

Fiscal Year 2014

World Vision Vietnam's Contributions to

# CHILD WELL-BEING



# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADP</b>	Area Development Program
<b>AED</b>	Agriculture and Economic Development
<b>BCC</b>	Behavior Change Communication
<b>CATREND</b>	Coastal Areas of Thanh Hoa Province Resilient to Natural Disasters
<b>CBCP</b>	Community-Based Child Protection
<b>CBCPS</b>	Community-Based Child Protection System
<b>CBDPP</b>	Community-Based Disaster Preparedness Plan
<b>CBDRM</b>	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
<b>CBDRRP</b>	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organization
<b>CDI</b>	Community Development Initiative
<b>CBPP</b>	Community-Based Preparedness Plan
<b>CEDC</b>	Children in Extremely Difficult Circumstances
<b>CF DRR-CCA</b>	Child-Focused Disaster Risk Reduction – Climate Change Adaptation
<b>CGS</b>	Caregiver Survey
<b>CI</b>	Confidence Interval
<b>CLTS</b>	Community-Led Total Sanitation
<b>CPA</b>	Child Protection and Advocacy
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CWB</b>	Child Well-Being
<b>CWBA</b>	Child Well-Being Aspiration
<b>CWBO</b>	Child Well-Being Objective
<b>CWBT</b>	Child Well-Being Target
<b>CwD</b>	Children with Disability
<b>DAP</b>	Development Assets Profile
<b>DME</b>	Design, Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>DMWG</b>	Disaster Management Working Group
<b>ECCD</b>	Early Child Care and Development
<b>FLAT</b>	Functional Literacy Assessment Tool
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization
<b>LLA</b>	Local Level Advocacy
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MF</b>	Micro-Finance
<b>MOET</b>	Ministry of Education and Training
<b>MVC</b>	Most Vulnerable Children
<b>NC</b>	Nutrition Club
<b>PAF</b>	Program Accountability Framework
<b>PMB</b>	Program Management Board
<b>PNS</b>	Program Non-Sponsorship
<b>PTA</b>	Parent-Teacher Association
<b>RC</b>	Registered Children
<b>RRT</b>	Rapid Response Team
<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UADP</b>	Urban Area Development Program
<b>VDB</b>	Village Development Board
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WVV</b>	World Vision Vietnam
<b>YHBS</b>	Youth Healthy Behavior Survey

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Child Well-Being (CWB) Report of World Vision Vietnam (WVV) is based on analysis of 100% of Area Development Program (ADP)/special projects annual reports, ADP evaluation reports, baseline survey reports, the results of Child Well-Being Targets (CWBTs) measurements conducted in FY2014 and other reports such as Sponsorship, Advocacy (including Partnership Strategic Measures) and Micro Finance Impact report. It was endorsed by the National Director after being reviewed by the Leadership Team and Program Support Team.

Below are key findings and recommendations categorized under six strategic objectives:

## **Objective 1: Improve the access to and quality of education for children, including vocational training**

74% of students achieved functional literacy in FY2014, compared to 71% in FY2013. This achievement is attributed to the application of different models, especially Village Child Reading Club. It is recommended to conduct an impact assessment for the Child Reading Club model to confirm its effectiveness before scaling up to more ADPs.

## **Objective 2: Reduce malnutrition of children under 5**

In FY2014, the prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting in children under 5 reduced by 1.3%, 0.6% and 0.8% respectively, compared to FY2013's result. The reduction rates were better in ADPs that had strong integrated interventions and applied Positive Deviance (PD)/Hearth model. It is recommended to take a stronger multi-sectorial approach to tackle the issue and contextualize Partnership tools to track integrated interventions.

## **Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity of communities and local partners for improved child well-being**

In FY2014, there were 431 fully functional Village Development Boards (VDBs) and 410 Community Development Initiatives (CDIs) addressing Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) needs. While the number of fully functional VDBs and of CDIs increased significantly, further effort is required to improve VDB functionality, especially in the areas of fund raising and management. Another recommendation is to document and share the best practices of effective VDBs and CDIs for further scale-up.

## **Objective 4: Promote Child Rights**

In FY2014, there were 798 Children Clubs in which 606 had life skills education integrated. 144 small projects were initiated and led by adolescents of these clubs. 98 Community-based Child Protection (CBCP) Boards are functional at commune level. As Children Club/Children-Led Project was proven to be a successful and sustainable model to develop life skills for children and foster positive relationships, our recommendation is to advocate with the Government to replicate it to non-WVV areas.

## **Objective 5: Empower Communities to Manage Disasters/Crises**

With WVV's support, 204 communes and 959 villages developed their Community-based Disaster Preparedness Plan (CDPP)/ Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (CBDRRP); 256 Rapid Response Teams (RRT) are functional and 249 schools conducted Child-focused Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation (CF DRR-CCA) activities in FY2014. It is recommended to continue CF DRR-CCA efforts in the field, and advocate with Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) at the central level in collaboration with other like-minded agencies.

## **Objective 6: Target Most Vulnerable Children**

More than 90% of MVC were included in WVV's project activities; 47.21% of 40,717 MVC identified by communitybased MVC mapping tools were provided with special support; 78.55% of 5,230 most vulnerable Registered Children (RC) identified during child monitoring process were followed up and provided with special support. There is a discrepancy of the rate of Children with Disability (CwD) among MVC versus RC. This is mainly because many CwD are not going to school while our Sponsorship program is mainly school-based. WVV needs to intentionally include CwD in Sponsorship program during selection process as well as to standardize MVC mapping and support tracking tools in order to improve mapping result as well as support provided to MVC.

Overall, as WVV reflected on our work, it became clearer to us that there are many groups and committees operating at community level which require better collaboration to avoid overlapping and overburdening community participation. Thus, it is recommended to promote VDB as a platform to link different smaller community-based groups and initiatives such as Children Club, Child Reading Club, Nutrition Club, Child Protection Committee, CDPP/CBDRRP and other interest groups.

Given the lack of strong evidences on the impact of WVV's promising models, more impact assessments should be done to confirm the effectiveness of these models before advocating with higher level Government for replication in non-WVV areas.

# INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of WVV's contribution towards CWB in FY2014. WVV defines this contribution through its achievements against the six strategic objectives FY2012-2014. Our national strategy contributes to all four CWBTs. WVV prioritized children under 12 due to the specific context in Vietnam, the vulnerabilities they face and the programmatic strength of our specific project models. This report aims to provide direction for WVV to make evidence-based decisions to inform our Technical Approaches (TAs) and Technical Programs (TPs) for FY2015-2020 in alignment with the new national strategy FY2015-2017.

GRAPH 1 – WVV'S STRATEGIC GOAL AND MINISTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FY2012-2014

STRATEGIC GOAL: SUSTAINED WELL BEING OF CHILDREN, ESPECIALLY THE MOST VULNERABLE		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	
Objective 6: Target Most Vulnerable Children	<b>Objective 1:</b> Improve the access to and quality of education for children, including vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the enrolment rate of children aged 3-4</li> <li><b>CWBT #4 - Increase in children who can read by the age of 11</b></li> <li>Implement effective interventions on vocational training for youth above 15</li> </ul>
	<b>Objective 2:</b> Reduce malnutrition of children under five	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>CWBT #2 - Increase in children under 5 protected from infection and disease</b></li> <li><b>CWBT #3 - Increase in children under 5 who are well-nourished</b></li> </ul>
	<b>Objective 3:</b> Strengthen the capacity of communities and local partners for improved child well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the effectiveness of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)</li> </ul>
	<b>Objective 4:</b> Promote Child Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen and mainstream CBCPS</li> <li>Empower children to raise their voice and participate in making decisions</li> <li>Influence policies on child rights through our evidence-based advocacy efforts</li> <li><b>CWBT #1 - Adolescents aged 12-18 report an increased level of well-being</b></li> </ul>
	<b>Objective 5:</b> Empower Communities to Manage Disaster/Crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replicate CBDPP at commune and village levels</li> <li>Mainstream CF DRR-CCA</li> <li>Increase the percentage of households with children access to MF services</li> </ul>

In FY2014, the measurements of CWBT #3 and #4 were carried out nationwide for the second year in most of the ADPs currently in implementation phase based on the lessons learnt from last year.

TABLE 1 – CWBT STANDARD OUTCOME INDICATORS AND MEASUREMENTS IN FY2014

CWBT	Standard Outcome Indicators	Tool	No. of ADPs
1	The strength of the assets and the contexts in which youth live, learn and work, as reported by youth 12-18 years of age	DAP <sup>1</sup>	8
	Proportion of youth who report having birth registration documents	YHBS <sup>2</sup>	3
	Proportion of youth not going to bed hungry		
	Proportion of youth who have a strong connection with their parents or caregiver		
	Proportion of youth who rank themselves as thriving on the ladder of life		
2	Proportion of children under 5 with diarrhea in the past two weeks who received correct management of diarrhea	CGS <sup>3</sup>	10
	Proportion of children under 5 with presumed pneumonia who were taken to appropriate healthcare provider		6
3	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age	Child Growth Monitoring	36
	Prevalence of underweight in children under 5 years of age		
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age		
4	Proportion of children who are functionally literate	FLAT <sup>4</sup>	37

The total amount of expenses that WVV assigned for Child Well Being Outcomes (CWBOs) in FY2014 was US\$14,367,429 accounting for 74.25% of the total expenses. This achievement is a result of WVV's faithful efforts in redirecting our resources towards CWBOs and strategic priorities over the last three years.

TABLE 2 – EXPENSES BY CWBOs

CWBO Code	CWBO Description	Expenses	Percentage
C1A	Children well nourished	2,872,715	14.85%
C1B	Children protected from infection	763,852	3.95%
C1C	Children and their caregivers access essential health services	1,188,038	6.14%
<b>C1</b>	<b>Children enjoy good health</b>	<b>4,824,605</b>	<b>24.93%</b>
C2A	Children read, write and have numeracy skills	781,063	4.04%
C2B	Children make good judgments, can protect themselves, manage emotions, and communicate ideas	526,676	2.72%
C2C	Adolescents ready for economic opportunity	443,156	2.29%
C2D	Children access and complete basic education	942,538	4.87%
<b>C2</b>	<b>Children are educated for life</b>	<b>2,693,433</b>	<b>13.92%</b>
C3A	Children grow in their awareness and experience of God's love in an environment that recognises their freedom	1,259,219	6.51%
C3B	Children enjoy positive relationships with peers, family, and community members	703,997	3.64%
C3C	Children value and care for others and their environment	160,174	0.83%
C3D	Children have hope and vision for the future	119,300	0.62%
<b>C3</b>	<b>Children are loved and love others<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>2,242,690</b>	<b>11.59%</b>
C4A	Children cared for in a loving, safe, family and community environment with safe places to play	3,264,871	16.87%
C4B	Parents or caregivers provide well for their children	890,114	4.60%
C4C	Children celebrated and registered at birth	16,330	0.08%
C4D	Children are respected participants in making decisions that affect their lives	435,386	2.25%
<b>C4</b>	<b>Children are cared for, protected and participating</b>	<b>4,606,701</b>	<b>23.81%</b>
<b>FY2014 CWBOs Total Expenses</b>		<b>14,367,429</b>	<b>74.25%</b>

- 1 The Development Assets Profile (DAP) tool is a 58-item survey that was created by the Search Institute to measure the presence – and change over time – of the eight categories of developmental assets found within Search's Development Assets Framework.
- 2 Youth Healthy Behavior Survey (YHBS) is a quantitative tool for use with children aged 12-18 years old which can have up to 9 modules. The "my well-being" module helps measure 4 important aspects of child well-being, including child rights, extreme deprivation, connection with caregiver (cared for) and self-assessed well-being.
- 3 Caregiver Survey (CGS) is a quantitative household survey tool which can have up to 15 modules that seek responses from the main caregiver of the children in the household.
- 4 Functional Literacy Assessment Tool (FLAT) is designed to measure the highest level of reading children can perform comfortably by the time they are nearing the end of their basic or primary education.
- 5 We adapted CWBA#3 due to our restricted context.

# PROGRESS

The FY2013 CWB Report had a total of 40 recommendations, as of September 2014, 50% of the recommendations have been achieved and 50% are in progress. Below are the six top recommendations which have been fully achieved and contributed to improved programming and reporting in FY2014.

TABLE 3 – PROGRESS AGAINST FY2013 CWB REPORT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

#	Prioritized Recommendations	Organizational/Programming Changes	Reference
1	Prioritize Inclusive Education and Teaching Vietnamese as a second language among the trainings for teachers to address literacy of CwD and ethnic minority students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear priorities on Inclusive Education and Vietnamese teaching for Ethnic children were set in the Education TA for FY2015-2020. It is strongly recommended for ADPs with more than 50 CwD to design Inclusive Education program.</li> <li>Training materials on Teaching Vietnamese as a Second Language for ethnic minority children were developed and used in Dien Bien and Yen Bai ADPs from FY2014.</li> </ul>	Objective 1 (page 10)
2	Continue to enhance the quality of Nutrition Club (NC) model through active monitoring, follow-up and training on supportive supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCs were reviewed at 7 ADPs<sup>6</sup> and National Workshop on NCs was conducted to share lessons learnt and recommendations to improve the quality of NCs.</li> <li>Technical supports for ADP staff and local partners were enhanced during the establishment of new NCs and implementation of ongoing NCs.</li> <li>The functionality of NC was monitored using NC Effectiveness Checklist. As a result, 53% of NCs are fully functional.</li> </ul>	Objective 2 (page 14)
3	Enhance VDB's contribution to CWB by developing CDIs which address the needs of different MVC groups in the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local resources were effectively mobilized to support MVC. Specifically, 463 CDIs, accounting for 88.55% of total CDIs, were developed and managed by VDBs to help address the needs of MVC. This rate was only 57.47% last year.</li> </ul>	Objective 3 (page 18)
4	Streamline the CBCP System (CBCPS) in at least one of three provinces where it has not yet been integrated into the Government's structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CBCPS was established in one new province – Binh Thuan in addition to 4 existing provinces. The child protection service is now addressed through the Government inter-agencies coordinated mechanism at all levels. This mechanism will provide comprehensive child protection services and long term sustainability.</li> </ul>	Objective 4 (page 20)
5	Maximize the impact on children through integration of DRR-CCA activities with Health, Agriculture, Advocacy, Child Protection, Education and Micro Finance (MF), taking into consideration disaster and climate change risks during designing phase so that these risks can be reduced and mitigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the new strategy for FY2015-2017, DRR was made one of three components of Objective 4 on Community and Household Resilience. TA 4 was developed in consultation with all relevant technical staff. DRR is also mainstreamed in 3 other TAs as a cross-cutting theme.</li> <li>The School-based DRR, which is an integrated model of DRR, Education and Child Protection, was documented.</li> </ul>	Objective 5 (page 24)
6	Develop specific intervention guidance for each MVC group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MVC support guidance was developed to provide general principles to support identified MVC and interventions to eliminate their vulnerabilities. This guideline has been shared with ADPs.</li> </ul>	Objective 6 (page 27)

6 Lang Chanh, Tuan Giao, Ham Thuan Bac, Bac Binh, Yen Thuy, Lac Son, Tran Yen ADPs

## METHOD

The CWB reporting process started in the beginning of FY2015 when a Working Group on CWB Reporting was formed to reflect on the lessons learnt of the previous reporting process and plan for the process of this year. This Working Group consists of 13 members including Operations Director, Program Quality and Development Director, Advocacy Director, Sponsorship Manager, Program Effectiveness Unit (PEU) Manager, Strategy Coordinator, 5 National Coordinators, and 2 Zonal Program Managers. The Group worked together throughout the whole process which includes 3 main phases: data consolidation, data analysis and report writing. The table below describes in detail the entire timeline of the process approved by the National Director.

TABLE 4 – THE FY2014 CWB REPORTING PROCESS

	Tasks	Persons in charge	Deadline
DATA CONSOLIDATION	Finalize the Data Matrix Template	Working Group	25 Sep 2014
	Populate the Data Matrix	Zonal Managers/ PEU Manager	15 Oct 2014
	Review and Validate the Data Matrix	National Coordinators	30 Oct 2014
	Consolidate complementary data from other sources (Sponsorship, MF, Grants, etc.)	Working Group	30 Oct 2014
	Finalize the Report Template	Working Group	30 Oct 2014
DATA ANALYSIS	Conduct Initial Data Analysis	Group Leads	15 Nov 2014
	Consolidate Qualitative Data from Annual Reports	Group Leads	30 Nov 2014
	Prepare the Data Summary Sheets (1st draft)	Group Leads/ Support Group	30 Nov 2014
	Conduct CWB Reporting Workshop	Group Leads	30 Nov 2014
	Conduct CWB Reporting Workshop	Working Group	18-19 Dec 2014
	Revise the Data Summary Sheets (2nd draft )	Group Leads	23 Dec 2014
REPORT WRITING	Complete the CWB Report based on Regional Office's inputs (3rd draft)	Working Group	16 Jan 2015
	Revise the CWB Report based on Senior Leadership Team's and Program Support Team's inputs (final draft)	Working Group	23 Jan 2015
	Design the CWB Report	Communications	28 Jan 2015
	Finalize the CWB Report	Working Group/Reviewers	30 Jan 2015
	Approve and Submit the CWB Report	National Director	31 Jan 2015

TABLE 5 – LIST OF DATA SOURCES USED FOR FY2014 CWB REPORT

Type of Report	No. of Reports	Sampling Method (if any)	Approach
Evaluation (ADP)	4	30 clusters and Lot Quality Assurance Sampling. CI (Confidence Interval): 95%, except Hiep Duc: 92%	Individual ADP
Baseline (ADP)	10	30 clusters, CI: 95%	Individual ADP
Evaluation (Project)	5		Individual Project
CBWT #3 Measurement	36	Census	Nationwide
CBWT #4 Measurement	37	200-220 randomly selected 11-year-old children at each ADP	Nationwide
Annual Report (ADP)	40		Individual ADP
Annual Report (Project)	18		Individual Project
Sponsorship	1	Sponsorship Tracking System	Nationwide
MF Unit Impact Report	1	Direct MF clients	Nationwide
Partnership Strategic Measures Report	1		Nationwide
Early Child Marriage Study	1		Quang Ngai cluster
Others (PhotoVoice, etc.)			

**Limitations:** The limited number of evaluations in FY2014 didn't provide adequate 'program-wide' information to demonstrate changes between evaluation data and baseline data.



# CONTEXT

Vietnam has slowly shifted from a restrictive to a more collaborative environment. WVV's continued effort to reach out and dialogue with the Government and communities has led to opportunities and improved its ability to overcome challenges.



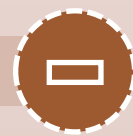
## Enabling Factors

**Alignment of WVV's Programs with National Policies/Programs:** WVV's national strategy aligns with and complements Vietnam's national policies and programs on Child Rights, Child Protection, Nutrition and Education.

**Effective Networking:** WVV continues to be an active member of many different technical working groups in Vietnam, providing a venue to learn and share good practices among members. This created favorable conditions for WVV to influence national policies by sharing practical experiences at grassroots level.

**Good Partnership with Government:** WVV has gained the trust and support from the Government partners, from national to local levels, through continued dialogue and coordination. This enabled WVV to effectively operate in the country.

**No Significant Disaster:** Vietnam experienced minor disasters such as scattered floods and storm that affected communities in Central Provinces. The ADP responses focused on the needs of affected families.



## Inhibiting Factors

**Decree 93/2009/ND-CP:** This Decree forces International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) to fund local organizations rather than directly implementing their projects. Since it is not aligned with WVV development model, it has caused certain delays in getting Government's approval of our new projects.

**Middle Income Trap:** Since Vietnam became a lower middle income country, donor interest has drastically decreased, bringing about reduced funding as well as stricter requirements for Vietnam. Some have phased out of the country.

**Stunting Reduction:** Health sector alone is not enough. The multi-sector response is required to accelerate the reduction of stunting. However, it is very challenging to raise awareness and create commitment of local government partners on this integrated approach due to its lack of inter-sector coordination mechanism.

**Competitive Labor Market:** There is high demand for qualified and experienced professionals among 900 INGOs in the country. Staff retention especially for those assigned in rural areas is a challenge while recruitment of qualified technical staff has become more and more difficult.

**Organizational Changes:** Adoption of many new initiatives at the same time such as Sponsorship in Programming, Sponsorship 2.0, SingleSTEP, Horizon 3.0, LEAP 3.0, revised annual report template, Program Capacity Performance Review and Program Quality Indicators, Grant Acquisition Management, etc. has been overwhelming staff, leading to their fatigue.

Regardless of many challenges, WVV has continued to expand its operation in Vietnam and address the needs of children, especially the most vulnerable. **WVV's key achievements in FY2014 are as follow:**

**Awards:** WVV was awarded by Vietnam Union Friendship Organization and by the Government of 5 provinces where WVV works for its contribution to development.

**Program Capability & Performance Review:** WVV received "Established" rating for FY2014 for the second term in succession.

**National Strategy FY2015-17:** WVV has formulated its new strategy for FY2015-17 after series of consultations with communities, children, Government, and other INGOs. The process included a reflection on internal and external changes, WVV's key strengths and gaps as well as recommendations from FY2013 CWB Report.

**Programming:** WVV opened 4 new ADPs in FY2014, increasing the total number of ADPs to 47. It also secured new Grant/Program Non-Sponsorship (PNS) projects, increasing the number of Grant/PNS projects to 18 in total.

**Financial Resources:** The total actual spending increased by 12.29%, from US\$ 18,802,576 in FY2013 to US\$ 19,033,610 in FY2014. Grant/PNS actual spending accounted for 16.77% in FY2014 compared to 15.64% in FY2013. Budget variance was 3% for Sponsorship funding and 10% for Grant/PNS funding.

**Staffing:** In FY2014, WVV had a total number of 521 full-time staff, including 2 expatriates. The turnover rate in FY2014 was 7.74%. Currently, about 50% of key positions of WVV have second liners identified.

**Number of impacted children:** WVV's Child Sponsorship Program had 73,655 registered children as of 30 September 2014. Through the development programs and projects operating in 15 provinces, WVV has directly impacted 975,336 children, of which 476,514 are girls and 498,823 are boys.

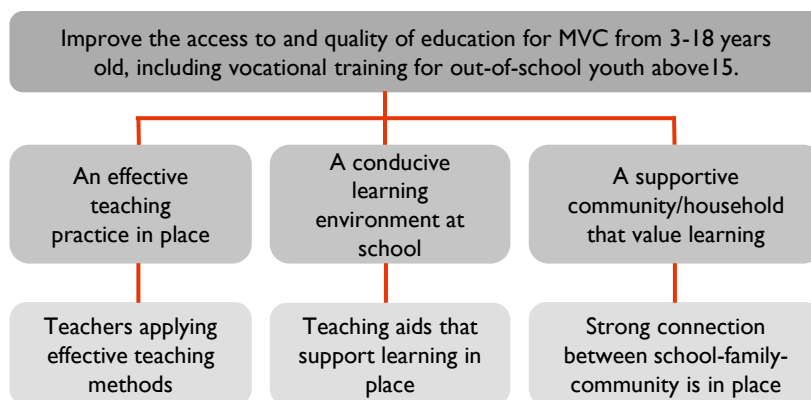
## IMPROVE THE ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN, INCLUDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING

### SUMMARY OF LOGIC CHAIN

There has been a significant progress in access to education for children in Vietnam in recent years. Universal primary education has been implemented since 2000 across the country and 63/63 provinces have sustained universal secondary education. Literacy rate of adults over 15 years old is very high at 94.7%<sup>7</sup>. However, the issues of education quality remain. These include the following<sup>8</sup>: **a)** Curricula lack practical applications and customization to learning needs of different student groups; **b)** Teacher-centered teaching methods hinder students' critical thinking and problem solving skills; **c)** Teaching facilities are inadequate<sup>9</sup>.

There was little progress in implementing the national plan of providing vocational training for 9.7 million youth at employment age (14% of national labor force). Only 17.9% were trained and graduated<sup>10</sup> due to lack of qualified vocational training providers. Students have strong preference towards academic education rather than vocational training, thus the limited number of youth participating in the program.

GRAPH 2 – PATHWAY OF CHANGE FOR OBJECTIVE I



### RESOURCES

<b>No. of projects</b>	39 ADPs and 2 special projects
<b>Actual budget</b>	US\$ 2,741,453 (14.83%)
<b>Funding sources</b>	Sponsorship/Grants
<b>No. of technical staff</b>	National level: 1 full-time National Coordinator - Education; 1 full-time ECCD Officer Cluster level: 6 part-time Cluster Officers

### CHILDREN DIRECTLY IMPACTED

Total	Boys	Girls
151,564	74,591	76,973

<sup>7</sup> General Statistic Data 2013

<sup>8</sup> VN Education Strategy 2010-2020- Draft 14, issued in 2008

<sup>9</sup> MOET proposal for comprehensive renovation of VN education post 2015

<sup>10</sup> Report on Labor Force survey 2013 by VN Ministry of Planning and Investment and General Statistics Office

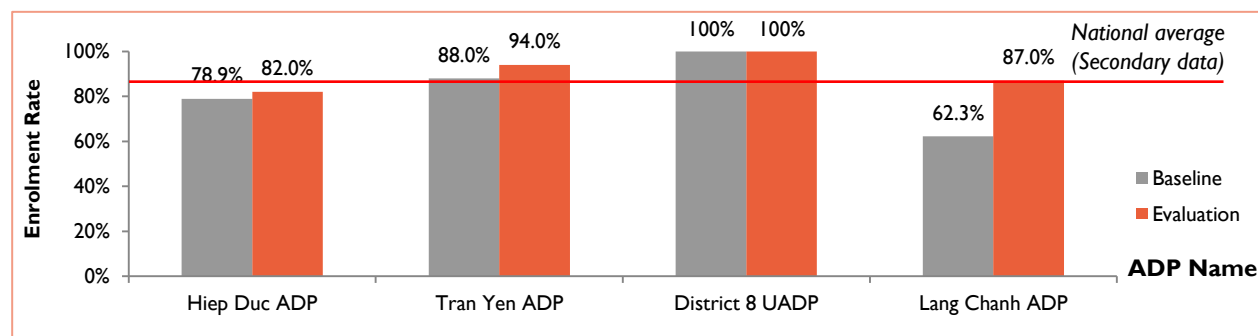
# ACHIEVEMENTS

	Standard Indicators	FY2013		FY2014		Progress
		Achievement	No. of ADPs	Achievement	No. of ADPs	
1	Enrollment rate of children from 3-5	60%-100%	26	66%-100%	26	
2	No. of Ethnic Mother Assistants	5	2	26	2	21
3	No. of Parental-Teacher Associations who actively participated in building child-friendly schools	61	10	136	17	75
4	No. of additional teachers who were trained on New Early Child Development curriculum/Child-Centered Method	1,923	25	2,100	26	2,100
5	% of kindergarten teachers fully applying CCM in classroom	60%-100%		64%-100%		
6	% of children who are functionally literate	71.2%	38	74.9%	37	3.7%
6.1	Boys	66.1%	38	68.2%	37	2.1%
6.2	Girls	76.5%	38	82.1%	37	5.6%
6.3	Disabled Children	41.1%	38	53.8%	37	12.7%
6.4	Non-Disabled Children	71.9%	38	75.1%	37	3.2%
6.5	Kinh Children	81.2%	38	84.6%	37	3.4%
6.6	Ethnic Minority Children	64.3%	38	67.8%	37	3.5%
6.7	RC	71.0%	38	78.7%	37	7.7%
6.8	Non-RC	71.4%	38	72.1%	37	0.7%
7	No. of additional teachers trained on Active Learning Method for Vietnamese language subject	2,328	22	2,300	26	2,300
8	% of teachers applying the Active Learning Method	60%-100%		60%-100%		
9	No. of Village Child Reading clubs	34		85		51
10	No. of Child Friendly libraries	3		17	5	14
11	No. of additional out-of-school youth currently enrolled in or have successfully completed vocational training	556		580	14	580

## ANALYSIS

### EARLY CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

GRAPH 3 – ENROLMENT RATE OF CHILDREN AGED 3-5



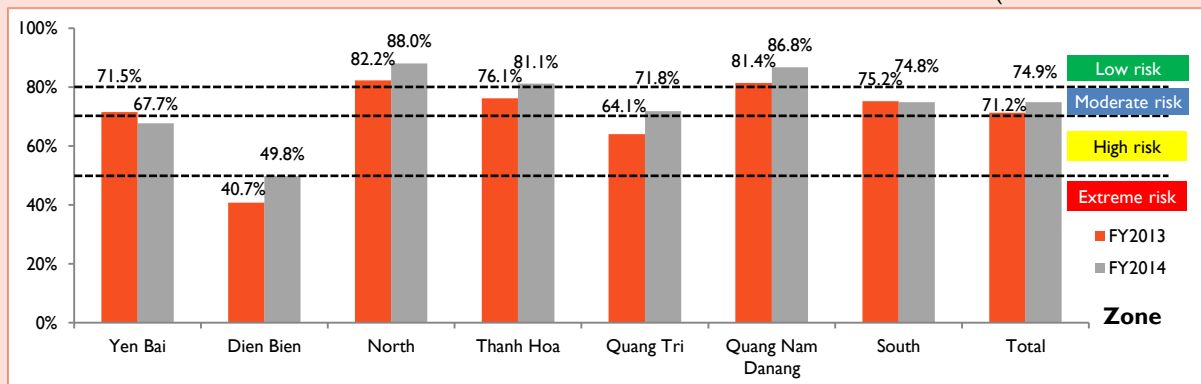
**The enrolment rates of children 3-5 years old increased by 3.1-14.7% in 4 ADPs which were evaluated in FY2014 in comparison to their respective baseline data.** According to the FY2014 annual reports of 26 ADPs, 14 ADPs had this rate improved compared to FY2013; 22 ADPs achieved the rate of over 89%, which is higher than the national average of only 87%. This achievement is the result of the scale-up of following education models:

- **65 Home-Based Child Care Centers** with 1,700 children have been sustained and independently functioning without or with little support from WVV, as reported by 7 ADPs in Central zone.
- **Ethnic Mother Assistants** successfully bridged language barriers between Kinh teachers and their ethnic students. According to FLAT assessment, only 67.8% of ethnic children at age 11 are evaluated functionally literate compared to 84.6% of their Kinh peers. The ethnic mother assistant model in kindergarten classes is a good solution applied by WVV and other INGOs such as Save the Children and UNICEF to help ethnic children develop their Vietnamese language on the foundation of their mother tongue.
- **Parent-Teacher Associations** contributed to the improvement of both learning activities and conditions for their children. These associations have clear vision and plans to collaborate closely with schools. Their activities vary from creating teaching aids to facilitating parental conversations, from decorating school yards to repairing school fence, from building green libraries to raising fund for the Village Child Reading clubs' operation, etc. The PTA is a good example of partnership for better education for children.
- **Child-Centered Method** created a rich learning environment for children through playing and interacting with their classmates, teachers and surrounding environment. Teachers in Tien Son kindergarten, Tien Phuoc ADP, Quang Nam province shared their positive changes as a result of WVV's New Early Childhood Care and Development trainings: "The trainings are really helpful to us. We can now better design activity-based lessons to engage children in learning through music, language development activities and games. We make alphabet books for language development activities with children and other toys using local materials, too."

**The increase in enrolment rate among kindergarten children in remote ADPs where majority are ethnic minorities is the most tangible result of Ethnic Mother Assistants model** and is higher compared to those in more accessible ADPs. In Dien Bien province (Tuan Giao and Tua Chua) where ethnic mother assistants were increased from 5 (FY2013) to 26 (FY2014), language barrier between teachers and ethnic children was reduced and the enrollment rate reached 99.81% compared to only 66% in Nong Son in Quang Nam.

## CWBT #4 – INCREASE IN CHILDREN WHO CAN READ BY THE AGE OF 11

GRAPH 4 – PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO ARE FUNCTIONALLY LITERATE BY ZONE (FY2013 VERSUS FY2014)



**The literacy rate of students aged 11 who were evaluated increased from 71% in FY2013 to 74% in FY2014.** 37 ADPs with 50,000 students had plentiful reading and literacy activities this year through the following interventions:

- **Village Child Reading Clubs** were established and facilitated by PTAs with technical support from WVV to give children more opportunities to read outside classrooms and learn values through value-based stories. Many facilitators, including those who facilitate reading sessions for ethnic children, confirmed that children participating in these clubs have improved their reading skills with clearer and more accurate pronunciation, better expressions of sentences and better ability to answer questions about the content of the stories correctly. These activities not only improved children's reading skills but also fostered friendship and team work skills. Parents were engaged and thus felt more responsible for their children's literacy.
- **Child-friendly libraries** were upgraded and became functional, ample and well-classified (using 6 color guide), creating a venue for children to improve reading skills and develop reading habits through self-reading as well as facilitated reading sessions. An annual book festival is held to introduce new books, tell art-based stories and call for book donation from parents.

- **Training on Active Learning Method for Vietnamese language subject** helped primary school teachers change their Vietnamese lessons into lively and engaging time for their students through role-play activities to improve literacy. “Before, only teachers spoke during lessons. Things have been changed since we were trained on how to design lessons, ask questions and organize engaging activities for the students to actively explore knowledge and interact with teachers. The teachers play facilitator roles,” shared by a teacher in Tran Yen ADP<sup>11</sup>.

**Varied change rates in literacy across different Zones.** ADPs in Quang Tri province achieved the highest increase rate of 9% while other ADPs in other Zones have smaller increase rate of around 6% on average. This achievement is attributed to the 2 year implementation of Village Child Reading Club model in all ADPs in Quang Tri province. This is a tangible proof that this education model contributes to better learning outcomes for children.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

### Youth earn an income after completing vocational training

These youth were out of school mainly due to their poor learning performance and were sent to vocational trainings based on their interests, capacity and employment market demands. Among them, youth from mountainous areas preferred to learn farming and animal raising techniques while those from rural areas chose to learn service-related professions such as motor-bike repair, hairdressing, tailoring, carpentry, and mobile phone repair.

63% (363) adolescent vocational training graduates earned income from US\$ 100-200 USD/month as reported by 14 ADPs in FY2014. One graduate, Mr. Nguyen Tri Thanh at Village 4, Yen Thai commune said: “After finishing the training course on cultivated-wood processing, a group of six members contributed capital to open a carpentry shop. The business has been running well, so we all have a stable job with average income of VND 2,500,000 (US\$ 125)/month. Now, we are saving fund to expand the shop next year. If this plan comes true, we will create jobs for ten more workers.”<sup>12</sup>

### Partnering with local businesses for vocational training in urban context

As reported by Ngo Quyen Urban ADP, the ADP and District Women’s Union have partnered with local businesses to conduct 2 vocational training courses for 41 youth, among them 9 have graduated and are able to earn an income. As this initiative was proven to be effective in urban context, WV Korea has approved an additional PNS project of US\$ 150,000 for the ADP to pilot and document a youth livelihood model in urban context.



## LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE 6 – LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE I

KEY LEARNINGS	ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS
Child Reading Clubs model has reached maturity level and contributed to improve the literacy rate in some ADPs, especially in Quang Tri province. However, stronger evidences are required to confirm its impact.	Conduct an impact assessment on the Child Reading Club model to confirm its effectiveness before scaling up to more ADPs
Ethnic Mother Assistant model successfully bridged the language barrier between Kinh teachers and their ethnic students. However, the sustainability of the model needs to be addressed as we are expanding it to other ADPs.	Expand Ethnic Mother Assistant model to Zones with high proportion of ethnic students such as Dien Bien and Yen Bai and apply a cost-sharing mechanism with parents and local schools to ensure sustainability
Child-friendly libraries have improved reading opportunities, habits and skills of students in Cam Thuy ADP (Thanh Hoa Zone).	Replicate Child-friendly library model to more ADPs in Thanh Hoa Zone and document this model to share with other ADPs and the Government

<sup>11</sup> Tran Yen ADP’s Evaluation report

<sup>12</sup> FY2014 Annual Report of Van Yen ADP

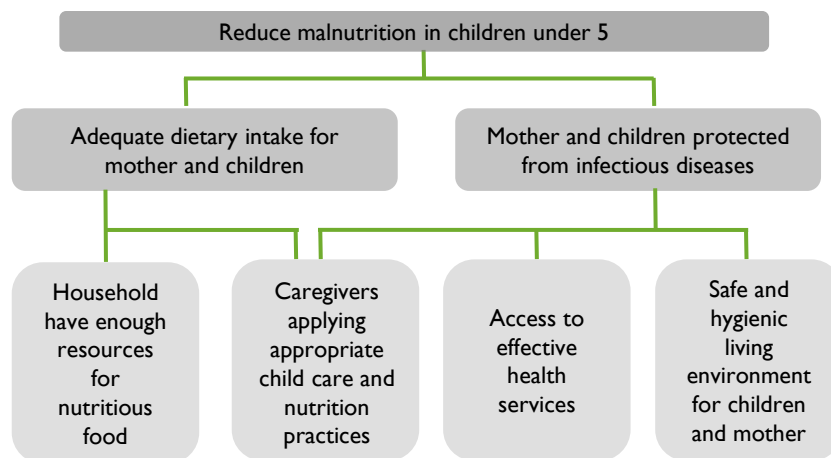
## REDUCE MALNUTRITION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

## SUMMARY OF LOGIC CHAIN

In Vietnam, almost a quarter of children under 5 years old (25.9%) are stunted while 15.3% are severely malnourished. Of utmost concern is that there are twice as many malnourished children in ethnic households compared to the Kinh households. This is primarily caused by limited nutritional knowledge and practices that lead to suboptimal feeding of infants and children. Their health is also at risk with diseases such as Acute Respiratory Infections and diarrhea due to limited access to clean water and proper sanitation. Poor quality of health services and the low capacity of local staff to provide nutrition and health education are considered as the key hindering factors for local people, especially mothers and caregivers.

WVW strives to address malnutrition nation-wide, with special focus on the mountainous areas where ethnic minority groups reside. In collaboration with Government partners at different levels, WVW has implemented health and nutrition interventions, including capacity building for local health partners, Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) for caregivers, integration of health and nutrition with livelihoods, MF and agriculture. WVW has also applied participatory Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) approaches to improve access to safe water and hygienic living environment for children and their families.

GRAPH 5 – PATHWAY OF CHANGE FOR OBJECTIVE 2



## RESOURCES

	NUTRITION	HEALTH	Food security/ EAD
<b>No. of projects</b>	19 ADPs	43 ADPs, 2 special projects	32 ADPs
<b>Actual budget</b>	US\$ 370,005 (2%)	US\$ 1,822,905 (9.86%)	US\$ 2,736,718 (14.81%)
<b>Funding sources</b>	Sponsorship	Sponsorship/ Grants	Sponsorship
<b>No. of technical staff</b>	National level: 2 full-time National Coordinators, 1 part-time Senior Officer Cluster level: 3 part-time Cluster Officers		

## CHILDREN DIRECTLY IMPACTED

Total	Boys	Girls
120,137	60,485	59,652

# ACHIEVEMENTS

	Standard Indicators	FY2013		FY2014		Progress
		Achievement	No. of ADPs	Achievement	No. of ADPs	
1	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5	34.0%	34	33.4%	36	-0.6%
1.1	Boys	35.4%	34	35.0%	36	-0.4%
1.2	Girls	32.4%	34	31.6%	36	-0.8%
2	Prevalence of underweight in children under 5	19.4%	34	18.1%	36	-1.3%
2.1	Boys	20.1%	34	19.0%	36	-1.1%
2.2	Girls	18.6%	34	17.2%	36	-1.4%
3	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5	8.5%	34	7.7%	36	-0.8%
3.1	Boys	9.3%	34	8.5%	36	-0.8%
3.2	Girls	7.5%	34	6.9%	36	-0.6%
4	No. of Nutrition/Health Clubs	521	31	755	36	234
5	No. of fully functional Nutrition/Health Clubs	188	18	400	28	212
6	No. of communes adopting PD/Hearth	4	1	23	6	19
7	No. of health facilities equipped	64		78		14
8	No. of villages fully adopting Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	158	15	267	21	109

## ANALYSIS

### ADEQUATE DIETARY INTAKE FOR MOTHER AND CHILDREN <sup>13</sup>

TABLE 7 – CORRELATION BETWEEN MALNUTRITION REDUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF FULLY FUNCTIONAL NUTRITION CLUBS

ADP Name	Zone Name	Reduction in underweight prevalence	Reduction in stunting prevalence	% of fully functional NCs
Ba Thuoc	Thanh Hoa	-4.0%	-3.5%	90.5%
Cam Thuy	Thanh Hoa	-3.5%	-6.0%	100%
Hien	Quang Nam - Danang	-5.2%	-7.3%	83.3%
Nong Son	Quang Nam - Danang	-7.5%	-7.2%	79.2%
Tra My	Quang Nam - Danang	-2.6%	-5.0%	70.0%
<b>National Office's Average</b>		<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>53.0%</b>

#### Correlation between malnutrition reduction and proportion of fully functional Nutrition Clubs (NCs)

As indicated in table 7, in 5 ADPs where the percentage of fully functional NCs is much higher than the average of 53%, the reduction in both underweight and stunting rates is also much better than the average of 1.3% and 0.6% respectively. These 5 ADPs are all in either Thanh Hoa or Quang Nam – Danang Zones. Both these Zones showed their effective management of NCs. In Quang Nam – Danang Zone, 97 out of 125 NCs (77.6%) are fully functional, leading to a reduction of 3% in underweight rate and 4.6% in stunting rate.

The increase in number of fully functional NCs from an average of 32.1% in FY2013 to 53% in FY2014 can be attributed to the National Office's review and follow-up on the functionality and quality of NCs through improved support supervision.

<sup>13</sup> In partnering with local health partners, ADPs measure nutrition status of all children under 5 in the target areas twice a year (in June and December). However, as there was a measles epidemic, several ADPs were not able to conduct the measurement in June 2014. Therefore, we use the data of December 2013.

### **BCC sessions conducted at NCs and PD/Hearth centers leading to improved nutrition practices among caregivers of children under 5**

The BCC activities were conducted regularly by local health staff, especially in Nutrition/Health Clubs which resulted to increased nutrition awareness and improved practices among mothers and caregivers with children under 5. Approximately 15,000 caregivers of children under 5 in 755 NCs have increased knowledge on 3+6 nutrition package through BCC and PD/Hearth sessions. Evaluations and annual reports in FY2014 showed that trained caregivers have improved their daily nutrition practices, which helped to improve nutritional status of target children under 5.

### **PD/Hearth approach as a good solution for nutrition rehabilitation**

The malnourished children were rapidly rehabilitated in the centers that apply PD/Hearth. For example, 6 out of 39 malnourished children have been rehabilitated and 29 out of 39 malnourished children have gained weight just after two months of participation in PD/Hearth centers in Tram Tau ADP<sup>14</sup>. There was a reduction (around 15-20%) among malnourished children in 29 PD/Hearth centers at 8 ADPs where PD/Hearth is applied.

### **Agriculture and Economic Development (AED) interventions integrated in NCs, providing children with nutritious food**

AED interventions (livestock raising supplies protein and fat, rice and other food crops supply starch and vegetable garden supplies vitamin) contributed to reduce malnutrition rate of children under 5 in many ADPs. 36 program annual reports show that families with children under 5 that received support from WVV to raise chicken/ducks have generated better cash income and increased protein-food for their families. For example, 90 families of NCs in Tien Lu ADP have earned an annual net profit of US\$ 240-340 from selling chicken and eggs thanks to support from WVV's chicken raising initiative<sup>15</sup>.

Among 100 target villages of MF program in 3 ADPs (Tien Lu, Lang Chanh and Hai Lang), 14 villages have MF clients who are NC members. As a result, children in these project areas enjoyed improvement in their daily meals. In 2014, 36% of MF clients reported that they could ensure sufficient food for their children now<sup>16</sup>.

Mrs. Thien - one member of An Tao NC in Tien Lu ADP shared: "Since participating in this NC, I have changed a lot in the way I take care of my children. We practiced to choose food with 4 groups of nutrition, changed diet frequently to help children eat better. For example, during my child's first 7-12 months, I prepared flour soup instead of feeding chewed rice like I did before." (FY2014 Annual Report of Tien Lu ADP)

Mrs. Sung Thi Dua - PD/Hearth member in Hang Lia commune said: "When I gave birth to my first child, I only cooked gruel from rice. After participating in PD/Hearth model, with local health workers' guidance, I use egg and pumpkin to cook gruel for my second child. She is in good shape". 7/23 malnourished children were rehabilitated after 6 months of participating in PD/Hearth sessions in Luan Gioi commune. (FY2014 Annual report of Dien Bien Dong ADP)

## **MOTHER AND CHILDREN PROTECTED FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES (CWBT #2)**

**A better treatment for children under 5 with diarrhea.** Out of 4 ADPs evaluated in FY2014, there were 2 ADPs (Tran Yen and Hiep Duc) that measured the percentage of children under 5 with diarrhea in the past two weeks who were treated with oral rehydration therapy, zinc and appropriate feeding. Both ADPs achieved the acceptable level for this rate which is above 70% according to the international threshold (71.7% in Hiep Duc ADP, 72.1% in Tran Yen ADP). Especially, a tremendous increase of 55% happened in Tran Yen ADP compared to the baseline of 17.1% in 2009.



### **Percentage of households with access to improved latrine increased in all 3 evaluated ADPs that had WASH interventions**

This achievement is attributed to WVV's effort in applying participatory WASH approaches, including CLTS for improving the WASH situation in target ADPs. These approaches have promoted suitable technology innovations and affordable solutions to address their WASH needs, even reaching the very poor. "After 3 CLTS communication sessions in 3 villages with 264 participants, there were 82 households deciding to build/upgrade latrines".

Despite significant achievements, in 2 out of 3 ADPs (Tran Yen and Lang Chanh), the percentage of households having access to improved latrines was still at the critical level, according to international thresholds. Therefore, these ADPs should pay special attention to further address the issue in the second phase.

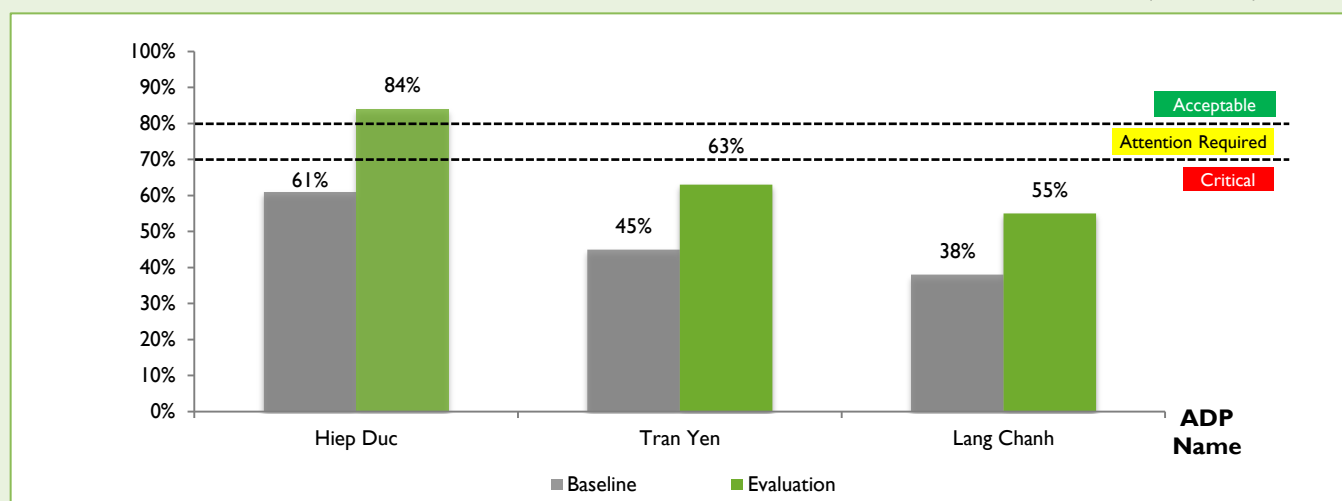
<sup>14</sup> FY2014 Annual Report of Tram Tau ADP

<sup>15</sup> FY2014 Annual Report of Tien Lu ADP

<sup>16</sup> FY2014 Annual Report of MF Program



GRAPH 6 – PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING ACCESS TO IMPROVED LATRINES (MDG 7.9)



## LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE 8 – LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 2

KEY LEARNINGS	ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS
Supportive supervision ensures the quality of implementation and leads to significant changes and effectiveness of designed interventions.	Continue providing supportive supervision to improve the quality of NCs' operation and others nutrition interventions
PD/Hearth is a good approach for nutrition rehabilitation of malnourished children, especially where the malnutrition rate is over 30%.	Continue scaling up PD/Hearth model at ADPs where the underweight prevalence among children under 5 is higher than 30%
There are no clear indicators and tools to track integrated interventions, making it difficult to articulate the impacts.	Contextualize Partnership indicators and tools to track integrated interventions

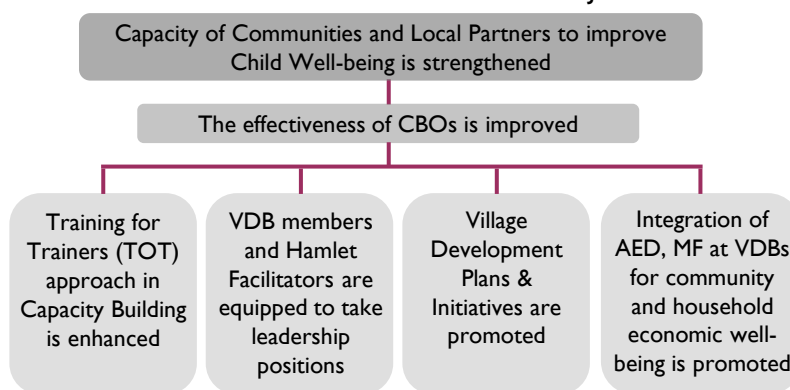
# 3

## STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL PARTNERS FOR IMPROVED CHILD WELL-BEING

### SUMMARY OF LOGIC CHAIN

The decentralization in various branches of the Government from national down to commune level in Vietnam also sent ripples through civil society organizations. There is an increasing awareness of non-state actors' role in promoting development. This created fertile ground for the formation of local NGOs and consequent community mobilizations. Such environment is favorable for the formation of VDBs, which is a community capacity building approach for WVV. There are several gaps among emerging local organizations that operate in the communities; many need to strengthen governance and operating structures while others struggle on accountability and sustainability. WVV seeks to address these gaps through capacity building and community empowerment.

GRAPH 7 – PATHWAY OF CHANGE FOR OBJECTIVE 3



**Note:** VDB is a type of CBO which is formed, operated and maintained by local people and proved to be effective in Vietnam context.

### RESOURCES

**No. of projects** 42 ADPs, 2 special projects

**Actual budget** US\$ 2,022,215 (10.94%)

**Funding sources** Sponsorship/Grants

**No. of technical staff** NO level: 1 full-time Senior Officer  
Cluster level 7 part-time Cluster Officers

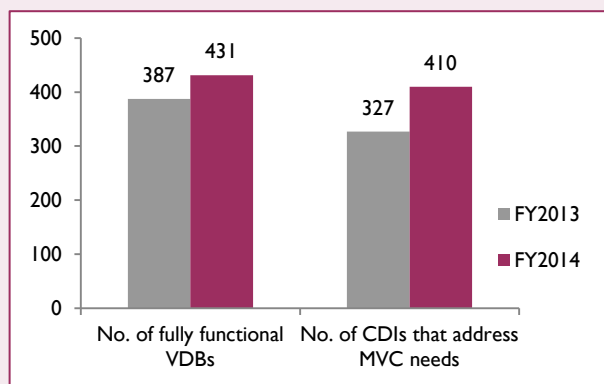
### CHILDREN DIRECTLY IMPACTED

Total	Boys	Girls
<b>140,448</b>	<b>69,828</b>	<b>70,620</b>

### ACHIEVEMENTS

Standard Indicators	FY2013		FY2014		Progress
	Achievement	No. of ADPs	Achievement	No. of ADPs	
1 No. of VDBs	798	30	884	36	86
2 No. of fully functional VDBs	387	27	431	33	44
3 No. of CDIs that address MVC needs	327/569	30	410/463	34	83
4 % of local contribution	30%-70%		40%-80%		

GRAPH 8 – NUMBER OF FULLY FUNCTIONAL VDBs AND CDIs THAT ADDRESS MVC NEEDS (FY2013 VERSUS FY2014)



### Increase in number of fully functional VDBs and in CDIs that address MVC needs

The number of fully functional VDBs increased by 44, from 387 in FY2013 to 431 in FY2014; CDIs addressing MVC needs increased by 83, from 327 in FY13 to 410 in FY2014. 88.55% of CDIs are developed and implemented to address MVC needs, compared to only 57.47% in FY2013. Among these CDIs, conducting playing events for children on special occasions such as International Children’s Day and Traditional Holidays, building safe playgrounds and learning corners for children in schools and communities, and mobilizing community support for poor children or CwD (clothes, books, etc.) are common in most ADPs. This progress shows WVV’s effort in addressing the previous CWB Report’s recommendation on this matter.

### VDBs and CDIs improved leadership and mobilization skills of community members

In FY2014, 1,831 VDB members, Commune Program Management Board (PMB) and District PMB members were trained on leadership, disaster mitigation and management as well as CWB principles. In response to the FY2013 CWB recommendation, there were efforts to increase participation of women in these training sessions.

### Special attention required to improve VDB functionality, especially in the areas of Fund Raising and Management

In the recent survey using the VDB checklist, only 48.76% of VDBs (431 out of 884) are fully functional compared to 48.50% (387 out of 798) in FY2013. The remaining 51.24% need more support and follow-up. Based on the result of a recent assessment on VDB functionality, management and fundraising were rated below 3 out of 5. Therefore, it is important to focus on supporting VDBs than creating new VDBs in the coming time, especially in these 2 areas.

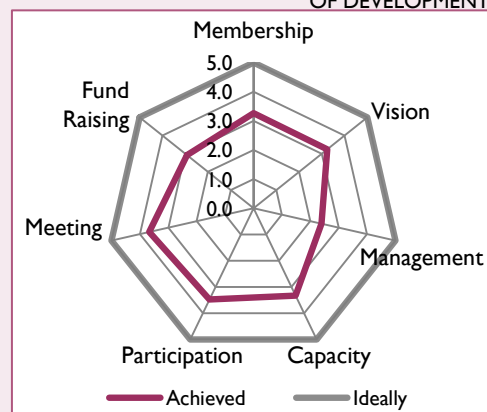
### VDBs and CDIs as appropriate platforms for sustainability of WVV programs in the community

The VDB model promotes local ownership and encourages contribution from various stakeholders through participation in the development and implementation of the CDIs as well as through contribution of financial resources. Data from ADP reports and 4 end-of-phase evaluation reports shows an improvement in local contribution to CDIs among ADPs, from 30%-70% in FY2013 to contribution in cash was US\$ 154,796 in FY2014, equivalent to an increase of 40% compared to US\$ 108,356 in FY2013.

Quan Hoa ADP is the most exceptional as VDBs implemented CDIs without ADP’s support. These initiatives included four road works in Thien Phu and Hien Chung communes. “Thanks to the support of the programme, my village was able to mobilize participation and contribution of local people to finish 300 meters of concrete cement road. We plan to work on additional 900 meters next year”, shared Mr. Ngan Van Duong at the VDBs meeting held last July 2014 in Quan Hoa ADP.

According to the end-of-project evaluation report, all 10 VDBs supported by Phu Cu Capacity Building project were able to sustain their operations toward CWB without WVV’s support in the recent months. The local contribution to conduct 25 CDIs during FY2014 was 71% (US\$ 18,869). 2,199 children, including 336 MVC, and 318 poor households benefited from these project activities in FY2014.

GRAPH 9 – VDB ACHIEVEMENT IN 7 DOMAINS OF DEVELOPMENT



## LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE 9 – LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 3

KEY LEARNINGS	ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS
There is a need to improve the functionality of VDBs, especially in the areas of fund raising and management.	Provide trainings on fund raising and management skills for VDB members; Increase local contributions in CDIs taking on the experience of Quan Hoa ADP and Phu Cu Capacity Building project
CDIs are more appreciated by communities when they address the needs of communities and provide community accepted solutions.	Document and share best practices of effective VDBs and CDIs for further scale-up

## PROMOTE CHILD RIGHTS

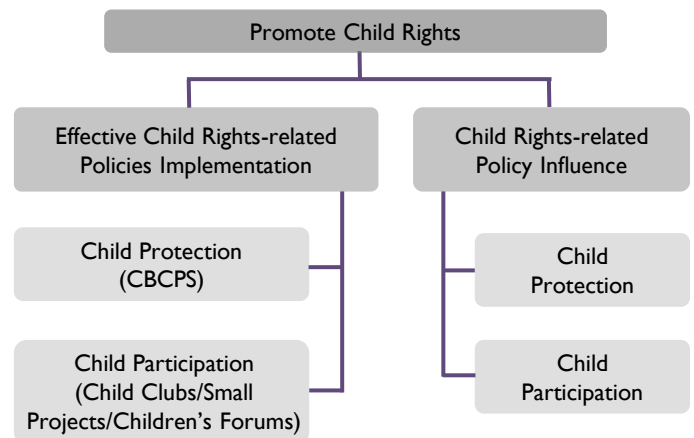
## SUMMARY OF LOGIC CHAIN

Vietnam was the first country in Asia and the second in the world to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990. The five year National Program on Child Protection is on its final year of implementation and yet in reality, many children, especially those in remote areas, remain vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Cases of sexual abuse among children reached 602 cases in June 2014 compared to 210 cases in 2013, child labor cases also increased from 15,436 in 2013 to 20,739 in June 2014 and the children working far from home also increased from 6,032 in 2013 to 10,868 in 2014<sup>17</sup>. These are the grim realities that children face in Vietnam.

The full realization of child rights and the ability to respond to the needs of vulnerable children are made difficult by the lack of protection services and the absence of a strong and effective child protection system. The implementation of child-related policies has been weak due to low capacity of implementing agencies, limited budget, inadequate knowledge and the indifference of the community about child rights. The data and monitoring system on the implementation of child rights programs are also inadequate. Most importantly, children are hardly involved and consulted in the decisions that may affect them and their future. Child participation in the community is very limited.

WVW interventions aim to promote child rights by increasing children's knowledge on their rights and give them opportunities to initiate changes. WVW also supports the development and implementation of Child Rights policies by working with stakeholders (Government and community partners), providing capacity building and mainstreaming models that have been proven effective and context-appropriate such as the CBCPS.

GRAPH 10 – PATHWAY OF CHANGE FOR OBJECTIVE 4



## RESOURCES

<b>No. of projects</b>	43 ADPs, 5 projects
<b>Actual budget</b>	US\$ 1,050,410 (5.68%)
<b>Funding sources</b>	Sponsorship/Grants
<b>No. of technical staff</b>	NO level: 2 full-time staff, 2 part-time staff

## CHILDREN DIRECTLY IMPACTED

Total	Boys	Girls
<b>975,336</b>	<b>476,514</b>	<b>498,823</b>

# ACHIEVEMENTS

	Standard Indicators	FY2013		FY2014		Progress
		Achievement	No. of ADPs	Achievement	No. of ADPs	
1	No. of CBCP Boards/Committees functional at district level	21	21	23	23	2
2	No. of CBCP Boards/Committees functional at commune level	69	21	98	23	29
3	No. of Children Clubs	662	27	798	30	136
4	No. of Children Clubs with Life Skills Education	456	N/A	606	30	150
5	No. of Children-Led Projects	104	25	144	30	40
6	No. of Children's Forums at district level	N/A	N/A	11	11	11

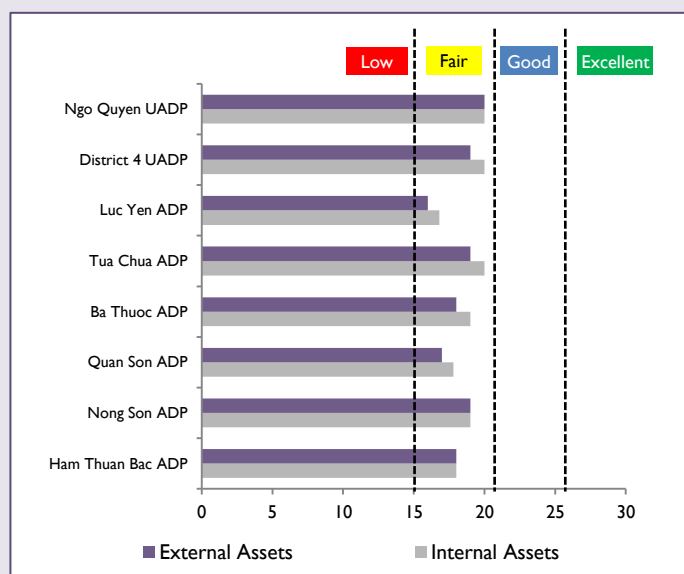
## ANALYSIS

### EFFECTIVE CHILD RIGHTS-RELATED POLICIES IMPLEMENTATION

*Increased commitment of government for Child Protection, a result of WV's effort in changing mindset and influencing Government authorities towards prioritizing Child Protection issues*

In FY2014, CBCPS was mainstreamed in one new province – Binh Thuan, making the total number of provinces to 5. In Quang Nam province, it is worth noting that the government allocated 28.6% more budget for Child Protection, from VND 700 million in 2013 to VND 900 million in 2014 and established CBCP Boards in 130 non-WV's communes<sup>18</sup>. As a result, the percentage of disadvantaged children has decreased by 0.4% from 6.48% in 2010 to 6.08% in 2014 and also, 78% disadvantaged children had access to Government's child protection services in 2014 compared to 74.1% in 2011 in Quang Nam<sup>19</sup>. This is a strong evidence of improvement in Government's prioritization for child rights realization. This also indicates that the program approach is sustainable with Government's buy-in.

GRAPH 11 – DAP MEAN SCORE IN FY2014



*DAP mean score at fair level for both internal and external assets*

The following points are observed based on the DAP result from 8 ADPs (8 baselines) as presented in the graph 11:

- There was no ADP in WV that experienced the assets at “good” and “excellent” level<sup>20</sup>. This can be interpreted that adolescents still face numerous challenges and obstacles for their assets building.
- The trend of the DAP scores in urban ADPs are better than in poor rural ADPs. This implies that the living and learning environment in urban areas enables young people 12-18 years to develop their assets more.
- Internal assets of young people are better than external ones in 5 out of 8 ADPs. This result, to some extent, reflects the reality in Vietnamese context that young people have limited access to external assets related to positive developmental experiences.

<sup>18</sup> Quang Nam Province's Child Protection 2014 Annual Report

<sup>19</sup> Quang Nam DELISA's 2010-2014 Child Protection Evaluation Report

<sup>20</sup> Low level: lower than 15; Fair level: 15-20; Good level: 21-25; and Excellent level: 26-30

**Children Clubs/Children-Led Projects as successful and sustainable models to develop life skills for children, especially those in difficult circumstances both in urban and rural contexts**

Limited life skills and lack of vision for their future are the main problems that adolescents face in Vietnam as indicated in the Program Design Documents and evaluation reports written in FY2014.

Graph 12 shows that the percentage of children 10-15 years old having basic skills increased significantly in District 8 Urban ADP and New Beginning Project in Hai Phong compared to the baseline data.

Among different interventions, the implementation of Children Clubs/Children-Led Projects effectively contributed to this achievement. Children who participated in clubs, particularly disadvantaged children, were trained on life skills and provided with opportunity and coaching to practice and planning facilitation skills through Children-Led projects. As a result, they exhibited significant changes in social awareness, life skills and attitudes.

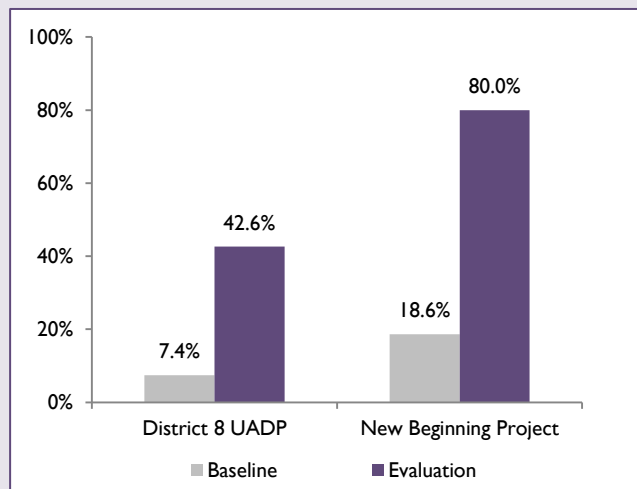
In FY2014, the number of children clubs increased by 20.5% and children led projects by 38.5% compared to FY2013. Most of the children-led projects aimed at improving study result, life skills, child injury prevention skills, non-violence at school, green classes, child rights, environment protection.

The success of a small project called “Future” has inspired community leaders who decided to adapt Children-Led Projects in the district action plan. The Children Club model will be maintained in 6 out of 7 communes of the New Beginning project after the project ends<sup>21</sup>.

**Contribution of Local Level Advocacy efforts to the implementation of Child Rights policies**

Out of 87 LLA activities implemented by 47 ADPs/Projects, 74 activities contributed to the more effective implementation of Child Rights related policies<sup>22</sup>.

GRAPH 12 – PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 10-15 YEARS OLD HAVING BASIC LIFE SKILLS



Name of Child Rights-related policy documents	No. of LLA activities
Law No. 25/2004/QH11 on Child Protection, Care and Education	41
Resolution No. 29 NQ/TW on Fundamental and Comprehensive Innovation in Education	14
Law No. 51/2010/QH12 on Persons with Disabilities	7
Decision No. 226/QD-TTg on National Nutrition Strategy	6
Law No. 64/2006/QH11 on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control	3
Law No. 66/2011/QH12 on Human Trafficking Prevention and Combat	3

**CHILD RIGHTS-RELATED POLICIES INFLUENCE**

**WVW’s increased involvement in development process of Child Rights-related policies**

WVW is also an active member of the technical working group that provided inputs, comments and recommendations on the revision of the Law on Child Protection, Care, and Education. Specifically, WVW provided five key recommendations which have been incorporated in the latest version of the Law (see recommendations below). However the Law is yet to be approved by the Government.

<sup>21</sup> Evaluation Report of the New Beginning Project  
<sup>22</sup> Partnership Strategic Measures Report

1. Child survival and development principle must be included in the Child Protection Principle Article;
2. Legal age to be changed in alignment with CRC;
3. Trafficked children must be included as MVC;
4. Clear definition of special protection concept in the law instead of listing the group of children in special protection;
5. Armed conflict should be covered under the Article on Child Protection in the Emergency Situation Article.

Policy Documents Development Processes	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Revision of the Law on Child Protection, Care and Education	In process	In process	Proposed to be approved
National Program on Child Participation (2016-2020)		In process	Proposed to be approved
National Program on Child Protection (2016-2020)		In process	Proposed to be approved
Child Injury Protection Program (2016 - 2020)		In process	Proposed to be approved
Inter-ministry Circular on Guidance of coordination and procedures of trafficking victim receipt and identification	In process	Approved	

WVW also advocated for integration of successful models such as children’s clubs and children forums in the National Program on Child Participation and Child Protection (period 2016-2020). WVW’s Children-Led Project model was presented at the national consultation workshop and is included in the Draft National Program on Child Participation.

Last but not least, WVW worked with the Immigration Department under the Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor, Invalid, and Social Affairs to develop the inter-ministries circular which provides guidance on procedures for receipt and identification of human trafficking victim through the Regional ETIP Program. This Circular has been passed on 10 February 2014 and became effective on 25 March, 2014.



## LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE 10 – LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 4

KEY LEARNINGS	ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS
WVW should continue to strengthen the functionality of current CBCP Boards/Committees.	Improve and track the functionality of CBCP Boards/Committees
WVW’s contribution to the Child Rights related policies was recognized by MOLISA. Most of these policies are still in draft and need to be followed up.	Monitor the policy development progresses and WVW’s recommendations until these are passed and implemented
Children Club/Children-Led Project is a successful and sustainable model for youth.	Advocate to the government to replicate this model in non-WVW areas

EMPOWER COMMUNITIES TO MANAGE DISASTER/CRISES

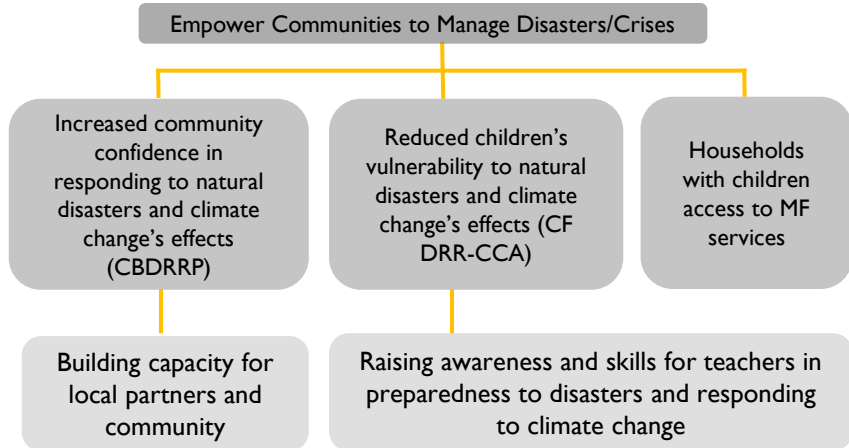


SUMMARY OF LOGIC CHAIN

During the last few years, Vietnam has made significant efforts and achievement in poverty reduction and economic growth, which contributed to realizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Currently, sustainable development in Vietnam is facing many difficulties and challenges which have both national and global dimensions<sup>23</sup>. Several causes have been identified. These include natural disaster risks, unsustainable usage of natural resources, limited capacity of the local people to sustain community development and inequitable access to resources.

Vietnam’s geographic location is a natural path of typhoon and monsoon changes, making it vulnerable to natural disaster. It is also one of the countries most affected by the climate change. For decades, centralized planning has been dominant in Vietnam, and disaster management has been considered as the sole responsibility of the Government’s Central Committee for Flood & Storm Control and its affiliates. The role and participation of the community in disaster preparedness and management were limited, causing further chaos and confusion during calamities. Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) has just been adopted as an important approach for disaster risk reduction at local level to improve preparedness, mitigation and management. WVV plays a significant role in strengthening the local community’s readiness and resilience.

GRAPH 12 – PATHWAY OF CHANGE FOR OBJECTIVE 5



RESOURCES

	DRR-CCA	Emergency Response
<b>No. of projects</b>	30 ADPs, 2 special projects	14 ADPs
<b>Actual budget</b>	US\$1,080,890 (5.85%)	US\$ 147,299 (0.8%)
<b>Funding sources</b>	Sponsorship/Grants	Sponsorship/Grants
<b>No. of technical staff</b>	National Office level: 1 full-time National Coordinator, 2 full-time National Officers	

CHILDREN DIRECTLY IMPACTED

Total	Boys	Girls
<b>167,454</b>	<b>83,470</b>	<b>83,985</b>

<sup>23</sup> Vietnam’s National Report at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development - Rio + 20



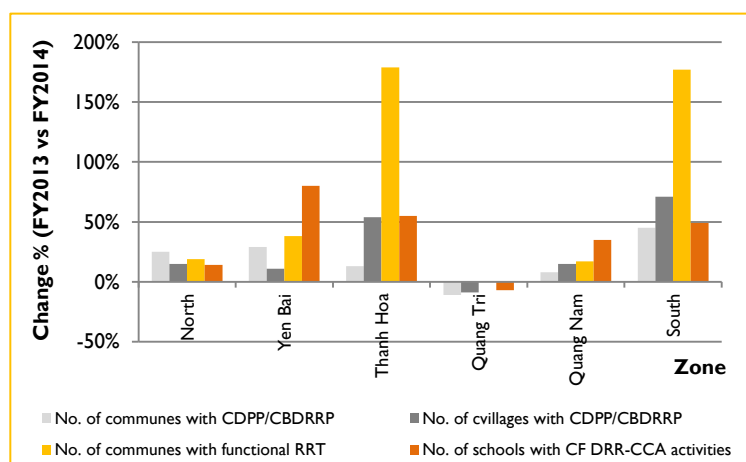
# ACHIEVEMENTS

	Standard Indicators	FY2013		FY2014		Progress
		Achievement	No. of ADPs	Achievement	No. of ADPs	
1	No. of CDDP/CBDRRP at commune level	183	30	204	35	21
2	No. of CDDP/CBDRRP at village level	528	26	959	33	431
3	No. of RRTs functioning properly	182	26	256	30	74
4	No. of schools with CF DRR-CCA activities	203	23	249	29	46
5	No. of children benefiting from MF services	14,524		20,971	11	6,447

## ANALYSIS

### DISASTER RISK REDUCTION – CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

GRAPH 14 – PROGRESS IN DRR IN FY2014 BY ZONE



**Significant increase in number of CDDPs/CBDRRPs, especially at village level**

The increase is most remarkable in Thanh Hoa with the implementation of CATREND project and in South Zone with high proportion of ADPs in implementation phase. The Government's 'CBDRM Program 2020' targets 6,000 communes at risks, and so far WVV has had 204 CBDRRPs at commune level and 959 CBDRRPs at village level. This shows strong commitment and efforts of WVV's ADPs towards the Government's CBDRM 2020 Program as well as WVV's effort to promote the implementation of the national program to grassroots level.

CBDRRPs were established at commune and village levels to reinforce community resilience against imminent calamities and disasters. The sustainability of this mechanism can be strengthened by establishing a direct link with the local government and the VDBs, with which coordination and resources can be maximized. To sustain initial efforts and gain momentum, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms need to be improved, well understood and consistent.

#### Increase in number of schools with CF DRR-CCA

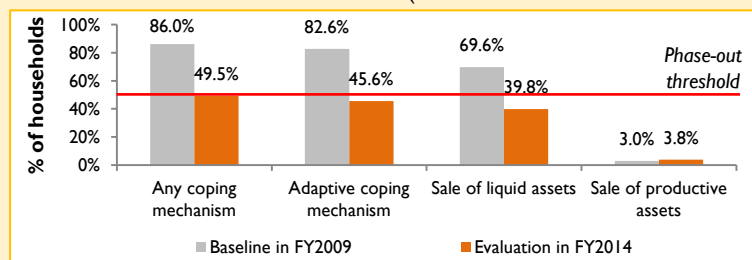
CF DRR-CCA activities vary from school to school and from ADP to ADP. These include TOT for teachers on DRCCA, setting up booth for DRR-CCA in schools, training children on swimming, first aid, organizing extra-curricular activities for children such as contests, game shows, and supporting facilities for teaching and learning DRR-CCA.

CF DRR-CCA activities have contributed significantly to child safety and more importantly, children become agents of change. Several useful and interesting models on CF DRR-CCA were developed to encourage children's active participation using different methodologies such as "Photo Voice", filming, etc. These were shared with Government agencies and other institutions<sup>24</sup>.

#### Networking and partnering in CF DRR-CCA

Regular participation at Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) and CBDRM Technical Working Group meetings and activities provided venues for networking, learning and sharing of models with Government agencies, UN Agencies and other INGOs. Recently, WVV reached out to small and medium enterprises to establish and promote Public Private Partnership in DRR-CCA.

GRAPH 15 – HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE OF TRAN YEN ADP (BASELINE VERSUS EVALUATION)



<sup>24</sup> Links of documentations on CF DRR – CCA and Photo Voice [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_vzxP8Rfd5A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_vzxP8Rfd5A)

## DRR efforts contributing to strengthen Household and Family Resilience

End-phase Evaluation of Tran Yen ADP showed that the percentage of households adopting negative coping mechanisms within the past year<sup>25</sup> has decreased significantly compared to the baseline data in FY2009 and the phase-out threshold (below 50%) applied for the percentage of households adopting negative coping mechanism. This is attributed to the increased capacity on disaster preparedness as well as the availability of assets and saving options that they were able to draw from during this period.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### Increased level of preparedness of communities to cope with disasters/crises

Communities in ADP/project areas have become more confident in the face of disaster risks. “The level of preparedness of communities against disaster risks has drastically increased among project partners and population...the households surveyed reported that they had better planning skills and knowledge on CBDRM which are the main reasons why they feel ready to face with disasters when they happen” (The mid-term evaluation of CATREND Project, August 2014).

In FY2014, disasters were mostly scattered floods and storms that affected a swathe of the central region. WVV’s ADPs were able to support families affected with focus on the emergency needs (shelter, non-food items, etc.). The funding for this response was mobilized from National Emergency & Preparedness & Response Fund and some donation from Intel (United States, Vietnam).

## MICRO-FINANCE

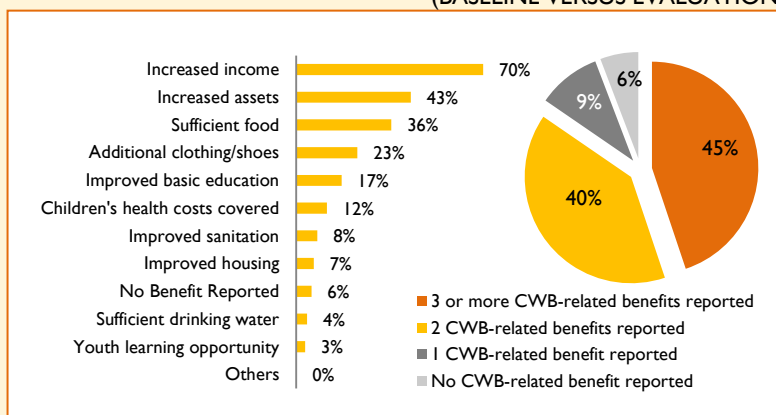
### MF’s Impact on CWB

WVV’s MF unit continuously seeks to improve CWB through improvement of loan products. Currently, the loan products include income generation loan as well as loans for education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, and housing. By adapting systematically the measurement of MF impact on CWB, it has been noted that in FY2014, 78% of all MF clients reported some benefits for their children from the loan received. 94% of the sampled clients reported at least one benefit. The chart below shows the top three benefits include sufficient food (36%), sufficient clothing/shoes (23%) and basic education (17%). Up to 70% of the samples reported that they have increased their income.

### Sustainability of MF services

A local authority representative is a key member of Credit committee to verify each loan, ensuring the portfolio quality of MF programs. As a result, the repayment rate stands at almost 100%. “The small loans prove to be very suitable to the poor as they fit with credit needs and household business models”, said the PMB Chairman from Lang Chanh end-phase evaluation. In all 11 ADPs with MF program, local partners requested to replicate the program to all communes of the districts instead of limiting it to target areas. 98% of clients are satisfied with WVV’s MF products and services whereas 100% agree that the MF program will continue to operate even after ADPs’ phase-out.

GRAPH 16 – HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE OF TRAN YEN ADP (BASELINE VERSUS EVALUATION)



# LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE 11 – LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 5

KEY LEARNINGS	ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS
CBDRRP at village level is very important and effective in building community resilience, as this creates more opportunities for participation of the local people.	Link CBDRRP with VDB’s routine operations, so that this can be substantially integrated into local socioeconomic development planning
CF DRR-CCA is more sustainable when it is incorporated into the regular training curricula, but this should be approved by MOET.	Continue CF DRR-CCA efforts in the field, and advocate with MOET at the central level in collaboration with other like-minded agencies to mainstream it into regular training curricula

<sup>25</sup> This is a Transformational Development Indicator (TDI). Negative coping mechanisms are divided into three levels: 1) Adaptive coping mechanisms are primarily referred to short-term adaptive mechanism to cope with short-term reduction in food supply; 2) Sale of liquid assets means that liquid assets had to be disinvested; 3) Sale of productive assets means that productive assets, necessary for the farmers’ production, had to be disinvested.

## TARGET MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

WVV places significant importance on MVC in all programs including special projects on health, education, child protection and DRR. Within the national strategy, the emphasis is on inclusion and participation of MVC in development activities as well as providing direct support to ensure MVC sustainable wellbeing. In FY2014, WVV has achieved milestones to better track and support MVC.

## MVC MAPPING

According to a six month report updated in June 2014 by MOLISA, Vietnam has 1,456,374 children who are CEDC<sup>26</sup>, accounting for 5.3% of total children nationwide.

**Improved MVC Tracking in FY2014:** A total of 40,717 MVC were identified using the WVV contextualized MVC mapping tools. Development Program Approach tools namely Exploring our Context 1, 2 and 3 were applied and cross-referenced with secondary data provided by DELISA and the Sponsorship Child Monitoring System. There were 34 ADPs (compared to 33 in FY2013) in 15 provinces that track and support MVC. WVV currently tracks and classifies MVC according to specific groups, this is an improvement from the last year's mapping. The results of MVC mapping are presented in the tables below. Interventions for MVC are then based on their respective groups.

TABLE 12 – MVC MAPPING RESULTS (USING MVC MAPPING TOOLS COMBINED WITH SECONDARY DATA)

MVC groups	No. of mapping ADPs	No. of MVC	% <sup>27</sup>
Children in Poverty	21	27,532	84.77%
Orphan Children	19	2,653	9.13%
CwD	23	2,284	6.95%
Drop-out Children	11	736	4.73%
HIV/AIDS Infected Children	10	405	2.97%
Children in Child Labor	9	231	1.15%
Children Injured	11	89	0.39%
Juvenile Offenders	7	27	0.13%
Sexually-Abused Children	4	8	0.12%
Child Deaths	All ADPs	97	0.24%

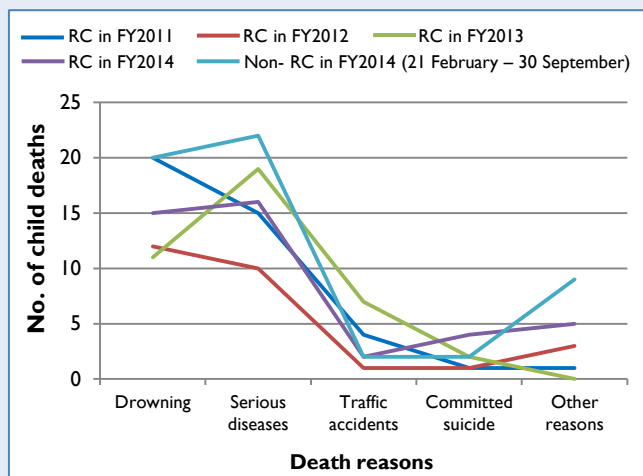
TABLE 13 – MVC MAPPING RESULTS IN ALL ADPs WITH RC (USING SPONSORSHIP CHILD MONITORING SYSTEM)

MVC groups	No. of RC	%
RC with Disability	851	1.16%
Early Married RC	102	0.14%
RC in Child Labor	642	0.87%
Sexually-Abused RC	1	<0.01%
RC Deaths	42	0.06%

<sup>26</sup> CEDC as defined in the "Vietnam Law on Children Care, Protection and Education" are: 1) Orphans and abandoned children; 2) Children with disability; 3) Victims of toxic chemicals such as agent orange; 4) Children infected with HIV/AIDS; 5) Children involved in hazardous jobs or contact with toxic substances; 6) Children working far from their families; 7) Street children; 8) Sexually-abused children; 9) Children addicted to narcotics and 10) Juvenile offenders.

<sup>27</sup> Percentage of MVC of this MVC group versus the total number of MVC identified of mapping ADPs

GRAPH 17 – CHILD DEATHS ANALYZED BY REASONS (FY2011 - FY2014)



**Improved analysis of vulnerability factors:** Children in poverty account for more than 80% of total MVC in areas where WVV works. This is because WVV ADPs are located in extremely poor districts of Vietnam, where 90% of population are ethnic minority. Child labor is common in this context and is often related to poverty. Other vulnerability factors include lack of child protection services, stigma and discrimination especially against orphans and minority, lack of life skills and living values for MVC.

**Child Death Analysis:** The latest FY2014 Stepwise report and internal tracking mechanism show that drowning and fatal diseases are two main reasons for both RC and non-RC deaths, especially in Dien Bien and Yen Bai provinces. Suicide among children is an emerging problem with stressful consequences to families and communities. WVV is working with local government to identify appropriate interventions to address these issues.

**Early Marriage Study:** Early marriage poses a serious problem, especially in Dien Bien, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai provinces. According to a WVV’s study carried out in 3 ADPs in Quang Ngai province, early child marriage is common among ethnic minority groups, with higher rate among girls. Lack of knowledge on adolescent reproductive health, lack of life skills coupled with parent’s indifference and/or lack of guidance for children are often the primary causes of pre-marital pregnancy. Unmarried pregnancy is customarily unacceptable; therefore, pregnant girls are forced to marry their sexual partners. While pre-marital sex is mostly consensual, early child marriage is under customary pressure. Early marriage has both personal and communal consequences such as dropping out of school, high health risk for both mother and child, and poverty. Early child marriage leads to a cycle of poverty in the community because child-headed households do not have livelihood means and are often dependent on their poor parents. There is very little intervention from community and Government on this issue<sup>28</sup>.

**Joint effort to develop MVC monitoring tool:** Together with MOLISA and Plan International, the MVC monitoring book was developed and is being used to monitor MVC and children at risk. A total of 4,100 books were printed and distributed to 27 ADPs.

## MVC PROGRAMMING

Overall, more than 90% of MVC were included in WVV’s project activities; 19,222 (47.21%) MVC identified by community through WVV’s mapping were provided with special support; 4,131 (78%) most vulnerable RC were followed up and provided with special support, and 7,000 stunted children benefited from 755 NCs across 36 ADPs.

MVC groups	WVV’s key interventions/supports
Children in Poverty	Economic support for the families including MF services, livestock raising initiative, business development services, Accumulating Savings and Credit Association, value chain, New Beginning for Children project
Orphan Children	Special support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
CwD	Inclusive education, disability as cross-cutting themes
Drop-out Children	Vocational training, life skills and living values education
HIV/AIDS Infected Children	HIV Prevention and Care project, New Beginning for Children project
Children in Child Labor	Life skills education
Children Injured	Child injury prevention, safe house model implementation
Sexually-Abused Children	Child protection as a cross-cutting them, Child Protection and Advocacy project, Childhood project, End Trafficking in Persons Program
Child Deaths	Child injury prevention, life skills education, art-based BCC
Others	Step Ahead for CEDC Project, Safe Motherhood project

<sup>28</sup> WVV’s Study on Early Child Marriage in Quang Ngai province, August 2014

**CBCPS:** WVV is promoting CBCPS in 5 provinces (23 ADPs) to systematically protect children. WVV provides either direct support to MVC or referred those who are eligible to the Government’s schemes.

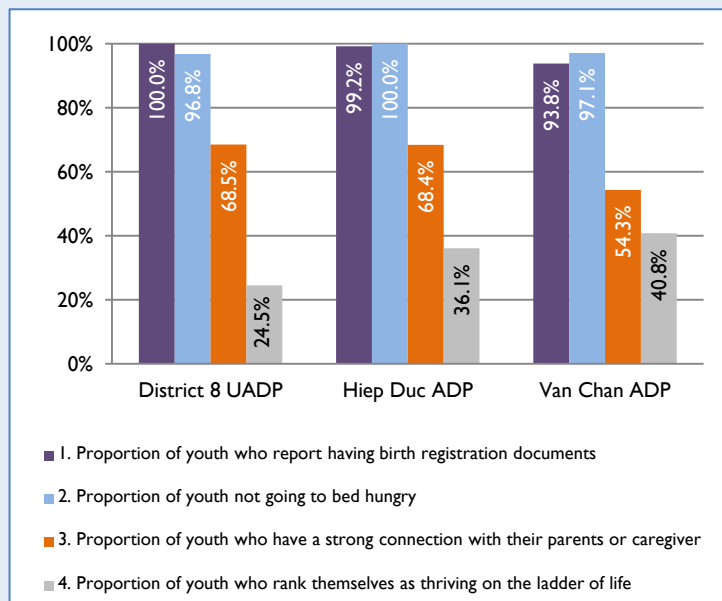
**MVC support guideline:** As recommended in the previous CWB Report, MVC support guideline was developed in FY2014 to provide general principles to reduce the vulnerabilities of MVC.

**Advocacy for MVC:** WVV also took part in policy change and implementation, addressing causes of vulnerability through our joint advocacy efforts to the revision of Children Law<sup>29</sup>, amendment of Penal Code, development of National Program on Child Participation, and implementation of The National Nutrition Strategy, National Action Plan for Education for All, National Program on Child Protection, etc.

## MVC WELL-BEING PROGRESS

**Reduced malnutrition and improved literacy for ethnic children and CwD:** According to the result of CWBT measurements nationwide in FY2014, the underweight, stunting and wasting rates of children under 5 reduced by 1.3%, 0.6% and 0.8% respectively, compared to FY2013 result; the literacy rate increased from 64.3% in FY2013 to 67.8% in FY2014 for ethnic minority students, and from 41.1% to 53.8% for CwD.

GRAPH 18 – YHBS RESULTS IN FY2014



**YHBS Results:** Graph 18 summarizes the results of YHBS conducted in 3 ADPs in FY2014 (End-of-program Evaluations in District 8 UADP and Hiep Duc ADP, Baseline survey in Van Chan ADP). It is observed that

these ADPs achieved high results in the first 3 indicators relating to birth registration, not living in extreme poverty, and connection with caregivers.

The fourth indicator reflects the proportion of youth who rank themselves as thriving on the ladder of life. It is noted that District 8 Urban ADP gets only 24.5% while the two remote ADPs in mountainous areas have 36.1% and 40.8%. It is possible to imply that the children in the mature ADPs have received supported from many interventions and thus are more critical and aware of their rights and the world around in order to reflect their well-being better.



## LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE 14 – LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 6

KEY LEARNINGS	ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS
The rate of CwD is significantly different between MVC mapping result (6.27%) and that of RC (1.16%). One of the main reasons is that many disabled children are not going to school while our Sponsorship program is still school-based now.	Intentionally include CwD in Sponsorship program during recruitment process
MVC mapping result varies widely among ADPs based on different local contexts. MVC mapping and support tracking tools are not consistently used across all ADPs.	Continue to standardize MVC mapping and support tracking tools

<sup>29</sup> Proposed new name for the current Law on Children Protection, Care and Education

# PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY

WV's accountability to children, community and partners underpins WV's Core Value on Stewardship.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The table below describes WV's main achievements in each of 4 Program Accountability areas in FY2014:

Providing information	Consulting with communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WV identity, WV vision, core values, CWBA/O, and MVC were shared with communities, partners and the Government appropriately.</li> <li>Key documents such as Program Design Documents, annual Plans of Actions, management reports, and evaluation reports were shared and reflected with communities and partners in all ADPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community members participated in 11 (re)design process, local people and partners jointly developed program goal and log-frame.</li> <li>Community engagement process is well documented and stored in Sectorial Knowledge Management drive.</li> <li>47 ADPs and 18 Special Projects' Plans of Action were developed in close consultation with communities.</li> <li>4 evaluation reports were shared and reflected with communities.</li> </ul>
Promoting participation	Collecting and acting on feedback/complaints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities and partners played key roles in planning, monitoring and evaluation. They were trained to implement CWB measurements such as DAP, FLAT, and nutrition status monitoring and participate actively in baseline and evaluations.</li> <li>Through 884 VDBs operating in 30 ADPs, local people contributed labor, cash, and materials as well as planned and monitored the implementation of CDIs.</li> <li>Members of 798 children clubs in 34 ADPs joined ADP evaluations in which they used photo-voice tool to share their view on WV's contributions to CWB.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through 98 CBCP Boards/Committees operating at commune level, Child Protection incidents were reported and addressed.</li> <li>Feedback/complaint mechanism in emergency response was set up and operated under Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs projects and MF program.</li> <li>Hotline number for feedback and complaints was provided to all WV staff and communities.</li> </ul>

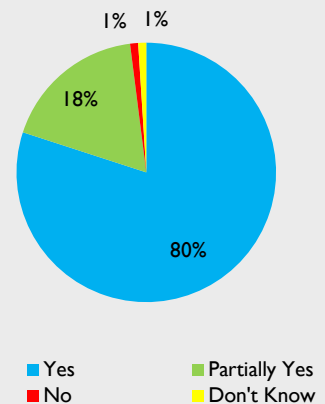
## SELF-ASSESSMENT ON PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK (PAF)

Using the PAF, WVV conducted a self-assessment in 39 ADPs to measure the essential areas of accountability that WV committed to adhere to as an organization. **Promoting Participation (average of 32 ADPs or 80.2%)** can be attributed directly to the WVV's Community Capacity Building approach through the formation of VDBs and implementation of CDIs. This directly correlates to the high number of Agree answer (36 ADPs or 92.3%) in the statement "community organizations or structures established or strengthened to facilitate improved community participation".

A similar result of 36 ADPs(92.3%), that are in favor of the statement "capacity building of community organizations and structures takes place so they can better participate in the program" indicates that Capacity Building approach is a good platform for accountability.

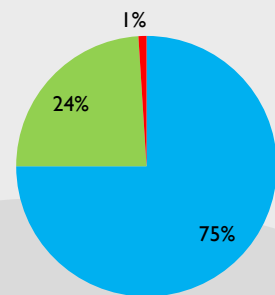
This is further affirmed by a villager from Binh Son commune at Hiep Duc evaluation who said "The VDB has been working better and more effectively. They have better persuasion skills, can conduct meetings more effectively, and be able to mobilize more people to join activities. With VDB efforts, our hamlet has better road and our people are also getting more united. People are more willing to donate their land. And children can go to school more easily..."

GRAPH 19 – PAF SELF-ASSESSMENT PROMOTING PARTICIPATION



**Consulting with Communities (average of 29 ADPs or 74%):** ranked second in the recent self-review. Notably, 37 of ADPs (94.9%) affirmed that communities are consulted on project activities through community meetings and program assessments. On average, WVV's ADPs meet with VDBs once every month (12 times/year) and with CPMB once every 2 months (6 times/year). Furthermore, 32 ADPs (82.1%) agree that "community organizations or structures serve as a vehicle for community consultation, decisionmaking and information sharing to beneficiaries and communities." A District PMB member mentioned at the focused group discussion in Hiep Duc ADP evaluation: "Since working with WVV, there are three things that I have been most impressed. Firstly, WVV staff has simple and friendly approach to work with community. Secondly, they seriously follow our agreements. And thirdly, they go through procedures clearly, fast, and strictly on schedule. They also require appropriate explanation when someone could not do the job".

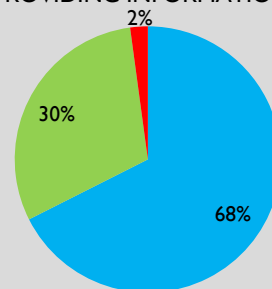
GRAPH 20 – PAF SELF-ASSESSMENT CONSULTING WITH COMMUNITIES



■ Yes ■ Partially Yes ■ No

27 ADPs (67.5%) are **Providing Information** to communities and partners. It is particularly encouraging to note that 34/39 ADPs (87.2%) agree that communities are informed about WV mandate, core values, planned activities, target beneficiaries, and their rights to provide feedback. In a restricted environment context such transparency to communities and stakeholders are equally important in building trust and confidence.

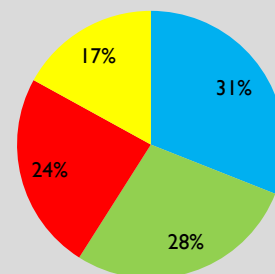
GRAPH 21 – PAF SELF-ASSESSMENT PROVIDING INFORMATION



■ Yes ■ Partially Yes ■ No

**Collecting and Acting on Feedback/Complaints** is an accountability area where WVV ADPs are not doing very well compared to the other three above areas. Specifically, there are only 12/39 ADPs (31.4%) agreeing and 11/39 ADPs (27.56%) partially agreeing that WVV ADPs have done very well in collecting and acting on feedback/complaints of staff, partners and communities. It is a major concern to note that more than half (23% answered No and 30.8% answered Don't Know) of ADPs do not formally capture and analyze feedback.

GRAPH 22 – PAF SELF-ASSESSMENT COLLECTING AND ACTING ON FEEDBACKS/COMPLAINTS



■ Yes ■ Partially Yes  
■ No ■ Don't Know



## LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE 15 – LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY

KEY LEARNINGS	ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS
Program staff do not have adequate understanding of PAF. PAF is subjective as a self-assessment and thus, the result would be more credible if the assessment is completed by community representatives as well.	Provide guidance to ADPs on compliance to the minimum standards for Program Accountability; Have VDB representatives complete the PAF self-assessment every year
ADPs with Partially Agree, No and Don't know answers need monitoring and support to improve accountability.	Develop and implement Program Accountability action plan in each ADP, which will be monitored by Zonal Managers on a quarterly basis

# CONCLUSION

FY2014 proved to be a landmark year for WVV, it was a year of reflection on the achievements and challenges for the FY2012-2014 National Strategy and from this process a new direction was set in the formulation of the new National Strategy for FY2015-2017.

This year registered significant wins for the national office. Through our programs and projects in 15 provinces, we directly impacted a total of 975,336 children, and through our advocacy efforts in Child Protection System in 5 provinces, we indirectly impacted 2,102,297 children, thereby contributing to the WV's Partnership CWBTs.

The success in the WVV policy engagement is anchored on an improved network of relationships with stakeholders especially with government. WVV has become a partner of choice for consultation and input on policy discussions.

The increase in percentage of the financial resources allocated for CWB is a consequence of WVV's management effort to redirect resources towards CWB activities.

Given the current financial challenges experienced by the WV Partnership, it is imperative for WVV's Management Team and staff to continuously look for ways to best redirect costs towards CWB outcomes, paring down on the non-strategic expenses and prioritizing initiatives on cost-effective operations, while at the same time retaining and motivating committed and capable staff to deliver effective programs to and with the children and their communities. These are commitments that WVV has clearly laid out in the new strategy for FY2015-2017.

The FY2013 CWB Report provided significant amount of data during the formulation of the new strategy and the recommendations also further enhanced FY2014 program implementations.

This year's CWB Report built upon the learning of the previous year's process and the staff energetic anticipation of the process paved way for a better cooperation and coordination of the process. This report is the sum of all combined efforts among WVV's field staff, CWB Report core team and Senior Management Team. The clear and

well thought-out process provided a barometer for team members to follow while the consistent follow-up and guidance provided by Senior Management Team are the key facilitating factors.

Amidst a spectrum of challenges which included tight schedule, changes in format, lack of indicators to track program sustainability and the introduction of the PAF, this year's report has visible improvements both in form and substance. The team was provided with guidance and monitoring tools and was able to gather data from a pool of primary and secondary from all ADPs and other sources. The data from the previous year was used to track progress between FY2013 and FY2014 while at the same time providing more in-depth interpretation and analysis, especially in terms of sustainability and MVC.

**In order to further enhance the quality of our next CWB reports, WVV will take into account the following recommendations:**

- Standardize monitoring indicators, tools as part of upcoming TA and TP development process in FY2015, including indicators for sustainability, accountability, local level advocacy, integration etc;
- Adopt the standard indicators and use standard monitoring tools/forms to track these indicators with the support from technical and DME staff;
- Conduct impact assessment to have stronger evidences on the effectiveness of promising models.

In the retrospect, it has been observed that most of the CWB Report recommendations span more than a year to achieve and progress at outcome level is across a number of years, hence it would be ideal to have CWB Report every three years rather than every year. This is a recommendation that WVV would like to elevate to the Partnership as one of the major learning on the ground.

CWB reporting has been a useful learning process which allows reflection on the progress of the national strategy implementation, challenges our approaches and allows for thought leadership on how to face and address the current development challenges amidst a constantly changing world.