

ANNEX 4: Methodology

This brief annex outlines the methods adopted in the Vietnam country study by the international evaluation team. The main text of the report makes clear the sources of our findings and the process through which we arrived at conclusions. This annex simply highlights those sources and processes, and draws attention to the key methodological principles which guided the evaluation. Annex 6 provides details of the incountry study 3, conducted by CIHP.

Background and objectives of the evaluation

These are described in the Introductions to both the analytical summary and the main report.

Context

We assessed the five key issues of strategic focus, institutional arrangements, contribution to policy reform, strengthening of RH services, and provision of RH information and education against the contextual issues set out in section 1 of the main report. To this extent the Vietnam evaluation of UNFPA and VINAFFPA's contribution to meeting the reproductive health needs and rights of young people is highly context-specific, but offers lessons and conclusions (in the analytical summary at the beginning of the report) which will serve to highlight best practice in the synthesis report of the six country studies.

Vietnam's success in achieving population targets is making it a favourite country to include in these types of evaluations. However, many people interviewed emphasised that Vietnam's successes are likely due to a constellation of history and politics that are unique and exceptional to Vietnam. The team agreed with this view. Therefore, key lessons learnt from this evaluation will not necessarily – or even likely - be translatable to other countries.

Data sources

We utilised a number of data sources to assess the performance of the UNFPA country office and VINAFFPA in promoting the reproductive health and rights of young people in Vietnam. Prior to the country visit we had access to a large number of UNFPA and IPPF HQ documents and Vietnam-specific documents relating to young people's reproductive health and rights, including UNFPA Vietnam programme design, implementation and evaluation documents, national policy and legal documents, surveys and research reports. There were fewer VINAFFPA documents available at the start. These were added to in the course of the evaluation incountry. All sources of secondary data are fully referenced in the main report. Primary data were collected through interviews (see below), discussions, and observations (see annex 1 for key people interviewed and the locations of the site visits). We were also able to draw upon data from the three specially commissioned studies undertaken by CIHP (see below).

Interviews with partner agencies

The team held semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders at central level in Hanoi, and at provincial level in Thai Binh, Hai Phong, Da Nang, and Quang Nam. Questions were drawn from a wide-ranging list of issues identified by the Steering Group (see below). There were a number of aims of the interviews, such as gaining clarity on issues found in the documentation, identifying new data and information, and "triangulating" information from various sources.

Most of the interviews were held with groups of key stakeholders and only a few were conducted with individuals. This was largely due to time constraints and to the apparent

preferred mode of consultation by most stakeholders. This was most acute during the field visits. Given the group discussions, few people were willing to voice too critical an opinion, and it raised questions among the evaluation team as to the validity and reliability of some of the comments. Since the time for evaluation was so short, many of the remarks had to be taken at face value, with little opportunity for triangulation. The evaluators were left to distil the clearest and most accurate picture possible, but recognize that some of our interpretations may have been wrong.

The information, feedback, and opinions gathered from key informants on VINAFFPA were often contradictory. VINAFFPA is also emerging from a period of financial and organisational uncertainty at the end of the last decade. Identifying best practice is also therefore somewhat of a challenge, as VINAFFPA is only just beginning to 'get back on its feet'. Drawing strong conclusions is therefore perhaps unwise. Nonetheless, there are a number of critical observations to be made and lessons to be learnt, and these are presented in the text.

In-country studies

Three local studies were commissioned for use by the Team. These studies were completed by the end of the first week of the in-country evaluation. They were of mixed utility to the evaluation team.

Study 1 - the Policy and Legislative Review – was intended to assemble a concise summary of current national laws and policies directly relevant to young people's reproductive and sexual health and rights. This was quite useful for outlining the environment. Section 1.2 of the main report draws heavily upon this study.

Study 2 – which collated samples of the IEC materials produced by UNFPA and VINAFFPA directed to young people – was of limited value in its own right but proved useful when conducting Study 3 (below), as prompts to assess the impact, attractiveness and appeal of such materials to young people. One weaknesses of the study was that, as directed by the TORs, it only focused on IEC directed at young people. Innovations in other IEC materials were not considered. The team did discover more innovative approaches in general IEC than as outlined in the study.

Study 3 was a Youth Opinion Study using FGDs and other rapid appraisal techniques, to gain an understanding of young people's views regarding the accessibility and adequacy of sexual and reproductive health IEC and services available in their community. 18 FGDs were undertaken with a range of young people in three of the five locations visited by the international team (Hanoi, Hai Phong, and Da Nang). The study provided useful data on perceptions among these young people of the VINAFFPA and UNFPA-supported activities. See Annex 6 for a full report on study 3. The study was a good generally quality but, unfortunately, most of the FGDs did not really include information on VINAFFPA service provision, as most/all respondents had not used VINAFFPA clinics. We therefore had to rely upon limited and brief meetings with youth during the field visits to gauge their opinions.

Evaluation framework

The evaluation framework developed ahead of the international team's visit is appended to this annex. The framework served as a broad analytical structure within which to conduct the evaluation, and provided useful guiding questions for interviews, and sources of data from which to answer such questions. However, it was never intended as a "straight-jacket" and thus we were selective in which of the criteria we employed and which questions we attempted to answer through interviews and data analysis. To this extent we recognised the following key issues:

- There was too much detail in the framework to cover in the space of three weeks by a small team of consultants. We were particularly constrained in light of the amount of time required for fieldwork and site visits, and for liaison with counterpart organisations regarding the three incountry studies. As mentioned above, the effect of this was that important pieces of information could not always be triangulated, leading to somewhat shallow findings.
- A number of questions were repeated in the framework, albeit in a slightly reworded form. The main text of the report reflects how we dealt with this overlap and duplication. The evaluators had difficulty second-guessing what the sponsors were really looking for in certain sections, and the information presented therefore may not match what remains unclear expectations.
- The evaluation framework makes an assumption that an assessment of effectiveness can be made using the outcome indicators and evidence base developed by the UNFPA and FPA programmes. This was an incorrect assumption. Neither organisation had adequate monitoring and evaluation systems from which such an assessment could be made.
- Although many activities had been implemented through the RHIYA, no baselines studies had been undertaken and there was little solid evidence base from which to assess effectiveness. We therefore gathered anecdotal evidence and worked with UNFPA staff to gain an in-depth understanding of processes related to the design, implementation and monitoring of planned activities in order to make an assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the programmes.
- In the case of VINAFFPA there was little evidence base from which to make an assessment of overall effectiveness. Rather, activities and monitoring varied from site to site. Analysis therefore focused on VINAFFPA's internal processes, partnerships, and future directions.
- There was insufficient time to assess the competencies and skills of UNFPA staff, VINAFFPA staff, or other providers supported by UNFPA. Comments on UNFPA's capacity are therefore largely anecdotal, sometimes contentious, and needing further confirmation. This critically important question deserves far more time and effort to properly assess. The sponsors would be advised not to make any major funding decisions related to staff capacity and competencies based solely upon this evaluation.

Participatory approach

A participatory approach was central to the evaluation process. To ensure that UNFPA and VINAFFPA felt a full sense of ownership of the evaluation findings and recommendations, we spent the initial few days of our visit briefing key staff on the objectives and methods of the evaluation, and held a stakeholder workshop on day 2 (which also allowed participants to undertake a participatory analysis of the opportunities and constraints faced by UNFPA country offices and the FPA in promoting the reproductive health and rights of young people). We extensively debriefed UNFPA and VINAFFPA on our preliminary findings prior to leaving Vietnam (see annex 3 for the aide memoir that we left with VINAFFPA and UNFPA).

However, the field visits were far too short and rushed to be useful. While the team met numerous people in Hanoi for relatively detailed interviews, and therefore could more confidently assess the situation there, meetings in the field were too short, sometime lasting only 30 minutes with a group of 10-20 persons. This meant that only impressions could be made – not solid evidence gathered - of the design, implementation, and monitoring of ARH programmes in the field.

Young people's involvement in the evaluation process

Meaningful involvement of young people was limited in the Vietnam country evaluation. The primary source of input was via the incountry FGDs conducted by CIHP. Some site visits allowed us to meet youth, but not hold in-depth discussions with young people involved in the UNFPA and VINAFFPA programmes (such as peer educators, youth volunteers, users of government and VINAFFPA supported services). Also, sufficient privacy in interviews and discussions could not be ensured to allow young people to share their views. The "young" member (aged 30) of the evaluation team did participate in most of the meetings and one set of site visits, and thus could readily offer his opinions.

Communication and transparency

Evaluations can be stressful for those being evaluated. We ensured that the evaluation was undertaken in a sensitive and transparent manner: UNFPA and VINAFFPA were consulted throughout the country visit, which also allowed for crosschecking of information and findings as they emerged. Both UNFPA and VINAFFPA had opportunities, both verbally and in writing, to comment upon the aide memoir. These comments were integrated into the final version.

Appendix to Annex 4 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – Vietnam Family Planning Association (VINAFFPA)

1. The Country Programme: Strategic Focus and Priorities		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<p>What are the <u>objectives, priorities and strategic approach</u> of VINAFFPA's national programme; how do they relate to priority RH&rights issues of young people (eg early age of sexual initiation & child bearing, poor access to information & services, limited contraceptive choice, high abortion rates, HIV/AIDS vulnerability, limited male involvement in RH)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How were VINAFFPA's priorities determined and how was the balance between focus on young people balanced against other priorities? • Is there coherence in approach between VINAFFPA's youth activities & other programme areas supported/implemented by VINAFFPA? • What proportion of VINAFFPA's activities with young people is devoted to policy development, service strengthening, education & information as reflected in budgetary commitments and staff resources? • What strategic role is played by VINAFFPA in influencing & implementing the national RH and HIV/AIDS control programme & other sectoral programmes (health & education)? <p>How does VINAFFPA's programme respond to the range and diversity of needs of young people, eg needs of male/ female, married/ unmarried, sexually active and non-sexually active, in-school & out of school, poor/ access to economic resources, rural/urban, ethnicity, employed/unemployed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do VINAFFPA projects and programmes respond to the underlying socio-cultural and economic determinants of reproductive health (eg ethnicity, family structure, poverty & access to economic resources, gender relations and status of women, urbanisation and migration, employment, educational status, changes in traditional social support networks)? • Are projects implemented by VINAFFPA differentiated according to specific needs of different groups of young people? <p>To what extent does VINAFFPA promote the involvement of young people in identifying and articulating their needs and rights in relation to policy and legislative reforms?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VINAFFPA Strategic Plan, Annual Reports, Five Year Plan (5YP) and other programme documents • Surveys and research reports on young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights (by VINAFFPA and independent sources, including the DHS) • Interviews with VINAFFPA volunteers, management and programme staff. VINAFFPA project documents and MIS • Interviews with programme staff • Interviews with young people/ programme users; testimonials of young people; documented success stories • Field observations (by international team) and field research by counterparts • National and sectoral programme documents • Interviews/discussions with key national and sectoral stakeholders

1. The Country Programme: Strategic Focus and Priorities		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Integration of rights	<p>To what extent <u>are the reproductive rights of young people integrated into VINAFPA's approach</u> (eg its strategic goal and project and programme objectives)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the components of current project activities that VINAFPA considers to be rights-based, and what rights are addressed (eg freedom from sexual violence and abuse, right to gender equality, right to freedom from discrimination) • How gender-sensitive is VINAFPA's approach to reproductive rights and how is gender equity promoted through activities for young people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VINAFPA policy & programme docs • Interviews/discussions with VINAFPA volunteers, management and programme staff. • <u>In-country data gathering</u> Review of legislation relevant to young people as undertaken by counterpart organisation
Sustainability	<p>How sustainable are VINAFPA's programmes for young people? What proportion of VINAFPA's young programmes are dependent on time-bound external funding?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a strategy for the incorporation of externally funded time-bound activities/projects relating to young people programmes into VINAFPA's regular programmes • How does VINAFPA engage with government and civil society to promote reproductive health and rights of young people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VINAFPA Strategic Plan, Annual Reports, 5YP, other programme Documents • Interviews with VINAFPA volunteers & management • Interviews/discussions with key national partners/funders

2. Institutional Capacity and Arrangements		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<p>Is VINAFFPA's <u>constitution and organisational structure</u> appropriate to achieving the objectives of its national programme?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there coherence between VINAFFPA's programme/project objectives and its resource allocation to and financing of young people's projects/sub-programmes? Are monitoring and evaluation systems of good quality and capturing the right sort of data (eg reach to different socio-economic groups and marginalised groups; users perspectives of quality; trends in utilisation/behaviour change)? <p>Are VINAFFPA's partnerships and collaborations with government and civil society appropriate for their priorities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is VINAFFPA's approach to young people's reproductive health and rights complementary to, and coordinated with approaches of key partners (eg in context of sector programmes). To what extent do UNFPA and VINAFFPA complement each other in their choice of partnerships with other agencies at the level of policy development and service delivery? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VINAFFPA organogram and policy documents Interviews with senior volunteers and staff Review of work programme budgets Interviews with finance staff Five year plans and annual work plans Project proposals and logical frameworks Monitoring and evaluation systems/ interim M and E reports Output/service data/MIS Interviews with senior management and programme staff of key partner agencies (UNFPA, national government, VINAFFPA, Vietnamese NGOs, mass organisations and youth networks (eg. Youth Union), private sector, multilaterals eg EC, WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, and bilateral donors)
Integration of rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How has the definition and operationalisation of young people's RH & rights reflected in VINAFFPA's working norms, processes and practices? How are young people's RH and rights reflected in VINAFFPA's employment policies (equal opportunities?), internal policies on HIV/AIDS, gender equity etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal policy documents
Capacity	<p>What is the <u>capacity of staff</u> (competence, skills and commitment) to manage, promote and support the concepts and practices of young people's RH programmes in the country context?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do VINAFFPA staff & volunteers demonstrate a clear understanding of socio-cultural and economic factors influencing young people's RH & rights, eg ethnicity, family structure, poverty & access to economic resources, gender relations and status of women, urbanisation and migration, employment, educational status, changes in traditional social support networks)? What institutional arrangements and mechanisms are in place to enable young people to participate actively in planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of VINAFFPA projects/programme? Does VINAFFPA's programme demonstrate a willingness and capacity to reach marginalised and excluded young people? What is VINAFFPA's capacity to pursue, acquire and manage fiscal resources? What is the capacity of staff to support policy development and promotion of lesson learning and best practice? Is adequate capacity building and support provided by IPPF Regional Office to VINAFFPA? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with VINAFFPA senior management and programme staff Interviews with youth representatives, youth committees etc on level of satisfaction with levels of participation and consultation. Site visits/observations Discussions with IPPF Regional reps (if available in-country) IPPF Regional Office trip reports

3. Enabling Policy Development		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What components of VINAFFPA's programme focus on influencing reform of policies and legislation which relate to young people's RH and rights? (notably, the National Strategy for Reproductive Health Care, laws/policies relating to early marriage, domestic violence and abuse; access of unmarried youth to services, access of vulnerable youth to harm reduction strategies for HIV prevention)? • To what extent do VINAFFPA staff and volunteers demonstrate a clear understanding of the policy and laws which affect young people's RH and rights? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VINAFFPA Strategic Plan, 5YP, Annual Reports, other programme & project documents • Interviews with key VINAFFPA staff and volunteers
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent is VINAFFPA's approach contributing to stimulating an enabling environment for policy support to young people's RH and rights? • What resources (human and material) are allocated to wider policy reform/ advocacy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with VINAFFPA staff and volunteers • Interviews with key partners
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has VINAFFPA been able to influence development of national policy (through technical support and advocacy) to promote the reproductive health and rights of young people? • To what extent has VINAFFPA had a positive impact on development of professional norms/standards, tools and guidelines for reproductive health? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review national policy documents and extent to which they conform to the ICPD Programme of Action. • Review of national RH norms, standards, guidelines and protocols • Review of norms and standards, and curricula of national professional bodies (eg Obs/gynae, nurses etc) and extent to which they conform to IPPF 'best practice'. • Interviews with Vietnamese NGOs.

4. Strengthening RH Services		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has VINAFFPA used an appropriate <u>evidence base</u> for the design of programmes to support service delivery? Are VINAFFPA's service delivery programmes responsive to the <u>diverse needs</u> of different groups (eg according to gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, education level etc)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VINAFFPA project documents; VINAFFPA monitoring and evaluation and research reports Research reports from counterpart organisations on responsiveness of services to needs Field visits to VINAFFPA intervention sites to examine different service delivery approaches being supported: clinic-based and non-clinic based (eg peer approaches, community based interventions), and field observations, and interviews with project staff
Integration of rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are rights incorporated into VINAFFPA's approach to service delivery (eg is explicit attention being paid to serving marginalised and vulnerable groups)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do VINAFFPA service providers have the <u>competencies and skills</u> necessary to provide accessible, acceptable and high quality services to young people? To what extent do VINAFFPA and public services for young people concur with IPPF best practice? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above
Efficiency	<p>Do VINAFFPA service providers deliver <u>accessible, acceptable and high quality</u> services to young people?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are service components appropriate to young people's needs? Have young people been involved in service design, monitoring or evaluation? What monitoring systems does VINAFFPA have to assess quality within service programmes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research reports from counterpart organisations (which will include interviews, PLA exercises, discussions with service providers, young people and service users to elicit young people's views on quality of services). Field visits VINAFFPA service delivery sites and and interviews with programme staff
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What evidence is there that VINAFFPA's service delivery approaches are increasing young people's access to services (eg that they are reaching unmarried, out-of-school and rural young people, and young males as well as females)? How effective is VINAFFPA in advocating to government to adopt best practice in service delivery (including clinical) to increase young people's access to services (eg to married & unmarried, in-school and out-of-school, rural and urban youth; and to reach young males as well as females)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VINAFFPA project documents, VINAFFPA M&E and research reports Research reports from counterpart organisations on improvements in access to services (which will include interviews with service providers, young people and service users) Review MIS and service delivery data Field visit to VINAFFPA and government service delivery sites In-Country FGDs: Counterpart organisations will undertake short qualitative studies (including PLA exercises) with young people on access and the quality of services
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are externally-funded young people's services being incorporated into VINAFFPA's regular programmes? Is there any policy of cost-recovery (eg user fees) and if so how is this affecting access for the poor? To what extent are communities involved in planning, financing and managing VINAFFPA's services for young people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VINAFFPA 5YP Interviews with key VINAFFPA volunteers & staff, and main funding partners In-Country FGDs by counterparts will assess access issues and community involvement

5. Promoting RH Information and Education		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has VINAFFPA used an appropriate evidence base for design of BCC/IEC approaches? • How appropriate and responsive is information provided through VINAFFPA's IEC/BCC strategies and materials to the <u>diverse needs</u> of male and female young people according to country context? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of VINAFFPA IEC/BCC strategies and materials by counterpart organisations, who will collect and collate IEC/BCC materials • Interviews with young people/ information users
Integration of rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent do IEC/BCC materials and approaches address priority issues related to young peoples rights (eg early age of sexual initiation & child bearing, equitable access to information & services, equitable access to education and social resources, full contraceptive choice, unwanted pregnancy, safe abortion, HIV/AIDS vulnerability, gender equality including male involvement in RH, sexual violence)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do VINAFFPA's staff and service providers have the competencies and skills necessary to provide appropriate BCC/IEC to young people? • Are young people trained as peer educators and counsellors, and do they have appropriate competencies and skills to provide information and counselling to their peers? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits and interview with staff and peer educators
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are IEC/BCC materials and media timely and relevant to the current socio-cultural and economic context of young people's reproductive rights and health? • Are IEC/BCC materials and media appropriately pre-tested and what is the level of young people's involvement in the design, review, pre-testing and monitoring of IEC/BCC strategies and materials? • Are IEC/BCC materials and strategies routinely monitored? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above • Review of VINAFFPA IEC/BCC strategies and materials by counterpart organisations, who will collect and collate IEC/BCC materials • VINAFFPA interim monitoring and evaluation reports • Interview with young people
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the acceptability and impact of VINAFFPA's IEC/BCC materials in terms of message recall, response and appeal among young people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with young people • <u>In-country FGDs</u> Counterpart organisations will undertake short qualitative studies on young people's awareness of, and response to IEC/BCC materials.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are externally-funded IEC/BCC initiatives for young people being incorporated into VINAFFPA's regular programmes? • Have VINAFFPA's IEC/BCC approaches been adopted by other public sector and NGO/CBO agencies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VINAFFPA 5YP, Strategic Plan etc • Interviews with key VINAFFPA volunteers and staff, and their main funding organisations

EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – VIETNAM UNFPA COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. The Country Programme: Strategic Focus and Priorities		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<p>What are the <u>core CP objectives and strategic focus</u>, and how do they relate to priority RH and rights issues of young people country (eg early age of sexual initiation & child bearing, poor access to information & services, limited contraceptive choice, high abortion rates, HIV/AIDS vulnerability, limited male involvement in RH)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How were the CP's focus & priorities determined and how was the balance between a focus on young people balanced against other competing priorities? • Is there coherence in approach between youth programmes & other programme areas supported by UNFPA Country Office? • What proportion of the UNFPA CP is devoted to the three areas of policy development, service strengthening and education & information, and is the balance consistent with country needs? • What is UNFPA's strategic role in the national reproductive health and HIV/AIDS control programme and other sectoral programmes (esp health and education)? • What is UNFPA's strategic approach to contributing to the government and civil society response to reproductive health and rights of young people? <p>To what extent does the CP <u>respond to the range and diversity of needs of young people</u>, eg needs of male/ female, married/ unmarried, sexually active and non-sexually active, in-school & out of school, poor/ access to economic resources, rural/urban, ethnicity, employed/unemployed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are interventions supported by UNFPA, differentiated according to specific needs of different groups of young people? • What approaches does the UNFPA programme support to promote positive behaviour change among young people? • Does the CP reflect a clear understanding of socio-cultural and economic factors influencing young people's RH & rights <p>To what extent does UNFPA promote the involvement of young people in identifying and articulating their needs and rights in relation to policy and legislative reforms?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA Country Programme Documents, Five Year CP, and PRSD • Surveys and research reports on young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights • Interviews with UNFPA Country Office Staff • UNFPA policy and programme documents • National and sectoral programme documents • Interviews/ discussions with main implementing and executing partners • Interviews/discussions with key national and sectoral stakeholders

1. The Country Programme: Strategic Focus and Priorities		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Integration of rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are young people's rights defined and understood by the UNFPA Country Office? • What are the current components of the CP which UNFPA considers to be rights based? Which rights are addressed (eg freedom from sexual violence and abuse, right to gender equality, right to freedom from discrimination)? • To what extent are the reproductive rights of young people integrated into sub-components of the CP (ie those which do not have specified rights-based objectives?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA policy and programme documents • Interviews/discussions with UNFPA Country Office Staff • <u>In-Country data gathering</u>: review of legislation relevant to young people as undertaken by the counterpart organisation.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a strategy for the incorporation of UNFPA funded young people's activities/projects into the programmes of government and civil society partners? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA Country Programme Documents, Five Year CP • Interviews with UNFPA Country Office Staff • Interviews/discussions with key national and sectoral stakeholders

2. Institutional Capacity and Arrangements		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<p>Is the <u>organisational structure</u> appropriate to achieving the objectives of the CP?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there coherence between CP and component objectives and resource allocation and financing of young people projects/sub-programmes? Are monitoring and evaluation systems of good quality and capturing the right sort of data? (eg reach to different socio-economic groups and marginalised groups; users perspectives of quality; trends in utilisation/behaviour change) <p>Complementarity, coherence and coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the UNFPA Country Programme approach to young people's reproductive health and rights complementary to, and coordinated with the approaches of key partners (eg in context of sector programmes). To what extent do UNFPA and VINAFFPA complement each other in their choice of partnerships with other agencies at the level of policy development and service delivery? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organogram Interviews with Country Office Staff Review of budgets Interviews with finance staff Country Programme Document, CP logical framework and annual work plans Monitoring and evaluation systems/ M&E reports Output data/MIS Interviews with senior management and programme staff of key partner agencies (UNFPA, national government, Vietnamese NGOs, VINAFFPA, mass organisations and youth networks (eg. Youth Union), private sector, multilaterals eg EC, WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, and bilateral donors)
Integration of rights	<p>How has the definition and operationalisation of young people's reproductive health and rights influenced UNFPA's working norms, processes and practice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are young people's RH & rights reflected in internal policies (eg equal opportunities/ employment policies, policies on people with HIV/AIDS, gender equity policies etc)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal policy documents Interview with staff
Capacity	<p>What is the <u>capacity of staff</u> (competence, skills and commitment) to manage, promote and support the concept and practice of reproductive rights and young people-sensitive programmes in the country context?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the capacity of staff to support policy development and lobby effectively within the national policy and legislative sectors? What institutional arrangements/ mechanisms are in place to enable young people to participate actively in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNFPA CP? Is adequate capacity building and support provided by the regional Country Support Team (CST) to the Country Office? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with UNFPA Country Office Staff Interviews with youth representatives, youth committees etc. Site visits/observations Discussions with reps of CST (if available in-country) CST country visit reports

3. Enabling Policy Development		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What components of the UNFPA Country Programme focus on influencing reform of policies and legislation which relate to young people's RH and rights (notably, the National Strategy for Reproductive Health Care, laws/policies relating to early marriage, domestic violence and abuse; access of unmarried youth to services, access of vulnerable youth to harm reduction strategies for HIV prevention)? • To what extent do UNFPA staff - and those staff and agencies supported by the UNFPA CP – demonstrate a clear understanding of the policy and laws which affect young people's RH and rights? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with UNFPA staff and with agencies supported by UNFPA CP • UNFPA Programme documents
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the UNFPA Country Office contributing to contributing to stimulating an enabling environment for policy support to young people's reproductive and rights? • What is the extent of resources and staff time directed to policy reform efforts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with UNFPA Country Programme Staff • Interviews with key partners
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has UNFPA been able to influence development of national policy and guidelines (through technical support and advocacy) to promote young people's RH & rights (eg the National Strategy for Reproductive Health Care)? • What is the perception of key partners of the extent to which UNFPA is having an impact on national policies, protocols and standards/norms for reproductive health? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review national policy documents and extent to which they conform to the ICPD Programme of Action. • Review of national RH norms, standards, guidelines & protocols • Interviews with key partners (government, Vietnamese NGOs, mass organisations and youth networks (eg. Youth Union), VINAFFPA, private sector, multilaterals – esp EC, World Bank, WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF - & bilaterals) • Review of documents of key partners agencies

4. Strengthening RH Services		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have UNFPA and/or implementing/executing partners used an appropriate <u>evidence base</u> for design of programmes to support service delivery? Is UNFPA providing an appropriate level of support to strengthening RH services for young people, which are responsive to the <u>diverse needs</u> of different socio-economic groups (eg according to gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, education level)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFPA country programme documents, monitoring and evaluation and research reports Research reports from counterpart organisations on responsiveness of services to needs, supplemented by: Field visits to UNFPA supported intervention sites to examine different service delivery approaches being supported: clinic-based and non-clinic based (eg peer approaches, community based interventions), and field observations, and interviews with project staff
Integration of rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are rights incorporated into UNFPA's approach to supporting the strengthening of service delivery (eg is explicit attention being paid to serving marginalised and vulnerable groups)? Is explicit attention paid to reaching marginalised and vulnerable groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do providers asupported by UNFPA deliver accessible, acceptable and high quality services to young people? How do the services compare with those provided by NGOs and the private sector? How does UNFPA evaluate the cost-effectiveness of their support to health service programmes? Do they appear to be cost effective? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research reports from counterpart organisations (which will have used interviews, PLA exercises, discussions with service providers, young people and service users), supported by Field visits to UNFPA supported interventions Field observations and interviews with programme staff
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How effective is the UNFPA CP in supporting government to improve comprehensive RH service delivery (not just FP) (eg through the Essential Health Package and Essential Reproductive Health and Child Health Interventions)? How effective is the UNFPA CP in promoting national adoption of best practice to increase young people's access to services (eg to married and unmarried, in-school and out-of-school, rural and urban youth; and to reach young males as well as females)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFPA CP monitoring and evaluation and research reports Research reports from counterpart organisations on improvements in access to services (which will include interviews/discussions with service providers/users) Field visit to government services Field observations. <u>In-Country FGDs</u>: Counterpart organisations will undertake studies with young people regarding the accessibility and acceptability of services.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are externally-funded services for young people being incorporated into the regular programmes of UNFPA's partners? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFPA Country Programme Documents, Five Year CP Interviews with UNFPA Country Office Staff Interviews/discussions with key national partners

5. Promoting RH Information and Education		
Assessment Criteria	Key Questions	Data Sources
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have UNFPA and/or implementing/executing partners used an appropriate evidence base for design of BCC/IEC approaches? • Is UNFPA contributing to and supporting coherent and integrated BCC/IEC policies and programmes which are responsive to diverse needs of young people (refer to section 1)? • How appropriate is information provided through UNFPA support to the diverse needs of male and female youth according to country specific context? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of UNFPA supported IEC/BCC strategies and materials by counterpart organisations, who will collect and collate IEC/BCC materials • Interviews with young people/information users
Integration of rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent do IEC/BCC materials and approaches address priority issues related to young peoples rights (eg early age of sexual initiation & child bearing, equitable access to information & services, equitable access to education and social resources, full contraceptive choice, unwanted pregnancy, safe abortion, HIV/AIDS vulnerability, gender equality including male involvement in RH, sexual violence)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of UNFPA supported IEC/BCC strategies and materials by counterpart organisations, who will collect and collate IEC/BCC materials • Interviews by counterparts with young people/information users
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do UNFPA staff and providers supported by UNFPA programmes have the competencies and skills necessary to provide appropriate BCC/IEC to young people? • Are young people trained as peer educators and counsellors under UNFPA supported activities? If so do they have appropriate competencies and skills to provide information and counselling on RH issues to their peers? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field observations and interviews with programme staff
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the types of information being produced and distributed timely and relevant to the socio-cultural and economic context of young peoples reproductive rights and health? • Are IEC/BCC materials and media appropriately pre-tested and what is the level of young people's involvement in the design, review, pre-testing and monitoring of IEC/BCC strategies and materials? • Is there routine monitoring of IEC/BCC materials/strategies/staff training supported by UNFPA? • Are strategies and approaches cost-effective, given alternatives in the Vietnam? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of UNFPA supported IEC/BCC strategies and materials by counterpart organisations, who will collect and collate IEC/BCC materials • Research studies by counterpart organisations (which will include interviews/discussions/PLA exercises with young people and programme users) • UNFPA interim monitoring and evaluation reports • Field visits to UNFPA supported interventions • Field observations and interviews with programme staff
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the acceptability and impact of IEC/BCC materials produced with the support of UNFPA in terms of eg message recall, response and appeal among young people? • What systems are in place to monitor knowledge, attitude & behaviour change? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with young people • In-country FGDs: Counterpart organisations will undertake studies with young people evaluating response to IEC/BCC materials
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are externally-funded IEC/BCC initiatives and materials for young people being incorporated into regular programmes of UNFPA partners? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA Country Programme Documents • Interviews with UNFPA Country Office Staff and with key national partners