

World Vision

VIET NAM

For children.
For change.
For life.

CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT

FY 2017



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Area Development Program	IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ALM	Active Learning Methodology	LEAP	Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning
AP	Area Program	LIFT	Livestock Initiatives for Transformation
CBCP	Community Based Child Protection Committee	LVCD	Local value Chain Development
CBDM	Community-based Disaster risk Management	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
CC	Children Clubs	MFU	Micro-Finance Unit
CDI	Community Development Initiatives	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
CDPC	Committee for Disaster Prevention and Control	MOH	Ministry of Health
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs	MOLISA	Ministry of Labor Invalid and Social Affairs
CESP	Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan	MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
CHN	Child Health Now	MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
CHS	Commune Health Station	MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
CP	Child Protection	NC	Nutrition Club
CPC	Child Protection Committee	NIMPE	National Institute of Malariology, Parasitology, and Entomology
CRWG	Child Rights Working Group	NIN	National Institute of Nutrition
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	NMPC	National Malnutrition Prevention and Control
CWB	Child Well-Being	PESR	Program Effectiveness Self Review
CWD	Children With Disability	PNS	Private Non-Sponsorship
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	PPP	Public Private Partnership
DELISA	Department of Labor Invalid and Social Affairs	RRT	Rapid Response Team
DHC	District Health Center	SRCCDR	Son Tra District Resilience to Climate Change & Disaster Risk
DM	Disaster Management	SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
DMWG	Disaster Management Working Group	SRI	Sustainable Rice Intensification
DOH	Department of Health	SRT	School Readiness Test
DPA	Development Program Approach	TPs	Technical Programs
DPC	District's People Committee	ttC	Timed and targeted counseling
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	VC	Vulnerable Children
DRR-CCA	Disaster Risk reduction – Climate Change Adaptation	VCRCs	Village Child Reading Clubs
EMEE	Ethnic Minorities Economic Empowerment	VDB	Village Development Board
EVAC	Ending Violence Against Children	WVI	World Vision International
INGOs	International Non-Government Organizations	WVV	World Vision Vietnam

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the 2015 Child Well-Being Report, World Vision Vietnam (WVV) has seen a range of new challenges and new opportunities. Among the most significant challenges is resourcing. Sponsorship funding declined from USD 13,103,084 in 2015 to USD 12,514,330 in 2017 leading the office to focus our programming and efforts in grant and Private Non Sponsorship funding acquisition which in the end helped to maintain the overall funding portfolio. WVV has continued to build up the efforts to compensate for this drop in revenue, with several new grant and PNS opportunities in prospect for the coming year. However, Vietnam's rising status as a lower middle-income country has led to reduced interest from governments and multilateral donors.

The gap between the rich and the poor; the urban and rural, the low land and mountainous areas has widened as a result of economic growth and urban development. Poverty incidence in remote and mountainous areas of Vietnam remains higher compared to the national average poverty rate of 8.23% in 2016¹: Northwest 34.52%, Northeast 20.75%, Highlands (central highland and coastal central) 17.14%. Faced with these challenges and to align with Our Promise 2030 strategy, World Vision Vietnam has sharpened its focus to the poorest, mountainous provinces in which the bulk of Vietnam's poor population now reside, and has developed a new strategy for the period 2018-2022. WVV also completed implementation of the LEAP 3 transition plan, including adaptation of Technical Programs and Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan in 32 Area Programs.

KEY FINDINGS AGAINST STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Reduce malnutrition for children under 5 through integrated approach: World Vision Vietnam registered significant improvements in the area of health and nutrition². The proportion of under-five children with stunting across 17 ADPs decreased from 32% in 2015 to 29.9% in 2017, underweight decreased from 20.2% in 2015 to 18% in 2017, wasting decreased from 8.7% in 2015 to 6.7% in 2017.

Behavior change initiatives such as Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth sessions, Community Led Total Sanitation, use of Nutrition Clubs, Savings and Livelihood Groups are the key contributing interventions to the achievements registered in health and nutrition. The integration of Livelihood and Nutrition models resulted into greater improvement in dietary intake. For greater impact, WVV will use the Nutrition Club platform to facilitate implementation of WVV core project models such as PD Hearth, timed and targeted counseling (ttC) and Savings for Transformation.

Improve quality education for better learning outcomes and life skills for children: Reading comprehension results for 20 remote ADPs³ showed an increase in the percentage of children at 11 who could read with comprehension from 67.3% in 2016 to 71% in 2017. The most significant result is the 4.9% increase in reading comprehension among WVV education programs for the most vulnerable "ethnic minority children" between FY 16 and FY 17. This is higher compared to only 3.4% increase within the same years for overall children performance. This highlights WVV's unique education strategy to focus education programming under this indicator to target the poorest ethnic minority children. The use of Ethnic Mother Assistant practice and Village Reading Clubs in the remotest ADPs has helped to motivate children to read, reducing language barrier in schools and engaging parents in child care better.

Protect children from abuse, exploitation and injury: Evaluation results showed an improvement in relationship between adolescents and parents/caregivers in our programs. Ending Trafficking in Persons (ETIP's) 2016 evaluation showed an increase in the proportion of mothers demonstrating positive attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment for youth.

The proportion of youth who reported that their views were sought and incorporated into the decision-making of local government registered improvement, the highest being in the Child Protection and Advocacy project in Yen Bai Province, with 89% in 2016 compared to 78% in 2013. WVV's interventions aimed at enhancing the functioning of 1,165 children clubs reaching 55,634 children contributed to this improvement.

¹ (source: Decision 945/QĐ-LĐTBXH - MOLISA June 2017)

² This includes Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

³ 35 ADPs had education interventions in FY16 and FY17. For the 20 ADPs in this report, the number of ethnic minority children who were measured for reading comprehension were 3914 and 3952 for FY16 and FY17 respectively, while the number of Kinh (majority children in the country) children who were measured for the same indicator were only 731 and 670 for FY16 and FY17 respectively.



Child injury, child marriage and violence are still concerning issues. In all WVV project sites, a total of 139 children died in FY16 and FY 17 of which 68 were registered children. The main reasons for death included serious sicknesses and drowning. Child marriage is still a prominent custom. In the EVAC project survey conducted in 2016, the percentage of female youth (18-24 years) who reported being married before 18 was at 25%.

WVV survey on ending violence against children (EVAC) in Dien Bien and Yen Bai provinces in early 2017 revealed that 44% of children experienced at least one form of violence and 23% of children reported experiencing physical violence such as being hit with a belt, getting slapped, punched or kicked.⁴ WVV will scale up Celebrating Families and positive discipline project models across Area Programs in 2018 to contribute to the implementation of the campaign to end physical violence at home and school at national, provincial and program levels.

Strengthen community and household resilience to sustain child wellbeing:

Six evaluations showed an increase in proportion of parents providing well for their children from 6.6%-58.7% at baseline to 45.1%-91.2% at evaluation in 2016. WVV's interventions on Savings Groups, livestock for transformation and sustainable rice intensification contributed to this improvement. There was a significant increase in the percentage of households feeling more confident in dealing with disaster risks and climate change effects especially in two government grant projects with one project increasing from 27% at baseline to 78% at evaluation in 2017. The disaster management scorecard review revealed the need to improve the emergency response capacity in the area of Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) in design and implementation of programmes.

DPA: Village Development Boards have created a great platform to engage communities in addressing their own vulnerabilities, increasing local ownership of projects. Local contributions to projects addressing Child Well-Being amounted to USD 962,872 in 2016 from 36 ADPs and USD689, 809 in 2017 from 17 ADPs. As Vietnam's private sector is growing, WVV will in FY 18 focus on building its competency in partnering with the private sector.

MVC mapping and inclusion continues to be a priority focus for WVV. In FY17, 45,008 children (21,683 female) were defined as MVC, with two or more vulnerability factors. Among the 40,150 sampled registered children in 2017 (out of total 75,900 RC), 12,746 children (6107 female) were categorized as MVC. The communities use MVC mapping list to engage in deeper conversations around addressing the underlying issues that drive children to become most vulnerable. WVV will from FY 18 also track the impact of each Technical Program on the most vulnerable.

⁴ Baseline survey report on ending violence against children in Mekong (World Vision Vietnam, 2017).

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

This report provides an account of World Vision Vietnam's (WVV) contribution towards Child Well Being in the Financial Years 2016 and 2017 including the key learnings and changes that the National Office underwent during this period to enhance programme effectiveness. The report is also a learning document which reflects WVV Vietnam's achievements of the FY15-17 National Strategy and informs the new strategy (FY18-22).

The strategic objectives that WVV Vietnam focused on using an integrated approach for the period FY15-17 include:

- i) Reduce malnutrition for children under 5 through integrated approach;
- ii) Improve quality education for better learning outcomes and life skills for children;
- iii) Protect children from abuse, exploitation and injury; and
- iv) Strengthen community and household resilience to sustain child wellbeing.

After a review of the FY15-17 NO strategy, WVV developed a new strategy for the period 2018-2022. With the exception of education, the new strategy continues the focus on three interdependent strategic objectives: Child Protection, Nutrition, and Sustainable Livelihoods. These are supported by Advocacy, Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender, Disability, Child Participation, Sponsorship in Programming and Faith and Development as cross cutting themes. All WVV's 43 ADPs in FY 16 and all 39 ADPs in FY17 including two government grant projects supported community advocacy activities. A total of 2,482,378 children under 16 across 7 provinces were impacted in 2017 through WVV's local advocacy activities to strengthen Community Based Child Protection Committees. In FY 17, WVV had 39 ADPs, 61 Private Non Sponsorship funded projects and 5 government grants.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 1: Strategic Objective Performance Indicators measured in FY15, FY16 and FY17

Strategic Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	FY 15 Results	FY16 Results	FY17 Results	Number of ADPS
Reduce in children who are malnourished.	Prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age.	32%	31%	29.9%	17
	Prevalence of underweight in children under five years of age	20.2%	19.1%	18%	17
	Prevalence of wasting in children under five years of age	8.7%	7.7%	6.7%	17
Increase in children who can read by age 11.	Children who can read with comprehension	67.4%	67.3%	71%	FY15: 17 ⁵ FY16&FY17: 20
	% of 5 year-old children who demonstrate they are ready for primary education	N/A	11.7%-95%	21%-100%	5
	DAP Internal Asset Score ⁶	N/A	17-20	17-20	FY16: 11 FY17: 2
Equip children to effectively protect themselves and peers from exploitation, abuse, injury	% of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children	N/A	N/A	50.5%-69%	3
	No. of Community Based Child Protection Committees functioning effectively at commune level	N/A	146	180	
Improve household income and assets to better provide for their children.	Proportion of parents providing well for their children	N/A	6.6%-58.7 ⁷	45.1%- 91.2%	5 ADPs 1 project

⁵ 3 ADP did not conduct reading comprehension in FY15

⁶ The strengths of the assets and the contexts in which adolescents live, learn and work as reported by adolescents 12-18 years of age.

⁷ Baseline 2011

Table 2: Contextual factors for this report

Internal factors	External factors
<p>In FY17, WVV developed a new strategy for the period FY 18-22 along with transition to LEAP 3 with a thorough learning and reflection process.</p> <p>FY17 saw WVV broadening partnering with INGOs, UN agencies and private sectors and learning from challenges for better partnering</p>	<p>Challenges in Grant acquisition due to lack of donor interest in Vietnam and the demand to partner with the private sector and local NGOs by most funding agencies.</p> <p>Restricted context: The legislation for INGOs in Vietnam is given only for implementing development programs as such legally not allowed to implement faith and development. Partnering with faith based groups may be misconceived by the government as proselytization.</p>

Table 3: Key Recommendations and changes from 2015 Child Wellbeing Report

FY15 Recommendations	Organizational Learning and Changes in FY16 and FY 17
<p>DME: Standardization of monitoring indicators for the Technical programs with tools in alignment with NO strategic objectives and CWB compendium.</p>	<p>In FY 17, World Vision Vietnam completed standardization of all Outcome and Output indicators for all Technical Programmes and CESP.</p>
<p>EDUCATION: Replicate the model with a clear guideline for Ethnic Minority areas with intentional inclusion of Children with Disability, Ethnic Minority children and Registered Children.</p>	<p>The training materials with specific guidelines for implementation and a training on the “Ethnic Mother Assistants” practice were co-implemented by World Vision Vietnam and Ministry of Education and Training for all the Ethnic Mother Assistants and teachers in FY17.</p>
<p>EDUCATION: Use DAP tool to monitor life skills application among direct beneficiaries on annual basis in ADPs which have already used DAP at baseline.</p>	<p>In FY17, DAP tool was used to measure the life skills application of the children in Bac Binh and Ngo Quyen ADPs to compare to baseline.</p>
<p>CHILD PROTECTION: Scale up CBCPC in Dien Bien to address critical child protection issues including suicide, child marriage and child labor.</p>	<p>CBCPC scaled up in Dien Bien and Hoa Binh provinces; integrated child protection topics and Celebrating Families model, CPA framework, Home visitor model in parenting clubs and other community groups.</p>
<p>RESILIENCE AND LIVELIHOODS: Document lessons learned on PPP from HRCDC project and develop clear Guideline on partnering with private sector for Resilience and Livelihoods projects.</p>	<p>Lessons learned of enterprises in corporate social responsibility (CSR) and PPP for disaster risk reduction including environment protection and energy saving were consolidated and shared with partners through an Australian government grant funded project.</p>
<p>DPA: Provide advanced orientation on PAF to ADP staff to deepen their knowledge and skills of using PAF as a tool to measure DPA.</p>	<p>All ADP staff were trained on how to use the Programme Effectiveness Self Review tool.</p>
<p>DPA: Revisit and revise current feedback mechanism in consultation with VDBs, then communicate to communities on established feedback mechanism.</p>	<p>The PESR tool has been incorporated in the annual planning process as a regular basis for communities to provide feedback and complaints.</p>
<p>DPA: Document and replicate the best practices of VDBs that function as a platform to link different smaller CBGs at village and community levels.</p>	<p>WVV’s operations research found out that VDB is significantly important for community engagement. However, their capacity to influence and advocate for CWB issues beyond village and commune levels still remains a challenge, which would need further support in the coming years.</p>

ABOUT THE DATA

REPORTING PROCESS: The FY16-17 CWB reporting process started in July 2017 led by a multi-disciplinary team of 31 members representing relevant departments⁸. Data collection and analysis was completed by representatives from each technical services unit including Nutrition, Child Protection, Education, Livelihoods, Disaster Management and Development Program Approach. Following WVI guidance, the report production process included a CWBR launch meeting, evidence analysis sessions, one-to-one coaching, a multi-stakeholder evidence and learning review workshop and a panel review session with senior leadership team members including the National Director. Directors for Program Quality, Strategy, People and Culture and Operations consolidated the final report.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA:

The report is produced using available qualitative and quantitative data from FY16 and FY17. Individual ADP baseline and evaluation surveys used simple random and cluster sampling methods with confidence level of 95%, Design effect 2, with sample size per each ADP approximately around 660 households and 300 adolescents. The report also used an analysis of 100% of all ADP semiannual and annual reports, social performance reports from Micro Finance Unit and secondary data from external sources. Data sources for this report are summarized in Table 4:

Table 4: Data Sources

Data Sources	FY16	FY17
AP baseline survey reports	12	2
AP End Phase evaluation reports	5	2
Non-sponsorship baseline survey reports	3	1
Non-sponsorship project evaluation reports	7	2
APs with surveys on monitoring outcomes (Reading Comprehension)	35	20
APs with surveys on monitoring outcomes (CGM)	37	17 ⁹
AP semi-annual and annual programme management reports	37	32
AP Planning results for TP selection	N/A	32
Partnership Strategy Measures (PSM)	1	1
Operation Research	1	1
Micro Finance Social Performance Report	1	1

LIMITATIONS

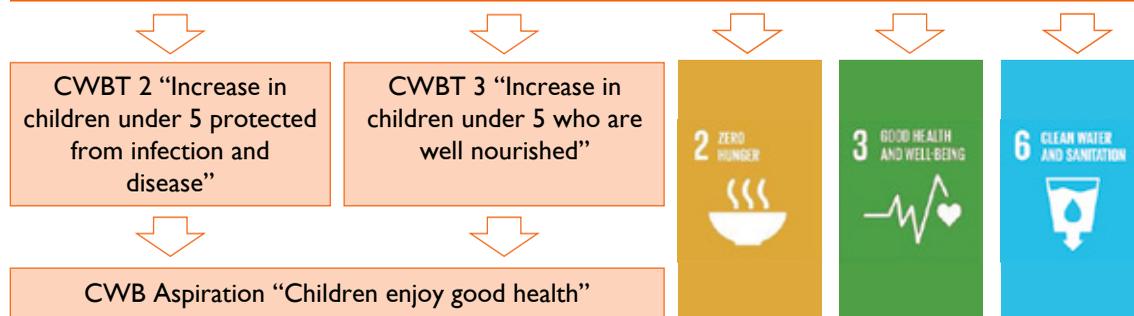
- While the amount of data available has increased compared to the last report, it was still challenging in demonstrating Child Well Being impact since the indicators had not been standardized yet. However, the migration into LEAP3 presents an opportunity for WVI to increase the rigor in Monitoring and Evaluation and thus improved reporting.

⁸ Operations, Program Quality and Resource Development including Program Effectiveness, Technical Services Unit And Disaster Management, Advocacy, Sponsorship, Strategy and Communications, People and Culture, Finance and Senior Leadership Team

⁹ 35 ADPs conducted Child Growth Monitoring (CGM) but we only compared data from the same 17 ADPs for FY 16 and FY 17 with similar methodology

OBJECTIVE I: NUTRITION

Strategic Objective I: Reduce malnutrition for children under 5 through integrated approaches



UNDERLYING ISSUES

Although nutrition levels have improved in recent years, they remain stubbornly high in mountainous areas. According to National Nutrition Surveillance Report from NIN¹⁰ published in 2016, in the mountainous provinces in the North and Central – Highlands, with predominantly ethnic minority population, stunting among under 5 children stands at 30.1% and 34%, underweight is 19.3% and 21.4% and wasting is at 8% and 7.2% respectively.

ROOT CAUSES¹¹

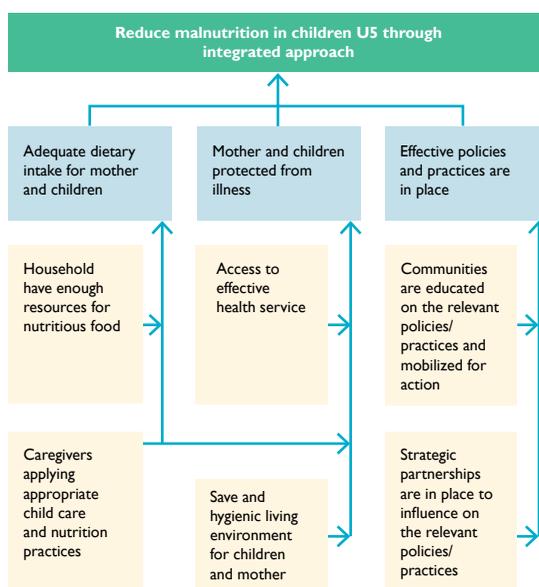
- Food security and low income is a challenge for most families with malnourished children in all areas where WVV is working
- Inadequate knowledge and practice in nutrition is still prevalent among mothers, and caregivers, especially those living in rural, remote, isolated areas and ethnic minority groups due to limited accessibility to health education
- Lack of qualified government workers in health and nutrition due to staff rotation, lack of training, lack of prioritization of nutrition by local authorities
- High prevalence of infectious diseases such as diarrhea due to poor sanitation and hygiene.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

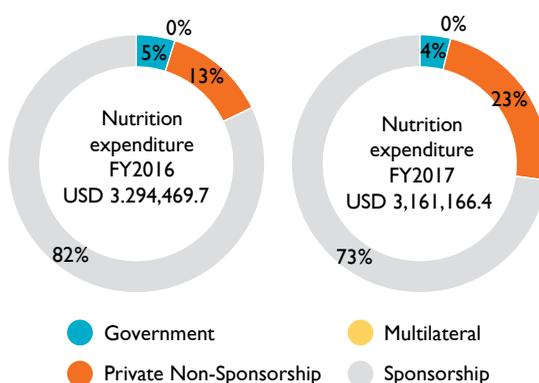
- Reduced malnutrition rates
- Adequate dietary intake is ensured for mother and children
- Mother and children are protected from illness

PATHWAY OF CHANGE

Figure 1: Pathway of Change for Nutrition Objective



RESOURCES



¹⁰ National Institute of Nutrition

¹¹ National Nutrition Strategy (NIN), drafted by government with contributions from international organizations and INGOs in Vietnam.

Technical Staff: National level: FY16 and FY17: 2 full-time national level staff and 3 part-time zonal level staff

Projects contributing: FY16 and FY17: 44 sponsorship funded projects, 13 Private Non Sponsorship Projects and 2 Grant funded projects.

Technical approaches: Positive Deviance/ Hearth (PD/H), Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Household Water Treatment Store (HWTS), Micro Finance Savings Groups, and Nutrition Clubs (NC) as a platform to implement most of the above project interventions.

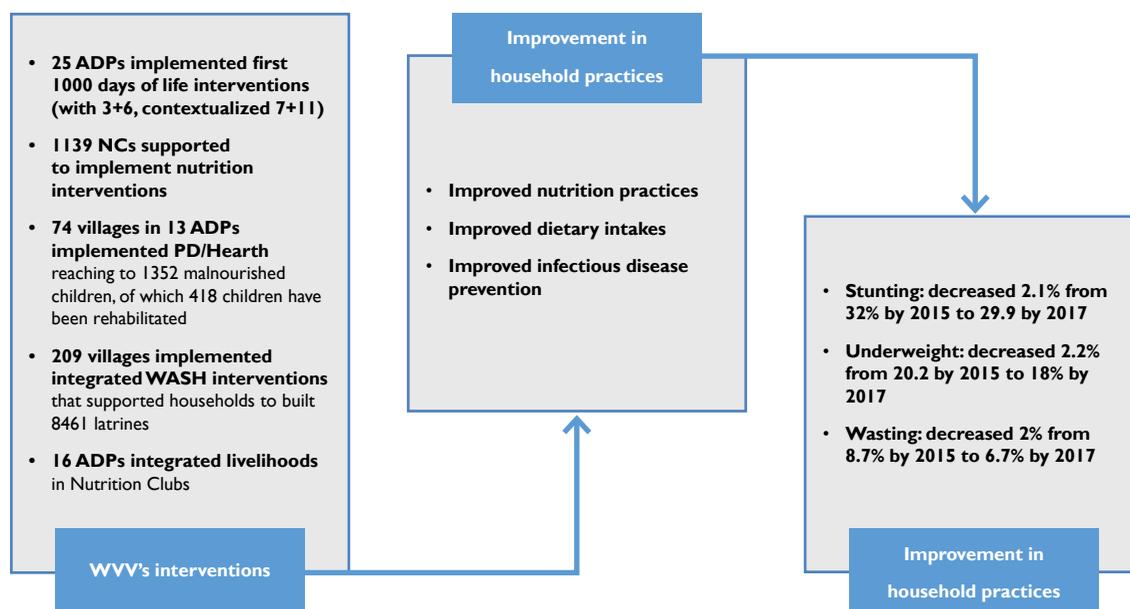
Key Partners and Stakeholders: Ministry of Health (MOH), National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), National Institute of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology (NIMPE), Department of Health (DOH) at provincial/ district levels, Commune Health Station, Village Health Workers and Village Women Unit, Extension Workers, and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).

Children Impacted: FY16 and FY17

	Total	Girls	Boys	Mothers and Caregivers	MVC
FY16	168,337	84,078	84,259	223,554	7,955
FY17	131,091	64,076	67,015	144,693	4,271

World Vision’s Contribution to address Root Causes of Malnutrition

Figure 2: WV Vietnam’s Contribution to address Root Causes of Malnutrition

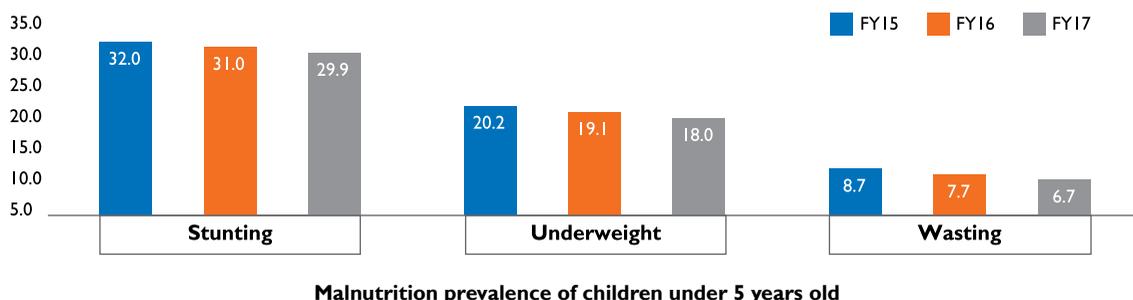


RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Reduction of Malnutrition prevalence in children under five *(Tool: census of all children under 5 in June every year)*

A census across 17 ADPs showed that the prevalence of stunting, underweight and wasting decreased by 2.1 %, 2.2% and 2% respectively against the FY15 findings, refer to chart 1. Although there was a significant reduction of malnutrition prevalence in the program areas in the last two years, ADPs in the poor mountainous areas still reported high stunting rates with Muong Cha ADP at 38.1% in 2017 and Tram Tau ADP at 59.3% in 2017. These areas face significant Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH) and food security challenges.

Chart 1: Malnutrition prevalence of children under 5 years old

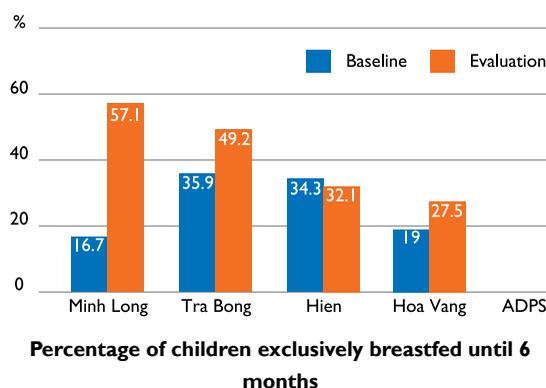


Improved nutrition practices

Percentage of children exclusively breastfed until 6 months of age *(Tool: 30 cluster sampling in baseline and end line survey, CI: 95%)*

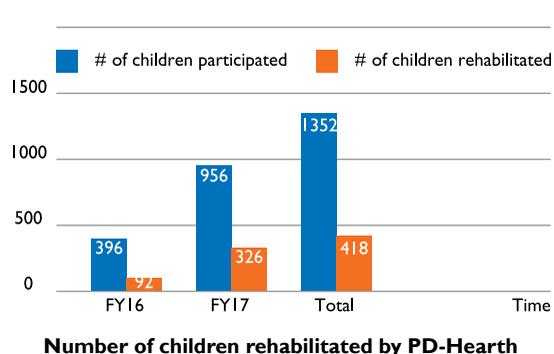
In addition to children and caregivers, 3,393 health workers also benefited from the WVV's health and nutrition interventions through growth monitoring promotion, PD Hearth sessions, Community Led Total Sanitation, Household Water Treatment Stores, Livelihood Interest Groups (ASCA, pig raising groups, chicken raising groups) and Micro Finance initiatives. Encouraging results were registered following an increase in awareness raising sessions on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life, refer to chart 2.

Chart 2: Percentage of children exclusively breastfed until 6 months



In 2016 and 2017, 13 ADPs conducted PD Hearth sessions in a total of 74 villages, reaching 1,352 malnourished children and their families. These sessions resulted in 418 children being rehabilitated, with a significant improvement of children meeting World Health Organization nutrition growth standards compared to FY 16 as shown in chart 3. This is attributable to mothers and care-givers' improved nutrition knowledge and practice at their homes. 1,000 days of life interventions promoting breastfeeding contributed to this improvement.

Chart 3: Number of children rehabilitated by PD-Hearth



Improved dietary intakes

At the end of FY17, there were 1139 Nutrition Clubs (NCs)¹² of which 830 integrated agricultural interventions such as nutrition gardens and sustainable rice intensification into their activities. 930 of these Nutrition Clubs also integrated Savings Groups and livestock rearing interventions such as chicken, ducks and pigs. Mothers and children in these Nutrition Clubs reported an improved access to nutritious foods. For instance, in Minh Long ADP, the percentage of households who reported able to provide diversified diet for their children increased from 12.7% in 2013 to 49% in the 2016 evaluation. Within the same period, prevalence of underweight reduced from 32.8% to 28.1% while stunting reduced from 48.3% to 41.1%. (Minh Long End Phase Evaluation, 2016). In addition, 340 members of Nutrition Clubs had access to Microfinance services, building their household income to ensure sufficient nutritious food for their children.

“Getting a chicken breed loan from the Micro Finance Program has transformed my family’s life. My children often eat chicken from my farm. Moreover, with the manageable monthly installment, I do not have to struggle to pay a lump sum at the end of the debts period like a bank loan” (Mother with a recovered malnourished child of Đặng Xá village, Cương Chính commune, Tiên Lữ ADP).

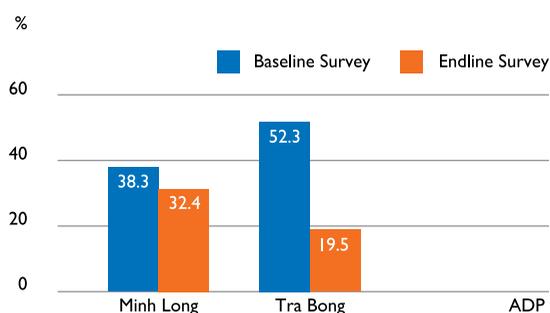
Improved infectious disease prevention

Prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 within the past 2 weeks

Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving correct management of diarrhoea (Tool: 30 cluster sampling in baseline and end line survey; CI: 95%)

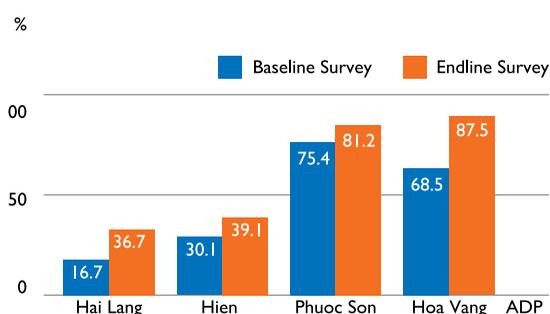
In addition to raising awareness on prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, WVV also supported most vulnerable households in improving their water and sanitation facilities through Community led total sanitation interventions. In FY 16 and FY 17 alone, 8,461 latrines were constructed by communities and 4,399 additional households gained access to improved water supply. These interventions contributed largely to the reduction in the prevalence of diarrhea as shown in chart 4. Implementation of the above integrated WASH interventions also improved the care-givers practice on correct management of diarrhoea for children, refer to chart 5.

Chart 4: Prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 within the past 2 weeks



Prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 within the past 2 weeks

Chart 5: Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving correct management of diarrhoea



Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving correct management of diarrhoea

Behaviour Change Communication activities in Nutrition Clubs and home visits conducted by Village Health Workers encouraged pregnant women and mothers with children under 5 to use the available health services. This health seeking behavior helped to contribute to timely antenatal support for mothers and children.

“Before, there were only 1-2 pregnant women came for checkup a day, but now this figure increased to 5-6 cases. Similarly the monthly number of health checkups and disease treatment increased from 10 to 40 cases, and maternal checkups increased from 400 to 800.” Head of Long Môn Commune Health Centre, Hai Lang ADP

¹² The nutrition club is a platform established to mobilise community members around child nutrition issues. The club members include health staff, women union, village leaders, Commune People’s Committee; leveraging local resources and linking caregivers of children under 5 years old to opportunities for improved livelihoods and economic development. A Nutrition Club is evaluated functional when it meets following criteria: i) management board has sufficient knowledge and skills of child care, nutrition, business and livelihood development, ii) management board has adequate management, facilitation, communication and counselling skills, iii) club members support each other; and iv) operating expenses are made transparent and accountable.

IMPACT ON THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

A total of 7,955 Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) in FY16 and 4,271 MVC in FY17¹³ benefited from health and nutrition interventions such as Nutrition Clubs and PD/Hearth (table 5). The MVC under health and nutrition are children who are severely malnourished, living with life-threatening diseases, such as HIV and children with disability.

Table 5: Number of MVC impacted by Health and Nutrition interventions

	Number of MVC benefited from Health and nutrition projects	severely malnourished children	children with life-threatening diseases	children with HIV	Children with disability
FY16	7955	4850	1004	83	2018
FY17	4271	3838	333	100	2593

The updated MVC mapping in FY17 identified 3,838 severely malnourished children, 333 children suffering from life-threatening diseases, 100 children living with HIV and 2,593 children with disabilities. These will be intentionally supported by WVV in FY18.

However, based on the review of Nutrition Clubs, there are still malnourished children living far from village centers who could not access Nutrition Clubs/PD Hearth centers. From FY 18 onwards, WVV will follow-up with innovative approaches to enable malnourished children who live in remote sub-villages to access Nutrition Club interventions.

SUSTAINABILITY

Local ownership:

WVV nutrition program has been designed to complement the National Malnutrition Prevention and Control Program (2011 – 2020) and the National Target Program for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (2016 – 2020). Following this, local partners at all levels take ownership of WVV program implementation and monitoring. District Health Center (DHC), Village Development Board (VDB), and Commune Health Staff have actively participated in the implementation and monitoring of nutrition clubs and PD Hearth centers. The results of biannual child growth monitoring¹⁴ conducted by District Health Centres and World Vision's ADPs have been used for World Vision Vietnam's as well as government reporting and decision making.

To enhance ownership, mothers contribute savings to the Nutrition Club fund and contribute labor or cash for nutrition practice sessions once every 2 weeks.

Local and National advocacy:

At the end of FY17, ADPs organized a transition meeting between nutrition club members and the leaders of District Health Center targeting Commune Program Management Boards, Commune Health Stations and members/caretakers of 31 nutrition clubs to discuss the integration of the Nutrition clubs and government health system.

WVV provided technical inputs into policies and guidelines for breastfeeding, planning nutrition programs, management, monitoring, supervision and evaluation of nutrition programs.

As a follow up to the research that World Vision and government (NIMPE) conducted, a guideline on deworming for children aged 12-24 months nationwide was issued in 2016 to all provinces in Vietnam.

¹³ FY 17 MVC total was lower as WVV applies a new criteria where a child was considered most vulnerable if they had two or more vulnerability factors.

¹⁴ WVV supports local partners to conduct GMP twice a year as guideline of Nutrition Government Program. Commune Health Staff and Village Health Workers weigh the children. WVV staff and District Health Staff provide supportive supervision to control quality of measurement.

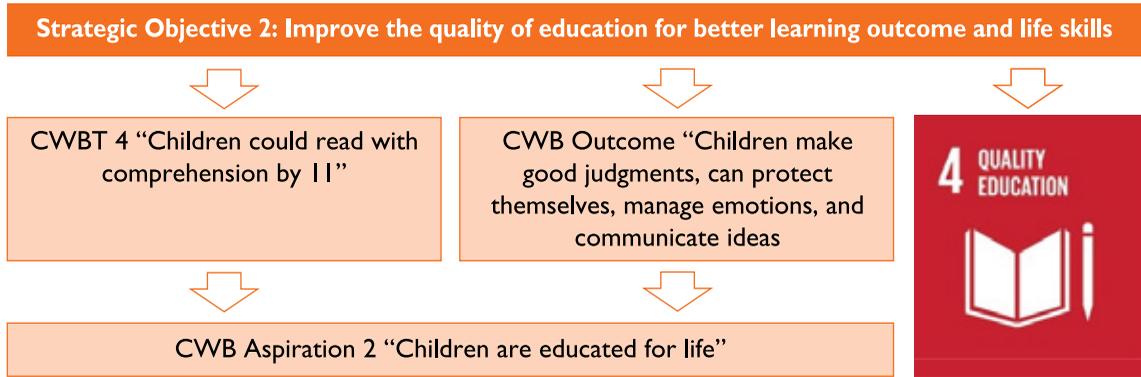


LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 6: Key Learning and recommendations for Health and Nutrition objective

Lessons Learned	Actionable Recommendations
<p>The Nutrition Club is good for raising awareness on general nutrition topics. A key limitation for the Nutrition Club is that the messaging is not targeted on the specific status of the participants.</p>	<p>For greater impact, WVV will use Nutrition Club platform to facilitate implementation of targeted core project models such as PD Hearth, timed and targeted counseling (ttC).</p>
<p>Extreme geographical remote areas registered higher malnutrition rates than other locations. Due to remoteness, many malnourished children and children with disability in these locations cannot access the support from existing Nutrition Clubs.</p>	<p>In 2018, WVV will work with government to set up sub Nutrition Clubs /mothers groups in remote areas. As ttC visitors are Nutrition Club management board members who have the capacity to conduct home visits, ttC will largely be applied in these remote areas.</p>

OBJECTIVE 2: EDUCATION



UNDERLYING ISSUES

The World Bank research in 2016 about Vietnam towards 2035 emphasized that one of the underlying root causes for the inequality of opportunity for ethnic minority children has been their poor education. The research recommended a high-quality early-childhood education program and placing teaching assistants who knew the local mother language to support the ethnic minority children in schools with Vietnamese language¹⁵.

ROOT CAUSES

Key root causes of poor literacy and life skills include:

- i) Poor teaching methods especially for children from ethnic minority groups;
- ii) Weak engagement of parents in early childhood care
- iii) Insufficient life skills and living values education.

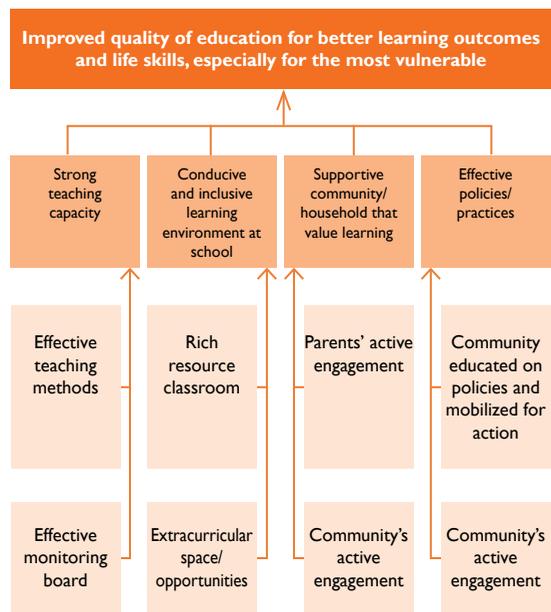
WVV is working with the local partners to address the above root causes of poor literacy and life skills through contribution of resources and key technical approaches for quality preschool education, quality primary and life skills education.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

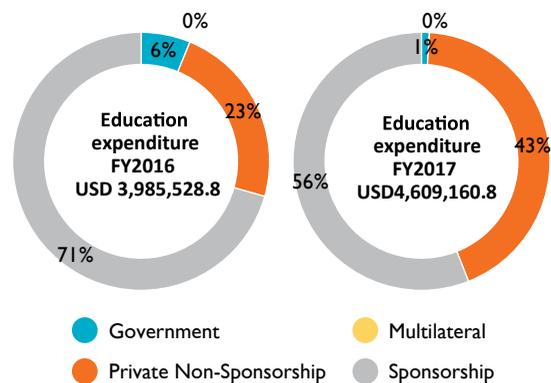
- Teachers’ teaching capacity improved;
- Rich resource classroom/ Learning environment improved and
- Better engagement of parents in children’s learning with local based initiatives of Ethnic Mother Assistants, Parent-Teacher Committees, Village Child Reading Clubs and Child Friendly Libraries.

PATHWAY OF CHANGE

Figure 3: Pathway of Change for Education Objective



RESOURCES



¹⁵ World Bank & Ministry of Planning & Investment of Vietnam, 2016. Overview of Vietnam 2035 towards Prosperity, Creativity, Equity and Democracy.

Technical Staff: National level: FY16 and FY17: 2 Full time staff; 6 part-time zonal staff

Projects Contributing: 36 Sponsorship funded projects and 2 Private Non Sponsorship funded projects

Technical Approaches: Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD): Child-Centered Methodology, Parent-Teacher Committee, Home-based Childcare Center, Ethnic Mother Assistant model, Parenting Education. Primary Education: Active Learning Methodology, Child-Friendly Library, Village Child Reading Club, Parent Teacher Committee, Inclusive Education for Children with Disability. Life skills education for primary and secondary students, Children clubs with life skills activities for primary and secondary students.

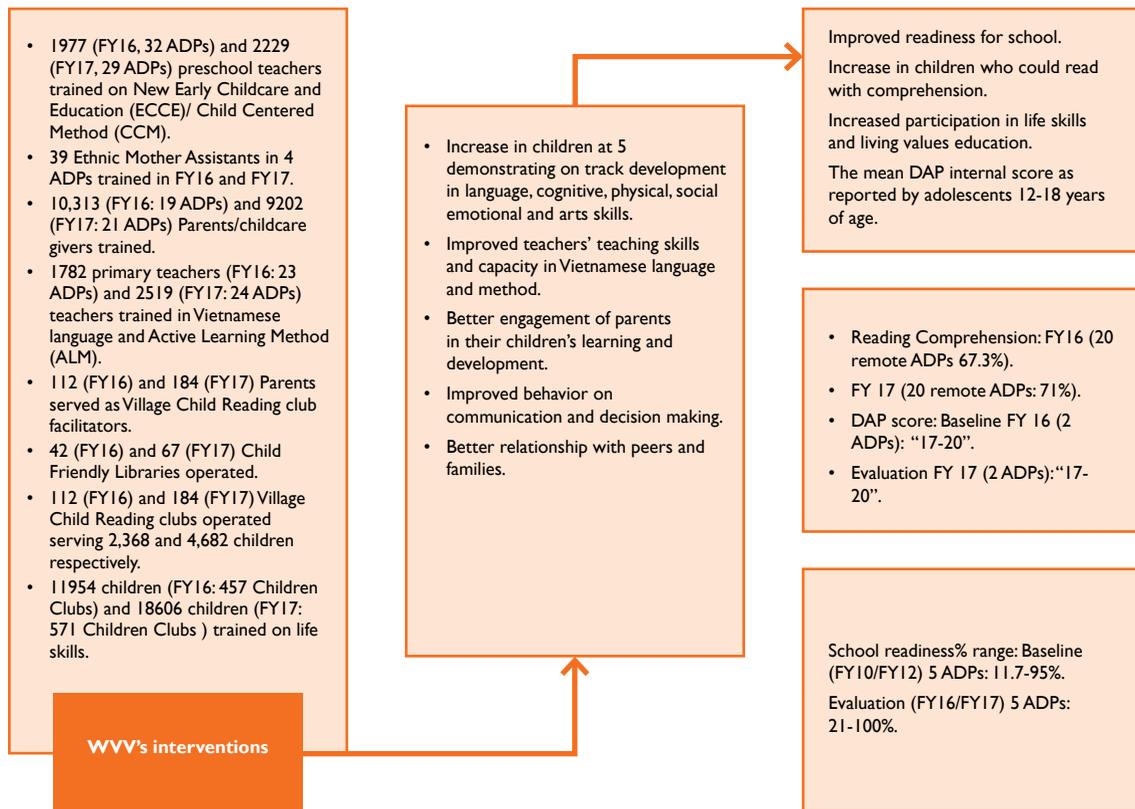
Key Partners and Stakeholders: Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Department of Education and Training (DOET) at Provincial and District levels, teachers and Parents, Non-Governmental Organisations and United Nations Agencies.

Children Impacted:

	Total	Girls	Boys	MVC
FY16	196,313	96,991	99,322	14,893
FY17	174,968	85,891	89,077	16,094

World Vision Vietnam’s Contribution to address Root Causes of poor literacy and life skills

Figure 4: WV Vietnam’s Contribution to address Root Causes of poor literacy and life skills



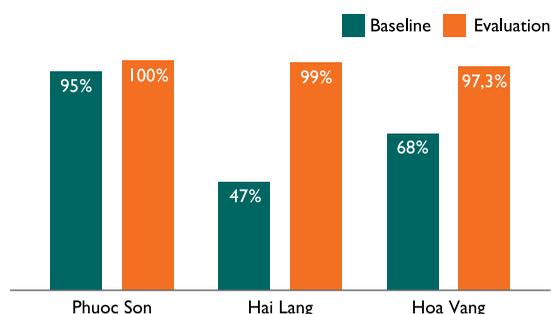
RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Increase in children who are ready for school by the age of five

Percentage of children at 5 who demonstrate readiness for schools *(Tool: School Readiness Test-Measurement at Baseline and evaluation)*

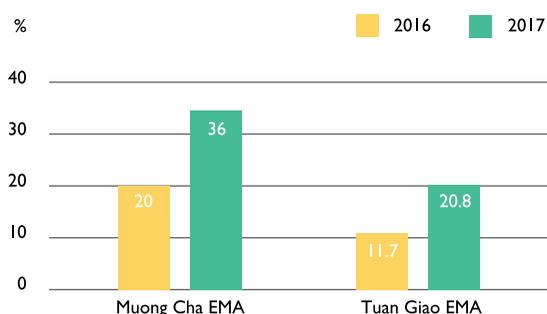
School Readiness Test from 3 ADPs (Phuoc Son, Hai Lang and Hoa Vang) showed an increase in the percentage of children who achieved age appropriate development between baseline and evaluation (Chart 6). A similar test conducted in two remotest ADPs showed a significant increase in the percentages of the ethnic minority children who achieved age appropriate (5 year old) development between baseline and evaluation: Muong Cha (20% in 2016 to 36% in 2017) and Tuan Giao (11.7% in 2016 to 20.8% in 2017) as shown in chart 7.

Chart 6: Percentage of children who demonstrate readiness for school



Percentage of children who demonstrate readiness for school

Chart 7: Percentage of children who demonstrate readiness for school at Ethnic Mother Assistant classes



Percentage of children who demonstrate readiness for school at Ethnic Mother Assistant classes

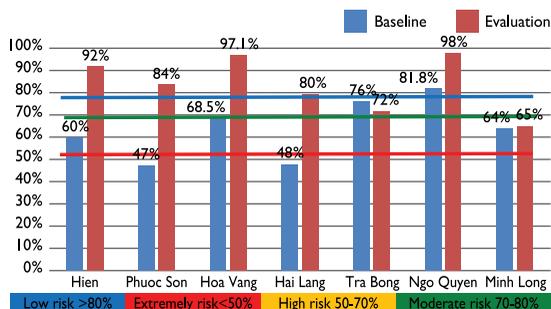
WV interventions focused on teacher training and parents' engagement to contribute towards an improvement in Vietnamese language and life skills, especially for ethnic minority children. Through this effort, a total of 1977 teachers in 32 ADPs and 2229 teachers in 29 ADPs were trained in teaching Vietnamese language and Child Centered Method (CCM) in FY16 and FY17 respectively, refer to Figure 4. Evaluations in 4 ADPs reported improved effectiveness of teaching Vietnamese by trained teachers, improved ability to create more teaching aids and increased parents' contribution to their children's learning. The Ethnic Mother Assistant practice, intentionally developed and applied in 4 remote ADPs of Dien Bien Province to reduce language barrier in schools and to better engage parents in child care and development also contributed to the Vietnamese language development of the children at 5.

Increase in children who can read by age 11.

Percentage of children at 11 who could read with comprehension *(Tool: FLAT, baseline and evaluation, and ADP Annual Monitoring for FY16 and FY17, Simple Random Sampling)*

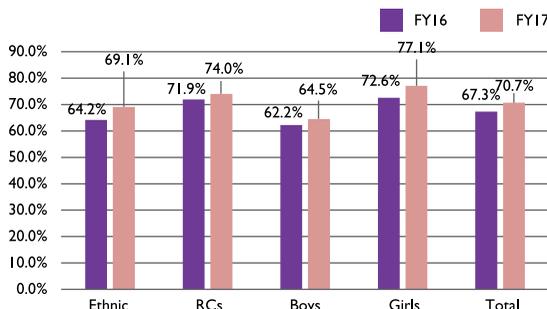
WV Vietnam's interventions in education contributed to an increase in the percentage of children at 11 who could read with comprehension across all ADPs. The most significant improvement was observed for the ethnic minority children, whose reading comprehension improved from 64.2% in FY16 to 69.1% in FY17. Chart 8 and 9 below illustrate the achievements made.

Chart 8: Percentage of children at 11 who read with comprehension



Percentage of children at 11 who read with comprehension

Chart 9: Percentage of children who read with comprehension FY16 and FY17



Percentage of children who read with comprehension FY16 and FY17

Village Children’s Reading Clubs¹⁶ (VCRCs) contributed significantly to the improvement in reading comprehension. An external evaluation in FY15 recommended expansion of VCRCs to ethnic minority areas. The VCRCs increased in 2 extremely remote ADPs: Tuan Giao from 14 (FY16) to 24 (FY17), and Tuan Chua from 22 to 30 in the same period with a corresponding increase in reading comprehension from 58.2% to 66.2% and 59.8% to 62.5% as reported in Annual ADP monitoring report.

Associated with the increase in the Child Friendly Libraries, where children enjoy reading books, from 2 in FY16 to 7 in FY17 for Ba Thuoc ADP and from 0 to 6 in Huong Hoa ADP, the percentage of children at 11 who could read with comprehension increased from 73.8% in FY16 to 84.3% in FY17 for Ba Thuoc and from 68.3% in FY16 to 72.9% in FY17 for Huong Hoa ADP. Libraries and reading clubs created the habit of reading among children.

WV’s support to schools and parents to establish 42 and 67 Child Friendly Libraries¹⁷ as well as 112 and 184 Village Child Reading clubs in FY16 and FY17 respectively, serving 2,368 children in FY16 and 4,682 children in FY17 was a major contributing factor towards the increase in reading with comprehension for ethnic minority children. This is in addition to teachers’ training on Vietnamese language and Active Learning Methodology for 1,782 and 2,519 primary school teachers in FY16 and FY17 respectively.

Increase in adolescents who are equipped with and demonstrate the application of essential life skills.

The strength of the assets and contexts in which adolescents live, learn and work as reported by adolescents 12-18 years of age (Tool: DAP, Simple Random Sampling)

Life skills is a new concept in Vietnam, not officially taught by schools and quite unfamiliar with most teachers. In the absence of an official life skills education at schools, WV worked with the Research and Development Center (RDC), Hanoi University of Pedagogy and Ministry of Education and developed two sets of Life skill training materials, one set targeting children aged 6-11 and the other set targeting children aged 12-18. These materials covered 26 key life skills within 5 life skill groups (Communication, Critical Thinking, Emotional Management, Relationship Building and Social Responsibility). Life skills education continued to expand in FY16 and FY17 through Life skill clubs with an increase from 11,954 children and adolescents in 457 clubs in FY16 to 18,606 children and adolescents¹⁸ in 571 clubs in FY17. These children and adolescents benefited from training and communications skills around communication, critical thinking, emotional management, relationship building and social responsibility. Children group discussions reported positive changes above the fair level in communication, decision making, relationship with peers and families.

“We became more confident when talking to others. Our team work got better; we can manage emotions better, love people and have increased motivation to go to school. We learned to prevent school violence and gained skills in environmental protection. When quarrels arose between friends we resolve to dialogue.” Student, Ngo Quyen ADP evaluation report, FY17.



¹⁶ Village Child Reading Club: Club that contributes to improve reading skills and literacy of primary school children through reading sessions facilitated by volunteer parents at villages, where literacy of children are low, and where children do not have reading opportunities after schools.

¹⁷ Child Friendly Libraries: Library at schools that meets with 5 criteria that promote reading of children: adequate reading space, age-appropriate books; Book classifications according to reading level of children; library open also after class hours; books contributed by parents annually.

¹⁸ This includes the same cohort of children from FY16

SUSTAINABILITY

Partnering:

WorldVision worked in collaboration with parents who served as facilitators of 112 Village Child Reading Clubs (VCRCs) in FY16 and 184 VCRCs in FY17.

National and Local Advocacy:

WVV successfully entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Education and Training and developed policy, model, and training materials for ethnic minority children's education. The government in turn allocated additional budget for the ethnic minority children to learn better.

The Ethnic Mother Assistant practice was mainstreamed into the national education system of 42 provinces in Vietnam in which ethnic minority children live. In coordination with other civil society organisations, WV Vietnam advocated to the government for free education for secondary school children as well as equal access to vocational training for the Most Vulnerable Children. These recommendations were incorporated into Vietnam's National Plan of Action for Sustainable Development Goal 4.

Local advocacy focused on local ownership. WVV supported primary schools in setting up Child Friendly Libraries (CFL) which drew greater participation of students and improved reading comprehension for ethnic minority children. For instance, Phuoc Son ADP facilitated a workshop for teachers and students of Le Van Tam primary school to share experiences on Child Friendly Library to Phuoc Son District Department of Education and Training. After the workshop, Leaders of Phuoc Son Department of Education and Training issued a directive to 4 primary schools in Phuoc Son District to scale up the Child Friendly Libraries with government's budget which will benefit 760 boys and girls under 11 years of age.

IMPACT ON THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

For education, MVC categories in this report include "school drop-outs, Children with Disability and children from poor families". A total of 16,094 (26 ADPs in FY 16) and 14,893 (32 ADPs in FY17) most vulnerable children benefitted from education projects. These MVC were supported with vocational training, learning kits, learning corners and training in life skills and living values in their Children Clubs.

LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 7: Key learning and recommendations for Education objective

Lessons Learned	Actionable Recommendation
As per the CWBR recommendation in 2015, WVV used the DAP tool to measure the life skills application of the children in 6 ADPs in Quang Tri Province. Although the results of their internal assets showed "fair levels", areas such as communication, decision making and relationship with peers and families showed positive results above fair levels indicating the potential of life skills education tools to contribute towards the development of children and youth.	WVV will continue to provide Life Skills and living values ¹⁹ training and follow up of children at children clubs using targeted life skills education tools within the Child Protection Technical Program.

¹⁹ Living values topics include love, forgiveness, happiness, collaboration, solidarity, caring for others

OBJECTIVE 3: CHILD PROTECTION



UNDERLYING ISSUES

The Viet Nam Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey report in 2014 (MICS 2014) confirmed that 68,4% Vietnamese children²⁰ aged 1-14 years old were subject to some form of psychological or physical violence by household members during the month preceding the survey²¹. A national survey conducted in 53 ethnic minority groups by the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA) and the General Statistics Office in 2015 revealed that the average rate of child marriage among these ethnic minority groups was as high as 26.6%, while other ethnic minority groups showed underage marriage ranging from 50%-70%²².

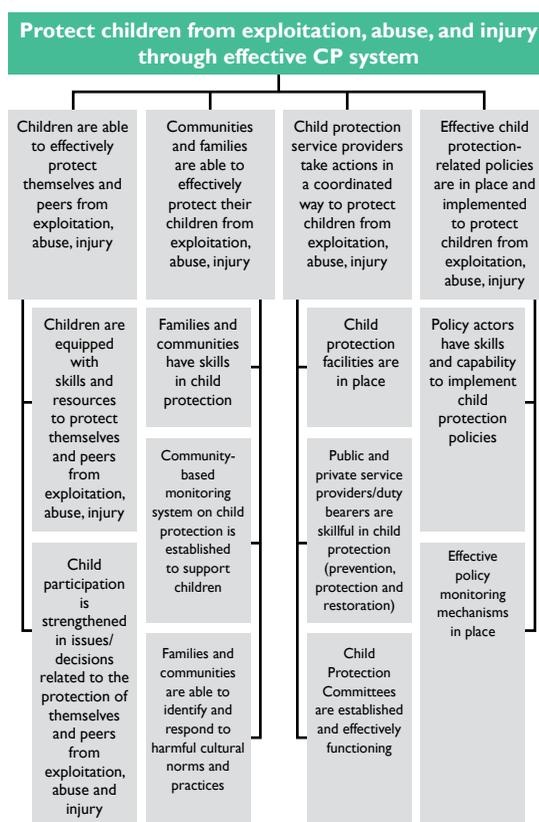
Annually, an average of 370,000 children got injured due to traffic accidents and falling. 6,600 children died, in which 3,500 (53%) deaths were due to drowning²³ as the leading cause.

ROOT CAUSES:

- i) Prevailing negative and harmful attitudes of community towards children
- ii) Limited awareness of public and parents/care givers on child protection and injury issues
- iii) Ineffective functioning of child protection systems, especially limited capacity of child protection service providers
- iv) Lack of life skills and living values
- v) Broken family relationships
- vi) Poverty and marginalization of both urban and rural poor

PATHWAY OF CHANGE

Figure 5: Pathway of Change for Child Protection Objective



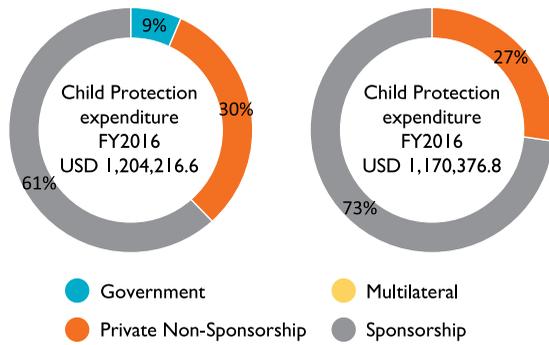
²⁰ Disaggregation is unavailable for most data as gender and age were not included in initial indicator definitions or in M&E data collection or management tools.

²¹ Monitoring the situation of women and children - Viet Nam Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 2014 (MICS 2014).

²² the Committee for Ethnic Minorities (CEMA) at the Child Marriage Conference in June, 2017

²³ <http://moh.gov.vn/pctainan/pages/tintuc.aspx?CatelD=3&ItemID=1533>

RESOURCES



Technical staff: National level: FY 16 and FY 17: 2 Full time staff; 6 part-time zonal staff, 5 full time for EVAC special project.

Projects contributing: 43 sponsorship projects, 4 Private Non Sponsorship funded projects.

Technical approaches: Positive Parenting, Positive Discipline (at home and at school), Home Visitor, Celebrating Families, Community Based Child Protection Systems, Child Injury Prevention initiatives, Safe House Model.

Key Partners and Stakeholders: Ministry of Labor Invalid and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Department of Labor Invalid and Social Affairs (DELISA), The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Civil Society Organisations (ChildFund, Plan International, Save the Children), Child Rights Working Group.

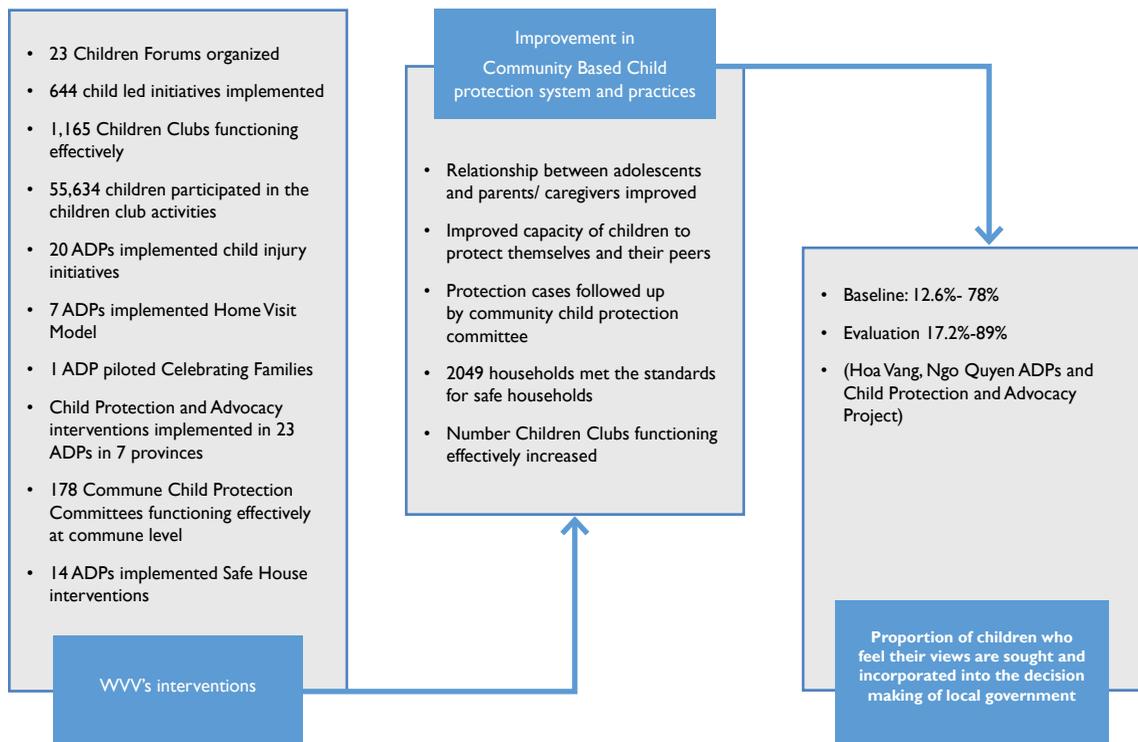
Parents, Teachers.

Children Impacted: FY16 and FY17

Total	Girls	Boys	MVC
2,482,378	1,220,164	1,262,214	15,481

World Vision’s Contribution to address root causes of Child Protection issues

Figure 6: World Vision’s Contribution to address root causes of Child Protection issues



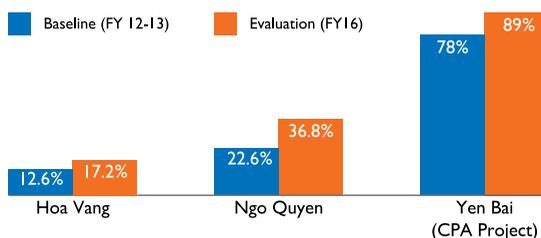
RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Improved capacity of children to protect themselves and their peers

Percentage of youth who report that their views are sought and incorporated into the decision-making of local government (Tool: Youth Health Behaviour Survey (YHBS), Simple Random Sampling, Baseline and Evaluation)

There was progress in children's views being sought and incorporated into the decision making of the local government, refer to chart 10. The Child Protection and Advocacy special project registered high level of children's voice than the two other sponsorship funded ADPs where Child protection and Advocacy was integrated. In Ngo Quyen ADP, a children's initiative on setting up traffic signs in the community lane was approved by the local government. At a children's forum in Hoa Vang, children made a recommendation to local authorities to allocate budget to maintain the playgrounds for Children with disability after the ADP phases out. The government agreed to implement this recommendation.

Chart 10: Proportion of children who feel their views are sought and incorporated into the decision making of local government



Proportion of children who feel their views are sought and incorporated into the decision making of local government

Proportion of youth who know of the presence of services and mechanisms to receive and respond to reports of abuse, neglect, exploitation or violence against children (Tool: YHBS, Simple Random Sampling, Baseline and Evaluation)

From the EVAC evaluation in 2016, a higher proportion of children and youth in Luc Yen (75%) than in Muong Cha (42%) knew people or places they could go to in case they experienced violence, abuse or exploitation. With poverty rate at 70% for Muong Cha, 47% of the caregivers and parents had never attended school. The poverty rate for Luc Yen was lower at 40% with only 27% of the parents that had never attended school. Qualitative information from nine evaluations done in FY16 and FY17 showed a general improvement in the capacity of children to protect themselves and their peers. This was largely due to the sessions supported by WVV at children clubs which include living values topics, Child Protection issues, Child Protection services available and mechanisms for receiving and responding to cases of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children. Across 4 ADP evaluations conducted in 2016 and 2017, the proportion of youth who knew the presence of services and mechanisms to receive and respond to reports of abuse, neglect, exploitation or violence against children ranged from 69.5% to 84.1%. In 2016, WVV was recognized by WVI as among the top 10 National Offices in the Partnership excelling in reporting level I Child Protection incidents. 189/199 (90%) of children interviewed in the Yen Bai Child Protection and Advocacy (CPA) project evaluation in 2016 were able to articulate 4 groups of child rights and knew how to respond to risks of sexual abuse, traffic accident and injury.

Child Injury prevention

Percentage of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children (Tool: Caregiver Survey, 30 Cluster Sampling in Baseline and Evaluation, CI: 95%)

From EVAC project baseline in 2017, the perceptions of safety reported among survey respondents are highly positive, with 60% (60% in Luc Yen/61% in Moug Cha) of caregivers (a higher proportion of males) reporting they felt their children were safe from danger and violence in the community ("all the time" or "most of the time"), 94% children and youth reporting feeling safe in their home, and 88% reporting feeling safe in their community (Moug Cha and Luc Yen).

Chart 11: Percentage of parents who feel their community is a safe place for children



Percentage of parents who feel their community is a safe place for children

In addition, parents and care givers interviewed in three 2016 evaluations felt that their community was a safe place for children (chart 11). As a contribution to this result, WVV trained school physical education teachers on swimming lessons and equipped 1,600 children with swimming and water safety skills. 3,309 households have met safe house criteria, which has increased the safety for children at home. WVV also mobilized community groups to build playgrounds, fences, swimming pools and set up safety warning signs where needed.

It is challenging to maintain a stable result on child injury reduction due to families prioritizing economic activities which has led to more children being neglected. Although WVV made significant efforts as mentioned above, with 3618 households meeting standards of safe house in 2017, the number of child deaths caused by drowning is still concerning, with 64 deaths in FY15, 74 deaths in FY 16 and 60 deaths in FY 17.

“Thanks to the support of the World Vision, we now have a beautiful and safe school playground for students. I feel more at peace when children are having fun on this playground”, (Mr. Nam, Principal of Trung Xuan Primary School, in Quan Son ADP).

In 2016, WVV was invited by the government (MOLISA) to share WVV’s child injury interventions at a National Conference attended by Senior government Officials and Civil Society Organisations implementing Child Injury prevention interventions in Vietnam. As a follow up to the contributions at the conference the government is in the process of reviewing and developing a standard child injury prevention model.

Improved capacity of families and communities to protect their children

Proportion of adolescents who have a strong connection with their parent or caregiver *(Tool: Youth Health Behaviour Survey, Simple Random Sampling in Baseline and Evaluation)*

Qualitative information from evaluation reports for five zones (32 ADPs) showed an improvement in adolescents’ connection with their parents thanks to WVV’s interventions integrated in community group activities, especially trainings in living values, child rights, child participation, positive parenting, celebrating families and positive discipline reaching a total of 49,448 people. Of the 379 children interviewed during an operation research on Children Clubs and Child Led Initiatives²⁴ 98% of the children reported feeling safe at home as they felt loved and had positive communication with their parents who often encouraged them.

“I am able to learn from other parents as well as share my experiences on how to raise our children. The topics that I learnt from Celebrating Families on what brings joys and what brings pain to our children helped me to realize my weaknesses as a parent and the wrongs that I have done to my children. I feel guilty and challenged as a parent. Now, I no longer impose decisions on my children, I take time to listen to their opinions. I spend more time talking to my children and nurturing my relationship with them.” (Mr. Thanh – parent club member – Van Yen ADP, Case Study).

12 Focus Group Discussions conducted during the project review of the Living Values Development Project (LVDP) in 2016 where the Celebrating Families (CF) project model was piloted revealed transformed relationships between 45 children and their 23 parents/care givers.

“I have seen a big change in my parents after they joined the parent club. They now spend more time talking to me and I feel I am cared for much better”. (Le, 12 years old, daughter of the Celebrating Families participating parent – Van Yen ADP, Case Study)

In the same Living Values project review, children also expressed that they had experienced a transformation in the way their parents relate to them, with more affection than before.

Community Based Child Protection Committees

Percentage of known child protection cases followed up by community child protection committee *(Tool: ADP Semi-annual and Annual Monitoring)*

There was an increase in the total number of Child Protection Committees (CPC) implementing plans at commune level in all WVV ADPs from 229 in 2016 to 247 in FY17, 178

CPCs reported as functioning effectively, up from 146 that were reported functioning effectively in 2016. The Child Protection Committees were trained on new law and policy (Children Law 2016, Decree 56, National Plan on Child Protection and Child Participation), case management, home visitor model, prevention of child sexual abuse, violence, child marriage, trafficking and injury, and child rights.

“Before, people were confused when child protection incidents happened, but now we at the District and Commune level know who and how to report and respond to incidents in a timely manner”. Provincial CPC official (CPA evaluation 2016, Yen Bai province).

²⁴ The Operation Research was done in 4 representative ADPs to evaluate the effectiveness of children club and child led initiatives practices for future reintegration with GC’s core project models

IMPACT ON THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

15,481 MVC²⁵ were supported with basic needs²⁶, 186 MVC were supported with psychological support and 384 MVC with legal assistance, including birth certificates. MVC households were also supported with livelihood interventions such as business start-up income to bring about greater and longer-term changes.

SUSTAINABILITY

Transformed Relationships

WVV successfully piloted the Living Values project which uses the Celebrating Families model in Van Yen ADP, with 45 children and their 23 parents reporting a positive transformation in their relationship. From FY18 WVV will scale up this project to additional Area Programs.

Local and National advocacy

WorldVision Vietnam supported the government to revise the Children Law 2017 and develop a National Child Injury Prevention Program 2016-2020.

By February 2016, WVV through End Trafficking in Persons (ETIP) project had successfully influenced several government policies including the National Action Plan to combat human trafficking in the period 2016-2020 and Program for Promoting Child Participation Rights, period 2016-2020

The Ending Violence Against Children (EVAC) project successfully advocated to Muong Cha District policy makers to allocate USD12,000 from its state budget to address child protection issues in collaboration with the EVAC project.

Tra Bong ADP facilitated a dialogue between parents of children with disability and the Leaders of Commune People's Committee to discuss policy and assistance needed for the children with disability in the commune. After the dialogue, the Commune People's Committee Leaders confirmed to provide monthly medical and financial support to children with disability using local government budget. Similar results were observed in other ADPs.

In 2017, WVV Vietnam and three other NGOs²⁷ jointly conducted an anthropology research to find the root causes of child marriage practice in ethnic minority communities in four mountainous provinces. Findings and recommendations were presented at the National Conference on Preventing and Ending Child Marriage and at provincial workshops for government to take action.

In 2017 WVV designed the campaign to end physical violence against children at home and in school and received the political will of the government, supporting the Campaign's external launch in FY 2018 and implementation thereafter.

Local ownership

The 2017 operation research on Children's Club and Child-Led initiatives reported that children clubs were replicated by local authorities in non-WorldVision target areas in three districts. WVV only provided materials and technical guidance for the replication. The WVV's children club and child led initiatives have been recognized by government as effective approaches to implement government's National Child Participation Program at community level for the period 2016-2020.

²⁵ Disaggregation is unavailable for most data as gender and age were not included in initial indicator definitions or in M&E data collection or management tools.

²⁶ Basic needs include temporary shelter; water; foods, clothes, blankets, and rice.

²⁷ ChildFund, Plan International and ISEE

LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

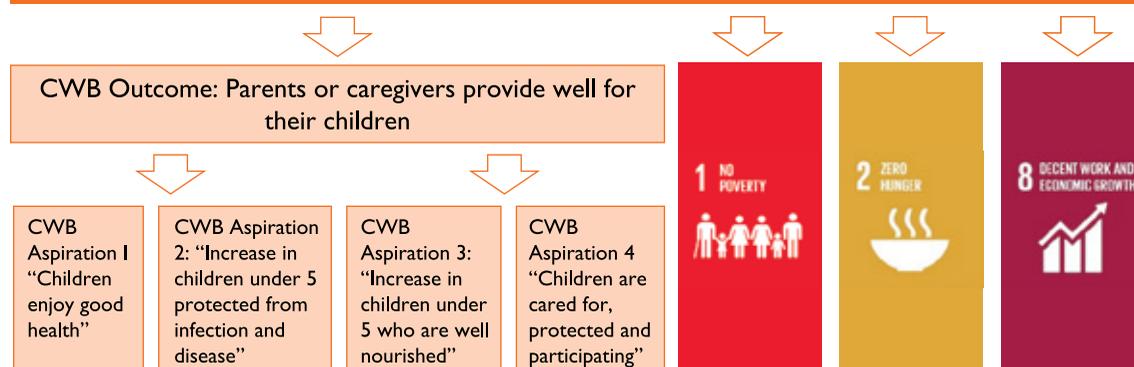
Table 8: Key learning and recommendations for Child Protection objective

Key learning	Actionable Recommendations
<p>The Child Protection and Advocacy special project shared in this report showed greater impact on children's voice compared to other ADPs where CPA was integrated into other sectors.</p>	<p>As a priority focus sector, all WVV Area Programs will implement Child Protection Technical Program from FY 18, applying the World Vision core project models.</p>
<p>Living Values project review indicated that targeted Celebrating Families project model can have a significant positive transformational impact on the relationship between parents and their children thereby addressing issues of child injury due to neglect, child marriage and violence. This was seen in the integration of living values into community based group activities.</p>	<p>WVV will scale up Celebrating Families and positive discipline project models across selected ADPs in 2018. WVV will strengthen the integration between government interventions and World Vision Child injury interventions and the campaign to end physical violence at home and school at national, provincial and program levels.</p> <p>WVV will also focus on more targeted Child Protection programming to end harmful practices like Child Marriage.</p>
<p>Following FY15 CWBR recommendations, WVV scaled up strengthening of Community Based Child Protection (CBCP) committees in Yen Bai, Hoa Binh and Dien Bien Provinces leading to an increase in the number of CBCP committees functioning effectively.</p>	<p>In 2018 WVV will support DELISA to strengthen CBCP system in Quang Ngai and Dak Nong provinces in FY2018.</p>



OBJECTIVE 4: RESILIENCE AND LIVELIHOODS

Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen community and household resilience



UNDERLYING ISSUES

Although Vietnam has transitioned to middle-income country status and integration into the global market has created lots of opportunities, neither the opportunities nor the benefits have been equitably distributed. Poverty incidence in remote and mountainous areas still remains high: Northwest (34.52%), Northeast (20.75%), Highland (17.14%)²⁸.

Rural youth have limited economic opportunities, regardless of their ethnicity, and many are forced to migrate to urban cities to earn income. The youth unemployment rate has increased to 7.29 % among 1.1 million unemployed (Q1. 2017) compared to 6.3% in 2014²⁹.

Vietnam is one of the most vulnerable countries prone to natural disasters. At national level, Vietnam government has developed legal frameworks and policies on DRR-CCA.³⁰ However, implementation of these policies at sub-national and grassroots level remains limited due limited funding, inadequate technical expertise and competing priorities.

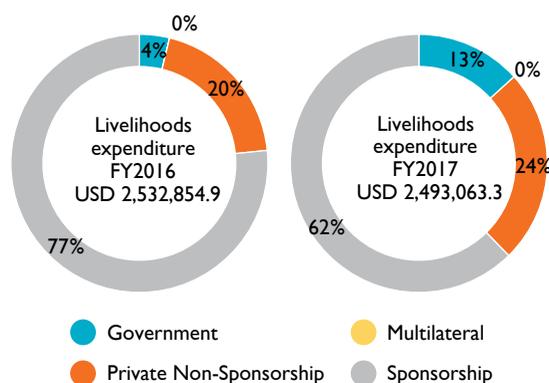
ROOT CAUSES

- Poor market linkages
- Lack of access to capital and financial services
- Limited production tools and technologies
- Food insecurity and severe losses due to climate change.
- Extreme weather and increased frequency and/or intensity of natural disasters, such as typhoons and floods

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

- households provide well for their children
- Improved access to village savings and financial services
- Improved agricultural productivity
- Improved access to youth income and employment opportunities for youths
- increased level of confidence for households, community and businesses in dealing with disaster

RESOURCES



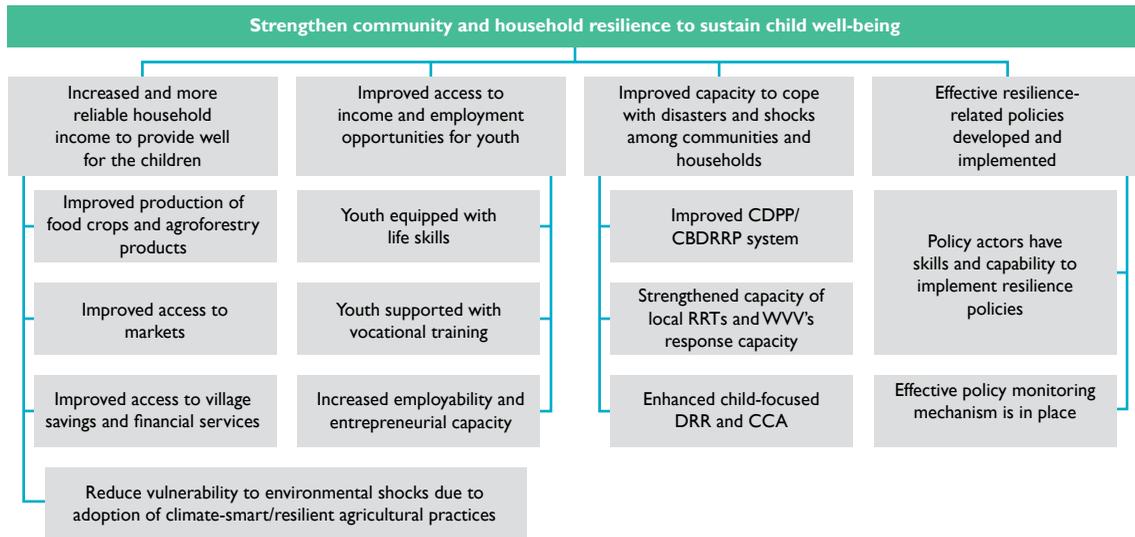
²⁸ Please refer to Decision 59/2015/QĐ-TTg to understand about the update standards of multidimensional poverty

²⁹ <http://www.molisa.gov.vn/Images/FileAnPham/fileanpham2017691623270.pdf>

³⁰ WVV's continued efforts on Disaster Risk Reduction - Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) showed strong commitment to contribute to realization of the related international commitments such as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement on climate change as well as the Vietnam's national policies such as the Law on Disaster Prevention and Control, the Community-based Disaster Risk management Program (CBDRM Program -1002).

PATHWAY OF CHANGE

Figure 7: Pathway of Change for Resilience and Livelihoods Objective



Technical Staff: 4 National level staff and 3 part time staff, 5 Micro Finance Unit staff

Projects Contributing: FY16 and FY17: 4 grant funded projects, 29 PNS funded projects, 37 Sponsorship funded Projects, 1 Emergency Relief project funded from multilateral source, 8 Micro Finance projects

Technical Approaches: Savings Groups, Sustainable Rice Intensification, Livestock Initiative for Transformation, Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Child Focused DRR and Public-Private Partnerships

Key partners and stakeholders: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Departments of Education and Training (DOET), Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment (MONRE); Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE); Committee for Disaster Prevention and & Control (CDPC), Agricultural research institutes, Extensions, Universities, Consultancy institutions and freelancers, Districts' veterinary stations, Districts' plant protection stations, Provincial and districts' vocational training centers

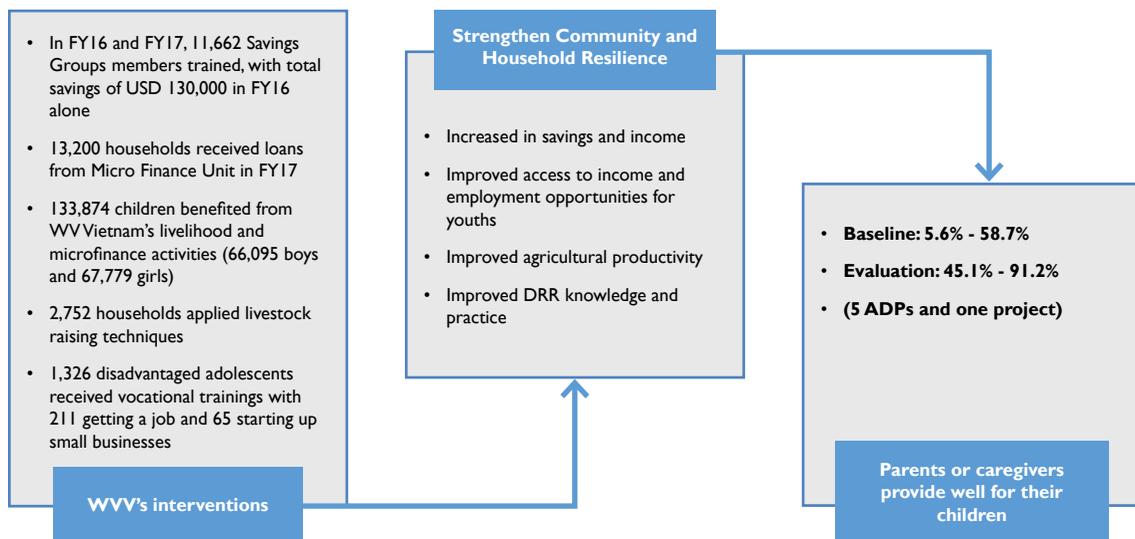
Private sector: Corporates (LG Electronics, Alstom) and small-medium enterprises (SMEs)

Children Impacted: FY16 and FY17

Total	Girls	Boys	MVC
133,874	67,779	66,095	16,018

World Vision Vietnam's Contribution to the Increase in Parents Providing Well for their Children

Figure 8: WV Vietnam's Contribution to the increase in Parents Providing Well for their Children



RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Households providing well for their children

Proportion of parents providing well for their children (Evaluation, 30 Cluster sampling, CI: 95%)

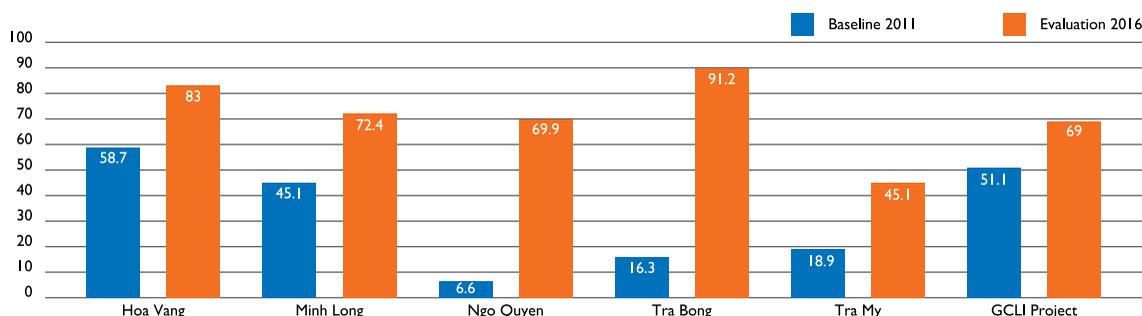
WV's interventions in promoting household economy through savings groups, improved livestock raising and agricultural techniques and micro finance contributed to an improvement in the capacity of parents to meet the basic needs of their children.

"From pig raising supported by World Vision, poor households are now earning an income and are able to afford breakfast for their children every day before school, pay tuition fees for their children, and purchase 3-4 winter coats for children. Previously many children did not have breakfast and milk and they only had one winter coat to wear for many years" (Agricultural extension worker, Group Discussions at Tra Thuy commune, Tra Bong ADP)

Evaluation results of 5 ADPs and one special project showed an improvement in the proportion of parents providing well for their children, from 6.6-58.7% at baseline to 45.1-91.2% at evaluation in 2016. For instance, in Tra Bong ADP, only 16.3% of parents were able to provide well for their children in 2011, but over 91% of parents could do so in 2016 (Tra Bong ADP evaluation), refer chart 12.

In Ngo Quyen Urban ADP, through Savings Groups, at least 90% of parents or caregivers, members of Savings Groups, reported to have increased their income by up to 50% compared to the period before participating in the savings groups, with corresponding increase in the ability of parents to provide well for their children, from 6.6% at baseline to 69.9% at evaluation in 2016.

Chart 12: Proportion of parents providing well for their children



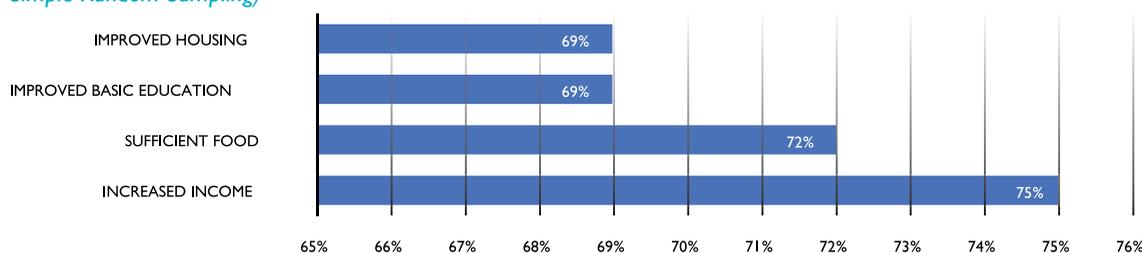
Proportion of parents providing well for their children

Improved access to village savings and financial services

In 2016 and 2017 alone, 11,662 people joined Savings Groups, an increase of 71.32% compared to FY15 largely due to increased awareness on the importance of savings. Micro Finance Unit (MFU) branches operating in 3 out of 37 ADPs and in other 7 non ADP locations continued to support the poor and near poor households with loans, mostly for small businesses, agricultural and education activities. A total of 16,171 clients in 2016 and 13,200 clients in 2017 received loans, of whom 83.9% clients³¹ were female. The integration of MFU and ADP interventions in Hoa Vang ADP contributed to the increase in the ability of parents to provide well for their children, from 58.7% at baseline to 83% at evaluation in 2016.

A survey of 1344 microfinance clients in 2017 reported proportions greater than 69% of MFU clients able to provide for their children's needs, refer to chart 13³².

Chart 13: Proportion of MFU clients meeting children's needs (Tool: Microfinance survey, Adolescent survey, Simple Random Sampling)



Proportion of MFU clients meeting children's needs

³¹ For both FY 16 and FY 17 combined

³² According to a survey of 1,344 clients and MFU evaluation report

Improved agricultural productivity (Tool: LIFT project baseline and evaluation. 30 Cluster Sampling, CI: 95%)

Livestock Initiative for Transformation (LIFT) interventions targeted 2,752 poorest households with children in 17 ADPs in 2016 and 2017. The evaluation of Gift Catalogue Livestock Initiative (GCLI) project in Mai Chau, Huong Hoa and Hai Lang districts indicated an improvement in the percentage of targeted households with increased income from 22.8% in 2014 at baseline to 52.2% in 2016. The percentage of target households with year-round access to sufficient food for their family increased from 28.7% at baseline to 45.3% in 2016.

“Before, my family had only two – three pigs because we did not know how to take care of pigs and such knowledge was not recorded from previous generation. After finishing this on-farm vocational training, I learnt about prophylactic methods for pigs, cattle and poultry. I am now planning to build pigpen and raise 10 pigs. I believe that with my current knowledge, I will succeed”, Dung, trainer, On-farm vocational training, Van Yen ADP.

Similar trends were observed across ADPs where WVV implemented sustainable rice intensification interventions. In 23 ADPs, WVV provided technical training and biological fertilizer to farmers³³. As a result farmers gained with a reduction in the amount of rice seed inputs by 50%-80% compared to traditional methods. Costs of fertilizer, labor, pesticide and insecticide also registered a reduction while the total yield improved. In Van Chan ADP, the 2017 Annual report showed that production costs for rice seed and pesticide reduced by 30% (equivalent to USD 33/hectare) and 53% (equivalent to USD 17 /hectare) compared to 2016 while the income that farmers gained from selling rice increased by USD 262 per hectare within one year. Farmers in Minh Long ADP reported an increase in rice productivity from 42.3% in 2013 to 55% in 2016.

Improved access to youth income and employment opportunities for youths (Tool: ADP Semi-annual and Annual Monitoring)

WVV supported 505 dropout youth in FY16 and an additional 316 youth in 2017 with vocational training. The target was youth living in difficult circumstances. In Son Tra, Ngo Quyen, Quan Hoa and Van Yen ADPs, 87.5% (14/16), 89% (81/91), 72% and 79% (24/30) of youth trainees respectively after receiving vocational training reported having an income of their own or a productive life. Despite the availability of vocational trainings based on farms, there are still limited off farm job opportunities for the youth in the rural areas.

IMPACT ON THE MOST VULNERABLE

In FY17, a total of 16,018 Most Vulnerable Children across 16 ADPs³⁴ were impacted by livelihood interventions. In Livelihoods, WVV defines MVC by vulnerability risks which include poverty, disability, life threatening diseases, victims of violence and exploitative labor. The Gift Catalogue Livestock Initiative project in Huong Hoa and Mai Chau ADPs impacted 363 poorest households with malnourished children under five. These households participated in cow and poultry raising interventions to enable them to meet the basic needs of their children.³⁵

SUSTAINABILITY

Policy influence

With WVV's support through Ethnic Minorities Economic Empowerment (EMEE) grant funded project during the period 2016-2017, the “Arabica Coffee Rejuvenation Action Plan for the stage 2016 – 2020” was approved by Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee. This action plan lays legal and technical foundation to further promote the coffee sector in Quang Tri Province.

WVV supported the local authorities in Quang Nam province to enable farmers and local partners to access government funds. As an initial result, farmers of one livelihood group in Tra My and two livelihood groups in Phuoc Son obtained the 50% cash support from their local authorities on bull provision.

In Lang Chanh ADP, Thanh Hoa Province, Savings Group model introduced by World Vision, was scaled up by the local Vietnam Bank for Social Policies (VBSP) in all 11 communes and town of Lang Chanh district, both in ADP and non-ADP locations.

As shared in the 2017 PSM report, Tran Yen ADP implemented the Sustainable rice intensification (SRI) model in 2016 and 2017. This model has been acknowledged by farmers as one of the best approaches for their livelihood development. In FY17, the SRI group leader and members (farmers) recommended and advocated this model to the government and as a result, the SRI model was selected for the rice production program in the entire Tran Yen District.

³³ Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI), as a Climate Change Adaptation technique addressed the five components of rice production: 1. Healthy and young seedling; 2. Spacing of plants and transplanting 3. Water management; 4. Soil fertilization by applying (as much as possible) composted organic matter 5. Weed and pest control via Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices.

³⁴ FY 16 used a different criteria for MVC hence only reporting the FY 17 total. In FY 17, a child is MVC if they belong to more than two vulnerability factors.

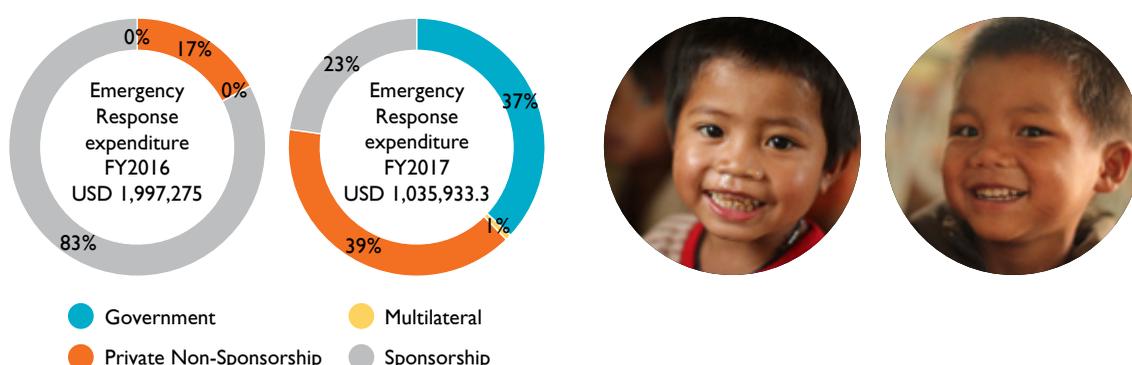
³⁵ Gift Catalogue Livestock Initiative (GCLI) project evaluation report

LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 9: Key learning and recommendations for Resilience and Livelihoods objective

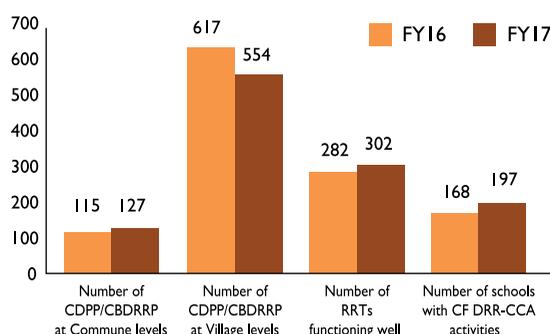
Key learning	Recommendations
Implementation of vocational training in rural areas was quite challenging because of limited non agriculture-based job opportunities.	To reach out to youth in rural areas, WVV will diversify agro-based and off-farm vocational training.
MFU integration with ADPs contributed to higher proportion of parents providing well for their children.	Strengthen the integration of Micro Finance and ADPs through the implementation of the Livelihoods Technical Program.

WVV's Contribution and Impact in Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction



Progress on priority Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) indicators

Chart 14: DRR Key Performance Indicators measured in FY16 and FY17³⁶



DRR Key Performance Indicators measured in FY16 and FY17

Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) is a key priority area of WVV to enhance resilient capacity of local people in coping with disasters.

Increased level of confidence among households and stakeholders in targeted ADPs in dealing with disaster

In FY16 and FY17, there were 34 and 29 ADPs respectively that implemented different disaster management interventions, targeting local authorities, households, school teachers, students, rapid response teams and small - medium enterprises (SMEs). Stakeholders at ADPs and projects reported an increase in level of confidence to cope with disaster during evaluations of specific projects.

“Before, my family and I just knew that we should hide when a disaster strikes. Now, after participating in WVV’s training on disaster prevention we have developed a household preparedness plan. We now know what actions to take as well as the responsibility of each family member before, during and after disaster.”, Ms Hong, a participant in a training organized by WVV, Quang Xuong district, CATREND project.

³⁶ The number of Community Disaster Preparedness Plans (CDPP) and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (CBDRRP) at village level reduced as a result of the phasing out of CATREND project in Thanh Hoa.

Households

Two key government grant funded DRR project evaluations reported a significant increase in the percentage of households feeling more confident to deal with disaster risks and climate change effects, from 27% (baseline in FY11) to 78% (evaluation in FY16) for CATREND project and from 22% (baseline in FY14) to 40.5% (evaluation in FY17) for Hai Phong City Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk (HRCD) project.

Similar observations were recorded in other ADPs. The evaluation of Hien ADP showed an increase in the percentage of households who demonstrated the ability to cope with and prevent at least 2 types of regular natural disasters from 9.2% (baseline in FY11) to 63% (evaluation in FY16). DRR sessions conducted by WVV contributed to this result.

Children

CATREND project showed the percentage of children who demonstrated knowledge and skills of DRR-CCA prevention and mitigation increased from 92% (FY15) to 99.3% in FY16. The percentage of girls and boys who could describe the existing disaster risks in their community in HRCD project increased from 62% in FY14 to 98% in FY17. These results were largely due to children participating in child-focused DRR-CCA activities at schools and their communities, raising their awareness and skills in dealing with disasters.

Rapid Response Teams

The Rapid Response Teams (RRT), who are the frontier force in dealing with disaster in communities, reported an improvement in disaster response skills after WVV provided capacity building trainings and rescue equipment support. In Son Tra District Resilience to Climate Change & Disaster Risk Project (SRCCDR), RRT members used rescue equipment provided by WVV to help 200 fishing families rescue their small fishing boats when typhoon AERE hit in 2016 (SRCCDR, FY16 annual report).

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Reported an improvement in their disaster preparedness and response capacity after participating in trainings, communication events and simulation exercises. According to HRCD project final evaluation, the percentage of SMEs who felt more confident in dealing with disaster hazards and climate change risks increased from 19% (baseline in FY14) to 33% (evaluation in FY17).

“We understand the goodwill of the project to support people in difficulties to cope with disaster risks, so we agreed to share some of our financial resources too”, Director of Hai Long Textile Company, HRCD project, organized workshop on DRR for women and disabilities

A network between government agencies and SMEs was also established providing an opportunity for government agencies and private sector partners to discuss, share and contribute towards disaster management. Some of the SMEs contributed funds to support disaster affected areas in their neighborhoods. Other SMEs re-organized their company's production technologies, workshop locations, and energy consumption behaviors to mitigate the negative effects of their companies on the community's living environment.

Capacity of WVV in disaster management improved

The total score the Disaster Management scorecard for WVV in FY17 was 77. Key Disaster Management scores that achieved maximum points include the National Office strategy and Business Plans. Following the new strategy, in FY17 WVV revised all its Technical Programmes to incorporate Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction to address common risks and hazards prevalent in Vietnam. However, the score for the influence of Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) on design and implementation of all programmes achieved the lowest score as a result of the change in the membership of the National Rapid Response team.

During FY16 and FY17, WorldVision National Rapid Response Team actively participated in the Joint Assessment Teams (JAT), inter-agency learning events as well as Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) which WorldVision chaired for the year 2017.

Emergency Response

In FY16 and FY17, typhoons, floods and drought affected a number of areas where WVV is working, with ADPs responding locally. The total number of direct beneficiaries supported by WVV 2017 was 13,969, of which 11,233 were children. The budget spent on emergency response was \$1,035,933 which included funds from the National Emergency Response Fund.

In FY16, WVV was affected by a prolonged drought in Bac Binh and Ham Thuan Bac ADPs which led to lack of drinking water and lack of food for local people as the drought affected agricultural production. WVV's response included drinking water, water tanks, pumps and food aid to the communities. Funding for this response was acquired from ADH, WVV Germany and UN Central Emergency Response Fund. It is important to note that this is the first time WVV was able to acquire funds from UN Central Emergency Response Fund (\$159,000). The total budget for the emergency response in FY16 was \$1,997,275 and total beneficiaries was 13,533 people.

IMPACT ON THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Being vulnerable to disasters or catastrophe is one of the criteria WVV uses to identify the most vulnerable children (MVC). Of the total 244,637 WVV's target children in FY 17, there were 59,353 (24.5%) children living in disaster prone areas. This criteria also serves as a foundation to select children that benefit from emergency response and disaster risk reduction interventions. In FY 17, out of 45,008 MVC, 6,662 children (14.8%) were impacted by WVV's DRR_CCA interventions.

SUSTAINABILITY

Partnership: At national level, in FY 17, WVV chaired the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG), consisting of the Government, UN agencies, local and International NGOs working on disaster management.

WVV also proactively participated in inter-agency sector working groups for emergency response (Food Security, WASH, Nutrition, Early Recovery, Child Protection, Health Shelter, Education and Cash-Transfer Programming).

Besides traditional partners, WVV also partnered with new stakeholders who have never participated in DRR-CCA activities previously. HRCD project successfully mobilized government agencies and private sector entities to collaborate in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) focused around DRR-CCA. Among participating SMEs, 90% of them developed or upgraded their disaster preparedness plans, and more than 80% of the SMEs proved in the evaluation that they will be able to sustain their operations even during and after disasters.

Advocacy: Although Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in Disaster Risk Management were introduced for the first time by WVV through HRCD project in Hai Phong city, the project effectively mobilized government authorities and SMEs in implementing DRR-CCA project activities. Good practices and lessons learnt during this approach were documented and have been taken up by the government and other agencies.

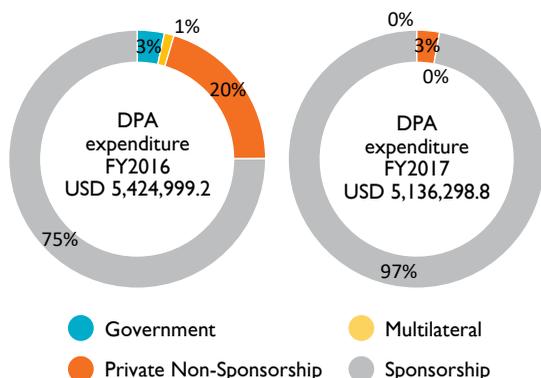
WVV through sharing evidence gathered in the implementation of the HRCD project influenced government policies, guidelines, plans and actions made by Department of Education and Training (DoET) at Provincial and District levels with regards to DRR-CCA. A key result is the Decision by DoET to request all schools in Hai Phong to develop Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Plans and to integrate DRR-CCA awareness raising in school subjects (HRCD's final evaluation report, FY17).

LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 10: Key Learnings and recommendations for Disaster Management and DRR

Key learning	Actionable Recommendations
According to the 2017 MVC mapping exercise, there are 24.5% of children in World Vision target areas living in disaster prone areas and identified as vulnerable children. The results confirm the need to put more effort in applying clearer guidelines in addressing the needs of MVC during disasters.	Adapt and apply existing guidelines on nutrition and child protection in emergencies to better support Vulnerable and Most Vulnerable children.
It is critical to equip the National Rapid and Response Team, the members of which should include representatives from all support functions, on Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) to better prepare in case of a major disaster.	Train National Rapid and Response Team on Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and Disaster Management Standard (DMS) including follow up of actions.

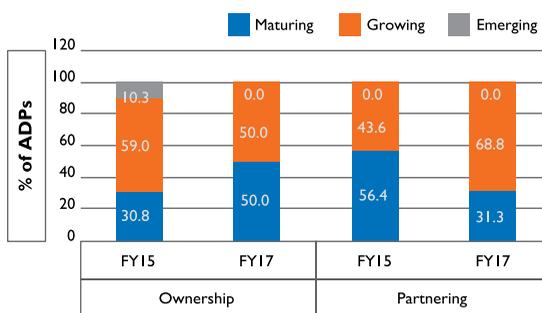
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM APPROACH



TRENDS ACROSS PROGRAMMES

Looking across the programs using the Program Effectiveness Self-Review, there has been a significant improvement in local ownership of Area Programs (AP) and projects as shown in chart 15. 50% of APs reported at maturing level in FY17 compared to 30.8% APs that reported maturing in FY15. Partnering with the private sector and faith based organizations is still a challenge given the limited mechanism and guidance from the Vietnamese government. Private sector partnering is also relatively new for Vietnam hence the need to build the capacity of WVV in partnering and negotiation. This is the first time WVV is using the new Program Effectiveness Self Review tool with revised criteria, hence the lower result for partnering, 31.3% of APs maturing, compared to 56.4% in FY15 using the previous criteria. World Vision Vietnam has proactively explored and seized suitable opportunities to partner with other INGOs, local NGOs, and UN agencies. However, in Vietnam context, government is sensitive about INGO partnering with faith groups as their legislation is given only for implementing development programs. Partnering with faith based groups may be misconceived by the government as proselytization which can affect ongoing operations. Partnering with local NGOs is also a challenge owing to the absence of the legislative framework for the development and growth of CSOs in the country.

Chart 15: Trends Across the Programs



Program Effectiveness

Lessons learned from engagement with private sector in DRR

WVV also collaborated with the private sector in Public Private Partnership projects in disaster risk reduction. An evaluation of HRCDD, a project funded by the Australian government, found that the relationships between government and private sector changed positively in the quality of cooperation. Thanks to WVV's dialogues and training sessions, the district Labor Unions, CDPCs, DARDs have gained respect from local SMEs for their practical guidance and assistance. Key lessons learnt from WVV's work on this project for future programming include: i). the focus on educating partners is key to change their perceptions of private sector strengths in dealing with DRR-CCA; ii). The interests of local partners should be clearly understood at the beginning of the project to have successful PPP.

In the areas of providing information, collecting and acting on feedback and complaints in program accountability to communities, all ADPs reported either growing (level 2) or maturing (level 3), refer to chart 16. Local partners coordinated more closely with ADPs in FY16 and FY17. Community feedback was shared at monthly meetings with key members of Commune Project Management Board and timely actions were taken to address any issues of concern. Interventions such as Savings Groups, Nutrition Clubs provided mechanisms for timely sharing of information and feedback among partners, creating a deeper understanding and trust among each other. In FY17, 6,629 villagers (3,532 females, 3,097 males), 3,355 children

(1,720 girls, 1,635 boys, with at least 942 RC), and 4,360 commune partners (2,025 females, 2,335 males) were consulted during the Area Program Planning process in selecting appropriate Technical Programs. As a result, 100% of communities in WV program locations successfully completed their community visioning process.

Chart 16: Program Accountability



Village Development Boards contributing to local ownership

A recent Village Development Board (VDB³⁷) operations research indicated that VDBs have created a conducive platform for communities to engage in all project activities at village level for ongoing Child Well Being conversations and increased capacity of communities. Of the 833 VDBs that were reviewed in 2017, 53.7% were rated at maturing level compared to 35.8% in 2015. 50% of the community members strongly agreed and 46.9% agreed that whenever a problem arose in their community, they had confidence that they will solve it if they work with other people in their community. 89.2% said that they participated in project activities intended to improve the lives of children in their own community over the past year.

Village Development Boards contributing to enriched community resources

33.9%³⁸ of community members in Village Development Boards (VDBs) strongly agreed and 48.5% agreed that their leaders were able to acquire support and resources from outside their community for activities on improving the lives of children. Contributions from communities and partners in cash, labor and materials for Community Development Initiatives was USD 962, 872 (36 ADPs) in 2016 and USD 689, 809 (17 ADPs) in 2017.

However, the recent operations research on VDBs across the country indicates that their advocacy and partnering skills still remain as a challenge for the members.

Key learnings in Community resource mobilization from VDBs in Nong Son AP

- Have a clear action plan for village community development
- Form a village resource mobilization team having influential persons involved as team members
- Regular contact with the families of successful business persons
- Keep it all clear and transparent - financial disclosures as the key principle
- Keep businessmen engaged with Village Development work

IMPACT ON THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

In all communities within WV program locations, MVC mapping exercise is conducted annually considering that vulnerability factors often change. In FY 17, WVV alongside communities revised the guidelines and tools for MVC mapping process to take into account the new criteria which includes multi-dimensional vulnerability factors. This process helped local partners and ADP staff to initiate community conversations on addressing the root causes of vulnerability more effectively. Using a single vulnerability factor, 74,152 children were defined as MVC in FY16. In 2017, 45,008 children (21,683 female) were defined as MVC using multidimensional vulnerability factors (Refer Table 11). Among the 40,150 sampled registered children in 2017 (there were 75,900 RC in FY17 in total), 12,746 children (6107 female) were categorized as MVC. The FY17 MVC mapping process involved planning, training of communities, data collection and analysis, reporting at community meetings and making decisions out of the MVC data. This process helped WVV to better target MVC.

³⁷ Village Development Boards are platforms for community engagement the membership of which comprises representatives from the local government, mass organizations and ordinary community members who don't have any political affiliation but are unanimously elected by community members to represent them.

³⁸ VDB OR mini household survey in September, 2016

Hoa Vang's end of phase evaluation showed that MVC were prioritized in all ADP interventions⁴¹. Each commune kept a list of up to date MVC and Commune Peoples Committee members regularly visited the MVC to provide timely support. Children with Disabilities (CWD) and children with difficult circumstances were among the priority target participants for the project⁴².

In FY 18 WVV will intentionally scale up the process of MVC support and impact tracking.

Table 11: Number of MVC by gender, RC, disability and age (Tool: MVC Mapping Census)

MVC by gender, RC, disability	Total MVC	45,008
	MVC female	21,683
	MVC male	23,325
	RC in MVC	12,746
	MVC with disability	2,593
MVC disaggregated by age (MVC mapping FY17)	0-5	15,973
	6-11	15,537
	12-14	7,100
	15-18	6,398

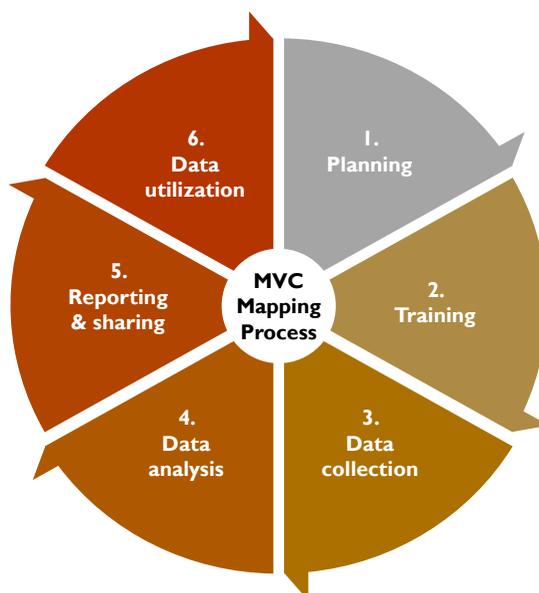


Table 12: Number of MVC Supported in 2017

Types of support	Social benefits	Medical/nutrition support	Educational/vocational support/job opportunities	Counseling services	Legal support	Livelihood support	Resilience support
# of children impacted	5,686	12,673	14,893	231	20	16,018	6,662

LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 13: Key Learning and recommendations for Development Programme Approach

Learning	Actionable Recommendations
The Programme Effectiveness Self-review tool showed lower scores on partnering in FY 17 compared to FY 15 because partnering with the private sector and CSOs is relatively new to WVV while the context remains challenging.	Build staff capacity on advanced partnering and negotiation skills and private sector partnering in the context of Vietnam
Based on the new WVI criteria for MVC definition, all Area Programs conducted MVC mapping process in FY17 and have updated MVC mapping list. This paved the way for WVV to focus its resources where most needed. Results of the MVC mapping were shared with partners in ADPs for joint planning and implementation decisions.	WVV will continue to prioritise MVC targeting and impact tracking across all programs

⁴¹ Page 26 – Hoa Vang End of phase evaluation FY16

⁴² Page 39 – Hoa Vang End of phase evaluation FY16



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CWB REPORTING PROCESS

LEARNING FROM THE REPORTING PROCESS

- As FY 2017 marked the last implementation year of WV Vietnam's national strategy FY2015-FY2017, the CWB report is also considered as the strategy evaluation report.
- While data used in this report met the data quality assurance standards, given the use of different approaches, tools and methodologies, it was not possible to compare most of the available baselines and evaluations.
- Without standardized programming at national level, it was challenging for WVV to ensure standardized monitoring and evaluation system across all ADPs and projects. Through the Technical Programme development and Area Programme Planning process, all programs will from FY 18 use standard outcome and output indicators and this will ensure technical rigour in Monitoring and Evaluation system for future reporting.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE REPORTING PROCESSES

- All Technical Programme indicators are aligned to the NO strategy Key Performance Indicators. Given under LEAP 3 there will be Technical Programme level reports every six months, it is recommended to simplify the CWB report.
- To ensure standardized data across all Area Programs to use for the upcoming Child Well Being Report, the Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks for all Technical Programmes will be developed in FY 18, with a National Baseline currently planned.