process, due to the complexity of local context, it is more difficult to arrange and conduct interviews with informants from government stakeholders. Therefore, most of the key interviews were consulted online.

5. Evaluation Findings

5.1 Achievement of the result framework

As mentioned in the section above, due to the limited time and scope of this evaluation, the evaluation team could only review the Theory of Change, the result chains, and the result framework of the UNJP in a concise perspective manner. In the design, the result framework construed a full interpretation of the program's ToC. Theory of Change and the three main outcomes. Three outcomes were developed based on HRBA sets of interventions (i.e., planning for adequate capacity building activities with both rights-holders through OPDs and duty-bearers as governmental agencies) on access to information. The Theory of Change were designed with an imbalanced number of outputs versus outcomes, outcome with too many outputs (eight outputs) under outcome One and only one output under outcome Three.

Evaluating the Theory of Change in the design against the implementation, across all three outcomes, to improve development and engagement of the outputs and activities, the program should increase the collaboration and engagement with relevant stakeholders, especially OPDs and government stakeholders. In outcome Two, the activities needed to improve the linkage and contribution to the output and outcome. The activities were designed with imbalanced efforts and engagement to either OPDs or governmental counterparts. Also, the assessment suggested that more activities should be designed to build OPDs' capacity and to increase their participation in two other components of Sexual & Reproductive services, Comprehensive sexuality education; and Community-based services for children with Disabilities including social protection, child protection and education services. With outcome Three, the activities did not show a clear linkage between activities connected to the outputs and outcomes. The developed activities can create stronger linkage by more engaging and collaborating with relevant government agencies in charge of NSEDP (Ministry of Planning and Investment) when designing activities. This outcome had only one output. The activities did not show a clear linkage between activities connected to the outputs and outcomes. The developed activities can create stronger linkage by more engaging and collaborating with relevant government agencies in charge of NSEDP (Ministry of Planning and Investment) when designing activities. The evaluation team suggested to review and constructed the outputs in a logic flow that capture the developed activities and showed stronger linkage to the outcome. The program also could have created a stronger momentum toward the realization of its outcomes if it took the opportunity and had more time to fully operate its rights-based and multi—stakeholders engagement approach, as demonstrated through the success story described in Case study 1.

As the assessment was conducted at the closing phase of the program, it was not feasible to revise neither the program's theory of change nor the result framework. Nevertheless, all the suggestions could be useful in the design and development of develop relevant future interventions and programs, especially a future UNPRPD JP phase, should Viet Nam be selected.

Under all outcomes, the UNJP was able to maximize its resource to intensify its capacity building efforts: it increased the number of training and events under the planned framework and added new events to respond to the emerging needs of its stakeholders. The program has enlarged the pool of participants of its trainings from 50-100% and produced more knowledge products than planned.

In assessment of outputs' results, the UNJP managed to deliver all major expected outputs with exceeded targets. The table below summarized the achievements of quantified indicators from the result framework, with further details are provided in Annex 5.

All indicators mentioned in the Results and Resources Framework (RRF), developed at the JP formulation stage, were clear, utilized effectively and verifiable in the program implementation and reporting. In particular, the utilization of the UNPRPD disaggregated indicator on participation of persons with disabilities was highly instrumental to enable the program to mobilize persons with disabilities to take part in its activities with greater diversity (see Case study 2). It is noted that such indicator could be applied for activities not directly targeting OPDs/persons with disabilities to ensure their involvement in every activity, following the CRPD principle on full and effective participation of persons with disabilities.

In terms of targets, as the result showed that all quantified targets were far exceeded, it was likely that the estimation and budgeting at the planning stage was too modest and could be more realistic.

		Indicators	Targets	Results	Rate of achievement of targets
Outcome 1	1.1A: Capacity of OPDs	#1.1.1 Training	3	3	100.00%
		#1.1.2 OPDs	40	66	165.00%
		#1.1.3 Participants	80	142	177.50%
	1.1B: Capacity of NCD and relevant governmental agencies	#1.1.1 Training	2	3	150.00%
		#1.1.3 Participants	80	168	210.00%
	1.1C: Capacity of governmental officials in disability inclusive service	#1.1.1 Training	6	12	200.00%
		#1.1.3 Participants	350	446	127.43%
	1.2A: Knowledge product on Access to Information	Study report	1	1	100.00%
	1.2B: Analysis of CRPD-compliant legal reform	Study report	1	1	100.00%
	1.2C: Assessment on CRPD alignment of services	Assessment and guidelines	1	5	500.00%
	1.2D: SRH and CSE Guidelines	SRH & CSE Guidelines	1	2	200.00%
1.2E: Disability data study	Study report	1	2	200.00%	
Outcome 2	2.1 A	2.1A			
	2.1.B: Policies to improve access to information	Policies	1	2	200.00%
	2.1.C: Policies on SRH	Policies/plans	2	2	100.00%
	2.1.D: Develop disability Inclusive service delivery	Improved legal framework	2	2	100.00%
Outcome 3	3.2: Strengthen NSEDP to	Knowledge products	1	5	500.00%

Table 1: Summary of Achievements of quantified indicators from the result framework

5.2. Relevance

Overall, a review of project documents and interviews with stakeholders found that the JP's objectives, outputs and results were relevant to Viet Nam's national development priorities and commitments in terms of CRPD, SDGs, as well as UNSDCF. The project design itself was also relevant and contributed to addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in Viet Nam.

In particular, the relevance was assessed based on the following points.

(i) Relevance with Viet Nam's political, social, and economic transformation and development and humanitarian priorities, including the SDGs

The evaluation notes that all project activities were designed based on needs and gaps identified in the Situational Analysis of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities conducted in 2021 and consultations with national partners, especially with OPDs of various types and sizes, including those most under-represented groups.

The interventions of the JP were in line with development priorities of Viet Nam as recognized in the National Development Strategy of Viet Nam for 2021-2025 designed to create favourable conditions for disadvantaged groups as emphasized by its motto "Leave No-One Behind" In particular, the program's intervention directly contributed to the development of the National Master Plan of Special Education for Persons with Disability and the National System of IERCs as part of the Government's Action Plan for the implementation of the NSEDP 2021-2025⁴.

The SA conducted to design this JP found out that only eight out of 158 current VSDG indicators are disaggregated by disabilities⁵. The selected intervention areas of the JP showed that 4 out of these 8 VSDGs indicators are relevant, namely: Indicators 4.6.1, 4.8.1, 5.2.2 and 16.6.1. However, within the JP, some technical support for legal reforms in the education, public service delivery and SRH has been provided to Viet Nam's government, measuring the actual impacts on persons with disabilities as required in these VSDGs indicators is indirectly contributed by the JP.

To respond to the lack of disability-disaggregated data in Viet Nam as pointed out by the SA, the evaluation found that interventions of the JP were also consistent with objectives laid out in the National Program to Support People with Disability, 2021 - 2030⁶. The project interventions complemented and supported the State in

⁴ See Resolution No.99/NQ-CP dated 30/8/2021.

⁵ Indicator 1.2.3: Number of beneficiaries of monthly social allowance in the community;

Indicator 1.2.5: Number of people living and being cared for in social protection facilities or social housing;

Indicator 4.6.1: Proportion of literates among people aged 15 years or older;

Indicator 4.8.1: Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities;

Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months;

Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of population living in poorly built housing;

Indicator 11.2.1: Growth rate of the number of passengers using public transport Indicator 16.6.1: Proportion of population satisfied with their most recent experience of public services.

⁶ Strategy for Economic- Social Development from 2021-2030

reporting on SDGs on inclusive education; gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health; national disability policy and/or law; and capacity building for organizations of persons with disabilities. The JP' was in line with a number of National Development Plans, including the National Strategy on Youth Development 2021-2030 and the National Action Plan on SRH care for adolescents and youth, 2020-2025 and partly to the National Green Growth Strategy.

(ii) Relevance to the CCA and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF)

The JP is the first UN joint programme to address disability issues in Viet Nam, and this is evident in its relevance to meeting CCA and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework objectives. It addresses disability as a cross-cutting issue within UN activities with the participation of a number of UN agencies with UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA as implementing agencies.

The JP was of particular relevance to the UNCT's priority on disability inclusion. The operationalization of the Disability Working Group in the UNCT as a joint effort to implement the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy and practical implementation of the Joint Program had directly supported the integration of disability inclusion analysis and interventions in the CCA process. The 2023 CCA report emphasized the importance of a human rights-based approach to disability inclusion as a cross-cutting issue.

Outcome 2 of the JP addressed the gaps in the achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CRPD implementation in development and humanitarian programs which contributed to the UNSDCF Outcome 4, aiming to improve governance and access to justice in Viet Nam by 2026.

The Evaluation Team concluded that incorporating perspectives from persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the CCA and integrating them into the UNSDCF 2022-2026 is a particularly important and relevant outcome of the JP's work. This can lead to a more just, safe, and inclusive society in Viet Nam. The program aligns with Viet Nam's international commitments towards human rights, gender equality, and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, making them a priority in the new UNSDCF.

(iii) Relevance of JP priorities with the CRPD

The target areas of the CRPD within the JP are Article 1 - Purpose, Article 2 – Definitions, Article 5 – Equality and non-discrimination; Article 6 – Women with disabilities; Article 7 – Children with disabilities; Article 9 – Accessibility; Article 21 – Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information; Article 23- Respect for home and the family, Article 24 – Education; Article 25 – Health; Article 31 – Statistics and Data Collection. The JP was able to address all of these to a significant level.

The SA revealed the government's requirements for in-depth CRPD knowledge and OPD engagement skills, whilst OPDs need greater technical and leadership capacity to engage in legal reform processes and policy dialogues.⁷ The JP main objectives and outcomes were to promote implementation of CRPD in Viet Nam. A range of key activities, outputs and indicators were designed and carried out based on the CRPD articles. The JP clearly played a crucial role in advocating for the use of the CRPD as an international standard to assess laws and their implementation, thus improving transparency and accountability of the government in Viet Nam.

⁷ UNDP Vietnam. Situation Analysis of the rights of Persons with Disabilities in Viet Nam, 2022

The Evaluation Team also noted that relevance is clearly evident through the JP's time and resource allocation for reinforcing the CRPD implementation in Viet Nam. This included support for the process of incorporating CRPD into domestic law via research activities with MOLISA, MOH and MOET.

Relevance is also demonstrated through activities to improve services for inclusive education, social protection, child protection, SRH and CSE and their implementation in the context of the CRPD, with a focus on women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups. These groups were also the focus in the review and further development of policies on sexual and reproductive health and education through an integrated approach that is better aligned with the CRPD.

(iv) Relevance to specific needs of persons with disability and OPDs

This evaluation found that the JP had a particular focus on promoting the rights of persons with disabilities through multi-stakeholder partnerships with government offices, ministries, and OPDs, aiming to foster dialogue on inclusive policies and programs.

The JP was relevant to the need of persons with disabilities as it addressed policy gaps and crucial issues on the rights of persons with disabilities which have not previously been a concern, relating to issues of sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive sexual education, access to information for persons with print disabilities and gender based violence with vulnerable groups of persons with disabilities such as women and girls, adolescents, youth and LGBTQI+ disabilities.

As the JP was designed based on the situational analysis and close consultations with OPDs and stakeholders, it was able to respond directly to those needs raised by persons with disabilities and their organizations. However, several informants of the evaluation raised access to employment by persons with disability a major challenge that the Joint Program did not engage with due to limited budget and the program duration.

The evaluation notes that the JP was able to address the need to transform from a medical approach to a human rights-based approach to support persons with disabilities in Viet Nam through outputs and activities to eliminate the discrimination and increase the accessibility and participation of people with disabilities and OPDs in Viet Nam.

5.3. Effectiveness

(i) The JP has contributed to a number of changes in disabilities inclusive policies and frameworks for service delivery:

Accessing to information by People with Print Disabilities: The Marrakesh Treaty was incorporated into the amended Law on Intellectual Property 2022 (article 25 and 25a) on the exceptions of copyright infringement applied to persons with disabilities, and its guiding decrees for implementation (Decree 17/2023 and a draft decree to replace Decree 131/2013) through the technical support from the program including capacity building for both governmental counterparts and OPDs, conducting situational assessment on access to information by people with print disability; and creating an enabling environment for stakeholders engagement and advocacy .

This legal framework will facilitate access to information by persons with disabilities through enabling the access and reproduction of accessible materials by persons with disabilities and authorized entities.⁸ Both governmental counterparts and civil society showed their highly appreciation of the program’s contribution in this legislative process.

The Joint Program produced two first-of-its-kind national guidelines on inclusive services in education and health care for professionals in the respective area and contributed to the development of a national system on IERCs as part of the NSEP 2021 -2015 as adopted by Circular 20/2023/TT-BGD2025. The JP supported a group of specialists from MOET to review and identify five gaps with CRPD in the existing CSE guidelines⁹ and addressed them through adopting a specific national guideline for teachers and educational administrators to work with students with disabilities at secondary and high-school level.¹⁰ In the health care sector, the program assisted MOH to develop a guideline for healthcare professionals and managers to design and deliver SRH services for people with disabilities, which expects a final review for approval by MoH in 2024, according to MoH’s officials. These guidelines set an important legal and technical foreground for the national implementation thanks to their availability for reference on recognized national platforms (such as TEMIS)¹¹ and in relevant trainings for professionals.

The integration of disability disaggregated data collection into the national Socio-Economic Development strategies, monitoring and evaluation. The Joint Program contributed significantly to the output’s indicators of the second National Survey on Disabilities 2023 through its technical contribution. In addition, the report on disability disaggregated data collection was an important benchmarking study with several implications for future advocacy for disability disaggregated data collection in national surveys, which serve national inclusive socio-economic development planning.

(ii) All of the achievements described above were catalytic contribution by the program as they would not happen without its interventions. The JP was effective in these components as it was able to select those interventions through continuous consultation with governmental counterparts and OPDs to address their needs, to jointly identify gaps and find solutions through contributions of stakeholders, or to seize the opportunity such as during the revision of the Law on Intellectual Property. Additionally, its achievements were built upon existing tools (such as the CSE), based on a broader programming and partnerships with MoCST, MOET and MOH and OPDs. The evaluation team noted that these initial achievements established a framework for future interventions, laying out processes and tools for advancing the rights of persons with disabilities.

(iii) The program was effective in building initial blocks towards the CRPD implementation and more steps are needed to realize the rights of persons with disabilities: as mentioned above, the JP supported MoCST, MOET and MoH to revise relevant legal frameworks and build tools for service delivery in producing accessible materials for persons with print disabilities, in inclusive education, in SRH service and in CSE. It attempted to

⁸ Organizations which are authorized to convert and produce accessible books for persons with print disabilities as promulgated in the Article 30(3) of the Decree 17/2023/NĐ-CP guiding the implementation of the Amended Intellectual Property Law.

⁹ Approved by Decision No. 4834/QĐ-BGDĐT dated 17/12/2019

¹⁰ As approved by MOET’s Decision No.656/QĐ-BGD dated 27/02/2024.

¹¹ TEMIS (<https://temis.csd.edu.vn/>) is the Training and Education Management Information System run by MoET which is a platform serving teachers and education managers. The CSE guidelines adopted by MOET was made available at TEMIS, noting that their actual access and utilization by teachers will be “depending on their individual effort to search for what they need”

utilize or match available resource to implement initial trainings for professionals and stakeholders in respective sectors to utilize these frameworks and tools. Yet the government's resource was not yet available to ensure the scaling up of training beyond the program's pilot courses as confirmed by counterparts in the evaluation interviews, or the production and provision of accessible materials were still at an early stage.¹² Given the size of the sectors (healthcare and education) and the needs of a population of more than 6.2 million people with disabilities, the actual impacts of these endeavors on the rights of persons with disabilities will need time and more steps to realize.

(iv) Effectiveness in capacity building interventions and stakeholder engagement

Broadly, the program's capacity building interventions successfully inducted and informed all stakeholders about the general framework of the CRPD compliance, which was in particular meaningful for officials at ministries and provincial levels who usually did not have access to such training, including those at DOLISA with mandate to support people with disabilities.

The program's intervention on capacity building for accessible materials production has informed national stakeholders – from public agencies to private sector and civil society (publishing houses, libraries, OPDs and their supporting groups) on the new enabling legal framework and provided them with technical skills to produce accessible materials. It successfully generated initial interest among some actors to continue their engagement in this area, which will need further support and leadership to achieve a significant change.

Capacity building for a technical framework for CRPD monitoring and implementation was rather challenging. In the training for using CRPD framework indicators, the program was able to engage a broad range of participants from umbrella OPDs to small and informal networks and clubs of students with disabilities, with an intention that the combination of senior and junior trainees brings diverse perspectives to the training, enriching discussions and problem-solving approaches as well as creating opportunities for networking and development of youth leadership. Interviews revealed that participants appreciated learning and networking opportunity in general, and while senior participants seemed more capable of comprehending and applying the framework in their work, junior and grassroots-level participants could find macro issues too technical and less relevant to their working environment or regular concerns. As mentioned above, such initial capacity should be further strengthened through continuous exercises and engagement at different scales to be effective.

The UNJP implementation was robust in responding to emerging needs of its partners and stakeholders. It utilized remaining resource matching with partners to add a dozen of additional capacity building events, among them were forum, exhibitions and training on different topics covering inclusive education; promoting engagement of Youth with disabilities with ICT; community building; Photovoice contest; Supporting clubs of little people and people with disabilities and Sport Dance club for persons with visual disabilities' activities; Training Tackling Stigma and Discrimination or forum on "Disability Inequality in Tax, Employment and Labour", or trainings for 13 clubs of Women with disabilities at district level on gender-based violence prevention. These events kept the UNJP' spirit thrive and created a vibrant connection with its stakeholders, especially with OPDs and individual persons with disabilities involved.

¹² For example, the VBA' survey on the needs of person with print disabilities supported by the JP reported 44.5% of surveyed people reported "unavailability or scarcity of textbooks" (UNDP. VBA. Report on the situation of access to publications by persons with print disabilities in Viet Nam. Page 25)

Interventions on capacity building for government officials and stakeholders including private sectors were highly appreciated by key informants, especially where disability inclusion was newly introduced. For example, both MOCST staff and healthcare professionals were described as enthusiastic and highly engaged in their first-time learning experience on working with persons with disabilities. Among three components, the contribution to the national Socio-Economic Development strategies, monitoring and evaluation of the Joint Program was rather modest. The evaluation observed that it was likely due to a lack of an effective strategy for implementing this component, including lacking a specific identification of which national strategy or process on socio-economic development planning to engage with – from the inception consultation to other steps in planning and implementation. There was an initial effort to build capacity for OPDs to do upstream monitoring or contribution to the formulation of new policy under outcome 1. On the downstream end, the connection with MOLISA’ Action Plan for Green Growth was a modest and achievable output within the program’s timeframe and counterparts. According to key informants, stakeholders at the national level are willing and ready to repeat this exercise using their learned tools such as the CRPD framework indicators to monitor and evaluate existing national agenda or contribute to the development of new agenda if they have new opportunities. The evaluation team rated highly satisfactory for performance of JP relevance.

5.4. Efficiency

The Evaluation Team considered a number of dimensions of efficiency in relation to the operation of and resource utilisation by the JP.

(i) Engagement of all partners in implementing the JP

The JP was implemented by the PUNOs, through the Project Management Unit (PMU), and with a leading role by UNCT. The PUNOs provided technical advice, engaged in co-ordination of the JP and contributed to quality assurance. The designated UN agencies were represented within all tiers of the JPs strategic and operational management and were equally responsible for the final outcomes. That said, the Evaluation Team found that each UN agency within the project had sole operational responsibility for their specified area of technical competence while, at the same time, playing an appropriate role in the overall management of the JP. The PUNOs, Government and its ministries, OPDs and other stakeholders worked together effectively and on an equal basis. This involved regular consultation in the process of selecting and implementing activities of the JP. The technical and administrative delays noted under the section on Coherence in this Evaluation Report were caused by matters outside of the control of the JP as noted in the background section or the PMU and impacted on efficiency in delivering project outcomes to some extent.

In particular, the Evaluation Team noted that from the inception phase of the program, UNDP proactively approached potential partners for specific aspects of the project, including OPDs such as VBA, VFD, and other organizations, including grassroots groups such as different clubs and networks. Given the weak legal recognition of these informal groups and network, it is difficult for the JP to directly reach out the informal and under-represented groups. The partnership with umbrella OPDs such as VBA or VFD enabled the program to reach out to these grassroots and under-represented groups. Overall, the JP had established engagements throughout the project with a wide range of OPDs.

(ii) Mechanisms developed to enable multi-stakeholder coordination

The modality of implementation for the JP was set up through PUNOs. The Steering Committee with the membership of senior managers of all PUNOs provide overall guidance and oversight for all stages of JP implementation. The Evaluation Team found that the JP was supported by the UN country team via the RCO Disability Inclusion focal point under the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy and disability technical working group. It was found that the UNDP team played an effective role in the implementation of the JP including facilitating technical support based on complementary strength of each PUNOs and coordination of activities.

Within the UN, the UNCT Disability Inclusion Coordination Mechanism, the UNDP Disability Inclusion Coordinator and Disability Inclusion Officer, UNICEF and UNFPA Specialist and inclusion officers were all able to collaborate efficiently in mobilizing national stakeholders – especially OPDs – to participate in different agency-led activities, and in providing technical inputs for producing several knowledge products and advocacy tools of the program.

This evaluation notes that the JP was not perceived to operate as an independent project, rather it can be considered as supplemental budget source for other UN projects to address disability issues. However, UNDP has developed its part of the JP as a project towards a long-term Disability Inclusion Programme in the future.

The UNDP played a positive role in the monitoring and oversight of the implementation of the JP. The UNDP inclusion team also contributed to research and technical activities across the JP. All PUNOs provided strong support to bring together OPDs, other civil society partners and state actors to identify and action opportunities to further the implementation of the CRPD in Viet Nam.

(iii) The efficiency of the JP's intervention compared to a single-agency intervention in terms of implementation strategy and cost effectiveness

The UNJP was implemented by 3 PUNOs, including UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA in coordinating with RC and project coordination team. The 3 PUNOs delivered their interventions based on their mandates and comparative advantages. Each PUNO was able to exchange and support each other based on their expertise. The JP was able to create a platform for each PUNO to improve their capacity to deliver and advise program for all parties and stakeholders.

Although each PUNO has leveraged its strengths in its designated component, a common goal should be found out for all 3 PUNOs to invest their finance and expertise, which should better shape a joint program and meet development partners' expectations.

(iv) The efficiency between the size of the grant and duration allocated to the JP is optimal to achieve program objectives

The total grant of the JP for the implementation phase is US\$600,000 in which US\$385,167 was spent to deliver JP output, 7,706 was spent on communication and 13,074 was spent on monitoring and evaluation. By the time this evaluation was conducted, the total grant has been utilized to deliver most of the intended outputs with the estimated disbursement rate of 100%.

Table 1. Approved budget compared to actual expenditure during the UNJP implementation cycle.

Outcome	Output	Approved Budget (USD)	Actual Expenditure (USD)	Disbursement Rate
Outcome 1 - National Stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability inclusive policies and systems	Output 1.1.A	21,538	18,405	85%
	Output 1.1.B	14,000	16,184	116%
	Output 1.1.C	45,000	35,938	80%
	Output 1.2.A	16,000	14,742	92%
	Output 1.2.B	21,000	14,856	71%
	Output 1.2.C	54,553	59,193	109%
	Output 1.2.D	77,569	69,616	90%
	Output 1.2.E	12,000	13,329	111%
	Subtotal: Outcome 1		261,660	242,263
Outcome 2 - Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CRPD implementation in development and humanitarian programmes are addressed	Output 2.1.A	7,000	5,712	82%
	Output 2.1.B	14,993	12,758	85%
	Output 2.1.C	13,000	16,728	129%
	Output 2.1.D	30,000	43,495	145%
	Subtotal (Outcome 2)		64,993	78,694
Outcome 3 - National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programmes and monitoring processes are disability inclusive	Output 3.1 - Subtotal (Outcome 3)	50,464	64,210	127%
Subtotal for 3 Outcomes		377,117	385,167	102%
Communication		6,000	7,706	128%
Monitoring & Evaluation		10,500	13,074	125%
Management & Indirect Support Costs		206,383	194,053	94%
Total		600,000	600,000	100%

Figures in Table 1 show that the disbursement consistently at high rate across all three outcomes of the project. Resources have been allocated strategically across all three outcomes and outputs in the joint program. The actual total disbursements for specific outputs range from 71% to 145%, with outputs under outcome 1 and outcome 2 have the lower disbursement rates compared to others. While the disbursement rate is found higher at some outputs under outcome 2, 3. The figures are consistent with insights extracting from project documents and interviews that activities embarked upon by the JP were largely new to all stakeholders in Viet Nam and activities will take time to fully embed. Therefore, the disbursement rate under some specific outputs is slightly lower than average.

Across three outcomes, the UNJP was able to maximize its budget through increasing by at least 50% the number of participants in different training events and produced more knowledge products than expected targets. A detail assessment of results vs. targets is provided in Annex 5.

At the time of this evaluation, the disbursement rate for subtotal of 3 outcomes is at 102% and for communication is 128%. The disbursement rate reflects on information gathered from interview showed that despite of the limited budget allocation, JP sought to as a catalyst for many issues and activities related to

persons with disabilities in Viet Nam. Across three outcomes, the UNJP was able to maximize its budget through increasing by at least 50% the number of participants in different training events and produced more knowledge products than expected targets. A detail assessment of results vs. targets for each output is provided in Annex 5.

Some of key notes on the efficiency of the program:

- The program committed to deliver all the allocated budget.
- All expected overall targets are achieved or exceeded, fulfilling expectations regarding financial performance.

Overall, the evaluation team assessed that the joint program is expected to meet satisfactory efficiency targets for financial performance.

5.5. Coherence

Evidence of coherence was obtained by the Evaluation Team based on two dimensions.

(i) Internal coherence among participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs) to maximize their expertise to implement the JP

The PUNOs provided technical advice, engaged in co-ordination of the JP and contributed to quality assurance. The Evaluation Team met with members of project management team from UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNCT, facilitated by the UNDP Disability Inclusion Coordinator. These consultations found that the PUNOs worked together in a coherent way and created synergies and interlinkages between their respective contributions. As a result, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF were able to work together based on their respective areas of expertise and the framework provided by the JP's Strategy for Inclusion.

The coordination of the JP by the PUNOs were supported through the JP Steering Committee, chaired by the Resident Representative of UNDP, which played an active role in ensuring that all the participating UN agencies harmonized their messaging at different policy levels.

The JPMU played an active role in networking and consulting, sharing knowledge and findings with the PUNOs, ensuring that overlaps were avoided, and each agency's inputs complemented each other. The UNJP Coordinator has set up a knowledge hub to share all project materials and documentation among UNCT, however the level of practical access, contribution and utilization of the hub was varied by agencies as noted by their staff.

The Evaluation Team were able to confirm that the JP has played a key role in promoting disability mainstreaming both within UN agencies and at the broader UNCT level. Through regular reporting on the program's progress and impact at quarterly UNCT meetings, all UN agencies in Viet Nam have become more aware of the importance of disability inclusion and have initiated action plans to integrate disability inclusion into their work. The UNCT has taken proactive steps to include disability inclusion as a topic in their quarterly report, fostering dialogues and encouraging actions towards disability mainstreaming. Furthermore, the JP was able to provide technical support and capacity building to participating agencies, enabling them to develop and implement more inclusive policies and programs. As a result, disability inclusion has become a more central

consideration in UNCT decision-making, leading to increased awareness and action towards creating a more inclusive society for persons with disabilities.

(ii) External coherence of the UN agencies implementing the JP or the extent that they coordinated with development partners and other UN agencies to prevent overlap, leveraged contributions, and catalyzed collaborative efforts.

The Evaluation team found that the JPMU was pivotal in ensuring the external coherence of the JP's organization and operation. The operation of the JPMU ensured close communication during all stages of implementation between the development partners representing the Government of Viet Nam and the JP team.

At the same time, ensuring that the rights of persons with disabilities is a complex task that requires the collective efforts of the State, civil society actors, the private sector, and other development partners. The Evaluation Team found that the JP was able to utilize its unique position to bring together these stakeholders to further the rights of persons with disabilities, serving as a model for multi-stakeholder partnerships based on trust, mutual accountability, and complementarity provides an effective pathway for advancing disability rights. The JP's coordination and joint implementation process resulted in better mobilizing participation of PUNOs and OPDs across the program's activities. To some OPDs, this joint-partner mobilization process allowed them to take part in new discussion beyond their traditional territories, which broaden their network and scope of interest. The PUNOS received strong collaboration from the various OPDs including working with underrepresented groups and networks such as the Club of Little Persons and the Hanoi Club for Women with Disabilities.

The JP worked with diverse partners and stakeholders from the Government (MOLISA, MOCST, MOET, MOH), and OPDs. Overall, the JP played a convening role to facilitate project objectives, outcomes and outputs and promoting policy dialogue with the Government of Viet Nam, the private sector, OPDs, CSOs and representatives of wider community and population groups.

The Evaluation Team noted that the PUNOs received positive support and collaboration from Government, OPDs and other stakeholders. For example, it was noted that activity to support the implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty received prompt support from MOCST. The partnership with different departments of MOLISA, MOET and MOH was also efficient – given a challenging context and complicated administrative procedure that hinder the formalization of the support for JP, such as Letter of Agreement with Government partners. Partners were still engaged in organizing activities either at local level or through OPDs' services.

The JP is expected to meet satisfactory coherence dimension.

5.6. Sustainability

The Joint Program, within a short time-frame of 30 months, had produced a number of institutional outputs as frameworks that will sustain beyond its closing. These including favourable conditions for producing accessible books as recognised by the guiding decrees of the Law on Intellectual Property; two guidelines on SRH and CSE, the adopted output indicators for the national survey on disabilities, and to some extent the capacity built for key stakeholders for applying the CRPD framework indicators in the national policy development. However, to translate the frameworks into actions, it will need further assistance in both resource and capacity building for actors as well as community of practitioners to enable their engagement.

Discussions with OPDs suggested that they could continue to utilize technical and advocacy skills on utilizing the CRPD framework obtained through the UNJP in their daily activities, provided that OPDs' mandates are to promote the implementation of the convention in Vietnam. This area of actions of OPDs are supported by other development partners in the country such as USAID or DFAT, which would financially allow the continuum of practices. The CRPD implementation is a long-term national commitment, which brought about new opportunities to engage with people with disabilities. In the context of the UN's technical support, the use of the CRPD framework indicators should be continued in future reporting to the CRPD committee, more importantly in the development of a national action plan to follow up the Committee's Concluding observations after Viet Nam's first dialogue. Stakeholders also pointed out a number of legislative processes in the near future which are opportunities for sustaining the results of this JP, such as the revision of the Law on Employment. Enhancing disability inclusion in national strategic agendas such as digital transformation was also pointed out as a valuable and potential path of advancing the JP's achievements through advocacy.

There is a lack of financial resource for the production of accessible materials for persons with disabilities as reflected by stakeholders. The legal framework on copyrights exemption opened up the opportunity and reduced the cost of copyrights payment as well as the legal risk for copyrights infringement for OPDs. However, they do not have resource to effectively produce a mass number of materials to meet the needs of persons with disabilities as the VBA' study pointed out. This situation suggested that building capacity of OPDs and relevant entities including engaging with private sectors and advocacy for financing the production of accessible materials should be a potential follow-up intervention.

Regarding SRH and CSE service deliveries in the education and healthcare sectors, both MOET and MOH confirmed that they do not have specified budget to implement the guidelines at the national scale, instead such activities would be mainstreamed into provincial capacity building plan for professionals in respective sectors. In this context of decentralization, it is important to continue to work at the provincial level, through both OPDs and government counterparts, to advocate for disability inclusion and its budgeting.

The development of IERCs is part of an ongoing master plan for the national system of IERCs by 2030 towards a vision of 2050, therefore its foundational achievement will evolve within this national framework and budget.

The JP also produced at least 7 knowledge products including study reports, conference proceedings, assessment reports and technical guides which provided benchmarking understandings of disability issues in Viet Nam, as well as practical tools for OPDs and persons with disabilities. These products could be further utilized in the future planning and advocacy efforts as well as for public sharing.

From the dimension of Sustainability, the UNJP is rated as Satisfactory.

5.7. Progress towards impacts

The program successfully delivered a number of key results in the legal framework and policies as well as tools for implementation of CRPD that could progress towards sustainable impacts with proper follow-up interventions. These are institutionalized achievements in forms of processes and tools, whereas their operationalization to produce impacts on the situation of persons with disabilities will need to be observed and measured.

- An enabling legal framework of copyright exceptions for persons with disabilities and their organizations to produce accessible materials is now in place through the revised Law on Intellectual Property 2022 and their guiding decrees. The program had gathered national stakeholders in the field and initially provided them with knowledge and tools to produce accessible materials. Counterparts reported that for actual production of accessible materials to take place, continuous support including identifying a financial assistance mechanism or establishing a registration mechanism with MOCST will be needed.
- A legal foreground for supporting inclusive education through the issuance of Circular 20/BGDT dated 28/12/2022 on the regulations for the organization and operation of Centres for supporting the development of Inclusive Education (replacing Circular 58/2012/TTLT-BGDĐT-BLĐTĐBXH) which better facilitates the establishment and operation of IERCs as parts of the national education system. This is a part of an ongoing national effort for a Master Plan on the national system of IERCs 2021 – 2025 with a vision towards 2050. Two national guidelines – one on CSE adopted by MO and the other on SRH to be adopted by MoH set an important legal and technical framework for national implementation, followed by Training of Trainers on the use of respective guidelines. However, both ministries do not have resource allocated for more training for their personnels to use these guidelines, for monitoring its implementation and for future improvement or adaptation. Similarly, the development of IERCs by UNICEF was an important outputs which contributed gradually to the realization of the right to education of children with disabilities. Both outputs on improving service delivery in healthcare and education were results of a broader and strategic programmatic interventions by UNFPA and UNICEF at the national level, and that their operationalization will need further resource, technical assistance to ensure quality of delivery at the national scale, as well as further advocacy on disability budgeting to ensure their funding from the national budget, as noted by both national counterparts and UN staff.
- Knowledge products of the JP, including assessment reports, technical studies and publications – especially those were prepared to inform the future LPD revision process, set very important benchmarking understandings on the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and the implementation of CRPD in Viet Nam.
- Organizational capacity by three PUNOs to realize the Disability Inclusion Strategy through their country programs built through the experience implementing the UNJP could be carried forward to their activities in the future, including their knowledge of the CRPD framework and connection with OPDs.

These institutionalized achievements could be projected to produce impacts in a number of areas: (i) increase the availability of accessible materials for persons with disabilities for education, employment and entertainment; (ii) facilitate the establishment of new actors (IERCs) and service delivery (CSE education) which ultimately will contribute to access to and quality of inclusive education by children with disabilities; (iii) increase the quality of SRH service for person with disabilities; (iv) increased available knowledge about disabilities issues in Viet Nam; (v) increase the participation of OPDs in UNCT’s programming and implementation and in the national policy processes.

The JP is expected to meet satisfactory for progress to impact.

5.8 Human rights, equity and inclusion (LNOB) & Cross-cutting Issues

(i) Level of participation of OPDs in the design and implementation of the program

The JP involved the participation of OPDs from the designing to the implementing of all three components. According to key informants, most of OPDs proposals from the inception phase were well included in the program and implemented under different arrangements – resulting in a series of OPDs-led activities under Outcome 1 and 2 and additional activities added under Communications and Advocacy. Through due diligence and organizational assessments of potential partners, OPDs with a strong organizational structure and mandates such as VBA, VFD or ACDC were selected to implement their activities through a flexible mechanism of grants or service contracts, enabling a series of OPDs-led activities under the JP in capacity building and advocacy. Two significant results of these OPDs-led activities were the improved legal framework on intellectual property for producing accessible materials for persons with print disabilities, and OPDs’ initial capacity to utilize the CRPD framework to contribute to national legislative and policy processes.

In OPDs-led activities including several capacity building and advocacy events, umbrella organizations such as VBA or VFD were able to mobilize 66 OPDs national, provincial, district level and informal groups, exceeded the target of 40. VBA, for example, was able to mobilize a significant number of persons with print disabilities participated in the survey on access to materials (1,217 responses were recorded), providing their experience and feedbacks to inform MOCST’s legislative development on intellectual property. It demonstrated that OPDs were empowered and effectively took part in policy development through the JP’s capacity building and engaging with both OPDs and government counterparts for evidence-based problem solving.

Building a network from OPDs-led activities, PUNOs made sure that in other non-OPDs-led activities, both formal and recognized OPDs and non-registered groups such as clubs or informal networks of person with disabilities and their families or significant individuals were invited to different trainings, workshops, forums and technical discussions to inform policy makers. **Therefore, persons with disabilities have actively participated as speakers and contributors in the development and consultation of different knowledge products, tools, guidelines and legal frameworks under the program.** VFD was invited as a member of respective committees chaired by MOET/MoH to review CSE/SRH guidelines for educational and healthcare professionals before a final approval for national implementation. The role of OPDs and persons with disabilities as contributors was realized across the JP. However, in non-OPDs led activities, sometimes persons with disabilities were not involved as the organizer citing OPDs’ limited technical capacity or limited resource. This situation and its implication on the practice of the CRPD principle on full and effective participation of persons with disabilities is further discussed in the case study no.2.

(ii) Non-discrimination and participation of most vulnerable groups

The program was implemented with an understanding among its partners about the requirement to reach out to under-represented groups of persons with disabilities such as Deafblind persons, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, children with disabilities, LGBTQI+ persons with disabilities, person with disabilities with rural or minority background, and the challenge to respond to such requirement. The level of practice and commitment to specific groups was different among PUNOs and their partners. Children, adolescents and youth with disabilities were at the centre of interventions implemented by UNFPA and UNICEF. Other groups were involved in different activities in an ad-hoc manner to the extent

justified by partners as “best possible but still behind our expectation”, indeed mostly through individual outreaches by UNJP staff who themselves were persons with disabilities.

Within the program, several knowledge products¹³ were produced. Their design framework for conducting study and assessment demonstrated the attention to specific under-represented groups and intersectionality, with substantive contents in the final submissions. An example was the study on access to published works for persons with other types of print disabilities than visual impairments (persons with dyslexia, persons with physical disabilities who cannot hold the books and turn pages). Those studies and assessments conducted by the JP were very important from the perspective of LNOB as they shed light about different groups of persons with disabilities and inform decision making in the national context where disabilities study and knowledge were underdeveloped.

Overall, as discussed under the section on progress towards impacts, positive impacts of the UNJP's interventions on the rights of persons with disabilities are likely to realize in the near future as it successfully built blocks for the implementation of the CRPD.

It is noted by partners that reaching out to most vulnerable groups such as the deaf blind persons, persons with dwarfism, persons with albinism and taking the consideration of intersectionality of disabilities with rural background, LGBTI remain a challenge. In the program records, under-represented groups accounted 6% of program event participants as persons with disabilities, people with disabilities from rural background accounted for less than 30% comparing to 70% of those coming from urban area. This result almost met the target on participation of the UNJP, with an understanding that the disaggregated indicator of the program was SMART and reflecting a challenging context for the participation of most vulnerable groups. It suggested that engaging with most vulnerable groups of persons with disabilities will continue to be a challenge for organizing future activities and will need strategic and comprehensive intervention to address.

(iii) Gender equality and gender-mainstreaming

With the contribution to SDG 5 Gender Equality, SDG 4 Quality Education, and the “Gender-based Violence & sexual and reproductive health” thematic incorporating into the design and implementation, the Joint Program had a clear commitment to advance gender equality and gender mainstreaming to all the activities. Women often accounted for more than 50% of participants in the program’s capacity building events. It had mainstreamed gender equality substantively in its two important and first-of-its kind technical guidelines for healthcare and educational professionals on inclusive service. It also made use of the program’s resource and network to delivered ad-hoc activities to provide training on gender-based violence prevention and enhance women’s leadership and networking with one of its partners, Ha Noi club of women with disabilities and VBA. The program kept track of the participation of women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities, in its activities through using the UNPRPD-required disaggregated target indicator on participation in capacity building events (see also case study No.02 on participation). The evident efforts of the joint program integrated across all three outcomes further supported an increasing empowerment for women and girls in disability in improving their social conditions. The results from the activities were directly contributed to the gender

¹³Including three studies: Barriers to access to information for Persons with Print disabilities; Best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms and their feasibility in Viet Nam; Developing Output Indicators for the 2023 National Survey on People with disabilities of the General Statistics Office; the Conference proceedings Conference on the disability inclusion in the national SDGs and socio-economic development plan 2021-2025; two technical guidelines on comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education for students with disabilities and healthcare for persons with disabilities; other reports including the assessment of community-based service for children with disabilities.

mainstreaming strategy and Sustainable Development Goals such as SDG 5 & SDG 4. Further, with activities under Output 2.4 aims to improve inclusive education, social protection and child & women protection will indirectly contribute to UNPRPD impact indicator and SDG indicator 1.2.2 on the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

(iv) Social & Environmental Standards

Based on UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) guidance issued in January 2021, the joint program conducted the Social and Environment Screening Procedure in December 2021 and was assessed as Low risk overall. The SESP identified 6 risks related to SES which responding to Standard 2- Climate Change & Disaster Risks and Standard 6- Indigenous Peoples. When a project was categorized as Low Risk, no further social and environmental assessment was required. However, the SESP Programming Principles still applied and the risks for SES were still identified to strengthen human rights and gender quality that incorporated in the program.

It is noted that [UNDP Viet Nam's Stakeholder Response Mechanism \(SRM\)](#) was established and communicated to UNJP's stakeholders for their information and help resolve their concerns and disputes. Through this mechanism, any person or community potentially affected by a UNDP-supported project could file a request for a response from the Stakeholder Response Mechanism, if they had raised their concerns with Implementing Partners and/or with UNDP through standard channels for stakeholder consultation and engagement and had not been satisfied with the response. The request could relate to a UNDP-supported project and a possible environmental or social impact and identified how the Requestors had been, or could be, adversely affected by the UNDP project or program.

At JP level, social and environmental risks were regularly reviewed in close consultation with project stakeholders, as part of JP risk management, where the JP Steering Committee played the oversight function. Overall, human rights, equity, inclusion and others cross cutting issue is rated as satisfactory

5.9 Program management

Program monitoring & evaluation

The UNJP document included a comprehensive part for monitoring & evaluation as required by UNDP Monitoring & Evaluation guidelines, and in consultation with other PUNO partners: it clearly outlines regular progress and results tracking with relevant JP partners, quality assurance and monitoring activities, risk management, annual review by the UNJP Steering Committee, which was chaired by UNDP in consultation with the UNCT/UNICEF/UNFPA and include GOVN Government representatives (MOLISA, MOET, MOH, MOCST) and non-state partners and beneficiaries (OPDs). It also included a Mid-term Review and Final Review with budget allocation.

UNDP was responsible for the coordination and the overall effective implementation of the UNJP, including monitoring and evaluation. UNDP, in as their coordinating role, worked with all PUNO designated focal points to ensure all M&E requirements were met within a timely manner and to satisfactory quality standards following

UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. Additional to UNDP policy and guidance, other PUNO's standards and policies (UNICEF/UNFPA) were upheld and aligned.

With the governance structure of the joint program, UNDP Disability Officer Programme Coordinator was responsible for M&E coordination, consolidating and updating the joint program's results and risks, including measurements per UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF requirements as well as UNDP'S Social and Environmental Standards as applicable. The UNDP Programme Coordinator kept all the PUNO members, the joint program steering committee and other relevant stakeholders well informed in the progress of the program's implementation as well as delays or challenges that the program encountered throughout the program's implementation.

The joint program's progress was monitored through report update and quarterly and updated every 6 months to the UNPRPD Technical Secretariat by UNDP with data collected from all PUNO. For the annual narrative progress, each PUNO provided narrative reports prepared in accordance with templates and instructions developed by UNPRPD Technical Secretariat. UNDP compiled all PUNO's annual narrative reports and submitted consolidated report to the UNPRPD Technical Secretariat. Besides, an annual financial report was submitted annually to report on the fund disbursed to the joint program from UNPRPD Fund Account. All reports of the program were delivered following the reporting plan in the program documents.

As risk monitoring and management were part of monitoring and evaluation, risks were assessed in this evaluation. Due to the importance of monitoring and manage risks in the program's management, a separated section below was dedicated and provided more detail on risk management throughout the joint program cycle.

Collecting disability-disaggregated data was a requirement for the reporting and monitoring. As in the design of the project, all indicators were set up with disability- disaggregated targets. However, the use of disaggregated target, as noted in section 5.8, was varied by PUNOs and partners. Therefore, to ensure full and effective participation of persons with disabilities, correct understanding and strict compliance with this indicator must be integrated into the country program, aligning with level 2 (meeting requirements) of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy's Indicator 2 on Strategic Planning.

The quality of the joint program was assessed annually against the quality standards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF to identify project strengths and weaknesses. All the information that was assessed, later was integrated in the annual narrative progress to inform management decision making to improve and take actions in the joint JP's program's implementation.

Due to the financial constraint and budget limitation of the project, only one independent final review of the joint program was conducted during the program's implementation timeline. The mid-term progress review was done internally by PUNOs and approved by the UNJP Steering Committee at the meeting on 22 December 2022. The final review has assessed on the appropriateness of the interventions implemented throughout the joint program and how the selected approaches and priorities contributed to the program's outcomes. The findings from the final review will be used by UNPRPD, relevant UN agencies and national stakeholders for developing and designing other relevant interventions in the future projects/programs.

With the distinctive governance set up of the joint program, the evaluation team assessed that the program is met with satisfactory but minor shortcomings that needs improvement on indicator aspects.

All reports of the program were delivered following the reporting plan in the program documents.

Overall, considering the distinctive governance set up of the JP, when it comes to For the Monitoring & Evaluation section, the joint program meets Satisfactory. The evaluation team assessed that the program was Satisfactory, with minor shortcomings that need improvement, especially on indicator aspects.

Risk management and adaptation to changes

At the formulation stage, the joint program identified eight risks lists as the table below.

Table 2 – The UNJP Risk Matrix

Risk Category	Risk Sub-category	Impact score	Likelihood score
1. Social and environmental	1.12. Stakeholder engagement	Negligible	Low Likelihood
2. Financial	2.3. Corruption and fraud	Negligible	Low Likelihood
3. Operational	3.5. Partners’ engagement	Negligible	Low Likelihood
3. Operational	3.8 Capacities of the partners	Negligible	Low Likelihood
4. Organizational	4.1. Governance	Negligible	Low Likelihood
6. Regulatory	6.2. Changes in the int’l regulatory framework affecting the whole organization	Negligible	Low Likelihood
7. Strategic	7.5. Government commitment	Negligible	Low Likelihood
8. Security	8.7. Manmade hazards	Negligible	Low Likelihood

A total of eight risks were identified during the UNJP formulation stage. The risks were categorized based on three contextual risks (1 risk on social & environmental – natural disaster, 1 risk on regulatory – disability issues in the government legislative, and 1 strategic – government’s legislative context). Five programmatic risks were identified at this stage. (two operational & one governance risks were about partners’ engagement, capacity and coordination, financial risk were on financial misuse and cash transfer, and 1 security – persons with disabilities are experienced misconducted behaviors during activities).

Besides eight risks were identified in the formulation stage, the UNJP conducted the Social and Environmental Screening in December 2021 with six risk factors and their respective likelihoods as follows: contextual risks (Covid-19 resurgence and restriction measures preventing traveling and offline assembly (low); natural disaster (low); low priority of disability issues in the government legislative program (low); and constraint space for OPDs to participate in policy debate (high); and programmatic risks (Persons with disabilities cannot adequately participate in project due to lack of accessibility and stigma and discrimination (low), persons with disabilities are harassed and intimidated during participation in project (low). It has developed relevant strategies to mitigate these risk factors and implemented them successfully.

Among anticipated risk factors, it turned out that the priority of disability issues in the government's legislative program through the revision of the LPD was low, which implied that this contextual risk was higher than anticipated. It changed a key planning assumption of the program planning in contribution to the LPD revision advocacy. However, the UNJP and Project Steering Committee discussed and adapted the mitigation methods in the second-year plan. The method was to shift available resource to other on-going activities or additional activities, which significantly increase the number of beneficiaries of its activities.

As the UNJP worked with several OPDs and at times facilitated their engagement with UN Human rights bodies and mechanisms, anticipated risk factors in the current context and their impacts on these organizations will need to be continuing to observe upon the closing of the program.

For the risk management, the joint program showed efforts to monitor and manage the risks that were identified from the design to the implementation phase. The joint program is expected to meet with satisfactory at this aspect of program's management.

6. Case studies

Case study 1. Effective multi-stakeholder approach to improve access to information by persons with print disabilities.

“ This project has created favorable conditions for relevant stakeholder to widely promote the content of the treaty (Marrakesh) and the law (Intellectual Property) and learn about the challenges of organizations currently converting formats (of publications) for the visually impaired, visual disability. The proposal (on amending the regulations to provide exception of copyrights to people with disabilities) was quickly supported by agencies.”¹⁴

In its inception phase, the UNJP worked with MOCST and VBA to advocate for the accession to the Marrakesh Treaty which led to its accession on 6th December 2022. The Joint Program continued its support to its national partner, MOCST to bring the national legal framework to be inline with the treaty.

Interventions of the JP include capacity building for both governmental agencies and OPDs on the obligations and implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty, which resulted in the provision of article 25 (m) and 25A of the Law on Intellectual Property on the exception of copyrights infringement for persons with disabilities, followed by the revision of its guiding decrees No. 17 and No.131.

The JP's interventions in this component demonstrated a well-operationalizing human rights-based approach: Its support for VBA enabled the OPD to conduct evidence-based advocacy to inform government agencies on the needs of persons with print disabilities and positions of OPDs, to build capacity and network to explore the production of accessible books. Moreover, the JP's technical advice and a relatively small financial contribution enabled MOCST to strengthen the national legal framework to bring the newly ratified Marrakesh Treaty to force. More importantly, its activities had sensitized government partners and service providers about disability inclusion in the fields of intellectual property and publication and created connections and network for future collaboration on the enforcement of the new legal framework.

¹⁴ In-depth Interview with informant from MOCST

Overall, the partnership was highly appreciated by MOCST as efficient and fruitful. The project gained timely support and approval by MOCST's leadership and successfully involved governmental staff from national to provincial level. This momentum enabled a vibrant participation by national stakeholders and OPDs in the JP's activities. The JP's capacity building events were able to reach out to both public and private sectors in publishing and library industry to inform them about the new enabling legal framework and the needs of persons with disabilities. VBA, encouraged and obligated by the disability-disaggregated target indicator, reached out to a more diversified group of persons with print disabilities, and paid attention to the participation of under-represented groups and intersectionality of disabilities with rural/gender background. Although the actual achievement on a full and effective participation by under-represented groups was still modest, the program's activities and requirement set out a common understanding of norms and expected practice for future activities.

The JP's interventions contributed effectively to the realization of both Outcome 1 in terms of increasing national stakeholders' capacity and Outcome 2 on inclusive policies on access to information. Its achievement could be rated as highly satisfactory, from all three main partners.

The success story could be attributed to three factors: firstly, the intervention timely addressed the need of both governmental partner (MOCST) and VBA. Along with MOCST's mandates of overseeing the revision of the Law on Intellectual Property, the domestication of the Marrakesh Treaty and other relevant international treaties, the national partner had a substantial workload to cover. The program's support efficiently addressed a specific issue for persons with disabilities, which MOCST lacked the technical capacity to handle within. Secondly, the scope of the intervention was focus, which allowed the JP to channel its support to both MOCST and VBA efficiently. Thirdly, VBA has a special recognized status which enabled it to receive grants without major challenges of multi-level administrative approval and reporting process – which would not be the case for the majority of OPDs in Viet Nam. Overall, the design and implementation of this component was a full and effective demonstration of the UNJP's ToC and HRBA methodological steps.

Within a short timeframe of the program and in a less conducive context for program administration, the JP's intervention in this regard was an example of reaching a "low-hanging fruit" as a result of a process of continuous consultation with potential partners, timely responding to the needs of both OPDs and governmental counterparts and ability to mainstream disability inclusion in specific policy process and sector.

Most significant changes resulted from the intervention:

- 1. A sustainable and enabling legal framework for the production of accessible materials for persons with disabilities provided by the revised Law on Intellectual Property 2023 and its decrees for implementation (Decree 17 and 131).*
- 2. 47 OPDs had increased understanding about the Marrakesh Treaty and national legal framework for the production of accessible materials for persons with disabilities, 19 started advocacy for the utilization of this new condition.*
- 3. National stakeholders gained improved understanding about situation of access to information by persons with print disabilities, including by those under-represented groups such as persons with other types of print disabilities than visual impairments (persons with dyslexia, persons with physical disabilities who cannot hold the books and turn pages) through the VBA's study and consultation.*

Case study 2. Nothing about us without us: using disaggregated indicator as a planning and implementation tool to enhance the representation of persons with disabilities and their participation.

The CRPD sets out a principle of full and effective participation by persons with disabilities in society. In the General Comment No.07, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities emphasized elements of full and effective participation: respecting individual autonomy and freedom to make one's own decision; being closely consulted with and actively involved; having adequate resources and conditions; provide for a sense of belonging to and being part of the society.

This principle was operationalized in the Joint Program's design and implementation. To increase representation and participation by persons with disabilities of different types and backgrounds, the program set a clear disaggregated target indicator of participation by persons with different types of disabilities, rural/urban and gender for capacity building events (Indicator 1.1.2). It was highly instrumental in expanding the formal representation of persons with disabilities in the program's training activities as it effectively required organizers to reach out to a larger community and stakeholders beyond their ordinary cycle and practices.

Both OPDs and governmental partners considered this requirement challenging: it obliged them to actively search for participants from under-represented groups and use extra resource to get a more diverse group of participants in their events. Partners recognized, in principle, that such effort enabled an enriched pattern of discussions and a more shared understanding of different groups, their circumstances and their needs, or open up new networking opportunities outside the program. In fact, it seems that OPDs have paid more attention and efforts in practicing this principle of diversity and participation. The government counterparts were satisfied with representational participation of OPDs. It was also noted that underrepresented groups, such as the deafblind, persons with dwarfism, persons with albinism, and most intersectional vulnerable groups (including persons with disabilities from rural or ethnic minority backgrounds and the LGBTIQ+ community), were "hidden" due to not being typically organized under listed OPDs. Efforts to reach these individuals succeeded thanks to personal networks of UN staff with disabilities.

Applying the disaggregated target indicator for participation in program planning and monitoring sparked interest and a sense of direction among some partners to mobilize persons with disabilities, despite this not being a core mission or common practice for the organizations involved, whether governmental agencies or umbrella organizations of OPDs. Using disaggregated indicator for the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities is a good practice that should be emphasized and expanded outside the Joint Program.

In addition to the number of participants and their diverse backgrounds, ensuring their quality and meaningful participation was equally important. There was a different interpretation of meaningful participation among key staff members of UN agencies, governmental agencies and OPDs. The application of the disaggregated target indicator of participation as a requirement of stakeholder engagement was quite straight forwards and well adopted in those activities targeting persons with disabilities (e.g. dissemination workshops, consultations, forum, survey, studies etc.). However, the representation of persons with disabilities in the program's activities at some other stages, especially those deemed as "technical" and not directly targeting persons with disabilities was viewed by a number of key informants as more formal and less meaningful.

For example, OPDs were involved and consulted in the process of developing the two guidelines, one for healthcare professionals on SRH services for persons with disabilities and the other on CSE for teachers and educators in secondary and high schools. They also acted as member of the open Committees chaired by respectively MOH and MOET to review the guidelines for national approval. A training package was developed to facilitate the national rollout of the guidelines. The training guidelines for trainers suggested that people with disabilities should be involved in training. However, pre-test and pilot courses did not involve any OPDs. Instead, UN staff with disabilities background acted as co-facilitators in these training courses.

There were different explanations from stakeholders about the reason for not having OPDs in these training courses, citing their limited technical capacity in SRH, time and resource constraints. It could be concluded that designed interventions are focused on the development of the national guidelines on SRH provision, but it did not strategically consider preparing for a full participation of OPDs and people with disabilities at every step of the interventions. As reflected by stakeholders, such a preparatory investment would include mapping of potential OPDs or disabilities inclusion experts, gathering evidence or feedbacks from persons with disabilities as healthcare clients, jointly preparation for training courses and build OPDs' capacity on SRH and advocacy for effectively monitoring the implementation of the guidelines, particularly in the context of current decentralization of resource management at sub-national levels in the health sector.

The Joint Program, through the UNCT's Disability Inclusion Coordination Mechanism had quarterly meetings and organized a disability inclusion workshop with senior managers and heads of agencies to address various issues including participation. It also provided important induction on CRPD to relevant stakeholders at its beginning. This effort should be repeated regularly to ensure all actors are properly informed by CRPD principles, enabling them to fully translate these principles into actions. It is also recommended to intensively use disability inclusion tools like the disaggregated target indicator in planning and monitoring, and to budget for reasonable accommodations to ensure PWDs' participation in mainstream activities, including those for public service professionals.

Lessons learned to enhance the full and effective participation by persons with disabilities and OPDs:

- 1. Use disaggregated indicator on participation of persons with disabilities and OPDs as a planning and reporting tool, accompanied by adequate budgeting.*
- 2. Make sure persons with disabilities/OPDs are involved in every activity (in fact every activity is related to disabilities issues).*
- 3. Thoroughly apply HRBA methodological steps would result in a strategic, balance and adequate intervention with both rights-holders and duty-bearers*
- 4. Use the CRPD principles and framework as guiding principle for the planning and implementation of activities and reflection.*
- 5. To reach out to under-represented groups of persons with disabilities, especially in the challenging context for association, personal networking is crucial and could be effective.*

7. Lessons learned

Five lessons learned could be identified through discussions and reflection with UNJP staff and stakeholders as follows:

- (i) Using disaggregated indicators as a programming tool resulted in improved representation and participation by persons with disabilities. It was essential that types of target groups of PwD and how to involve them across activities were agreed with counterparts at the planning stage and provided with adequate resource.
- (ii) Balancing broad-based interventions for CRPD implementation with those addressing specific disability needs was highly welcomed by national partners and OPDs. The targeted interventions, such as the three components under Outcome 2 on service delivery, also showed high potential for immediate impacts.
- (iii) Working with partners with broad sectoral mandates (MoH, MOCST and MOET in this program) to mainstream disability inclusion was effective and resulted in added values for their work. The JP proved that it was meaningful, effective and rewarding to work with these government bodies to support their mandates on disabilities inclusion. Although it appears that an agency has to adopt additional tasks on disabilities issues, partners confirmed that supporting the rights of persons with disabilities was the topic that earned consensus support across different leadership and administration levels.
- (iv) The program management approach facilitated efficient results delivery in a challenging context for project approval and activity organization. In terms of structure, the program switched from a centralized PMU to the decentralized structure for implementation of a more flexible arrangement of contracts with different partners and different contract modalities to address delays in the Government's decision making and project approval. The JP's plan and budget were also adaptable to changes in assumptions, allowing for additional activities to meet emerging needs from OPDs when the LPD revision was delayed.
- (v) Contributions of UN staff with disabilities were very significant and highly appreciated by both UNCT and counterparts. These include technical inputs; insights; the capacity to mobilize networks of persons with disabilities, to build connections and maintain continuous consultation with OPDs.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1. Conclusions

The JP successfully delivered all major outputs under its three outcomes, making significant contributions to national legal frameworks and technical capacities in three key areas.

Under Outcome 1, the JP introduced national stakeholders, including OPDs from national to grassroots levels, to the CRPD framework, building their capacity to use it as a tool to voice their needs. This effort

initiated the integration of disability into the national development agenda, based on improved understanding of disability data, which was the focus of Outcome 3.

Under Outcome 2, the JP addressed gaps in the essential building blocks or preconditions for CRPD implementation in development and humanitarian programs, thereby contributing to UNSDCF Outcome 4, which aims to improve governance and access to justice in Viet Nam by 2026.

Under Outcome 3, the JP produced a benchmarking disability data study related to SDGs and NSEDP. While the immediate impact on the NSEDP process will take time and effort, the JP established a robust foundation of knowledge and capacity, enabling OPDs to actively participate in reviewing the LPD and NSEDP or similar development policies and agendas in the future. This is evident through their contributions to the updated action plan for implementing the Green Growth Strategy by MOLISA.

Notable JP achievements included, the improvement the national legal framework to align with the Marrakesh Treaty, facilitating the production of accessible materials for people with print disabilities; the development and adoption of technical guidelines equip healthcare and education professionals to provide inclusive services for children and persons with disabilities; and support to the LPD review process - while the LPD was ultimately not included in the national legislative revision agenda within the JP's timeframe, the knowledge products developed under the programme will support future advocacy efforts.

In addition, the JP increased availability of accessible materials for education, employment, and entertainment; established new service delivery models contributing to inclusive education for children with disabilities; improved quality of SRH services for persons with disabilities; enhanced knowledge about disability issues in Viet Nam and increased the participation of OPDs in UNCT's programming and national policy processes.

The project design was relevant and addressed the needs of persons with disabilities in Viet Nam through activities to improve services for inclusive education, social protection, child protection, SRH, and CSE. These efforts focused on women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups. However, informants highlighted the challenge of accessing employment for persons with disabilities, an area not addressed by the JP.

The JP provided technical support and capacity building to participating agencies, enabling them to develop and implement disability inclusion policies. It brought together stakeholders to advance disability rights, engaging a wide range of partners including PUNOs, government ministries, OPDs, and other stakeholders. The JP is expected to meet satisfactory efficiency targets for financial performance.

The JP addressed human rights, equity, and inclusion (LNOB) and other cross-cutting issues. It involved OPDs from the design to implementation of all three components, with a focus on reaching underrepresented groups. However, reaching the most vulnerable groups such as deafblind persons, persons with dwarfism, persons with albinism, and considering intersectionality with rural backgrounds and LGBTI remains a challenge for future activities.

The JP committed to advancing gender equality by tracking the participation of women and girls with disabilities, using the UNPRPD-required disaggregated target indicator on participation in capacity-building events.

The JP applied regular progress and results tracking with relevant partners, quality assurance, monitoring activities, risk management, and annual reviews by the UNJP Steering Committee. Financial reports were submitted annually to report fund disbursement from the UNPRPD Fund Account. The evaluation team assessed that the program objectives were met with satisfactory but minor shortcomings.

Minor Shortcomings:

1. LPD Revision Process: The JP completed the review of key concepts in the LPD in light of the CRPD. However, the National Assembly did not include the LPD in the legislative revision agenda within the JP's timeframe, delaying the utilization of outputs.
2. NSEDP Engagement: While the JP mobilized OPDs and provided CRPD tools for upstream advocacy, detailed planning for NSEDP engagement, including partners and timing, was lacking. The NSEDP 2021-2025 at the national level did not mention persons with disabilities specifically, though provincial SEDPs did.

Overall, considering the numerous successes and minor shortcomings, the JP was rated as satisfactory. The JP's had delivered all major expected outputs with exceeded targets, The result framework shows the achievements of quantified indicators. The JP succeeded in delivering all major outputs under three Outcomes. It set important contributions to the development of national legal framework and technical ground in three areas: Outcome 2 of the JP addressed the gaps in the achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CRPD implementation in development and humanitarian programs which contributed to the UNSDCF Outcome 4, aiming to improve governance and access to justice in Viet Nam by 2026.

The JP interventions was found quite effective in improving the legal framework for intellectual property aligning with the Marrakesh Treaty, facilitating the production of accessible materials for people with print disabilities. Technical guidelines were adopted to better equip healthcare and education professionals to provide inclusive services for children and persons with disabilities. Regarding the LPD process, all targets under outputs 1.2 (A, B) and 2.1A were met as all knowledge products were successfully produced through research and consultations with stakeholders. However, since the LPD was eventually not included in the national legislative revision agenda within the timeframe of the JP as anticipated, the ultimate goal of using these knowledge products to inform the LPD's revision in the future will need further advocacy to deliver. Under outcome 3, the JP was able to produce benchmarking disability data study in relation to SDGs and NSEDP, but their contribution to the actual NSEDP process will need time and more effort to realize their possible impacts. Most importantly, The JP has established a robust foundation of knowledge and capacity, enabling OPDs to actively participate in reviewing LPD and NSEDP or similar development agendas when suitable opportunities arise in the future. This is evident through their contributions to the updated action plan for implementing the Green Growth Strategy by MOLISA.

The JP was succeeded in introducing national stakeholders, including OPDs from national to grassroots levels, the CRPD framework and built their capacity to use it as a tool to voice their needs (outcome 1).

This effort also initiated the use of the CRPD to integrate disability into the national development agenda, based on improved understanding of disability data (outcome 3).

The project design itself was relevant and contributed to addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in Viet Nam through activities to improve services for inclusive education, social protection, child protection, SRH and CSE and their implementation in the context of the CRPD, with a focus on women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups. These interventions should be further addressed. Informants of the evaluation also raised access to employment by persons with disability as a major challenge that the Joint Program did not engage with.

The JP was able to provide technical support and capacity building to participating agencies, enabling them to develop and implement disability inclusion policy. JP has brought together stakeholders to advance disability rights.

As a catalyst program, JP had established engagements throughout the project with a wide range of partners including the PUNOs, Government and its ministries, OPDs and other stakeholders. The JP is expected to meet satisfactory efficiency targets for financial performance.

The institutionalized achievements of the JP could be projected to produce impacts in a number of areas: (i) increase the availability of accessible materials for persons with disabilities for education, employment and entertainment; (ii) facilitate the establishment of new actors (IERCs) and service delivery (CSE education) which ultimately will contribute to access to and quality of inclusive education by children with disabilities; (iii) increase the quality of SRH service for persons with disabilities; (iv) increased available knowledge about disabilities issues in Viet Nam; (v) increase the participation of OPDs in UNCT's programming and implementation and in the national policy processes.

Human rights equity and inclusion (LNOB) and other Cross-cutting issues were addressed in the program. The JP has made efforts to involve OPDs from the designing to the implementing of all three components. The program was implemented with an understanding among its partners about the requirement to reach out to under-represented groups of persons with disabilities. However, reaching out to most vulnerable groups such as the deaf blind persons, persons with dwarfism, persons with albinism and taking the consideration of intersectionality of disabilities with rural background, LGBTI remain a challenge for organizing future activities.

The JP had a clear commitment to advance gender equality by for example keeping track of the participation of women and girls with disabilities, using the UNPRPD-required disaggregated target indicator on participation in capacity building events.

In terms of program management, the JP applied regular progress and results tracking with relevant JP partners, quality assurance and monitoring activities, risk management, annual review by the UNJP Steering Committee. Financial reports were submitted annually to report on the fund disbursement to the joint program from the UNPRPD Fund Account. With the distinctive governance set up for the joint program, the evaluation team assessed that the program objectives were met with satisfactory but minor shortcomings that need improvement in accordance with the indicators.

There were two minor shortcomings in the JP’s achievement: the first one was support for the revision process of the LPD. The JP completed the review of key concepts in the LPD in light of the CRPD as requested by the NCD as planned in the Output 2.1.A. However, since the National Assembly eventually did not include the LPD in the national legislative revision agenda within the timeframe of the JP as originally anticipated, the outputs that the JP produced to support LPD process could not be utilized immediately, and their impact on the future process remains uncertain. The second one was under Outcome 3. While the JP mobilized OPDs at various levels and provided them with CRPD tools for upstream advocacy in the NSEDP process and benchmarking disability inclusion data, it lacked detailed planning for the actual NSEDP engagement, including partners and timing. It is noted that the NSEDP 2021-2025 did not mention persons with disabilities or disabilities inclusion specifically in its main contents nor indicators, except for the sector action plan by MOET on the development of a national system of support centre for inclusive education.

Overall, with a number of success stories and some minor shortcomings, the JP was rated as Satisfactory.

Dimensional Rating of the UNJP

Dimensions	Rating
Relevance	Highly satisfactory
Effectiveness	Satisfactory
Efficiency	Satisfactory
Coherence	Satisfactory
Sustainability	Satisfactory
Progress towards impacts	Satisfactory
Cross cutting issues	Satisfactory
Program management	Satisfactory
Overall rating	Satisfactory

8.2. Recommendations

The following recommendations may inform future UNJP and other UN endeavour on disability inclusion:

Reference	Recommendations	Responsible parties
Relevance/ Coherence	1. Continue on-going interventions: i) assess the outcomes of the 2023 National Disabilities Survey, prepare for the 2028 survey, and follow up on recommendations from the JP’s study on Disability Data; ii) implementation of the CSE and SRH approved guidelines in collaboration with government counterparts; iii) assisting OPDs in utilizing the CRPD framework and indicators.	UNCT, GSO
Relevance/ Coherence	2. Consider new interventions in future programming: i) addressing employment demands of persons with disabilities for CRPD implementation in Viet Nam; ii) development of relevant National Action Plans and process to implement recommendations on the rights of persons with disability from	UNCT

	UN human rights mechanisms, incl. plans for implementation of recommendations from the 4 th UPR, and treaty body reviews, including CRC, CERD, CRPD, ICCPR; iii) emerging issues identified from new country's development priorities, such as digital transformation.	
Efficiency	3. Explore initiatives that strengthen PUNOs' synergies focusing on a certain sector , for example, improving inclusive education through collaboration with MOET/IERCs: while UNICEF is enhancing the operation of IERCs, UNDP could complement by working with VBA and authorized entities ¹⁵ to produce accessible learning materials for students with disabilities and materials for these IERCs.	UNCT, MOET, VBA
Efficiency	4. Include disability-disaggregated target indicators and data for programming and management across all UN programs , as suggested by the Level 2 - meeting requirements of the Indicator No. 2 - Strategic Planning in the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy. ¹⁶	UNCT, MOLISA, GSO
Effectiveness, Lessons learnt	5. Taking into consideration of higher cost required for engaging persons with disabilities in programme interventions, ensure project budgets include sufficient funds for accessibility and make this information publicly available as a good practice.	UNCT
Effectiveness,	6. Update and utilize JP knowledge products: The JP has produced at least seven significant knowledge products, along with several communication and capacity-building tools, such as the CRPD indicators and related materials. These products and tools, prepared for the LPD review, will need to be reviewed and updated as necessary for future advocacy.	UNCT, MOLISA
Human rights, equity and inclusion	7. Ensure full and effective participation by persons with disabilities through their OPDs: i) enhance the representation and maximize the voices of the most marginalized groups in policy-making processes; ii) keep reminding partners of engaging those groups and increasing their visibility by data disaggregation; iii) strengthening OPDs' capacity of network development, community building, leadership and organizational development, based on profound understanding of the country and local context, establishment and operation requirements. Ensure that capacity building activities for OPDs suit their interest and level of practices.	UNCT, MOLISA, OPDs
Human rights, equity and inclusion	8. Continue to pay attention to underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities and intersectionality of disabilities with other marginalized backgrounds , such as ethnic, language, sexual orientation minorities, gender identity, economic status, and rural background.	UNCT, OPDs
Sustainability	9. Promote knowledge management and exchange on disability inclusion: Set up an open-source knowledge hub on disability inclusion which is continuously updated by all interested stakeholders and facilitates a community of learning and practice on this topic: The JP's publications and knowledge products have been shared with implementing agencies and stakeholders, some of which are publicly accessible on the UNCT's website, though not systematically categorized for disability inclusion. Due to the dearth of data, information, and tools to support CRPD implementation and	UNCT, MOLISA, OPDs

¹⁵ Organizations which are authorized to convert and produce accessible books for persons with print disabilities as promulgated in the Article 30(3) of the Decree 17/2023/NĐ-CP guiding the implementation of the Amended Intellectual Property Law.

¹⁶ The United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/assets/documentation/UN_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_english.pdf

	disability inclusion in Viet Nam, the establishment of an open-access knowledge hub would serve all stakeholders, facilitating the creation of a community of practice and enhancing advocacy efforts. Continuation of activities to disseminate the CRPD’s framework and principles, including those of the CRPD Committee for Viet Nam ¹⁷ , is essential to keep UN staff, partners, and the public informed.	
Management & Capacity Building	10. Consider <i>full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in all capacity building/comprehensive training sessions for all PUNOs and stakeholders involved</i> in the future UNPRPD Joint Program. These sessions should cover human rights-based approaches, the CRPD, pertinent human rights instruments and mechanisms, as well as the Guidance Note on Effective and Meaningful Participation of Persons with Disabilities through their representative organizations in UNPRPD Joint Programming. ¹⁸	UNCT

¹⁷ Viet Nam will have dialogue with the Committee in 2025.

¹⁸ This guiding note is introduced by UPPRPD joint program in 2024

Annex 1: List of interviews

#	Institutions	Contacts
A	UNCT	
1	UNDP	Dao Thu Huong, UNDP Disability Inclusion Officer
2	UNDP	Nguyen Minh Chau, Joint Programme Coordinator
3	UNDP	Nguyen Thi Ngoc Han, M&E Analyst
4	UNDP	Diana Torres, (Former) Head of Governance and Participation
5	UNICEF	Anjanette Saguisag, Chief of Social Policy
6	UNICEF	Nguyen Minh Nhat, Education Officer
7	UNICEF	Nguyen Thi Y Duyen, Child Protection Specialist
8	UNFPA	Duong Van Dat, Team Leader of Sexual and Reproductive Health Nguyen Thi Thanh Thien, Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) for Disabilities Officer
9	RCO	Luu Thi Hieu, Disability Inclusion focal point
B	Government Agencies	
10	MOH	Mr. Nguyen Van Chi, Deputy Director, Maternal and Child Health Department, MOH. Ms. Vu Thi Tuyet Mai, Officer in Charge on persons with disabilities, MCHD
11	MOCST/ Copyrights Office of Viet Nam	Mr. Pham Thanh Tung, ead of ICD, An Phuoc Hanh, Specialist
12	MOET	Ms. Pham Thi Sao Bang, Specialist of Department of Teachers and Educational Administrators,
13	MOLISA/ Department of Social Protection	Ms. Đinh Thị Thủy
14	GSO	Mr. Nguyen Duc Chung
C	OPDs and individuals with disabilities	
15	VBA	Ms. Dinh Viet Anh, Deputy Chairwoman
16	VFD	Mr. Dang Van Thanh, Standing Vice-President
17	Viet Nam and Friends	Ms. Khuong Bich Hang, Coordinator

18	ACDC	Ms. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh, Director
19	Sao Mai Center	Mr. Dang Hoai Phuc
20	Association of Parents of children with hard hearing	Ms. Chu Thanh Huong, Chairwoman
21	Ha Noi Association of People with Disabilities	Ms. Do Thi Huyen, Chairwoman
22	Club of students with disabilities	Ms. Hoàng Thị Phương
23	Can Tho Association of People with Disabilities	Ms. Huynh Thuy Niem, Deputy Chair
E	Other/individuals	
24	Le Thi Diu	Project officer, Hanoi Association of People with Disabilities
25	Tran Thi Hai Yen	Researcher, conference organizer
26	Nguyen Thi Ngoc Yen	Researcher/consultant
27	Hoàng Tú Anh	Researcher

Annex 2: List of documentation reviewed

#	Title of the document
A	JP documents
A1	UNPRPD R4 Program Proposal - Viet Nam
A2	UNPRPD UNDP Project Document - Viet Nam
A3	UNPRPD Revised Logframe
A4	UNPRPD Viet Nam End of year Program report 2022
A5	UNPRPD Viet Nam End of year Program report 2023
A6	UNPRPD - the key contributor to the UNDIS Indicator 8 – ppt
	Outcome 1
1.1	<i>OPDs</i>
1.1.1	Báo cáo tập huấn về công ước Marrakesh (in Vietnamese)
1.1.2	Báo cáo tập huấn về cơ chế phản hồi chính sách (in Vietnamese)
1.1.3	Báo cáo tập huấn sử dụng CRPD để đóng góp cho NSEDP/SED (in Vietnamese)
1.2	<i>NCD</i>
1.2.1	Training report: Training for 40 local NCD staff on the coordination of the Law revision process by MOLISA
1.2.2	Training report: training for 40 MOCST officials, lawyers, librarians, educators and publishers on the Marrakesh Treaty and copyright exceptions to protect access to information rights of persons with disabilities
1.3	<i>Inclusive service delivery</i>
1.3.1	Training reports on inclusive education and operate Inclusive Education Resource Centers for CWD (four trainings)
1.3.2	Training report: Training for government officials in disability inclusive service delivery, in particular: day care center and child protection services (two trainings)
1.3.3	Training report: Training for teachers and education managers in Ninh Thuan province on early interventions for children with disabilities
1.3.4	Training report: Training for parents of children with disabilities in Ninh Thuan on providing timely support to their children
1.4	<i>LPD</i>
1.4.1	Study on the barriers to access to information for persons with disabilities: consultation note/report
1.5	<i>Best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms</i>
1.5.1	Best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms: consultation note/report
1.6	<i>An assessment to compare the alignment with the CRPD of the availability and accessibility of social protection, child protection and education services and policies</i>
1.6.1	Consultation note/report
1.7	<i>Guidelines on SRH services and guidelines on CSE</i>

1.7.1	Report on Review of the national CSE guideline to identify the gaps in disability inclusion of the national CSE guidelines, examine international good practice examples of disability inclusive CSE programmes to adapt to the Vietnamese
1.7.2 – 1.7.6	Note/report on (two) workshops on the disability inclusive CSE for 80 officials of MOET at national and provincial levels.
1.7.9	Training report: GBV training and communication based on a human rights approach for leaders of women with disabilities clubs and communication officers of OPDs
1.8.2	Consultation note: study on disability inclusive data to better align Viet Nam's 2021-2025 Socio-Economic Development Plan and budgeting with CRPD and SDG standards
	Outcome 2
2.1	<i>A review of the cross-sectoral Law on Persons with Disabilities</i>
2.1.1	Consultation/workshop note on the review
2.2	Policies to improve access to information for persons with disabilities
2.2.1	Technical notes on for the development of policies protecting the right to access information for persons with disabilities for government officials.
2.2.2	Consultation notes on the policies /guidelines
2.3	<i>Policies on sexual and reproductive health education are reviewed</i>
2.3.1	Workshop report/note (workshop to present the final national disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers on CSE)
2.3.2	Documentation of Advocacy to include national disability inclusion CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers on CSE
	Outcome 3
3.1	<i>Participation/NSEDP/NSEDP/SDGs</i>
3.1.1	See publication B8
3.1.2	See publication B9
B	JP publications
B1	Báo cáo phân tích bối cảnh thực thi quyền của người khuyết tật Việt Nam (in Vietnamese)
B2 (1.4.1)	Study on the barriers to access to information for persons with disabilities
B3 (1.5)	Study on international best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms and recommendations made on adapt and apply them to Viet Nam
B4 (1.6)	Assessment report: compare the alignment with the CRPD of the availability and accessibility of social protection, child protection and education services and policies
B5 (1.7.1)	The national disability inclusion CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers on CSE
B6 (1.7.7)	National guidelines on the provision of SRH services for persons with disabilities

B7 (1.8.1)	Study on disability inclusive data to better align Viet Nam's 2021-2025 Socio-Economic Development Plan and budgeting with CRPD and SDG standards
B8 (3.1.1)	Conference proceedings Conference on the disability inclusion in the national SDGs and socio-economic development plan 2021-2025.
B9 (3.1.2)	Conference proceedings on the disability inclusion in the national SDGs and socio-economic development plan 2021-2025.
C	Other UN documents
C1	UN Disability Inclusion Strategy
C2	UN One Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development Cooperation between the UN and the Government of Viet Nam 2022-2026
D	Government's documents (in Vietnamese)
D1	Decree 17/2023/NĐ-CP provides guidance for implementing the Amended Intellectual Property Law 2022
D2	Circular No. 20/2022/TT-BGDĐT, which establishes regulations for nationwide Inclusive Education Resource Centers (UNICEF)
D3	Decree 131/2013/NĐ-CP on Administrative Sanctions against Copyright Infringements (draft revision)
D4	Decision 656/QĐ-BGDĐT dated 27/02/2024 on the approval of the guidelines for comprehensive sexuality education for students with disabilities for inclusive education
D5	Circular 20/2022/TT-BGDĐT dated 28/12/2022 on the organization and operation of Support Centre for Inclusive Education
D6	Government's Resolution No.99/NQ-CP dated 30/8/2021 on the issuance of the Action Plan by the Government during 2021 – 2026 to implement the National Assembly's Resolution on the 5-year National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2021-2025.
D7	National Assembly's Resolution 16/2021/QH15 dated 27/7/2021 on the 5-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2021 – 2025.

Annex 3: Questions for semi-structured interviews

I – Questions for UN staff

1. Please describe your role (as individual and your agency's role) in the planning and implementation of the JP?
2. To what extent did the JP align with Viet Nam's national development and humanitarian policies and priorities, and the specific needs of persons with disabilities?
3. How did the JP priorities align with the CRPD, SDGs, and UNSDCF in Viet Nam? What does the UNCT perceive as the priorities of Vietnamese Govt in implementing CRPD? Is there any gaps or urgent needs by persons with disabilities not addressed by the GOVT agenda? Did the JP address those gaps/needs? If not why?
4. To what extent did the JP align with the priorities of Viet Nam in implementing the CRPD? How did it address challenges and gaps in implementation of CRPD?
5. How did the JP adapt to remain relevant during political, social, and economic transformations in the country? (**UNDP:** How was the LPD's revision agenda selected in the JP? How will the result be used in the future revision of LPD? How did the process on ratification of the Marrakesh treaty respond to the priorities on inclusive policies for persons with disabilities /needs of persons with disabilities)
6. What changes did the JP lead to in terms of disability-inclusive policy and systems to advance CRPD implementation? And what worked to achieve these changes? In particular:
 - What worked well to achieve policy changes relating to accessibility of information for persons with disabilities?
 - What worked well to strengthen policies on sexual and reproductive health education?
 - What worked well to strengthen policies on community-based services and inclusive education for children with disabilities?
 - How effectively did the programme advocate for the integration of disability disaggregated data collection into the national Socio-Economic Development strategies, monitoring and evaluation?
7. What catalytic changes did the JP foster to mainstream disability inclusion in national development frameworks? And what worked to achieve these changes?
8. How did the JP support the development of essential building blocks or pre-conditions to CRPD implementation? What worked to achieve these changes? (To UNICEF and UNFPA: How effective was the programme at achieving inclusive service delivery in the targeted areas of social protection, child protection, education and sexual and reproductive health services? What worked to achieve inclusive service delivery?)
9. To what extent did the capacity building interventions enable all key stakeholders to be informed and contribute to CRPD-compliant national policy making, review and implementation?
10. In what ways did JP outputs contribute, or not contribute to intended outcomes? Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes, and if so, how were they managed?

11. How were your partners engaged in the implementation of the JP? Did different partner participate equally in the program? If not, why not?
12. What mechanisms were developed to enable multi-stakeholder coordination?
13. Was the JP's intervention more efficient when compared to what could have been achieved through a single-agency intervention?
14. Was the grant size and duration optimal to achieve programme objectives?
15. How did the participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs) maximize their expertise to implement the JP?
16. To what extent did PUNOs coordinate with development partners and other UN agencies to prevent overlaps, leverage contributions, and catalyze collaborative efforts?
17. How did the JP ensure participation of OPDs in the design and implementation of the programme? What worked well and what were the challenges?
18. How did the JP advance gender equality for women and girls with disabilities?
19. To what extent did the JP succeed in addressing the needs of marginalized and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities such as Deafblind persons, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, children with disabilities, LGBTQI+ persons with disabilities etc.?
20. To what extent have gender equality and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?
21. To what extent did the benefits of the JP continue after project or donor funding closed? To what extent has the JP fostered leadership and ownership among national authorities and other stakeholders, increasing the likelihood that the JP's outcomes will be sustained beyond its duration?
22. What are the opportunities in Viet Nam that are important to consider for the future, promoted by the Government to advance the CRPD and disability- inclusive SDGs?)

II – Questions for government counterparts

1. Please describe your role (as individual and your institution's role) in the JP? Did you participate in the planning process? What was proposed by your institution? What was the rationale of your proposal? What are major results of your activities? What were challenges? How did you overcome those challenges?
2. What do you see as priorities, and the specific needs of persons with disabilities? Did the JP address those gaps/needs? If not why?
3. What do you see as challenges and gaps in implementation of CRPD in Viet Nam?
4. During the JP implementation was there any major change in the context? How did the JP adapt to remain relevant?
5. What changes did the JP lead to in terms of disability-inclusive policy and systems to advance CRPD implementation? And what worked to achieve these changes? In particular (to different partners)

- What worked well to achieve policy changes relating to accessibility of information for persons with disabilities?
 - What worked well to strengthen policies on sexual and reproductive health education?
 - What worked well to strengthen policies on community-based services and inclusive education for children with disabilities?
 - How effectively did the programme advocate for the integration of disability disaggregated data collection into the national Socio-Economic Development strategies, monitoring and evaluation?
6. Did the JP make any significant difference or contribution to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities?
 7. Did you observe any difference resulted from the JP's capacity building activities to your institutions/your peers/partners? How/if those results contribute to CRPD-compliant national policy making, review and implementation?
 8. Did you work with any other partner in the JP? Did different partners participate equally in the program? If not, why not?
 9. What mechanisms were developed to enable multi-stakeholder coordination?
 10. Was the JP's intervention more efficient when compared to what could have been achieved through a single-agency intervention?
 11. Was the grant size and duration optimal to achieve programme objectives?
 12. Did you work with other UN agencies during the JP besides your signed partner UN organization? How did it work?
 13. How did OPDs / persons with disabilities participate in your activities? What is your observation on the number, types of disability, and quality of participation? What are challenges to their meaningful participation? What are your recommendation to increase representation of persons with disabilities and participation in your insitution's activities?
 14. How were different issues of women and girls with disabilities raised and addressed during your activities? What were results? Do you have any observation on these results?
 15. To what extent did the benefits of the JP continue after project or donor funding closed? To what extent has the JP fostered leadership and ownership among national authorities and other stakeholders, increasing the likelihood that the JP's outcomes will be sustained beyond its duration?
 16. What are the opportunities in Viet Nam that are important to consider for the future, promoted by the Government to advance the CRPD and disability- inclusive SDGs?)

III – Questions for OPDs /persons with disabilities

1. Please describe your role (as individual and your institution's role) in the JP? Did you participate in the planning process? What was proposed by your institution? What was the rationale of your proposal? What are major results of your activities? What were challenges? How did you overcome those challenges?

2. What do you see as priorities, and the specific needs of persons with disabilities? Did the JP address those gaps/needs? If not why?
3. What do you see as challenges and gaps in implementation of CRPD in Viet Nam?
4. During the JP implementation was there any major change in the context? How did the JP adapt to remain relevant?
5. What changes did the JP lead to in terms of disability-inclusive policy and systems to advance CRPD implementation? And what worked to achieve these changes? In particular (to different partners)
 - What worked well to achieve policy changes relating to accessibility of information for persons with disabilities?
 - What worked well to strengthen policies on sexual and reproductive health education?
 - What worked well to strengthen policies on community-based services and inclusive education for children with disabilities?
 - How effectively did the programme advocate for the integration of disability disaggregated data collection into the national Socio-Economic Development strategies, monitoring and evaluation?
6. Did the JP make any significant difference or contribution to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities?
7. Did you observe any difference resulted from the JP's capacity building activities to your institutions/your peers/partners? How/if those results contribute to CRPD-compliant national policy making, review and implementation?
8. Did you work with any other partner in the JP? Did different partners participate equally in the program? If not, why not?
9. What mechanisms were developed to enable multi-stakeholder coordination?
10. Was the JP's intervention more efficient when compared to what could have been achieved through a single-agency intervention?
11. Was the grant size and duration optimal to achieve programme objectives?
12. Did you work with other UN agencies during the JP besides your signed partner UN organization? How did it work?
13. How did OPDs / persons with disabilities participate in your activities? What is your observation on the number, types of disability, and quality of participation? What are challenges to their meaningful participation? What are your recommendation to increase representation and participation of persons with disabilities in your insitution's activities?
14. How were different issues of women and girls with disabilities raised and addressed during your activities? What were results? Do you have any observation on these results?
15. To what extent did the benefits of the JP continue after project or donor funding closed? To what extent has the JP fostered leadership and ownership among national authorities and other stakeholders, increasing the likelihood that the JP's outcomes will be sustained beyond its duration?
16. What are the opportunities in Viet Nam that are important to consider for the future, promoted by the Government to advance the CRPD and disability- inclusive SDGs?)

Annex 4: Evaluation matrix

Guiding questions by evaluation criteria	Assessment elements	Data Collection methods	Sources
Relevance			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent did the JP align with Viet Nam’s national development and humanitarian policies and priorities, and the specific needs of persons with disabilities? 2. How did the JP priorities align with the CRPD, SDGs, and UNSDCF in Viet Nam? 3. To what extent did the JP align with the priorities of Viet Nam in implementing the CRPD? How did it address challenges and gaps in implementation of CRPD ? 4. How did the JP adapt to remain relevant during political, social, and economic transformations in the country? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent of alignment between JP and Viet Nam national development and humanitarian policies and priority ▪ The level of alignment between JP objective and the CRPD, SDGs, and UNSDCF in Viet Nam ▪ Availability of activities/ outputs supporting the implementation of the CRPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review of project’s documents, products, national policy and legal documents ▪ In depth interviews with JP team ▪ In- depth interview with key implementation stakeholders: government counterparts, OPD partners and persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF, CRPD, SDGs, CRPD list of issues for Viet Nam • UN Disability Inclusion Strategy • Viet Nam’s Socio-Economic Development’s Strategy 2021-2030 • Political Report of the XIII Communist Party Congress • JP’s Proposal • JP Theory of Change • UNDP project’s Document. • The latest revised Logframe • Project’s publications, training reports • Beneficiaries’ testimonies. • Project partners and stakeholders’ testimonies • Report on Situational Analysis of the rights of persons with disabilities • National Survey on Disabilities 2016.

Effectiveness

<p>5. What changes did the JP lead to in terms of disability-inclusive policy and systems to advance CRPD implementation? And what worked to achieve these changes? In particular:</p> <p>a. What worked well to achieve policy changes relating to accessibility of information for persons with disabilities?</p> <p>b. What worked well to strengthen policies on sexual and reproductive health education?</p> <p>c. How effectively did the program advocate for the integration of disability disaggregated data collection into the national Socio-Economic Development strategies, monitoring and evaluation?</p> <p>6. What catalytic changes did the JP foster to mainstream disability inclusion in national development frameworks? And what worked to achieve these changes?</p> <p>7. How did the JP support the development of essential building blocks or pre-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent that JP’s indicators are sufficient to measure changes at output and outcome levels. ▪ Validity of the assumptions underpinning the theory of change and the JP’s outcomes and outputs. ▪ % of the interviewed stakeholders and beneficiaries who are aware of the JP ▪ ▪ The level of JP’s actual results at output level contributing, or not contributing to three intended outcomes ▪ The level of changes in inclusive policy and systems to advance CRPD implementation ▪ The level of changes relating to accessibility of information for persons with disabilities ▪ The level of changes in policies on sexual and reproductive health education for persons with disabilities ▪ The level of changes in policies on sexual and reproductive health education for persons with disabilities ▪ The extent JP contributing to advocacy for the integration of disability disaggregated data collection into the national Socio-Economic Development strategies, monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of project’s documents, products, national policy and legal documents • In depth interviews with JP team • In- depth interview with key implementation stakeholders: government counterparts, OPD partners. • Case study • Pre/post-training evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF, CRPD, SDGs • social Development Strategy 2021-2030 • Political Report of the XIII Communist Party Congress • JP’s Proposal • UNDP project’s Document. • Revised Logframe • Project’s publications, training reports • 2022 and 2023 annual Reports • Project’s publications, training reports • Field missions’ note. • Project partners and stakeholders
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<p>conditions to CRPD implementation? What worked to achieve these changes? In particular, How effective was the program at achieving inclusive service delivery in the targeted areas of social protection, child protection, education and sexual and reproductive health services? What worked to achieve inclusive service delivery?</p> <p>8. To what extent did the capacity building interventions enable all key stakeholders to be informed and contribute to CRPD-compliant national policy making, review and implementation?</p> <p>9. In what ways did JP outputs contribute, or not contribute to intended outcomes?</p> <p>10. Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes, and if so, how were they managed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent of catalytic changes to mainstreaming disability inclusion in national development frameworks ▪ The level of the JP supporting/contribution to implementing CRPD ▪ The level of changes in capacity of key stakeholders on CRPD ▪ The actual value of JP’s indicators compared to their respective targets at the output, outcome, and impact levels. ▪ The level of participation of people with disabilities, including children with disabilities, vulnerable groups and their contribution to achieving the JP objectives. ▪ Level of coherence in the JP’s theory of change and evidence of its consistent translation into activities. 		
<p>Efficiency</p>			
<p>11. Did all partners engage equally in the implementation of the JP? If not, why not?</p> <p>12. What mechanisms were developed to enable multi-stakeholder coordination?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of efficiency of all stakeholders of the JP (use of capacity, resources, coordination, etc.), compare to single programs ▪ The extent that grant size and duration contribute to achieve program objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of activity plans budget records, interim/status/ annual reports, partners’ reports, etc.) • In depth interviews with JP team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF, CRPD, SDGs • Socio-Development’s Strategy 2021-2030 • Political Report of the XIII Communist Party Congress • JP’s Proposal • UNDP project’s Document.

<p>13. Was the JP's intervention more efficient when compared to what could have been achieved through a single-agency intervention? 14. Was the grant size and duration optimal to achieve program objectives?</p>	<p>- Evidence of clearly established (i.e. in written format) processes to safeguard the use of funds, value-for-money, transparency and accountability in sub-contracting and other procurement processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samples of cost-shared events. - Samples of the appropriate use of funds that led to the multiplayer effect. - Actual compared to planned expenditure by project output. - Actual compared to the planned timeline of delivery of outputs. - Beneficiaries' level of satisfaction with the program's outputs and outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In- depth interview with key implementation stakeholders: government counterparts, OPD partners. • Pre/post-training evaluations • Interviews with project management/ partners/stakeholders • Interviews with beneficiaries • Direct observation of activities and assessment of the outputs' quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Logframe • Project's publications, training reports • National counterparts • Beneficiaries • Project partners and stakeholders • 2022 and 2023 annual Reports • Project's publications, training reports • Field missions' note. • Project partners and stakeholders • Database of training participants maintained by the project • Pre/post-training evaluations report. • Project partners and stakeholders
Coherence			
<p>15. How did the PUNOs maximize their expertise to implement the JP? 16. To what extent did PUNOs coordinate with development partners and other UN agencies to prevent overlaps, leverage contributions, and catalyze collaborative efforts? 17. Have all the pre-conditions and assumptions are relevant during the implementation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Level of contribution of PUNOs approach to development, promoting joint programming and joint actions. ▪ The extent to which PUNOs implement their component in accordance with their comparative advantages. ▪ Evidence of efficiency of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism (PUNOs, UN agencies prevent overlaps, leverage contributions, and catalyze collaborative efforts ▪ Validity of the assumptions JP's and actual implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of activity plans budget records, interim/ status/ annual reports, partners' reports, etc.) • In depth interviews with JP team • In- depth interview with key implementation stakeholders: government counterparts, OPD. • Direct observation of activities and assessment of the outputs' quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF, CRPD, SDGs • social Development's Strategy 2021-2030 • Political Report of the XIII Communist Party Congress • JP's Proposal • UNDP project's Document. • Revised Logframe • Project's publications, training reports • 2022 and 2023 annual Reports • Field missions' note. • Database of training participants maintained by the project

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre/post-training evaluations report. •
Human rights, equity and inclusion			
<p>18. How did the JP ensure participation of OPDs in the design and implementation of the program? What worked well and what were the challenges?</p> <p>19. How did the JP advance gender equality for women and girls with disabilities?</p> <p>20. To what extent did the JP succeed in addressing the needs of marginalized and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities such as Deafblind persons, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, children with disabilities, LGBTQI+ persons with disabilities etc.?</p> <p>21. To what extent have gender equality and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of participation of OPD in design and implementation of the program • The level of JP's contribution of advance gender equality for women and girls and other sexual orientation? • The type of engagement of vulnerable and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (Deafblind persons, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, children with disabilities, LGBTQI+ persons with disabilities) at different stages of the programs • Availability of monitoring mechanism to ensure the collection of program-related data disaggregated by gender, types of disabilities, ethnicity and other identities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of project's documents, products, national policy and legal documents • In depth interviews with JP team • In- depth interview with key implementation stakeholders: government counterparts, OPD partners. • Case study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF, CRPD, SDGs social Development Strategy 2021-2030 • Political Report of the XIII Communist Party Congress • JP's Proposal • UNDP project's Document. • Revised Logframe • Project's publications, training reports • 2022 and 2023 annual Reports • Project's publications, training reports • Field missions' note. • Database of training participants maintained by the project • Pre/post-training evaluations report. •
Sustainability			
<p>22. To what extent did the benefits of the JP continue after project or donor funding closed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent to which stakeholders continue and allocate funds to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of project's documents, products, national policy and legal documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022 and 2023 Annual Reports • Project's publications, training reports • Field missions' note.

<p>23. To what extent has the JP foster leadership and ownership among national authorities and other stakeholders, increasing the likelihood that the JP's outcomes will be sustained beyond its duration?</p> <p>24. What are the opportunities in Viet Nam that are important to consider to maximize the impacts of the project on the CRPD implementation)</p>	<p>continuation of initiatives facilitated by the JP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent JP's foster leadership and ownership among national authorities and other stakeholders continue among national authorities and other stakeholders ▪ The extent JP's outcomes contribute to advance the CRPD and disability-inclusive SDGs for Viet Nam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In depth interviews with JP team • In- depth interview with key implementation stakeholders: government counterparts, OPD partners, academia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of training participants maintained by the project
Case study			
<p>Are there any good practices to sustain the program results to be considered by the beneficiaries and stakeholders?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of case study collected during the evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review of project's documents, products, national policy and legal documents ▪ In depth interviews with JP team ▪ In- depth interview with key implementation stakeholders: government counterparts, OPD partners. ▪ Case study ▪ Direct observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2022 and 2023 Annual Reports ▪ Project's publications, training reports ▪ Field missions' note. ▪ Database of training participants maintained by the project

Annex 5: Result frameworks: Results vs. Targets

Result frameworks: Results vs. targets assessment

Code	Description of expected outputs	(indicator) Targets (from the logframe)	Results (from end of year reports)	Assessment
Output 1.1A: Capacity of OPDs	<i>Capacity of OPDs, with a focus on women and girls, adolescents, youth and underrepresented groups is enhanced in policy advocacy particularly in i) right of access to information ii) the revision of the cross-sectoral LPD iii) the design, monitoring and implementation of the National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED P), 2021- 2025.</i>	<p>(#1.1.1) 3 trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building and topics),</p> <p>(#1.1.2) 80 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban)</p> <p>(#1.1.3) 60 (75 % of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive;</p> <p>(#1.1.4) 40 OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific-women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities)4) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities;</p> <p>1.1.5. # of capacity building activities funded by UNPRPD programmes, directed at women and girls with disabilities on their rights and requirements and/or directed at underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities on their rights and requirements. (disaggregated by target group</p>	<p>03 training workshops (02 trainings on the Marrakesh Treaty and the new Law and Decree on Intellectual Property for OPDs in Ha Noi and Da Nang; 01 training on using the CRPD in Ha Noi to evaluate the NSED P (2021-2025).</p> <p>142 participants 61% female, 39% males: mobility (13%), visual (65%), hearing and Deaf (3%), and other (6%) and Government officers and researchers: 13%; 29% were from rural areas and 71 from urban areas.</p> <p>106 (75%) of participants from OPDs reporting an increase of knowledge</p> <p>66 (02 umbrella OPDs; - 56 disability specific OPDs, 02 OPDs for unrepresentative groups (Cerebral palsy and Deaf +LGBTQI) and 8 OPDs for all types of disabilities)</p> <p>02 capacity building activity for 66OPDs for both men and women/girls with disabilities, 8 OPDs for all types of disabilities, 22 organizations have female leaders with disabilities</p>	<p>Main targets were met or exceeded</p> <p>Less than 30% participants from rural area.</p>

Output 1.1B	The capacity of the National Council on Disability (NCD) is increased in developing, implementing and monitoring disability inclusive policies using participatory approaches, in particular: i) MOH, MOLISA (chair of NCD) and MOET (member of NCD) on coordinating the revision of the LPD, including the areas of SRH services and school-based comprehensive sexuality education for persons with disabilities, with a focus on women and girls, children, adolescents and youth with disabilities; ii) MOCST (member of NCD) on policy reforms to protect the rights to information access for persons with disabilities	<p>(#1.1.1) 2 trainings (disaggregated by type of capacity building and topics);</p> <p>(#1.1.2) 80 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban), including: 43 government officials, 15 IP lawyers, 10 librarians, 6 publishers and 6 educators. 50% are male, 50% are females. 70% are from urban areas, and 30% from rural areas.</p> <p>(#1.1.3) 60 (75%) of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.</p>	<p>3 trainings (1 training on the coordination of the LPD revision process and 02 trainings on the Marrakesh Treaty and copyright exceptions to protect access to information rights of persons with disabilities).</p> <p>168 in which 115 government officials, 0 IP Lawyers, 3 libraries, 8 publishers, 7 educators, 39 representatives from OPDs, media, CSO, INGOs, UN;</p> <p>Female-Male: 62%-38% (104-64),</p> <p>Urban-Rural: 74%-26% (125 – 43)</p>	
Output 1.1C	The capacity of government officials is increased in disability inclusive service delivery, in particular: i) MOET, members of NCD, on inclusive education and inclusive education resource centres; ii) MOLISA, chair of NCD, on social protection, child protection and day care services.	<p>(#1.1.1) 6 trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building and topics);</p> <p>(#1.1.2) 350 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 government officials, school managers and teachers trained to provide inclusive education and operate Inclusive Education Resource Centers for CwD. • 50 government officials trained in 	<p>11 (2022) 6 trainings on early intervention and inclusive education for teachers and education managers, parents of CwDs in Ninh Thuan, Ha Noi, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, and Dak Lak; (2023) 05 workshop/training/forum 01 training in Thai Nguyen (May 2023); 01 training in Ho Chi Minh City (Sept 2023); 01 training in Ha Noi (Dec 2023); 01 policy forum; 01 Youth leadership Circle</p> <p>446 participants</p> <p>(2022) 230 government officials, school managers and teachers and 40 parents of children with deafness and autism trained on early intervention and Inclusive Education for children with disabilities including promotion of inclusive education resource center.</p> <p>(2023) 176 government officers from various ministries (MOLISA, MOET, MOH, Ministry of Justice, DOLISA from different provinces), Women union, UN agencies, OPDs, and NGOs, girls and young women activists with disabilities</p> <p>A study on the Needs in Basic Communication of children with disabilities in Viet Nam was conducted by National Colleague of</p>	<p>Targets were exceeded</p> <p>Disaggregated data was not reported.</p>

		disability inclusive service delivery, in particular: day care center and child protection.	Education (NCE) to identify levels of the communication development of preschool-aged children with disabilities.	
Output 1.2A	A report with recommendations on the information barriers for persons with disabilities is published to inform the revision of the Law on Persons with Disabilities and relevant instruments on the right to access information.	1 study report with recommendations on addressing barriers to access to information for PwDs	1 study report involving 6 actors: UN agencies and RCO; OPDs (VBA and other groups of persons with print disabilities); Researchers; MOCST, MOET, MOLISA and service providers (Publishers, libraries and other service providers); Lawyers. The study involved a survey of 1,217 individuals with visual impairments and other printed disabilities categorized respondents by age, gender, education, employment, income, family economic situation, ethnicity, region, and disability status.	Target was met
Output 1.2B	An analysis report on best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms and their feasibility in Viet Nam to inform the revision of the LPD.	1 analysis report on best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms and their feasibility in Viet Nam to inform the revision of the LPD	1 study involving 6 actors in developing knowledge products, including: UN agencies and RCO; OPDs; NCD and line ministries. Lawyers; Researchers and Potential donors (INGOs). The National Special Education Center of MOET and OPDs utilize the key findings of the research to request the development of additional indicators for the 2nd National Survey on People with disabilities in 2023	Target was met
Output 1.2C	An assessment is completed of the alignment with the CRPD of the availability and accessibility of social protection, child protection and education services and policies	1 study report to compare the alignment with the CRPD of the availability and accessibility of social protection, child protection and education services and policies.	05 knowledge Products Completed: 1 Assessment of access to community-based services for Children with disabilities; 1 Assessment of Day Care Service Models for Children with disabilities in Da Nang and Kon Tum province; 1 Guideline for fostering community integration of Children with disabilities; 1 Guideline for optimal care for parents and caregivers of Children with disabilities; 1 Guidelines for supporting Children with disabilities in accordance with international standards for commune leaders and supporters; 7 actors involved in developing of knowledge products, including: UN agencies; OPDs and NGOs; MOLISA and line ministries; Service providers, including social workers and educators; Researchers; Community leaders and Parents of Children with disabilities.	Target was exceeded.
Output 1.2D	Guidelines on SRH services and guidelines on CSE in line with UNCRPD are developed and disseminated.	2 national guidelines on disability inclusive SRH and CSE are approved and disseminated	01 national Disability-Inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers and education managers on CSE were finalized and approved by MOET on 27/02/2024. 01 national guideline on the provision of SRH services for People with disabilities was finalized and submitted, expecting approval from MOH in 2024.	Targets were met Expecting MoH's approval of SRH guidelines

			5 actors involving in the development of these guidelines including UN agencies and RCO; OPDs, led by VFD and NGOs; MOET, MOH and line ministries; Service providers, including healthcare facilities and schools; and Parents of Children with disabilities;	
Output 1.2E	A study contributing data on disability inclusion to better align Viet Nam's 2021-2025 Socio-Economic Development Plan and budgeting with CRPD and SDG standards.	1 study on disability inclusive data	02 studies on disability inclusive data: - Developing Output Indicators for the 2023 National Survey on People with disabilities of the General Statistics Office. - A Study on Disability-Inclusive Data to Better Align Viet Nam's Development Plan and Budgeting with CRPD and SDG Standards Through the consultation process of the study, GSO adopted the majority of the key indicators identified through this inclusive process. These indicators were integrated into the 2023 questionnaires of the National Survey on People with disabilities.	Targets were exceeded but studies were not published.
Output 2.1 A	A review of the cross-sectoral Law on Persons with Disabilities will be conducted and recommendations will be made by OPDs to revise the LPD to be better aligned with the CRPD by 2025-2026	One Support Plan made by OPDs on list of recommendations for LPD revision submitted to NCD	Revised and adapted to respond to the delay review of LPD	
Output 2.1.B.	Policies to improve access to information for PwDS are revised and aligned with international standards.	One draft policy on access to information	02 degrees to support for the information accessibility: Degree 17/2023/NĐ-CP, issued on April 26, 2023, provides guidance for implementing the expecting Amended Intellectual Property Law 2022 and the amendment of decree 131/2013/NĐ-CP on Administrative Sanctions against Copyright Infringements.	Target was exceeded
Output 2.1.C.	Policies on sexual and reproductive health education are reviewed with an integrated approach to be better aligned with the CRPD, with a focus on women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups.	1 plan of MOET on using national disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline as an advocacy tool for MOET to recommend on CSE to NCD to revise the LPD	02 strategic plans: 01 plan of MOET on using the national disability inclusive CSE guideline and curriculum which is approved by MOET on 27/02/2024; MOLISA's plan for CRPD data collection (including for Article 25 (health, sexual and reproductive health) to respond to CRPD's LOI	Target was met
Output 2.1.D (1.6.)	Services for inclusive education, social protection, child protection, and sexual and reproductive health are developed in targeted	2 improved legal frameworks, services (social protection, child protection, and SRH)	2 Capacity Building Programs: - Day care service training for DOLISA staff: Reaching 93 key stakeholders from social welfare, health, education, and OPDs at	Target was met

	provinces with potential to scale up, with an integrated approach to be better aligned with the CRPD, with a focus on women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups.		<p>local level, the workshops fostered a deeper understanding of the social model of disability versus charity and medical models; the importance of community-based support for Children with disabilities.</p> <p>- SRH service provision training for health workers: two 3-day TOT courses were held in November and December 2023 for 50 health providers from both northern and southern regions of Vietnam. These courses aimed to equip participants with essential skills and principles, such as respectful communication and accessible approaches, crucial for delivering SRH services to People with disabilities. Subsequently, four 2-day training courses have been organizing in Da Nang and Can Tho between February and March 2024 for 100 health staff from the central and southern regions of Vietnam</p>	
Output 3.2.	With active participation and contributions from OPDs, Viet Nam's 2021-2025 Socio-Economic Development Plan and budgeting is strengthened with data on disability inclusion to be better aligned with CRPD and SDG standards	1 knowledge product (Recommendations to NSEDP)	<p>05 sets of plans/ recommendations to enhance mainstreaming actions for People with disabilities: (1) 01 International Conference Proceedings titled "Ensuring the Rights of People with disabilities in the SDG and Other Countries Worldwide," published in August 2023 with recommendations from 70 researchers to the NSEDP of Vietnam; (2) 01 Plan from the VBA on Cooperation with MOET, Copy right office and Libraries on accessible book production in Nov 2023; (3) Recommendation from PARD sent to MOLISA, VFD regarding the use of sign language in November 2023; (4) Recommendations to the UN Human rights Bodies (2023); and (5) Recommendations for revising Vietnam's UPR national report, jointly developed by OPDs and UNJP in December 2023.</p> <p>Added 7 activities: (1) Inclusive Education: Over 100 youths with and without disabilities participated in the "Zero Gap: Towards an Inclusive Educational Environment for All" workshop, fostering understanding and collaboration in Apr 2023; (2) Promoting Innovation: The Global IT Challenge (GITC) 2023 engaged 37 Vietnamese youth with disabilities, empowering them through technology; (3) Building Community: In August 2023, the Club for Little People in Vietnam was established, creating a support network for 60 young people with dwarfism; (4) Empowering</p>	Target was exceeded

			<p>Voices: A Photovoice Contest with the theme "Prism of Love" attracted over 65 participants with and without disabilities, promoting self-expression and inclusion. (5) Celebrating Abilities: The 2023 Sports Dance Club Cup, co-organized with partners, provided a platform for 85 dancers with disabilities to showcase their talent; (6)</p> <p>Tackling Stigma and Discrimination: A training on August 23, 2023, equipped members of the Women's Blind Association, affiliated with the Women Entrepreneurship Club, with strategies to combat discrimination within families. And (7) And the "Disability Inequality in Tax, Employment and Labour" workshop (September 26, 2023) explored legal and practical solutions to support the employment of 40 vocational training graduates in October 2023</p>	
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Annex 6: Stakeholders' roles and involvement in the UNJP

#	Agency/Organizations	Mandate/roles related to the UNJP	Planned Outcome/output Activities	Involvement in the program
A	Governmental Agencies			
1	National Council on Disabilities	Inter-agencies National Committee chaired by MOLISA, established by Decision 1717/QĐ-TTg dated 06/10/2015 which mandated NCD to promote the implementation of CRPD. NCD's Standing Office is run by MOLISA's Department of Social Protection.	Output 1.2: Training for local NCD staff Output 1.5: Study on legal international best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms and recommendations made on adapt and apply them to Viet Nam.	Organized 2 workshops: Consultation workshop on key concepts in Vietnam's LPD and CRPD; Consultation workshop on good practices on CPRD compliant legal reform Organized Forum on International Day of Persons with Disabilities
2	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)/ Department of Social Protection	Assigned by Decision No. 595/QĐ-LĐTBXH dated 05/5/2023.	Output 2.1: Workshop on best practices on CRPD compliant legal reform	<i>Led by UNDP</i>
3	MOLISA/Department of Children Affairs	Provided by Decision No. 236/QĐ-LĐTBXH dated 07/3/2023 Coordinating the implementation of children's rights	Output 1.2C an assessment on the availability of community-based services for children with disabilities;	Jointly conducted the assessment on the availability of community-based services for children with disabilities with ACDC and Includovate; Organized consultation workshop on the assessment; Conducted an assessment of Day Care Service models in Da Nang and Kon Tum. <i>Led by UNICEF</i>
4	MOLISA/Department of Policy and Legal Affairs		Communication/Advocacy	Collaborated with VFD to organize the meeting on CRPD's reporting. <i>Led by UNDP</i>
5	Ministry of Education and Training (MOET)/Department of Teachers and Educational Managers	Provided by Decision No. 2077/QĐ-BGDĐT dated 19/6/2017 In charge of on-the-job training for teachers and educational managers	Output 1.2 D ...guidelines on CSE in line with UNCRPD are developed and disseminated.	Conducted activities 1.2D.1-1.2D.6: developing the CSE guidelines; organized consultation workshop; Approval of the guidelines. <i>Led by UNFPA</i>
6	MOET/Department of Primary Education	Provided by Decision No. 2077/QĐ-BGDĐT dated 19/6/2017 In charge of Inclusive education	Output 1.1C (1.1.3) Organize 3 trainings on early intervention and inclusive education for teachers and education managers, parents of PwDs	Organized 6 trainings in in Ninh Thuan, Ha Noi, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, and Dak Lak Organized 2 dissemination workshops of Circular 20/TT-BGDĐT on IERCs. <i>Led by UNICEF</i>

7	Ministry of Health/Department of Maternal and Children health	Provided by Decision No.3959/QĐ-BYT dated 28/6/2018	Output 1.2 D Guidelines on SRH services in line with UNCRPD are developed and disseminated.	Conducted activities 1.2D.1-1.2D.6: developing the CSE guidelines; organized consultation workshop; Approval of the guidelines. Led by UNFPA
8	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism/Copyrights Office	Provided by Decision No. 912/QĐ-BVHTTDL dated 11/4/2023 In charge of the preparation for the revision of the Law on Intellectual Property and its guiding instruments (decrees and circulars).	Output 2.2: Improved policies on access to information by persons with disabilities to align with international standards Output 1.2.2 Training on Marrakesh Treaty for MOSCT, lawyers, librarians, educators and publishers Output 1.4 Study on access to information by persons with print disabilities)	Jointly prepared technical inputs to inform the LIP revision, Decrees 17 and 131 Collaborated with VBA on the training for OPDs; Participated in the consultation workshop for the study Led by UNDP
9	General Statistic Office – GSO	Provided by Decision No. 10/2020/QĐ-TTg dated 18/3/2020 by the Prime Minister. In charge of Vietnam National Survey on People with Disabilities; SDGs reporting data.	Output 1.8 Study on Disability-inclusive data	Collaborated with VFD on the study on disability-inclusive data/consultation workshop for data-users Led by UNDP
B	OPDs and other partners			
10	Vietnam Federation on Disabilities – VFD	Established following Decision No. 1538/QĐ-BNV dated 02/8/2011 Coordinating and networking of/with OPDs	Output 1.8 Study on Disability-inclusive data	Organized technical meeting and consultation workshop on the study Developing Output Indicators for the National Survey on Persons with disabilities conducted by the General Statistics Office in 2023 Organized technical meetings with MOLISA/Department of Legal Affairs on CRPD reporting process Participated in consultation workshops, events and forums by the program Led by UNDP
11	Vietnam Blind Association	Updated by Decision No. 415/QĐ-BNV dated 13/6/2023. Promoting the implementation of CRPD and LPD	Output 1.1.1 Training on the Marrakesh Treaty for OPDs.	Organized two trainings on Marrakesh Treaty

			<p>Output 1.2.2 Training on the Marrakesh Treaty for MOCST and national stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 1.4 Study/Consultation workshop on access to information by persons with print disabilities.</p> <p>Output 2.2 Policies on access to information</p>	<p>Organized the survey and study on access to information by persons with print disabilities and consultation workshop Led by UNDP</p> <p>Collaborated with MOCST on the LIP revision process Participated in forums/events by the program Led by UNDP</p>
12	Action to the Community Development Institute – ACDC	<p>Established in 2011 as a non-governmental scientific organization for and by people with disabilities</p> <p>Providing science and technology services</p>	<p>Output 1.1.2 Training of OPDs on feedback mechanisms for laws and policies to enhance OPDs' contributions to the review of LPD.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3 One training workshop for 15 provincial umbrella OPDs on using the CRPD to evaluate the NSEDP (2021-2025).</p>	<p>Organized two training workshops Prepared inputs for the Green Growth Strategy implementation by MOLISA</p> <p>Led by UNDP</p>
13	Hanoi DP	<p>Established by Decision No. 266/QĐ-UBND dated 16/01/2006</p> <p>Promoting the implementation of CRPD</p> <p>Sponsoring clubs and informal networks of persons with disabilities and their families</p>	<p>Communications and advocacy events</p>	<p>Participated in several workshops, forums and training</p> <p>With UNJP</p>
14	Other OPDs in provinces: Provincial umbrella Association of People with Disabilities;			<p>Participated in trainings for OPDs, forums, advocacy events</p> <p>With UNJP</p>
15	Binh Duong University	<p>Established by Decision No. 791/QĐ-Ttg dated 24/9/1997.</p> <p>Conducting scientific research</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 An international conference on disability inclusion in the national SDGs and socio economic development plan 2021-2025</p>	<p>Organized the international conference. Led by UNDP</p>

Annex 7: ToR of the Final Evaluation



Terms of Reference

End of Programme Evaluation - UNPRPD Joint Programme in Viet Nam

Two National Consultants

1. Background on the Joint Programme

The United Nations Partnership for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) Fund is a Multi-Partner Trust Fund established to mobilize resources to support countries in implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and mainstreaming the disability inclusion agenda.¹⁹

This UNPRPD Joint Programme (UNJP) in Viet Nam titled "Working together for an inclusive future: Implementing the CRPD through effective collaboration" aims to further the rights of all PwDs in Viet Nam, with a focus on women and girls and under-represented PwDs. The UNJP has been funded by UNPRPD as part of its 2020-2025 strategic operational framework to support countries design, implement, and reform national policies, plans, budgets, programmes and services with the meaningful participation of OPDs so that they comply with the CRPD and disability inclusive SDGs.

A comprehensive Situational Analysis (SA) on the Rights of PwDs in Viet Nam revealed misalignments with the CRPD and implementation challenges, despite a comprehensive legal framework. This UNJP supported the Government of Viet Nam (GoV), organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) and others, e.g. service providers, to build a more CRPD-compliant legal and policy framework, implemented effectively throughout the country, which can better include WDs in development processes and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UNJP has significantly contributed to the implementation of the following:

CRPD articles: Article 5 – Equality and non-discrimination; Article 6 – Women with disabilities; Article 7 – Children with disabilities; Article 9 – Accessibility; Article 21 – Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information; Article 24 – Education; Article 25 – Health; Article 31 – Statistics and data collection; and

SDGs: SDG3 Good Health and Well-being, SDG4 Quality Education, SDG5 Gender Equality, SDG10 Reduced Inequality; and SDG16 Strong Institutions.

The primary focus of The UNJP in Viet Nam has been to:

¹⁹ For more information about UNPRPD fund, please refer to: <https://unprpd.org/>.

- Build the capacity of OPDs and policymakers on CRPD-compliant policy making and implementation. Studies will identify gaps in the legal framework and its implementation and provide best practices in legal reforms. Based on the evidence collected and stakeholders’ increased capacity, the Law on Persons with Disabilities (LPD) and policies on the right to access information, inclusive education and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) will be reviewed and recommendations made (Outcome 1).
- Address gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CRPD implementation or preconditions to CRPD implementation in development and humanitarian programs (Outcome 2).
- Analyse Viet Nam’s National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2021-2025 (NSED) to increase CRPD compliance. The review will focus on disaggregated data collection and inclusive budgeting, supporting the GoV in UPR implementation and SDGs achievement (Outcome 3).

The UNJP has been jointly implemented in Viet Nam for two years (2022 – 2023) by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. It has created and facilitated the cooperation of various partners and collaborators, including government agencies (Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Ministry of Health (MOH, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST)), organizations of and for persons with disabilities nation-wide, private sector (Microsoft), and academia (Binh Duong University). It has successfully supported Viet Nam’s accession to the Marrakesh Treaty and advocated for some legal amendments to meet international standards, leveraged stakeholders’ awareness and synergies in the CRPD implementation, and developed OPDs’ capacity in advocacy for disability-inclusive policies.

PROJECT/OUTCOME INFORMATION	
Project/outcome title	UNJP: Working together for an inclusive future. Implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) through effective collaboration
Atlas ID	00136523
Corporate outcome and output	Output 3.2: Improved mechanisms for promoting transparency, public participation, integrity, adaptability and accountability, including participation of women and other vulnerable groups
Country	Viet Nam
Region	Asia-Pacific
Date project document signed	12 Jan 2022
Project dates	Start Planned end

	01 Jan 2022	30 Jun 2024
Project budget	For UNDP: \$290,700	
	For UNICEF and UNFPA: \$309,300	
Project expenditure at the time of evaluation	For UNDP: \$ 280,000	
	For UNICEF and UNFPA: \$299,300	
Funding source	UN Partnership for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UNPRPD-MPTF)	
Implementing party²⁰	001981-UNDP	

2. Purpose and scope of the evaluation

This independent end-of-programme (terminal) evaluation aims to assess the achievements of the JP and its overall contribution to advance the CRPD implementation in Viet Nam. While this will be an output level evaluation, it also serves to inform the national stakeholders as well as UN PRPD on the appropriateness of the interventions and learning about how the selected approaches and priorities contributed to the outcomes. Results and recommendations of the evaluation will be used by UN PRPD, relevant UN agencies and national stakeholders for designing other relevant interventions in the future, ensuring national ownership and sustainability of project results. In addition to that, lessons learnt and recommendations from this evaluation will also be used by the relevant UN agencies' country programme boards during its annual review and final review, for proper adjustments and improvement of other project/programme design, implementation and evaluation.

The evaluation will cover the JP implementation period from 14 Mar 2024 to 30 Jun 2024. It will have a nationwide geographical scope, with specific regions identified for visits in consultation with the JP project team. This Evaluation will cover the following aspects:

Provide an assessment of the achievement of project results against what was expected to be achieved, and draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UN PRPD programming.

Assess the UNJP against the criteria related to:

- (1) Relevance/Coherence;
- (2) Effectiveness,;
- (3) Efficiency;
- (4) Human rights, equity and inclusion (with an emphasis on equity and gender sensitivity);
- (5) Progress towards impacts;
- (6) Sustainability;
- (7) Management: Joint Programme design (especially the Theory of Change and the Results Framework), overall assessment on JP implementation, and monitoring & evaluation.

²⁰ This is the entity that has overall responsibility for implementation of the project (award), effective use of resources and delivery of outputs in the signed project document and workplan.

3. Evaluation criteria and key guiding questions.

The evaluation will be based on the following framework and guiding evaluative questions. These questions may be further fine-tuned during the Inception Phase based on considerations of evaluability, time and resource constraints.

Table 1: Framework for country-level end of programme evaluation

Dimension	Guiding questions
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the JP align with Viet Nam’s national development and humanitarian policies and priorities, and the specific needs of persons with disabilities? • How did the JP priorities align with the CRPD, SDGs, and UNSDCF in Viet Nam? • To what extent did the JP align with the priorities of Viet Nam in implementing the CRPD? How did it address challenges and gaps in implementation? • How did the JP adapt to remain relevant during political, social, and economic transformations in the country?
Coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs) maximize their expertise to implement the JP? • To what extent did PUNOs coordinate with development partners and other UN agencies to prevent overlaps, leverage contributions, and catalyze collaborative efforts?
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes did the JP lead to in terms of disability-inclusive policy and systems to advance CRPD implementation? And what worked to achieve these changes? In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What worked well to achieve policy changes relating to accessibility of information for persons with disabilities? - What worked well to strengthen policies on sexual and reproductive health education? - How effectively did the programme advocate for the integration of disability disaggregated data collection into the national Socio-Economic Development strategies, monitoring and evaluation? • What catalytic changes did the JP foster to mainstream disability inclusion in national development frameworks? And what worked to achieve these changes? • How did the JP support the development of essential building blocks or pre-conditions to CRPD implementation? What worked to achieve these changes? In particular, How effective was the programme at achieving inclusive service delivery in

	<p>the targeted areas of social protection, child protection, education and sexual and reproductive health services? What worked to achieve inclusive service delivery?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the capacity building interventions enable all key stakeholders to be informed and contribute to CRPD-compliant national policy making, review and implementation?
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the JP ensure inclusivity and support for more equitable partner engagement? • Did all partners engage equally in the implementation of the JP? If not, why not? • What mechanisms were developed to enable multi-stakeholder coordination? • Was the JP's intervention more efficient when compared to what could have been achieved through a single-agency intervention? • Was the grant size and duration optimal to achieve programme objectives?
Human rights, equity and inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the JP ensure participation of OPDs in the design and implementation of the programme? What worked well and what were the challenges? • How did the JP advance gender equality for women and girls with disabilities? <p>To what extent did the JP succeed in addressing the needs of marginalized and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities such as Deafblind persons, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, children with disabilities, LGBTQI+ persons with disabilities etc.?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent have gender equality and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project? • How did the JP ensure representatives from diverse OPDs could meaningfully engage in the JP implementation? What was the nature of this role, and how did it vary throughout the programme cycle?
Progress Toward Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has progress been made towards outcome achievement? What has been the UNJP contribution to the observed change? • What have been the key results and changes attained for men, women and vulnerable groups? • In what ways did JP outputs contribute, or not contribute to intended outcomes? • Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes, and if so, how were they managed?
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has the JP foster leadership and ownership among national authorities and other stakeholders, increasing the likelihood that the JP's outcomes will be sustained beyond its duration? • To what extent did the JP support the development of monitoring and accountability mechanisms to measure implementation of the CRPD? • How did the JP support to develop/strengthen partnerships between UN entities, OPDs and Government actors?

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the opportunities in Viet Nam that are important to consider for the future, promoted by the Government to advance the CRPD and disability- inclusive SDGs? |
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4. Evaluation methodology

The evaluation should employ a combination of qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods and instruments. The evaluators are expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach that ensures close engagement with the evaluation managers, implementing partners and male and female direct beneficiaries. Suggested methodological tools and approaches include:

- **Document review.** This would include a review of all relevant documentation, inter alia
 - Joint Programme document, incl. theory of change and results framework.
 - Programme reports.
 - Relevant materials pertaining to the disability inclusion landscape.
- **Interviews and meetings** with key stakeholders (men and women) such as key government counterparts, joint program partners, OPDs, persons with disabilities, children with disabilities and their caretakers, government stakeholders, and external experts, including authorities on the broader disability inclusion landscape, academic and others.
- **Surveys and questionnaires** including male and female participants of relevant stakeholders.
- **Field visits** and on-site validation of key tangible outputs and interventions.
- **Other methods** such as outcome mapping, observational visits, group discussions, etc.
- **Data review and analysis** of monitoring and other data sources and methods. To ensure maximum validity, reliability of data (quality) and promote use, the evaluation team will ensure triangulation of the various data sources.
- **Gender and human rights lens.** All evaluation products need to address gender, disability, and human right issues.
- The final methodological approach including interview schedule, field visits and data to be used in the evaluation should be clearly outlined in the inception report and fully discussed and agreed between UNDP, key stakeholders and the evaluators.

Note all data collection tools and sessions must be designed inclusively and be fully accessible.

The evaluation will be directly managed by the UNDP Viet Nam Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Analyst.

5. Evaluation products and timeline

Specific deliverables will include:

- **Inception Report:** Detailing the evaluative framework, guiding questions, approach, timeline, information sources, and detailed outline of the final evaluation report (max 20 page report and/or 10-15 slides)
- **Final Evaluation Report:** Presenting findings, analysis, lessons learnt and actionable recommendations for the UNCT on advancing disability inclusion in Viet Nam and the UNPRPD to

further strengthen the impact of its joint programme approach (max 30 pages including a 3-page executive summary).

The duration of the consultancy is expected to be approximately 3 months between March to June 2024. The work is expected to be divided into three phases, as summarized below. (Note the specific phasing and activities shown below are indicative and subject to discussion with the selected consultants.)

Evaluation stage	Timeline	Duration	Activities	Deliverables
Phase 1: Inception and preparation	14 Mar – 08 Apr 2024	7 days /NIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kick off meeting with JP team • Develop the detailed evaluation framework and approach • Propose the structure of the final evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception report
Phase 2: Data collection and analysis	08 Apr – 30 Apr 2024	15 days /NIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts desk research and expert interviews for landscape analysis and stakeholder mapping • Execute data collection and analysis (including all relevant document review, interviews, focus group discussions and surveys) • Complete relevant field visits • Develop implications and recommendations • Submit first draft of the evaluation for review 	<p>(2.1) Transcripts of interviews and the data collected during the evaluation</p> <p>(2.2) Synthesis of workshops and other group sessions, including summary of discussions and key takeaways</p> <p>(2.3) Interim findings report</p>
Phase 3: Documentation and finalization	30 Apr – 30 Jun 2024	10 days /NIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate PUNOs’ feedback on the first draft • Finalize the evaluation based on comments provided 	<p>1. Final evaluation report in both English and Vietnamese (narrative report and a PPT summary presentation)</p>

6. Evaluation team composition

1. The evaluation will be conducted by two (2) national independent consultants (NICs) (1 team leader and 1 team member). The team leader will be responsible for finalizing the evaluation report). The consultants shall have prior experience in evaluating similar projects. The selected consultants should not have participated in the project preparation and/or implementation and should not have conflict of interest with project-related activities.

7. Evaluation ethics

This evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'. The consultant must safeguard the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees, and stakeholders through measures to ensure compliance with legal and other relevant codes governing collection of data and reporting on data. The consultant must also ensure security of collected information before and after the evaluation and protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of sources of information where that is expected. The information knowledge and data gathered in the evaluation process must also be solely used for the evaluation and not for other uses with the express authorization of UNDP and partners

8. Implementation arrangements

The NICs will conduct the evaluation under the guidance and supervision of UNDP Viet Nam M&E Analyst. The consultants will work in close collaboration with the UNDP Disability Inclusion Coordinator, the UNPRPD Joint Programme (UNJP) manager. The UNJP manager will provide necessary assistance such as official dispatches to facilitate meetings.

The Team Leader is responsible for leading the final Evaluation and deliver the expected outputs. S/he needs to maintain daily communications with the UNJP manager and UNDP M&E analyst as and if/when problems emerge during the consultancy period, especially if they affect the scope of the job.

The NICs' main responsibilities are:

Team leader:

- Development of an evidence-based evaluation methodology
- Fine-tuning of key review questions
- Organisation of the evaluation process
- Analysing collected data and information
- Reviewing and finalising the Inception Report, Evaluation Report and presentation slides in both English and Vietnamese.

Team member:

- Fulfil tasks defined by and work under the supervision of the team leader
- Help the team leader in arranging meetings and interviews with stakeholders
- Keep records and transcribe interviews with stakeholders
- Draft reports and presentation slides as assigned by the team leader
- Translate project materials, reports and slides from Vietnamese to English and vice versa for the team leader and stakeholders (when needed)

During the evaluation process the consultant team will work independently and self-sufficiently in organization, logistics and arrangements of meetings with PUNOs, stakeholders and counterparts (government agencies, organizations of and for persons with disabilities, individuals with disabilities, and scholars). UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA will provide the NICs with an initial list of stakeholders to meet. It will be the responsibility of the NICs to arrange meetings. Planned travels and associated costs will be included in the Inception Report and upon UNDP agreement will be paid separately based on UN-EU cost norms

All deliverables are to be shared with three PUNOs for comments before finalization. The evaluation team is required to address all comments of the PUNOs completely and comprehensively. The Evaluation Team Leader will provide a detail rationale to the PUNOs for any comment that remain unaddressed.

The M&E Analyst provides quality assurance for the complete process of evaluation. The UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, as Evaluation commissioner, with support from the UNDP Disability Inclusion Officer, will manage the whole evaluation and recommend Senior Management to sign-off of various documents.

9. DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT, DUTY STATION & EXPECTED PLACES OF TRAVEL

Estimated number of working days: Team leader: 32 days; Team Member: 32 days

Duty station: at home, with some in-persons meetings in GOUNH and with interviewees in Ha Noi

Expected places of travel: Ha Noi

9. Contract Payment

UNDP Viet Nam shall reimburse the NICs upon PUNOs’ satisfaction with expected deliverables set forth in Section 4 above. The payment shall be made against the following milestones:

Sequences	Percentage of installment	Indicative date for Installments
1 st payment	70% of the contract total upon receipt and acceptance of Output 1, 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 listed in the Section 4	15 May 2023
2 nd payment	30% of the contract total upon receipt and acceptance of Output 3 listed in the Section 4	30 June 2024

10. Support from UNDP and reference documents

UNDP Viet Nam will provide the NICs with the following materials:

[UNPRPD Strategic and Operational Framework 2020-2025](#)

Viet Nam’s project proposal (for UNPRPD Round 4)

[UNPRPD Annual Report 2022](#)

[Situational Analysis Report on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Viet Nam;](#)

Initial list of stakeholders for the team to arrange meetings and interviews

The following technical and logistics support will be also provided for the NICs by UNDP:

- Substantive inputs in and quality control of deliverables;
- Office space for meetings and working sessions when needed;

- When requested, arrangement of introduction letters and/or requests for meetings/interviews;

Any other substantive support where deemed appropriate.

11. Provision of monitoring and progress controls

- UNDP Viet Nam shall be responsible for quality control of the deliverables.
- The NICs will work under the supervision and report directly to the Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst of UNDP Viet Nam, who is the Evaluation Manager and work closely with the UNPRPD Manager who is based in UNDP, responsible for coordinating and monitoring the UNPRPD implementation of three PUNOs in Viet Nam.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evaluation Criteria for the team leader		Maximum Points
1	Postgraduate degree in economics, development studies, sociology or a related discipline	250
2	At least 10 years of experience in conducting applied research, project evaluation in areas of human rights of vulnerable groups (particularly with PWDs is preferred); with strong experience in qualitative and/or quantitative analysis	350
3	Demonstrated experience in project management and implementation	250
4	A strong record of past review reports/publications, with two examples included in the technical proposal (one in English, the other in Vietnamese)	150
Total		1,000

Evaluation Criteria for the team member		Maximum Points
1	Postgraduate degree in social sciences, development studies, disability studies or related discipline	250

2	At least 5 years of experience in conducting applied research, project evaluation in areas of human rights of vulnerable groups (particularly with PWDs is preferred); with some experience in qualitative and/or quantitative analysis	350
3	Demonstrated experience in project management and implementation	250
4	Proven fluency in written English and Vietnamese	150
	Total	1,000

TOR ANNEX 1: Joint Programme Theory of Change/Result Framework

1. Joint Programme Theory of Change

IF stakeholders have the capacity to develop disability inclusive policies, laws and regulations **AND** can design and deliver disability inclusive services **AND** conduct disability research to provide more disability inclusive data and evidence for policy-making, **AND IF** PWDs can participate meaningfully in the decision-making process through their representative organizations in multi-sectoral collaborations, **THEN** national stakeholders (both duty bearers, e.g., GoV, and rights holders, e.g., OPDs) will be able to effectively implement the CRPD **LEADING** to the advancement and realization of the rights of all PwDs in Viet Nam **AND** a disability inclusive national development process.

2. Results Framework

Outcome 1.

National Stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability inclusive policies and systems.

This UNJP will contribute to Outcome 1 by building national stakeholders' capacity to develop, implement and monitor disability inclusive policies. The SA revealed GoV's requirements for in-depth CRPD knowledge and OPD engagement skills, whilst OPDs need greater technical and leadership capacity to engage in legal reform processes and policy dialogues.

This UNJP will address these gaps by conducting a best practices study in CRPD-compliant legal reforms, strengthening national disability data and disability inclusive policy formulation. This UNJP will convene government agencies, e.g., NCD, MOLISA, MOH, MOET and MOCST, and OPDs, including VFD, DP Ha Noi and VBA, for capacity building on CRPD-compliant legal reform and disability inclusive service delivery. A participatory, multi-sectoral evaluation will be conducted of the LPD and other policies, including those supporting Marrakesh Treaty ratification.

This UNJP will undertake activities addressing needs of women and children with disabilities (CwD). It will combine UNDP's, UNICEF's and UNFPA's expertise with the skills of national and provincial authorities and OPDs to build capacity in disability inclusive SRH services, comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), Life Skills Education, day-care services for children, and social and child protection services. Cross-sectoral collaborations will build skills, knowledge and trust, fostering sustainable partnerships to advance disability rights.

Output 1.1.

The capacity of OPDs, with a focus on women and girls, adolescents, youth and underrepresented groups is enhanced in policy advocacy particularly in i) right of access to information ii) the revision of the cross-sectoral LPD iii) the design, monitoring and implementation of the National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP), 2021- 2025.

<u>Description:</u>
Under Output 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.1.1. One training workshop for 30 OPDs on the Marrakesh Treaty and the new Law on Intellectual Property to enhance OPDs’ knowledge on rights to access to information and copyright exceptions for printed materials for PwDs. • Activity 1.1.2. One training workshop for 15 provincial umbrella OPDs on feedback mechanisms for Viet Nam’s laws and policies to enhance OPDs’ contributions to the review of LPD. • Activity 1.1.3. One training workshop for 15 provincial umbrella OPDs on using the CRPD to evaluate the NSEDP (2021-2025).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Data of OPDs will be disaggregated by type (umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) and type of activities.</i> - <i>Data of trainings will be disaggregated by type of capacity building and topics.</i> - <i>Data of participants will be disaggregated by type of stakeholder²¹) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes</i>
Indicator 1.1.1: # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building ²²) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics ²³)
<u>Baseline:</u> 0
<u>Milestone Year 1:</u> 3 trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building and topics ²⁴)
<u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 0
<u>Target:</u> 3 trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building and topics ²⁵)
<u>Means of verification:</u> Attendance sheets, pre- and post-course tests, training reports
<u>Responsible:</u> UNDP, VFD and VBA
Indicator 1.1.2: # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder ²⁶) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes
<u>Baseline:</u> 0
<u>Milestone Year 1:</u> 80 ²⁷ participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban)
<u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 0

²¹ Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other

²² Training (in person/online), workshops, seminars etc

²³ 1. CRPD, 2. Preconditions for disability inclusion, 3. National development plans for the SDGs, 4. Women with disabilities and underrepresented groups needs and rights, 5. Instruments for planning and implementation of UN development, 6. Other.

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other

²⁷ OPDs

<i>Target:</i> 80 ²⁸ participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban)
<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendance sheets, pre- and post-course tests, training reports
<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, VFD and VBA
Indicator 1.1.3: # and % of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone Year 1:</i> 60 (75%) of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Milestone Year 2:</i> 0
<i>Target:</i> 60 (75%) of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendance sheets, pre and post-course tests, training reports
<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, VFD and VBA

Indicator 1.1.4. # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities ⁴) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities.
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone year 1</i> 40 OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other)
<i>Milestone year 2:</i> 0
<i>Target:</i> 40 OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other)
<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendance sheets, pre- and post-course tests, training reports
<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, VFD and VBA
Indicator 1.1.5. # of capacity building activities funded by UNPRPD programmes, directed at women and girls with disabilities on their rights and requirements and/or directed at underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities on their rights and requirements. (disaggregated by target group)
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone year 1:</i> 3 trainings directed at underrepresented groups of PwDs on their rights and requirements (disaggregated by target group)

²⁸ Ibid

<i>Milestone Year 2: 0</i>
<i>Target:</i> 3 trainings directed at underrepresented groups of PwDs on their rights and requirements (disaggregated by target group)
<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendance sheets, pre- and post-course tests, training reports
<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, VFD and VBA
Output 1.2.
The capacity of the National Council on Disability (NCD) is increased in developing, implementing and monitoring disability inclusive policies using participatory approaches, in particular: i) MOH, MOLISA (chair of NCD) and MOET (member of NCD) on coordinating the revision of the LPD, including the areas of SRH services and school-based comprehensive sexuality education for persons with disabilities, with a focus on women and girls, children, adolescents and youth with disabilities; ii) MOCST (member of NCD) on policy reforms to protect the rights to information access for PwDs.
<i>Description:</i> Under Output 1.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.2.1. One training for 40 local NCD staff on the coordination of the Law revision process - administered by the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs. • Activity 1.2.2. One training for 40 MOCST officials, lawyers, librarians, educators and publishers on the Marrakesh Treaty and copyright exceptions to protect access to information rights of PwDs. <p>- <i>Data of these training participants will be disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities.</i></p> <p>- <i>Data of trainings will be disaggregated by type of capacity building and topics).</i></p>

Indicator 1.1.1: # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building ²⁹) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics ³⁰)
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone Year 1:</i> 2 trainings (disaggregated by type of capacity building and topics ³¹)
<i>Milestone Year 2:</i> 0
<i>Target:</i> 2 trainings (disaggregated by type of capacity building and topics ³²)

²⁹ Training (in person/online), workshops, seminars etc

³⁰ 1. CRPD, 2. Preconditions for disability inclusion, 3. National development plans for the SDGs, 4. Women with disabilities and underrepresented groups needs and rights, 5. Instruments for planning and implementation of UN development, 6. Other.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendance sheets, pre and post course tests, training report, periodical reports by partner ministries
<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, MOLISA and MOCST
Indicator 1.1.2. # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder ³³) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone year 1:</i> 80 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 government officials, 15 IP lawyers, 10 librarians, 6 publishers and 6 educators. • 50% are male, 50% are females. • 70% are from urban areas, and 30% from rural areas.
<i>Milestone Year 2:</i> 0
<i>Target:</i> 80 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 government officials, 15 IP lawyers, 10 librarians, 6 publishers and 6 educators. • 50% are male, 50% are females. • 70% are from urban areas, and 30% from rural areas.
<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendance sheets, pre- and post-course tests, training report, periodical reports by partner ministries
<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, MOLISA and MOCST
Indicator 1.1.3: # and % of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone Year 1:</i> 60 (75%) of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Milestone Year 2:</i> 0
<i>Target:</i> 60 (75%) of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendance sheets, pre- and post-course tests, training report, periodical reports by partner ministries.
<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, MOLISA and MOCST
Output 1.3.

³³ Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other

The capacity of government officials is increased in disability inclusive service delivery, in particular: i) MOET, members of NCD, on inclusive education and inclusive education resource centres; ii) MOLISA, chair of NCD, on social protection, child protection and day care services.

Description: Under Output 1.3:

- Activity 1.3.1. Four training workshops (02 in 2022, 02 in 2023) for 300 government officials, school managers and teachers to provide inclusive education and operate Inclusive Education Resource Centers for CwD.
 - Activity 1.3.2. Two training workshops (01 in 2022; 01 in 2023) for 50 government officials in disability inclusive service delivery, in particular: day care center and child protection services.
- *Data of these training participants will be disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities.*
- *Data of trainings will be disaggregated by type of capacity building and topics.*

Indicator 1.1.1: # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building³⁴) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics³⁵)

Baseline: 0

Milestone Year 1: 3 trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building and topics³⁶)

Milestone Year 2: 3 trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building and topics³⁷)

Target: 6 trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building and topics³⁸)

Means of verification: Attendance sheets, pre and post-course tests, training report, periodical reports by partner ministries

Responsible: UNICEF, MOLISA, MOET and VFD

Indicator 1.1.2. # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes

Baseline: 0

Milestone year 1: 175 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban), including:

150 government officials, school managers and teachers trained to provide inclusive education and operate Inclusive Education Resource Centers for CwD.

³⁴ Training (in person/online), workshops, seminars etc
³⁵ 1. CRPD, 2. Preconditions for disability inclusion, 3. National development plans for the SDGs, 4. Women with disabilities and underrepresented groups needs and rights, 5. Instruments for planning and implementation of UN development, 6. Other
³⁶ Ibid.
³⁷ Ibid.
³⁸ Ibid.

25 government officials trained in disability inclusive service delivery, in particular: day care center and child protection.
<i>Milestone year 2:</i> 175 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban), including: 150 government officials, school managers and teachers trained to provide inclusive education and operate Inclusive Education Resource Centers for CwD. 25 government officials trained in disability inclusive service delivery, in particular: day care center and child protection.
<i>Target:</i> 350 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder, sex, disability, rural/urban), including: 300 government officials, school managers and teachers trained to provide inclusive education and operate Inclusive Education Resource Centers for CwD. 50 government officials trained in disability inclusive service delivery, in particular: day care center and child protection.
<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendance sheets, pre- and post-course tests, training reports, periodical reports by partner ministries
<i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF, MOLISA, MOET and VFD
Indicator 1.1.3. # and % of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone Year 1:</i> 132 (75%) of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Milestone Year 2:</i> 132 (75%) of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Target:</i> 264 (75%) of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendance sheets, pre and post course tests, training reports, periodical reports by partner ministries
<i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF, MOLISA, MOET and VFD
Output 1.4. A report with recommendations on the information barriers for persons with disabilities is published to inform the revision of the Law on Persons with Disabilities and relevant instruments on the right to access information.
<i>Description:</i> Under Output 1.4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.4.1. One study on the barriers to access to information for PwDs and initial recommendations to overcome these barriers.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.4.2. One consultation workshop for 50 participants from MOCST, OPDs, librarians, schools, publishers and law firms to consult on key findings and recommendations of the study. - Knowledge products funded by UNPRPD will be disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus, developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices. - Data of actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products will be disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other).
Indicator 1.2.1. # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices
<u>Baseline:</u> 0
<u>Milestone Year 1:</u> 1 study report on barriers to access to information for PwDs
<u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 0
<u>Target:</u> 1 study report with recommendations on addressing barriers to access to information for PwDs
<u>Means of Verification:</u> One final knowledge product (study), attendee list, consultation workshop report.
<u>Responsible:</u> UNDP, MOCST and VBA
Indicator 1.2.3 # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other))
<u>Baseline:</u> 0
<u>Milestone Year 1:</u> 6 actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN agencies and RCO; OPDs, including VBA; MOCST and line ministries; Service providers (including publishers, librarians and educators); Lawyers; and Researchers.
<u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 0
<u>Target:</u> 6 actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN agencies and RCO; OPDs, including VBA; MOCST and line ministries; Service providers (including publishers, librarians and educators); Lawyers; and Researchers.
<u>Means of Verification:</u> One final knowledge product (study), attendee list, consultation workshop report.

<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, MOCST and VBA
<p>Output 1.5.</p> <p>An analysis report on best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms and their feasibility in Viet Nam to inform the revision of the LPD.</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> Under Output 1.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.5.1. One comparative study on international best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms and recommendations made on adapt and apply them to Viet Nam. (2 parts) • Activity 1.5.2. One consultation workshop, with 50 participants from MOLISA, line ministries, OPDs and lawyers, to agree key findings and recommendations of study report with 50 participants from MOLISA, line ministries, OPDs and lawyers. <p>- <i>Knowledge products funded by UNPRPD will be disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus, developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices.</i></p> <p>- <i>Data of actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products will be disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other).</i></p>
Indicator 1.2.1. # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone year 1:</i> 50% (research undertaken and data collected)
<i>Milestone year 2:</i> 100% (report completed)
<i>Target:</i> 1 analysis report on best practices of CRPD-compliant legal reforms and their feasibility in Viet Nam to inform the revision of the LPD
<i>Means of Verification:</i> One final knowledge product (study), study progress report, attendee list, consultation workshop report.
<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP and NCD
Indicator 1.2.3 # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other)
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<p><i>Milestone Year 1:</i> 3 actors involved in developing knowledge products, including:</p> <p>UN agencies and RCO; OPDs; NCD and line ministries.</p>

<p><u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 5 actors involved in developing knowledge products, including:</p> <p>UN agencies and RCO; OPDs; NCD and line ministries. Lawyers; and Researchers.</p>
<p><u>Target:</u> 5 actors involved in developing knowledge products, including:</p> <p>UN agencies and RCO; OPDs, including VBA; MOCST and line ministries; Service providers (including publishers, librarians and educators); Lawyers; and Researchers.</p>
<p><u>Means of Verification:</u> One final knowledge product (study), attendee list, consultation workshop report.</p>
<p><u>Responsible:</u> UNDP and NCD</p>
<p>Output 1.6.</p> <p>An assessment is completed of the alignment with the CRPD of the availability and accessibility of social protection, child protection and education services and policies (Pre-condition 2: Inclusive service delivery).</p>
<p><u>Description:</u> Under Output 1.6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.6.1. An assessment to compare the alignment with the CRPD of the availability and accessibility of social protection, child protection and education services and policies. • Activity 1.6.2. Two consultation workshops with stakeholders on the first draft of the assessment report. <p>- <i>Knowledge products funded by UNPRPD will be disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus, developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices.</i></p> <p>- <i>Data of actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products will be disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other).</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.1. # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices</p>
<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p>
<p><u>Milestone year 1:</u> 50% (The first draft of the report)</p>
<p><u>Milestone year 2:</u> 100% (The final draft of the report)</p>
<p><u>Target:</u> 1 study report to compare the alignment with the CRPD of the availability and accessibility of social protection, child protection and education services and policies.</p>

<i>Means of verification:</i> One final knowledge product (study), attendee list, consultation workshop report.
<i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF and MOLISA
Indicator 1.2.3 # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other))
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone Year 1:</i> 3 actors involved in developing knowledge products, including: UN agencies and RCO; OPDs; and MOLISA and line ministries.
<i>Milestone Year 2:</i> 5 actors involved in developing of knowledge products, including: UN agencies and RCO; OPDs and NGOs; MOLISA and line ministries; Service providers, including social workers and educators; and Researchers.
<i>Target:</i> 5 actors involved in developing knowledge products, including: UN agencies and RCO; OPDs and NGOs; MOLISA and line ministries; Service providers, including social workers and educators; and Researchers.
<i>Means of verification:</i> One final knowledge product (study), attendee list, consultation workshop report.
<i>Responsible:</i> UNICEF and MOLISA
Output 1.7. Guidelines on SRH services and guidelines on CSE in line with UNCRPD are developed and disseminated.
<i>Description:</i> Under Output 1.7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.7.1. One review of the national CSE guideline to identify the gaps in disability inclusion of the national CSE guidelines, examine international good practice examples of disability inclusive CSE programmes to adapt to the Vietnamese context. • Activity 1.7.2. Two orientation workshops on the disability inclusive CSE for 80 officials of MOET at national and provincial levels. • Activity 1.7.3. Revision of the national disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers on CSE in line with UNCRPD. • Activity 1.7.4. One consultation workshop with teachers and with students with disabilities on the revised national disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers on CSE in line with UNCRPD.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.7.5. Finalization of the national disability inclusion CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers on CSE in line with UNCRPD. • Activity 1.7.6. One final consultation on the final draft of national disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers on CSE in line with UNCRPD with participation of students with disabilities and their teachers. • Activity 1.7.7. Development of national guidelines on provision of SRH services for PwDs. <p>Activity 1.7.8. Dissemination of the approved national guidelines on provision of SRH services for PwDs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Knowledge products funded by UNPRPD will be disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus, developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices.</i> - <i>Data of actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products will be disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other).</i>
Indicator 1.2.1. # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices
<u>Baseline:</u> 0
<u>Milestone Year 1:</u> 2 drafts of two guidelines (National disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline, National guideline on provision of SRH services for PwDs)
<u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 2 guidelines: National disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline, National guideline on provision of SRH services for PwDs are approved and disseminated
<u>Target:</u> 2 national guidelines on disability inclusive SRH and CSE are approved and disseminated
<u>Means of Verification:</u> Two final knowledge product (guidelines), attendee list, consultation workshop report.
<u>Responsible:</u> UNFPA, MOET, MOH and VFD
Indicator 1.2.2. # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregated by thematic focus)
<u>Baseline:</u> 0
<u>Milestone Year 1:</u> 2 drafts of two guidelines (National disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline, National guideline on provision of SRH services for PwDs)
<u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 2 guidelines: National disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline, National guideline on provision of SRH services for PwDs are approved and disseminated
<u>Target:</u> 2 national guidelines on disability inclusive SRH and CSE are approved and disseminated
Indicator 1.2.3. # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other))
<u>Baseline:</u> 0

<p><u>Milestone Year 1:</u> 4 actors involved in developing of knowledge products, including:</p> <p>UN agencies and RCO; OPDs, led by VFD and NGOs; MOET, MOH and line ministries; Service providers, including healthcare facilities and schools.</p>
<p><u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 4 actors involved in developing of knowledge products, including:</p> <p>UN agencies and RCO; OPDs led by VFD and NGOs; MOH, MOET and line ministries; and Service providers, including healthcare facilities and schools.</p>
<p><u>Target:</u> 4 actors involved in developing knowledge products, including:</p> <p>UN agencies and RCO; OPDs led by VFD and NGOs; MOH, MOET and line ministries; and Service providers, including healthcare facilities and schools.</p>
<p><u>Means of Verification:</u> Two final knowledge product (guidelines), attendee list, consultation workshop report</p>
<p><u>Responsible:</u> UNFPA, MOET, MOH and VFD</p>
<p>Output 1.8.</p> <p>A study contributing data on disability inclusion to better align Viet Nam’s 2021-2025 Socio-Economic Development Plan and budgeting with CRPD and SDG standards.</p>
<p><u>Description:</u> Under Output 1.8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.8.1. One study on disability inclusive data to better align Viet Nam’s 2021-2025 Socio-Economic Development Plan and budgeting with CRPD and SDG standards. • Activity 1.8.2. One consultative workshop with stakeholders on the first draft of the report. <p>- <i>Knowledge products funded by UNPRPD will be disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus, developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices.</i></p> <p>- <i>Data of actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products will be disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other).</i></p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.1. # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices</p>
<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p>
<p><u>Milestone Year 1:</u> 0</p>
<p><u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 1 study on disability inclusive data</p>

<u>Target:</u> 1 study on disability inclusive data
<u>Means of Verification:</u> One final knowledge product (study), attendee list, consultation workshop report
<u>Responsible:</u> UNDP and VFD
Indicator 1.2.3. # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other)
<u>Baseline:</u> 0
<u>Milestone Year 1:</u> 0
<u>Milestone Year 2:</u> 4 actors involved in developing knowledge products, including: UN agencies and RCO; OPDs and NGOs; Line ministries; and Researchers.
<u>Target:</u> 4 actors involved in developing knowledge products, including: UN agencies and RCO; OPDs and NGOs; Line ministries; and Researchers.
<u>Means of Verification:</u> One final knowledge product (study), attendee list, consultation workshop report.
<u>Responsible:</u> UNDP and VFD

Outcome 2. Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CRPD implementation in development and humanitarian programmes are addressed.
This UNJP will contribute to Outcome 2 through the application of skills and knowledge gained in Output 1 (CRPD-compliant policymaking) to conduct analyses, generate evidence and advocate for specific recommendations and guidelines to enhance the legal framework. These recommendations will inform efforts relating to disability inclusive access to information, SRH services and child services, such as social and child protection services. These themes were prioritized by OPDs in SA consultations. The activities will involve national and local authorities and OPDs in 23 selected provinces. A more detailed assessment will be undertaken of CRPD-compliance of the LPD, and of information accessibility. Activities will support advocacy for ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty and address the access to information and SRH services. This UNJP has a particular focus on SRHR to ensure that the needs of PwDs, especially women are understood, and that stigma and discrimination encountered from service providers is reduced or eliminated. This UNJP also addresses similar issues in social and child protection services. National

<p>guidelines for these services will be produced with the full participation of specialists, government officials and OPDs.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.</p> <p>The cross-sectoral LPD is revised to be better aligned with the CRPD.</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> Under Output 2.1:</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1. One workshop on best practices in CRPD-compliant legal reforms with government officials, lawyers, OPDs and other stakeholders. This will lead to a MOLISA report documenting best practices to be applied in Viet Nam.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.1. # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD programme disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programmes, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling</p>
<p><i>Baseline:</i> 0</p>
<p><i>Milestone year 1:</i> 0</p>
<p><i>Milestone year 2:</i> One Support Plan made by OPDs on list of recommendations for LPD revision submitted to NCD</p>
<p><i>Target:</i> One Support Plan made by OPDs on list of recommendations for LPD revision submitted to NCD</p>
<p><i>Means of verification:</i> Workshop report, MOLISA’s report documenting best practices to be applied in Viet Nam, OPD’s Support Plan for the LPD revision</p>
<p><i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, MOLISA and VFD</p>
<p>Output 2.2.</p> <p>Policies to improve access to information for PwDS are revised and aligned with international standards.</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> Under Output 2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 2.2.1. Provide technical support for the development of policies protecting the right to access information for PWDs for government officials. • Activity 2.2.2. A consultation workshop on the draft policy on information access.
<p>Indicator 2.1.1. # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD programme disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programmes, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling</p>
<p><i>Baseline:</i> 0</p>
<p><i>Milestone year 1:</i> 0</p>
<p><i>Milestone year 2:</i> One draft policy on access to information</p>
<p><i>Target:</i> One draft policy on access to information</p>

<i>Means of verification:</i> Attendee list, workshop report including recommendations for improving policy on access to information, Draft/Final policy on access to information
<i>Responsible:</i> UNDP, MOCST and VBA
Output 2.3.
Policies on sexual and reproductive health education are reviewed with an integrated approach to be better aligned with the CRPD, with a focus on women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups.
Description: Under Output 2.3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 2.3.1. One workshop to disseminate the final national disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers on CSE in line with UNCRPD with relevant stakeholders in the revised LPD. • Activity 2.3.2. Advocacy to include national disability inclusion CSE curriculum and guideline for teachers on CSE in line with UNCRPD in the revised LPD.
Indicator 2.1.1. # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD programme disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programmes, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling
<i>Baseline:</i> 0
<i>Milestone year 1:</i> 0
<i>Milestone year 2:</i> 1 plan of MOET on using national disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline as an advocacy tool for MOET to recommend on CSE to NCD to revise the LPD
<i>Target:</i> 1 plan of MOET on using national disability inclusive CSE curriculum and guideline as an advocacy tool for MOET to recommend on CSE to NCD to revise the LPD
<i>Means of verification:</i> Approved national guideline on disability inclusive CSE
<i>Responsible:</i> UNFPA, MOET, MOH and VFD
Output 2.4.
Services for inclusive education, social protection, child protection, and sexual and reproductive health are developed in targeted provinces with potential to scale up, with an integrated approach to be better aligned with the CRPD, with a focus on women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups.
Description: Under output 2.4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 2.4.1. Two training workshops (01 in 2022; 01 in 2023) for government officials improve quality of Day Care Service for children with disabilities model in selected provinces. • Activity 2.4.2. Development of a training programme on provision of SRH services for PWDs.
Indicator 2.1.1. # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD programme disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programmes, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling
<i>Baseline:</i> 0

<u>Milestone year 1:</u> 1 improved legal framework, services (social protection, child protection, and SRH)
<u>Milestone year 2:</u> 1 improved legal framework, services (social protection, child protection, and SRH)
<u>Target:</u> 2 improved legal frameworks, services (social protection, child protection, and SRH)
<u>Means of verification:</u> Approved material training programmes, attendee list, workshop report and recommendations
<u>Responsible:</u> UNICEF, UNFPA, MOLISA, MOH and VFD

<p>Outcome 3.</p> <p>National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programmes and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.</p> <p>This UNJP will contribute to Outcome 3 through a review of the 2021-2025 NSEDP, focused on CRPD compliance and SDG achievement. The review will support more disability inclusive development processes and systems in Viet Nam through the effective and meaningful involvement of OPDs. The SA particularly highlighted the lack of disability data to ensure appropriate policy planning, budgeting and implementation. This means that PwDs are ‘invisibilized’, and budgets are not adequately allocated to address their needs.</p> <p>The NSEDP review will be multi-sectoral and conducted with the full participation of OPDs, particularly those representing the most marginalized groups. Specific training on disability inclusive planning and budgeting will be undertaken prior to the review.</p> <p>The key output of this review will be a significant report providing recommendations to support a CRPD-compliant NSEDP that leaves no PWDS behind. The report will be disseminated at a conference for the UNJP involving PUNOs, OPDs, government agencies, and other UN agencies, together with a broader spectrum of civil society, development partners and private sector representatives.</p> <p>The efforts seek to advance disability rights in Viet Nam and set out next steps for the achievement of a disability inclusive sustainable future.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.</p> <p>With active participation and contributions from OPDs, Viet Nam’s 2021-2025 Socio-Economic Development Plan and budgeting is strengthened with data on disability inclusion to be better aligned with CRPD and SDG standards.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.1 # of national and subnational SDGs implementation plans integrating and mainstreaming actions towards persons with disabilities.</p>

<p>Description: Under Output 3.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 3.1.1: Conference on the disability inclusion in the national SDGs and socio-economic development plan 2021-2025. • Activity 3.1.2: One Workshop on the role and contributions of PWDs in SDG achievement. <p>- <i>Opportunities will also be sought to disseminate findings through mainstream events such as the Annual GoV-UN Partnership meeting.</i></p>
<u>Baseline:</u> 0
<u>Milestone year 1:</u> 0
<u>Milestone year 2:</u> 1 (NSED and budgeting are strengthened recommendations on specific references to PwDs)
<u>Target:</u> 1 knowledge product (Recommendations to NSED)
<u>Means of verification:</u> One knowledge product (Recommendations to NSED), attendee list, conference report, including summary of main outcomes, revised national development plans and budgets
<u>Responsible:</u> UNDP and VFD

TOR ANNEX 2: Key stakeholders and partners of the Joint Programme.

#	Institutions	Roles in the JP
1	UNCT	Facilitates the joint work among three PUNOs
2	UNDP	Provides technical support, coordination and administrative management of the JP
3	UNICEF	PUNO
4	UNFPA	PUNO
5	RCO	Coordinates the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy, where the JP contributes to the Indicator 8 – Joint Programmes
B	Government Agencies	
6	MOH	Partners with UNFPA to develop SRH guidelines and training for health professionals
7	MOCST/Copyrights Office of Viet Nam	Partners with UNDP to promote the alignment of Viet Nam's intellectual property laws with the Marrakesh Treaty and promote their implementation
8	MOET	Partners with UNFPA to develop CSE guidelines for teachers of lower and upper secondary schools, with

		UNICEF to improve the operationalization of the Inclusive Education Resource Centres.
9	MOLISA/Department of Social Protection	Partners with UNDP on research on CRPD-compliant legal framework and workshops on capacity building for local staff of Departments of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs on disability policy implementation
10	GSO	Receives UNDP's technical support for output indicators of the Second National Survey on Disability 2023
C	OPDs and individuals with disabilities	
11	VBA	Partners with UNDP on the Marrakesh Treaty-related outputs
12	VFD	Partners with UNDP in the workshop on contributions of persons with disabilities to the SDGs.
13	Viet Nam and Friends	Benefited from UNDP's training on accessible Epub books production
14	ACDC	Partners with UNDP on capacity building for OPDs to use CRPD indicators in assessing national socio-economic development strategies.
15	Sao Mai Center	Provides Technical support for UNDP's training on accessible Epub books production
16	Association of Parents of children with hard hearing	Beneficiary of UNDP's and UNICEF's activities on education for persons with disabilities
17	Ha Noi Association of People with Disabilities	Partnered with PUNOs in the Inception Phase of the JP; Participated in various policy workshops in the JP; Participated in UNDP's training on gender-based violence prevention for women with disabilities.
18	Club of students with disabilities	Participates in capacity building for OPDs on using the CRPD indicators in assessing national socio-economic development strategies.
19	Can Tho Association of People with Disabilities	Participates in capacity building for OPDs on using the CRPD indicators in assessing national socio-economic development strategies.
D	Consultants	Provide consultancy services for PUNOs' research-related outputs.

Please be noted that all contact details will be provided for contractors upon onboarding to ensure confidentiality.

Annex 9: Signed Code of conduct agreements



ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATION

PLEDGE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT IN EVALUATION



UNEG
United Nations Evaluation Group

By signing this pledge, I hereby commit to discussing and applying the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and to adopting the associated ethical behaviours.



INTEGRITY

I will actively adhere to the moral values and professional standards of evaluation practice as outlined in the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and following the values of the United Nations. Specifically, I will be:

- **Honest and truthful** in my communication and actions.
- **Professional**, engaging in credible and trustworthy behaviour, alongside competence, commitment and ongoing reflective practice.
- **Independent, impartial and incorruptible**.



ACCOUNTABILITY

I will be answerable for all decisions made and actions taken and responsible for honouring commitments, without qualification or exception; I will report potential or actual harms observed. Specifically, I will be:

- **Transparent regarding evaluation** purpose and actions taken, establishing trust and increasing accountability for performance to the public, particularly those populations affected by the evaluation.
- **Responsive** as questions or events arise, adapting plans as required and referring to appropriate channels where corruption, fraud, sexual exploitation or abuse or other misconduct or waste of resources is identified.
- **Responsible** for meeting the evaluation purpose and for actions taken and for ensuring redress and recognition as needed.



RESPECT

I will engage with all stakeholders of an evaluation in a way that honours their dignity, well-being, personal agency and characteristics. Specifically, I will ensure:

- **Access** to the evaluation process and products by all relevant stakeholders – whether powerless or powerful – with due attention to factors that could impede access such as sex, gender, race, language, country of origin, LGBTQ status, age, background, religion, ethnicity and ability.
- **Meaningful participation and equitable treatment** of all relevant stakeholders in the evaluation processes, from design to dissemination. This includes engaging various stakeholders, particularly affected people, so they can actively inform the evaluation approach and products rather than being solely a subject of data collection.
- **Fair representation** of different voices and perspectives in evaluation products (reports, webinars, etc.).




BENEFACTANCE

I will strive to do good for people and planet while minimizing harm arising from evaluation as an intervention. Specifically, I will ensure:

- **Explicit and ongoing consideration** of risks and benefits from evaluation processes.
- **Maximum benefits** at systemic (including environmental), organizational and programmatic levels.
- **No harm**. I will not proceed where harm cannot be mitigated.
- **Evaluation makes an overall positive contribution** to human and natural systems and the mission of the United Nations.

I commit to playing my part in ensuring that evaluations are conducted according to the Charter of the United Nations and the ethical requirements laid down above and contained within the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation. When this is not possible, I will report the situation to my supervisor, designated focal points or channels and will actively seek an appropriate response.


Nguyễn Thị Thanh Hải

27 June 2024 (Signature and Date)



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March 23rd 2024

(Signature and Date)