CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT
CAMBODIA
2015

World Vision®

CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

ADP
Area Development Programme

CAF
Community Accountability Facilitator

CBDRR
Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction

CCA
Climate Change Adaptation

CCDM
Commune Committee for Disaster Management

CCWC
Commune Committee for Women and Children

CDHS
Cambodia Demographic Health Survey

CHN
Child Health Now

CLTS
Community Led Total Sanitation

CNCC
National Council for Children

CP
Child Protection

CPC
Child Protection Committee

CVA
Citizen Voice and Action

CWB
Child Well-being

CWG
Child Labour Watch Group

DAP
Developmental Assets Profile

DCDM
District Committee for Disaster Management

DM
Disaster Management

DOE
District Office of Education

DPT
Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus

DRR
Disaster Risk Reduction

ECCD
Early Childhood Care & Development

EdLS
Education and Life Skills

EGRA
Early Grade Reading Assessment

ETIP
End Trafficking in Persons

EXCEL
Eliminating Exploitative Child labour through Education and Livelihood

EYE
Empowering Youth to Enhance Child Well-being

FLAT
Functional Literacy Assessment Tool

H&N
Health and Nutrition

HC
Health Centre

ISAF
Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework

KPI
Key Performance Indicator

LQAS
Lot Quality Assurance Sampling

MCCP
Mobilising Community for Child Protection

MoEYS
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

MoH
Ministry of Health

MoJ
Ministry of Justice

MoLVT
Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

MRD
Ministry of Rural Development

MoSAVY
Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

MoT
Ministry of Tourism

MVC
Most Vulnerable Children

NERT
National Emergency Response Team

OD
Operational District

ODF
Open Defecation Free

Operation
Geographic groupings of 4-7 ADPs

PERT
Provincial Emergency Response Team

PNC
Postnatal Care

PNS
Private Non-Sponsorship (funding)

SA4CP
Social Accountability for Child Protection

SKL
Sahakkom Kon Laor

SSC
School Support Committee

TRAC
Total Reading Approach for Children

VFC
VisionFund Cambodia

VHSG
Village Health Support Group

WEI
World Education International

WVI
World Vision International

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

>> Nutrition: In FY15 World Vision operational areas reported very good results for exclusive Breast Feeding (86%), and immunization (3rd DPT dose plus measles) rates in children increased from 69% (FY14) to 80% (LQAS). This is against a background nationally where stunting remains at 32% and both exclusive Breast Feeding and immunization rates have decreased from 74% to 65% (CDHS 2010, 2014). World Vision's nutrition interventions and promotion of the importance of complete immunization in children, together with advocacy pushing for the enforcement of existing laws on Marketing of Products for Infant and Young Child Feeding (Sub-Decree 133) can be seen to have contributed to these positive outcomes. Respondents in locations where World Vision supported health system strengthening reported improvements in rates of women delivering babies with Skilled Birth Attendants (90% in FY14 to 94%) who were also equipped to promote good infant and young child feeding practices. Of 44 ADPs that implemented social accountability for nutrition in FY15, 31 reported improvements of 24-hour services at 69 health centres and relationships between staff and patients (based on feedback from 15,900 citizens, benefitting approximately 74,000 children[1]).

The Sahakkom Kon Laor (SKL) model demonstrated clear successes in addressing child malnutrition with 84% of urban children sustaining initial weight gain and reaching normal weight-for-age within 12 months[2]. Additionally, in the worst performing ADPs results for management of diarrhea reflect improvement in knowledge and practice among caregivers (<8% in FY14 to >20% in FY15 LQAS[3]). World Vision's focus on knowledge and practice was complemented by Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) initiatives in 192 villages (138 in FY14) and verification of 152 Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages (100 in FY14, LQAS).

>> Education & Life Skills: Highlights in EdLS include 96% of children that attended the 77 World Vision-supported community pre-schools reached their developmental milestones. The success of World Vision's interventions in community-based ECCD centres suggests that parents are eager to invest in their children's future. In FY15 73% of households surveyed reported that they actively support children's learning (50% in FY14) and the proportion of poor households that reported being able to pay for children's education increased from 74% in FY14 to 81%. In FY15, 26 pre-school teachers (1 per SEC-funded school) received financial support from local Commune Councils as a result of advocacy by community members. World Vision's CVA/ISAF models in 44 ADPs (32% more than FY14) resulted in improvements in implementation of government standards in the Child Friendly School Policy; 113 schools reported improvements, especially in school hygiene and sanitation, and teaching hours.

With more widespread usage of the Functional Literacy Assessment Tool there is a need to review and assure the validity of results in some cases. The increase in proportion of children reading with comprehension appears disproportionate to the amount and type of literacy-specific interventions implemented by World Vision. Review of the tool and its application will be a priority during FY16.

>> Child Protection: Monitoring results from FY15 indicate 49% of children said they felt safe in their communities, an increase from 30% in FY14 (LQAS). Qualitative accounts from project reports consistently highlight the importance of World Vision efforts to strengthen the responsiveness of existing local formal and informal child protection structures. In FY15 204 out of 298 target Commune Committees for Women and Children (68% compared to 45% in FY14) and 230 Child Protection Committees (218 in FY14) were reported to be 'functional'. ADP and project reports suggest that these groups positively influenced local government planning with 263 child protection plans budgeted within Commune Investment Plans (166 in FY14).

Results from pre and post-tests with children trained in CP reflect an increase in their knowledge of personal safety and protective behaviours, with 73% able to correctly identify at least three strategies of self-protection against abuse and exploitation (68% in FY14). Project reports and findings from an evaluation of the SEA project suggest the improved knowledge has been boosted by a range of trainings conducted with and by children and youth groups including sessions on rights, protection, personal safety and use of the Peace Road Curriculum and 'Smart Navigator' tools.

>> Youth: Through support for 811 youth clubs, during FY15 youth empowerment and leadership promotion continued to be prominent across World Vision's operations in Cambodia. A highlight was the implementation of the Skills and Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment model designed to strengthen competencies in the areas of citizenship, employability, leadership and entrepreneurship. In FY15, 747 youth groups implemented activities to address social issues including malnutrition, threats to personal safety and local service improvement.

While evidence suggests increasing focus on youth engagement across World Vision's operations, in many cases World Vision's youth focused work has tended to be comprised of unrelated or extremely similar project activities, with available data limited to numbers of project activities or participants. In FY16 World Vision will focus on strengthening the design of the youth strategic objective, a more coordinated programming approach and more standardized monitoring and evaluation methods.

INTRODUCTION

This report sets out an account of progress towards World Vision strategic objectives in Cambodia, aligned with Child Well-being outcomes and targets, during fiscal year (FY) 2015.

Strategic Objectives

Nutrition
Increase in children healthy and well nourished

Education & Life Skills
Improve the quality of learning and life skills outcomes

Youth
Creative and active citizens – next generation of leaders

Child Protection
Children protected from abuse and exploitation

Expected Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	FY15 Results	FY16 National Strategy Targets
1.1.1. Children are free from infection and disease	*% of mothers with children 0-23 months who know the correct management of child diarrhoea (LQAS)*	35%	30%
1.1.2 Caregivers exhibit good infant and young child feeding practices	*% of infants aged 0-5 months that were fed exclusively with breast milk within the last 24 hours (LQAS)*	86%	80%
1.1.3 Improved policy implementation and public support for nutrition	*Evidence of quality of Government implementation of nutrition-related policies*	69 Health Centres	90
1.1.4 Households have increased year-round access to nutritious food	*% of households with year-round access to sufficient nutritious food for the family's needs*	57%	70%
1.2.1 Improved learning through alternative / innovative teaching and classroom resources	*Proportion of children who can read with comprehension (FLAT)*	70%	70%
1.2.2 Improved implementation of education policy through advocacy	*Proportion of schools with service standard improvements meeting Government standards for Child Friendly Schools*	113 Schools	90
1.2.3 Children aged 6 to 11 years demonstrate improved essential life skills outcomes	*Proportion of children who develop and demonstrate the application of essential life skills that contribute to their own development and that of their communities. (Life Skill Questionnaire)*	82%	82%
1.3.1 Youth are creators and innovators	*# of youth that are initiating creative activities to address development issues*	1,448	1,776
1.3.2 Youth are citizens	*# of youth contributing to advocacy activities*	14,807	14,000
1.3.3 Youth are leaders	*# of youth who lead activities in youth clubs*	2,235	4,000
1.4.1 The community demonstrates values, attitudes, knowledge and behaviours that provide a caring and protective environment for all children, especially the Most Vulnerable Children.	*% of children and youth who report they feel safe in their community (tool: LQAS-respondent age 10-16 year olds)*	49%	75%
1.4.2 Community child protection mechanisms are functioning effectively.	*# of child protection groups that are functional*	204 CCWCs	232 CCWCs
1.4.3 Children have life skills to protect themselves and their peers from abuse, exploitation and other forms of violence.	*% of girls and boys who can correctly identify at least three safety strategies of self-protection against child sexual exploitation and abuse. (Pre and post training tests)*	73%	75%

In FY15 an estimated 579,270 children were impacted by national and local advocacy supported by World Vision (including 445,000 children aged 0-24 months who will benefit from improved implementation of baby formula legislation).

LEARNING

PROGRESS AGAINST FY14 CWB REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

FY14 Recommendations	Organizational Learning and Changes in FY15
World Vision should continue to administer FLAT in all ADPs and partner with MoEYS and other NGOs to explore FLAT usage in control and experiment schools.	FLAT was rolled out across World Vision's entire EdLS portfolio in Cambodia. In FY15 World Vision proactively engaged MoEYS officials in assessment processes and shared results leading to responsive action by authorities.
World Vision should expand usage of the Child and Youth Questionnaire and use repeat surveys to enable comparative analysis.	World Vision expanded the use of its Child and Youth Questionnaire on Life Skills in FY15. Based on learning the tool will be revised in FY16 through consultation with Global Centre and collaboration between the EdLS, Youth, and Child Protection teams.
World Vision technical units should reflect on how to engage optimally with Commune Committees for Women and Children.	World Vision completed a study on CCWC to examine the factors that affect their ability to perform child protection functions. Recommendations are being shared as evidence to government to improve the committees and learning is being incorporated into the Child Protection Technical Programme.
Revise LQAS measures and include questions to examine protective practices in addition to respondent knowledge.	LQAS questionnaires were revised to assess actual protective behaviours by caregivers. The data included in this report reflect a combination of non-violent and violent forms of discipline are used by caregivers.
Continue to build the capacity of young people on advocacy skills to engage with government and other decision-makers at the national level.	In FY15 World Vision trained 1,116 youth who participated in meetings with government officials to advocate for improved services. A highlight being events during the Global Week of Action when youth engaged officials to champion the importance of nutrition for children.
Strengthen networking among existing youth groups.	Through the Youth Leadership and Livelihood Development project World Vision connected young people across World Vision operations to establish a national youth-led network that will provide a platform for youth to exercise their collective voice to address development issues.

CONTEXT

MAJOR CONTEXTUAL FACTORS THAT INFLUENCED RESULTS IN FY15

Internal factors	External factors
Reduction of 2.5% ($727,872) in funding for ADP by Support Offices	Increasing levels of migration of young women leaving infants and children with secondary carers.
Child Protection and Nutrition Technical Approaches completed that provide more focused frameworks for strategic objectives and programming.	Reduced rainfall due to El Nino[4] limited rice yield production (32% of poor households reported that their rice yield increased compared to 38% in FY14) and vegetable production (42% of poor households increased their vegetable production compared to 53% in FY14, Evaluation 2014-15) and affected priorities for water use with appropriate hand washing reducing from 34% in FY14 to just 17% in FY15 (LQAS).
Changes to staff structures in FY13 increased the number of sectors that Project Coordinators (PC) were responsible for. Experience in FY15 in some cases suggests this led to a negative impact on the level of technical expertise and time commitment that PCs have for sectoral interventions.	Land concessions by government to private companies have reportedly led to the displacement of several hundred thousand people throughout Cambodia, increasing vulnerability and risk for affected children.
	The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) introduced several new laws and policies in 2015, including commitments to prevent and respond to violence against children[5], the New Plan for Child Development and a Commission for Strengthening the Child Protection System.
	The RGC passed a law on NGOs during 2015 that may limit the ability of civil society to respond freely to injustice and restriction of freedoms in Cambodia.

Lack of Technical Leadership during FY15 resulted in EdLS and youth teams unable to maximize technical support provision to field operations.

The expanding reform commitment by MoEYS to improve literacy was evident in curriculum changes, the new system of exams for lower grades and teacher salary reform – these changes are likely to positively influence learning outcomes. RGC expenditure on education for FY15 was equivalent to 17.7% of the national budget. Although up from 15.5% in 2013, this remains low by ASEAN standards[6].

METHODOLOGY

This report was developed as a cross-organisational initiative and included engagement by technical units, operations and sponsorship management, advocacy, DME, Finance, Christ-centred Commitments, VisionFund Cambodia, and the senior leadership team through a process that was integrated within the organization's overall strategic schedule.

One staff member led the process and worked with a report development Executive Committee comprised of the Operations Director, Integrated Programmes Director and Strategy and Evidence Director. Data collection and analysis was completed by representatives from each technical unit including Health and Nutrition, WASH, Education and Life Skills, Child Protection, Economic Resilience and Livelihoods, Youth, Advocacy and Disaster Management. Following WVI guidance, the report production process included a launch workshop, evidence analysis sessions using the Pathway of Change for respective themes, one-to-one coaching with report contributors by the Senior Manager DME, a multi-stakeholder evidence and learning review workshop and a core content review session with senior leaders. Data sources used included secondary materials and publications, FY15 ADP baseline assessments (10 ADPs), ADP evaluation reports (11 ADPs), six non-sponsorship baseline (x2) and evaluation (x4) reports and the Partnership Strategic Measures (surveys of local advocacy activities and achievements). Baseline and evaluation surveys used a confidence interval of 95. Additional sources included over 70 semi-annual and annual programme management reports, sponsorship monitoring data and the World Vision Operations monitoring system. Primary monitoring tools included:

• DAP: 23 ADPs – minimum 100 youth respondents per ADP aged 12-18 in World Vision target areas.

• FLAT: 49 ADPs – 220 students per ADP in grade 6 within target schools.

• LQAS: 44 ADPs – including 'Poor 1 and 2' national means tested classification households (ERL, CP and WASH), caregivers of children under 3 years (H&N) and households with children aged 6-16 years (education) all within World Vision target areas.

• School Readiness Test (SRT): 15 ADPs assessed pre-school children aged 3-5 in World Vision target areas.

LIMITATIONS

In most cases results from standardized monitoring tools within the FY15 report reflect only the second year of measurement. While qualitative data collection is improving, the extent to which World Vision contributions to change in child well-being can be made remain limited. By FY15, 31 out of 42 eligible Area Development Programmes (20 ADPs out of 38 in FY14) had 90% of outcome indicators baselined (this excludes ADPs in the first year of implementation).

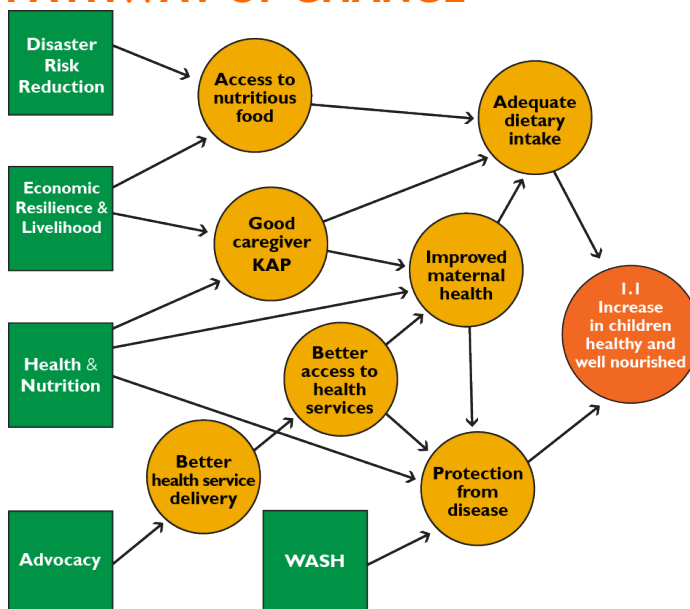| NUTRITION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	CHILD WELL-BEING TARGETS
	1.1 Increase in Children Healthy and Well Nourished	2. Increase in children protected from infection and disease (ages 0-5) 3. Increase in children who are well-nourished (ages 0-5)

UNDERLYING ISSUES

- Public health systems lack strength.
- Food insecurity exacerbated by frequent flooding and drought.
- Low rates of access to clean water and sanitation.
- Poor public perception and understanding of malnutrition.
- Poor infant and young child feeding practices.
- Low rates of post-natal care.

PRIORITY OUTCOMES

1.1.1 Children are free from infection and disease

1.1.2 Caregivers exhibit good infant and young child feeding practices

1.1.3 Improved policy implementation and public support for nutrition

1.1.4 Households have increased year-round access to nutritious food

PATHWAY OF CHANGE

RESOURCES

FY15 Expenditure $5,980,432

GRANTS $309,848 5%
PNS: $1,265,24 21%
SPONSORSHIP: $ 4,405,340 74%
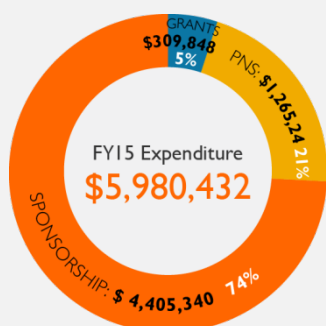
Technical staff:
- 14 Health and Nutrition,
- 1 National ERL
- 4 WASH

Projects contributing:
- 51 Health and Nutrition ADP projects,
- 5 Health and Nutrition PNS projects
- 38 WASH ADP projects
- 1 WASH ANCP project

Technical Interventions
- 5+5+5 Core Package (contextualized 7-11)
- Context specific models: Sahakum Kaun Laor (contextualized PD Hearth), Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
- Complementary Integrated Activities: Advocacy – Child Health Now, WASH, Economic Resilience and Livelihoods, Disaster Risk Reduction

Key Stakeholders & Partners:
- National Government: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Rural Development, National Nutrition Programme, National Maternal and Child Health Centre, Council for Agricultural and Rural Development.
- Local Government: Provincial Health Departments, Operational Districts, Health Centres, Village Health Support Groups
- Other Agencies: Helen Keller International, Save the Children, International Relief Development Partners for Development, UNICEF, Water Planet, International Development Enterprise, CLEAR Cambodia, WaterSHED, Teuk Saath 1001

CHILDREN IMPACTED

CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS
97,249

SCHOOL CHILDREN BENEFICIARIES
25,575

MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN
1,038 (moderately malnourished)

PREGNANT WOMEN
106,617

KPI: Percentage of Children aged 12 - 23 months who have completed 3rd DPT doses plus measles vaccination
(Measurement Tool: LQAS – Caregivers of children under 2 years)
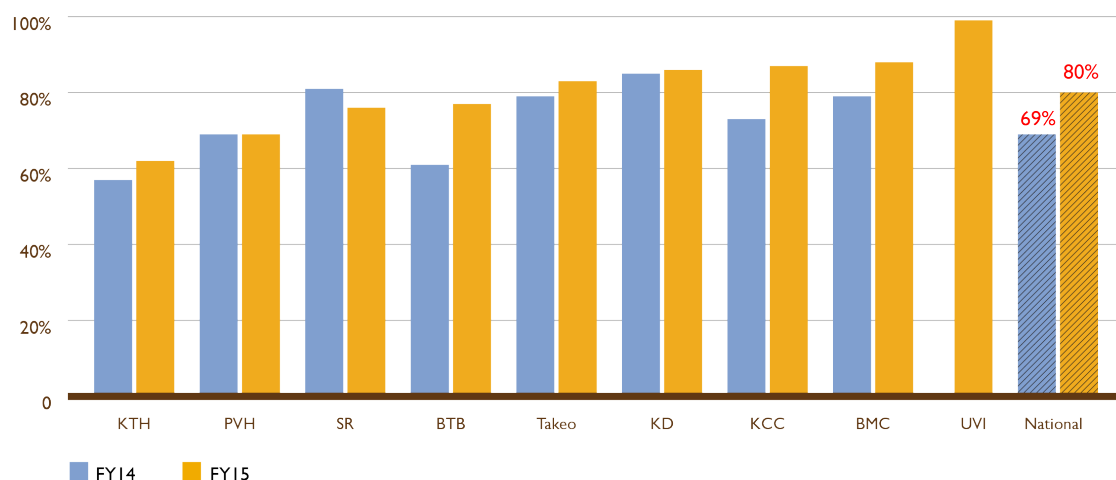
High immunization uptake is essential to ensure that each child and the whole community is protected (herd immunity). Immunization levels in Cambodia decreased markedly in FY14 (CDHS: 2010, 74% - 2014, 65%), mirroring reduced outreach support from UNICEF and GAVI for the National Immunization Programme. World Vision operations continued to focus on promoting immunization messages through VHSGs and HC staff and conducting regular outreach activities. These efforts show good coverage (80% average) in World Vision target areas, though rates in Kampong Thom (62%) are still too low and have reduced slightly in Siem Reap operation (FY14, 81%-FY15, 76%). Intentional promotion needs to continue in all World Vision operations to raise and maintain immunization rates at 90% so that children are protected from the six vaccine preventable diseases.

KPI: Percentage of mothers with children 0-23 months who know the correct management of child diarrhea *(Measurement Tool: LQAS – Caregivers of children under 2 years)*
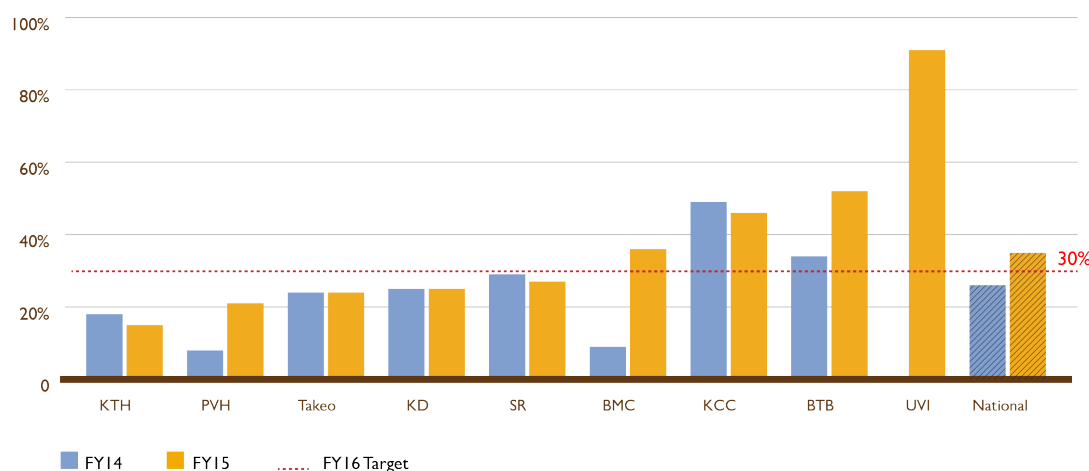
Diarrheal diseases account for 14% of deaths in children under five in Cambodia[7] Operations which in FY14 were below the 8% critical level for knowledge of diarrhea management (Preah Vihear, Takeo and Bantey Meanchey). All showed significant improvement in FY15 due to intensive promotion of preventative measures including hand washing and access to improved sanitation. In Takeo, 40% (33% in FY14) of caregivers and food preparers practiced appropriate hand washing, 52% of households had improved sanitation and 43% (53) of World Vision target villages were ODF. Urban ADP results are significantly higher than other Operations due to the intensive diarrhea management education provided to caregivers as part of the SKL model.

FY15 evaluation results for actual practice of the correct management of child diarrhea indicate a potentially positive link between knowledge and practice (both 35%[8]). To reach World Vision's FY16 national target of 30% it will be important to sustain these targeted interventions and review whether additional support is required, particularly in Kampong Thom (KTH).

KPI: Percentage of infants aged 0-5 months that were fed exclusively with breast milk within the last 24 hours
(Measurement Tool: LQAS - Caregivers of children under 2 years)
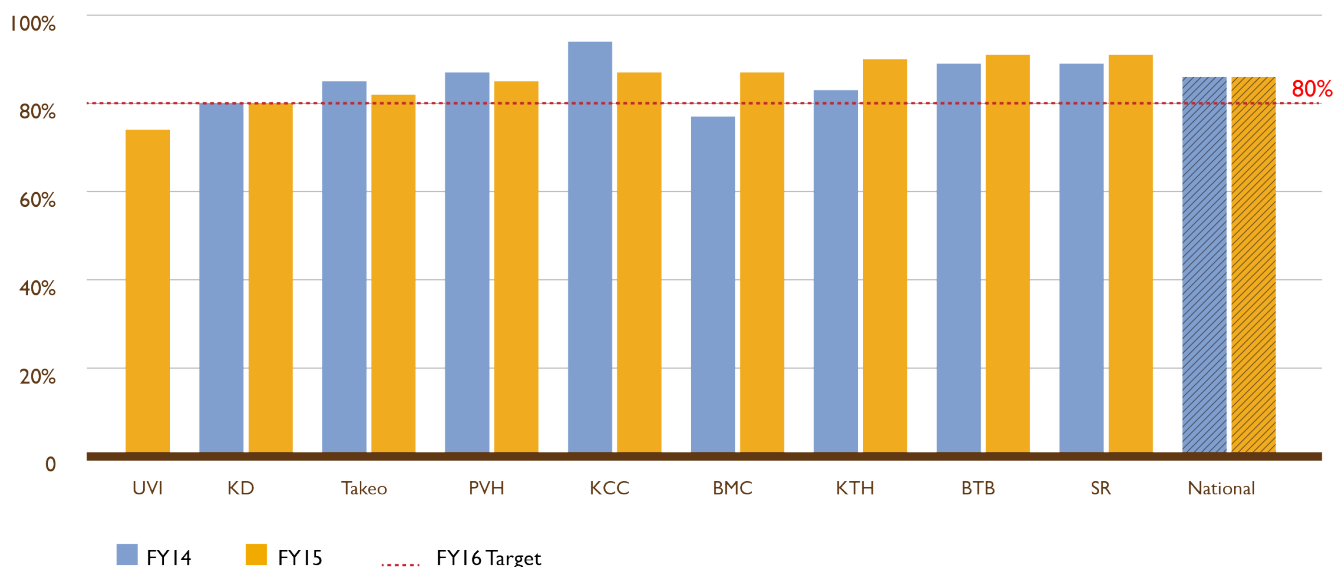
Breastfeeding is an unequalled way of providing the ideal food for the healthy development of infants, however sustaining exclusive breastfeeding for babies under 6 months has decreased nationally over recent years from 74% to 65% (CDHS 2010, CDHS 2014). In World Vision operations the promotion of breastfeeding is a fundamental component of the advice provided by World Vision supported Health Centre staff and the rate of breast feeding remains consistently high with 86% of mothers reporting to be exclusively breast feeding babies 0-5 months and a further 71% continuing to breastfeed their babies at 12-23 months (LQAS).

Breastfeeding rates in the Urban Area Programme however are relatively low at 74%. This may be linked to mothers stopping breastfeeding early due to their work patterns (e.g. garment factory workers), limited maternity leave and easy access to a variety of breast milk substitutes that often do not follow marketing laws[9]. World Vision's Child Health Now campaign has advocated for better implementation of the laws that have been inactive since their adoption in 2005; as a result, the Government has established new committees and implementation guidance for the law and begun spot checking products for adherence to the law. For this work, World Vision's Child Health Now campaign was awarded the "Best Overall Campaign 2015" in the WVI global partnership.

SKL audio phone messages promoting breastfeeding (as well as providing advice on diarrhea management, hand washing, early breastfeeding, complementary and active feeding, healthy snacks and micro nutrient powder) were initiated in FY15 in World Vision's Urban Programme and showed that mothers were interested and found the messages they received helpful and acted upon them. With over 94% of Cambodians claiming to own their own phone[10] this is seen as an effective way to engage target groups and has now been scaled-up to 35 rural ADPs, with the aim to cover all ADPs by the end of FY16.

In villages where >25% of children aged 6-36 months are identified to be moderately malnourished (most vulnerable), World Vision implements the SKL model (contextualized version of Positive Deviance Hearth Model) to kick-start catch-up growth with a minimum 200g weight gain.

Children 6-36 months attending SKL, graduating with 200g weight gain (n=1,038)

- Non graduates
- Graduates
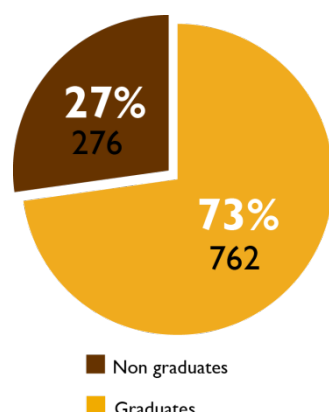
Urban children (18-48 months) achieving normal nutritional status 1 year after graduating from SKL (n=196)

- Nutritionally at risk
- Normal nutritional status
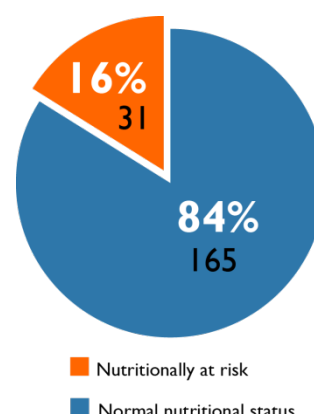
From initial implementation of the SKL model in 27 villages in World Vision's Urban Programme in FY14, during FY15 SKL was scaled-up to 32 ADPs (66 villages) in rural areas. SKL team members facilitate participatory learning, communal cooking using locally available foods (260kcal, 8g protein) and conduct follow-up visits to family homes. In FY15, 73% (762 children) 'graduated' from SKL having gained the requisite 200g (82% in urban, 65% in rural ADPs). Children failing to gain weight (due to bouts of fever, diarrhea or other infections) were referred to Health Centres and encouraged to rejoin SKL for weight monitoring. To assess sustainable changes to caregiver

behaviour, follow-ups 12 months after graduation indicated that 84% (165) of children in the Urban Programme had sustained their weight gain and achieved normal nutritional status.

These are positive results compared with PD Hearth in other World Vision country programmes[11]. Intensive nutritional advice and support to mothers at a time when their children were most vulnerable has helped them change feeding behaviours and establish improved nourishment for their children.

SUSTAINABILITY

Local ownership – SKL is a community-led sustainable approach to decrease and prevent child malnutrition. It supports communities to identify things that work well, to share those solutions and support one another in improving their health care practice and the way they feed their children.

Partnering – Good working relationships with NGO partners IDE, WaterSHED and VFC have enabled a cohesive approach for communities to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and access affordable sanitation hardware. 100 ODF villages in FY14 maintained this status and an additional 52 villages were verified as ODF in FY15.

Advocacy – Implementation of policies and laws is improving. Through World Vision's coordinated advocacy work there was a high-level call from the national government (Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister) for enforcement of Sub-decree 133 and Joint Prakas 061 on Marketing of Products for Infant and Young Child Feeding, after almost a decade since adoption. In addition, 44 World Vision ADPs implemented local-level advocacy to improve health centre services resulting in improvements of service delivery of 69 health centres, engaging more than 15,900 citizens in the process.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS

SKL is an effective but labour intensive model requiring strong technical support by World Vision to provide quality training and ongoing monitoring for the large network of local SKL team members (372 people in FY15). As the model is applied in more areas World Vision should review and confirm that local technical capabilities are sufficient and in line with WVI recommendations (1 trainer: 20 volunteers)[12].

To improve qualitative data World Vision should ensure:
- More qualitative feedback from the community is reported accurately and shared with the National Office
- DME/sector technical teams attend 6 monthly ADP review meetings

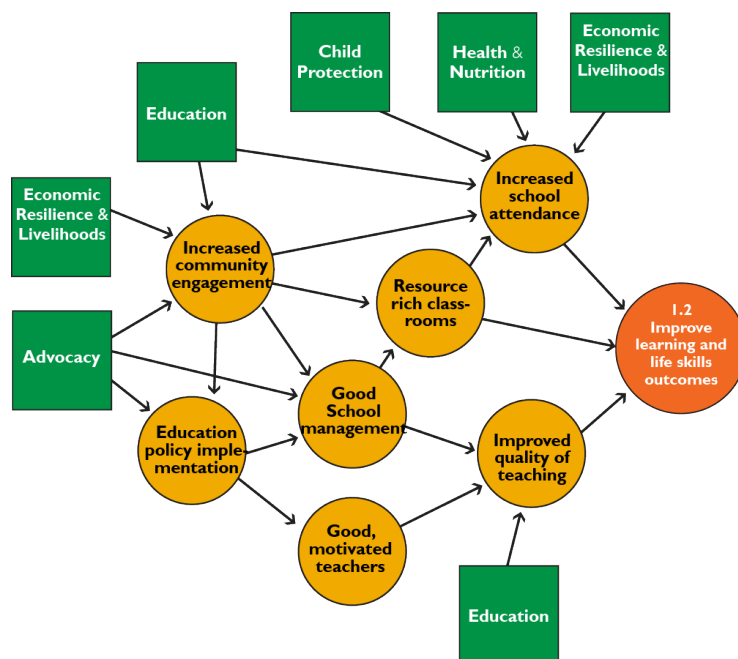| EDUCATION & LIFE SKILLS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	CHILD WELL-BEING TARGET
	1.2 Increased quality of learning and life skills outcomes	**4. Increase in children who can read (by age 11)**

UNDERLYING ISSUES

- Poorly resourced classrooms and libraries.
- Low teacher capacity and poor pedagogy.
- Limited engagement by caregivers and communities in education.
- Poverty, malnutrition and weak child protection hinder school attendance.

PRIORITY OUTCOMES

1.2.1 Children in primary grades improve literacy outcomes through innovative teaching methods and resources.
1.2.2 Children demonstrate life skills.
1.2.3 Community mechanisms and parental engagement are effectively functioning to improve the quality of learning and teaching.

PATHWAY OF CHANGE

RESOURCES

FY15 Expenditure
$5,431,636

PNS: **$805,355** 15%

SPONSORSHIP: **$4,626,281** 85%

TRAC+: **$1,013,480**
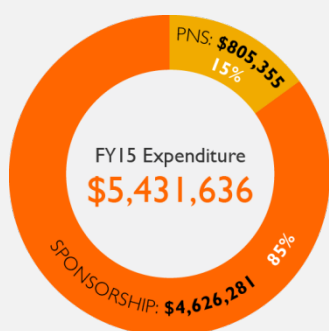
Technical staff:
- 3 Technical staff at NO level.
- 8 Education Technical Staff at Operation level.
- 1 National ERL specialist.

Projects contributing:
- EdLS interventions in 49 ADPs.
- The TRAC+ Project.

Key Stakeholders & Partners:
- National Government: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
- Local Government: Provincial / District Offices of Education, Provincial Working Group
- Other Agencies: Krousar Yeung, Bandos Koumar, Save the Children, Plan International, Room to Read, World Education, NGO Education Partnership, Kampuchea Action for Primary Education
- Community-level: Teachers, School Directors, parents, School Support Committees, child clubs, youth clubs, student councils

Technical Interventions
- Community-based ECCD (Early Childhood Care & Development)
- Basic Education Improvement
- Early Grade Reading promotion
- Support for life skills through Child and Youth clubs
- Networking and partnerships
- Social accountability (CVA and ISAF)

CHILDREN IMPACTED

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
CHILDREN IMPACTED
421,692
Female: **106,681**
Male: **315,011**

ADULT DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
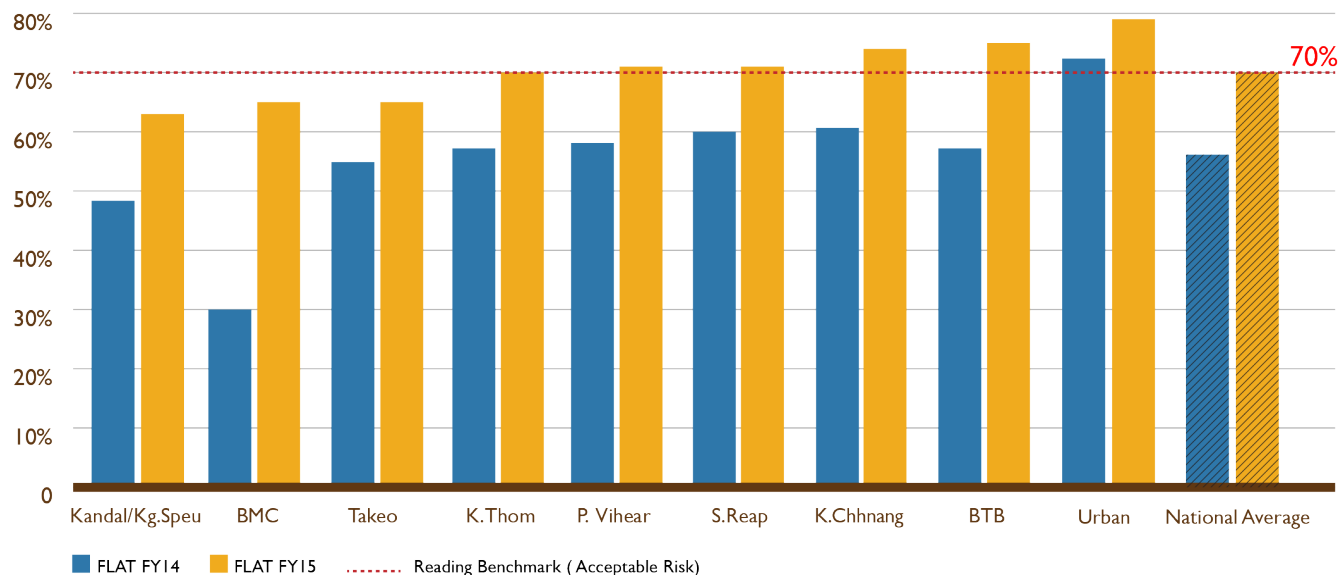**227,092**

Strategic Outcome 1.2.1	**Children in primary grades improve literacy outcomes through innovative teaching methods and resources**

KPI 1.1: Proportion of children who can read with comprehension.

Overall the percentage of children who can 'read with comprehension' (sum of FLAT Level 6 and 7) across all World Vision ADPs was 70% in FY15 as compared to 56% in FY14. All ADPs reported improvements in reading scores.

KPI 1.1 bar chart: FLAT FY14 (blue), FLAT FY15 (yellow/orange), Reading Benchmark (Acceptable Risk) dotted line at 70%. Categories: Kandal/Kg.Speu, BMC, Takeo, K.Thom, P. Vihear, S.Reap, K.Chhnang, BTB, Urban, National Average.

Despite an improvement from FY14, the still-low reading levels in Banteay Meanchey (BMC) may be attributed to the fact that it is World Vision's newest area of operation, local programmes are in relatively remote areas and most are only in their second year of implementation so World Vision's activities are new. High levels of migration were also reported from Takeo province as a factor that may have negatively impacted educational outcomes. In Kampong Speu Operation, staff reported that the increasing number of factories is attracting children to work after school hours and this reduces interest in school and study.

In ADPs located in relatively urbanized areas (e.g. World Vision's Urban Programme, Tbeng Meanchey, Mongkol Borei 1&2) FLAT scores exceed the World Vision benchmark probably because students in these sites have better access to services such as extra-curricular tutoring and private classes (not least because, as the MoEYS Education Congress report in FY14 indicated, urbanized areas in Cambodia have an over-supply of teachers). DoE and PoE staff are also more likely to monitor urban locations and classroom/school monitoring has been demonstrated to improve teacher motivation and performance.

Reflection meetings with community members and education officials conducted after FLAT surveys and ADP evaluation interviews suggest that there tend to be higher literacy levels in locations where World Vision staff work with District Training and Monitoring Teams to affirm their school monitoring and inspection responsibilities and work to provide refresher training for teachers and improve school management. Experience suggests that improved reading results are likely attributable to staff regularly monitoring schools and facilitating reflection among DoE, teachers, directors and student councils. As one DoE official explained after a reflection session: "We did not know that our children were not reading well [until FLAT]. Now that we know, we are much more motivated to help them learn."

KPI 1.2: Proportion of children in Grades 1-3 with higher than minimum reading achievement scores in EGRA and internally administered language scores (TRAC+ schools).

In TRAC+ schools, a total of 3,635 Gr. 1 and Gr. 2 students from 73 schools were administered interval reading tests[13] and students who were identified as 'struggling' after each interval test received extra support. As a result, in the intervention schools the failing rates reduced from 21% in interval test 1 to 17% in interval test 9 (the last interval) for Gr. 1 and from 18% in interval 1 to 8% in interval 8 for Gr. 2.

A comparison of learning outcomes between the TRAC+ intervention ('treatment') and comparison ('control') schools in FY15 did not yield significantly different results. In the intervention schools, an average of 78% (of 1,165 students) scored poorly at baseline but this was reduced to 55% (of 1,110 students) at endline. The comparison schools had similar figures, with 77% and 55% respectively. The partner agency, World Education attributes this to low 'dosage' of the intervention due to delays in project start-up.

Strategic Outcome 2	**Children demonstrate improved essential life skills outcomes**

KPI 2.1 Proportion of children who develop and demonstrate the application of essential life skills that contribute to their own development and that of their communities.

A School Readiness Test (SRT) is administered with children who are at the end of pre-school (i.e. age 5). For children in sponsorship and non-sponsorship funded centres, more than 90% scored 'acceptable' results in all six domains.[14] The commendably high level of children achieving developmental milestones is possibly a result of the fact that parents are keen to support their children to attend ECCD centres. According to the SEC project evaluation, as well as all 11 ADP evaluation reports in FY15, parental engagement in schools and support for their children are major factors in encouraging learning and child development.

2,294 (1,464 female) children in 20 ADPs across nine Operations completed an internally-designed questionnaire during FY15. 82% of respondents reported having participated in life skills training during the year and all of these children scored at least a minimal knowledge in all four categories of emotional management, citizenship, communication and social responsibility.

Strategic Outcome 3	**Community mechanisms and parental engagement are effectively functioning to improve the quality of learning and teaching.**

KPI 3.1: Proportion of School Support Committees which are effectively functioning.

63% of SSCs surveyed (1,502 males, 809 females) in 30 ADPs reported their committees to be 'functioning well' as measured against an MoEYS checklist (from 57% in FY14). World Vision staff attribute this to training and encouragement that they provide to SSC members.

KPI 3.2: Proportion of households with children 6-16 years who actively support their children's learning.

- Enrolment figures of Registered Children in ADPs for primary school (98%) and secondary school (96%) are significantly higher than the national primary enrolment rate of ~85% and the national lower secondary enrolment rate of only 37.8%.[14]
- 73% of households surveyed reported that they actively support children's learning (reading with their children, asking children about what they learned at school etc.). This is a substantial increase from 50% in FY15.[15]
- 61.5% of parents of struggling students interviewed in TRAC+ areas indicated that they have greater involvement in the reading/teaching of their children than they had prior to the project.
- Nearly 1,000 parents in 13 ADPs surveyed reported that they had borrowed material from their child's school library during FY15. World Vision had not gathered this data previously so no comparison can be made but this appears to be an impressive accomplishment.

KPI 3.3: Proportion of schools with service standard improvements meeting Government standards for Child Friendly Schools.

In FY15 World Vision continued to contribute to improvements to school services against standards in CFS Policy, through implementation of social accountability approaches.[16]
- Every school (113) targeted by CVA or ISAF (social accountability) in FY15 reported improved school services, benefiting over 31,700 children and engaging 8,752 citizens in the process.
- An additional 44 ADPs (an increase of 32% from FY14) implemented CVA/ISAF initiatives related to EdLS.
- 75% of social accountability implementing ADPs focused on hygiene and sanitation improvements at school; nearly the same proportion focused on increased teaching hours.
- Through the Safe Schools grant funded pilot project in 13 schools, approximately 4,000 students benefitted from improved access to school during the rainy season; improved sanitation facilities and hygiene practices at school; and greater awareness about DRR in school and community.[17]

KPI 3.4: Proportion of parents or caregivers who are able to pay for their child's education without assistance.

The proportion of households that reported an ability to pay for their child's education increased from 73.8% in FY14[18] to 81%. Several ADP evaluation reports suggest that the comprehensive nature of World Vision's work in a single location is one reason why households are prioritising education when they are able to earn more income. World Vision staff consistently encourage families to prioritise education and enrol and keep their children in school.

SUSTAINABILITY

National Level: World Vision engages with senior authorities in the MoEYS, including the Minister of Education, H.E. Dr. Hang Chuon Naron, through participation in regular working group meetings. These quarterly meetings provide an opportunity for formal and informal discussions about ways to positively influence literacy results for children, the implications of ASEAN for Cambodia's education system, and ways to improve access to education for marginalized children and youth. During FY15 MoEYS requested World Vision to draft the content of the national curriculum on child labour, which should result in this being included nationally in general education curricula for 10-17 year olds. This will support the awareness of child rights and help to reduce child labour for this and future generations.

Social Accountability: Social accountability engagement is increasingly included in ADP plans as a means of ensuring that citizens are informed, knowledgeable, and equipped to participate in local decision-making on issues that directly affect them and holding government service providers accountable for delivering on policies, standards, and commitments. 44 ADPs (32% more than FY14) implemented CVA or ISAF in FY15. Common outcomes are improvements in scores against Child Friendly School standards (such as sanitation and hygiene, and reduction in teacher absenteeism)[19]. These outcomes are expected to increase in scope and variety in the future as CVA/ISAF implementation expands.

KEY LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. ADP evaluations strongly suggest that there is opportunity for direct World Vision engagement in teacher training at school and district levels. World Vision should capitalise on these opportunities by contextualising Literacy Boost materials and targeting teacher training at the sub-national level.
2. It will be important in FY16 to validate both the FLAT instrument and mode of implementation. Training on FLAT is relatively limited (one-day theory, two days practice) and is run by staff who do not have adequate technical capacity. Currently FLAT is also administered by people with a stake in the results (e.g. P/DoE, teachers, school directors, SSCs) and this may introduce bias that must be mitigated.
3. The TRAC+ project represents an innovative funding model for World Vision. However, the partnership with WEI has been problematic and for that reason it would be useful to review the TRAC+ implementation experience to inform more and different models of funding in future. In addition, the TRAC+ 'model' has not yielded sufficient evidence of success to be scaled-up as quickly as was envisioned by World Vision. In future it will be important to have 'local models' validated by a wider body of experts from within World Vision before scale-up.

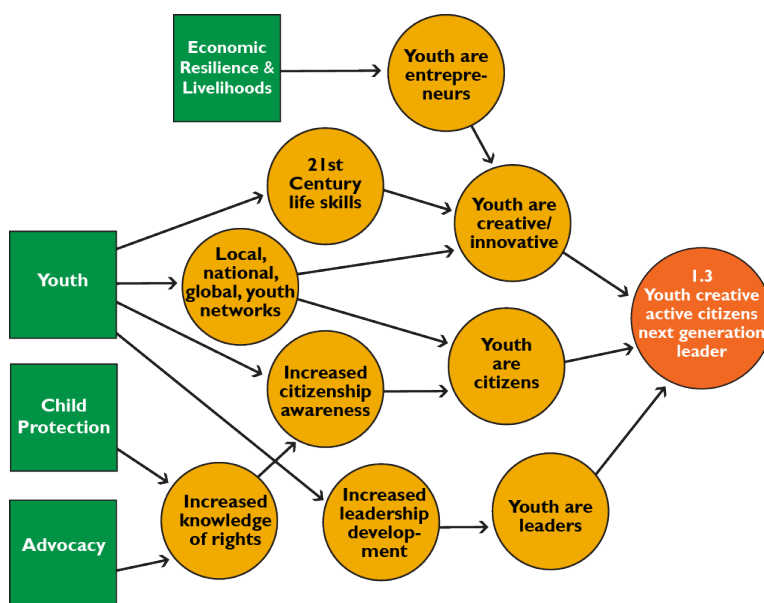|	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	CHILD WELL-BEING TARGET
YOUTH	**1.3 Youth are active creative citizens – the next generation of leaders**	**1. Children report an increased level of well-being (ages 12-18)**

UNDERLYING ISSUES

- Lack of youth voice in decision-making
- Inadequate education system
- Limited economic and employment opportunities
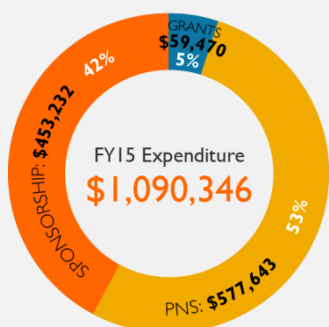- Lack of governmental support mechanisms targeting youth

PRIORITY OUTCOMES

1.3.1 Youth are creators and innovators

1.3.2 Youth are citizens

1.3.3 Youth are leaders

PATHWAY OF CHANGE

RESOURCES

FY15 Expenditure
$1,090,346

- GRANTS **$59,470** 5%
- SPONSORSHIP: **$453,232** 42%
- PNS: **$577,643** 53%

Technical staff:
- 2 Youth Technical staff

Projects contributing:
- 5 youth PNS projects

Technical Interventions
- Skills and Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment (SKYE) model
- Life skills training (Peace Road & Smart Navigator Curriculum)
- The Creative Youth initiative (Communication for Development)
- Sport for Development (One Goal)
- Youth led projects (Micro projects and Financial partnering)

Key Stakeholders and Partners:
- National Level: Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, UN volunteer, UNICEF, UN Youth Advisory Panel
- Sub-national Level: Provincial Hall, Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport, Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Office of Education, Youth and Sport, Commune Council, Commune Committee for Women and Children
- Other Agencies: Phnom Penh Crown Football Club, SALT Academy WaterSHED, Teuk Saath 1001

CHILDREN IMPACTED

YOUTH DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
16,254
Female: **9,949**
Male: **6,305**

YOUTH GROUP MEMBERS
16,254 of **811** Youth Clubs
Female: **9,949**
Male: **6,305**

MVC BENEFICIARIES
11,683
Female: **6,067**
Male: **5,616**

Strategic Outcome	Youth are creators and innovators		

	FY14	FY15	Increase
Youth Clubs	525	811	54%
Youth Club members	13,543	16,254	20%
Youth Forums	85	117	38%
MVC impacted	6,166	11,683	89%

KPI 1: # of youth who are ready for economic opportunity [20]

	FY14	FY15	Increase
Young people trained on on-farm skills	485	877	81%
Young people trained on entrepreneurship skills	678	862	27%
Young people trained on vocational skills	278	780	181%
Young people are saving members	668	3,575	435%
Young people are VisionFund clients	8,946	11,713	31%
Young people have created saving accounts (RCs)	14,647	16,318	11%

- In FY15 ADP annual reports indicate that World Vision-supported youth group members saved $70,530 savings (average of $19 per group member) that are commonly used by young people to pursue further education and university or access low interest loans. Total youth savings were however lower proportionally as overall youth group membership increased in FY15.
- In FY15, 1,073 youth were able to earn between $2 to $4 per day to support their families, contributing to 'graduate' these households from 'ID poor' status [21].
- Evidence from a DoE report in the World Vision-supported Rovieng area indicated that 83 youth group members reported being able to generate income to support their families[22].
- Among smaller scale vocational training initiatives nationwide, the experience of Phnom Srouch ADP was distinctive as a total of 85 youth enrolled in vocational skills training completed courses on computing, mechanics and tailoring in FY15.

**KPI 2: # of youth/clubs that are initiating creative activities to address development issues [23]**

	FY14	FY15	Increase
ADPs implementing Creative Youth initiatives	4	35	875%
Young people involved in Creative Youth initiatives	54	1,448	2,681%
# of videos produced by youth groups describing local challenges	40	79	98%

Progress
- 964 youth from 68 football teams participated in the Sport for Development initiative (One Goal) and engaged 3,186 people to increase their awareness on the importance of nutrition.
- 79 videos were produced by Creative Youth groups on issues including gang violence, the importance of nutrition and education, hygiene and sanitation, domestic abuse, and child protection.
- LQAS results from four ADPs that hosted the Empowering Youth project indicated an increase of 42% of youth who reported being actively engaged in development processes (83% in FY15 compared to 41% in FY14)[24]. This increase suggests the EYE project model and focus on training and coaching of young people to play a lead role in development warrants further analysis and potential replication.
- Young people are key actors and the most active stakeholders in child protection activities. In FY15 World Vision child protection projects engaged 811 youth groups (16,254 members with 9,949 girls) and 1,366 child clubs (72,451 members with 36,997 girls) in child monitoring and protection activities.
- The views of Chan Nith, 20, a female youth leader in Samaki Meanchey are sought and incorporated into local government decision-making. As she said *"I am very proud of myself that I became a community representative to raise local issues related to child abuse and poor sanitation during the production of the 2016 village development plan. I am happy that the village leader accepted my views within the village development plan"* The report on this case noted that the receptiveness of local authorities and ongoing collaboration with the local community network of youths were contributing factors to the raised profile of young people like Nith.

KPI 3: The strengths of the assets and the contexts in which youth live, learn, and work

Average FY15 asset score by Categories, Context, and Type (23 ADPs)
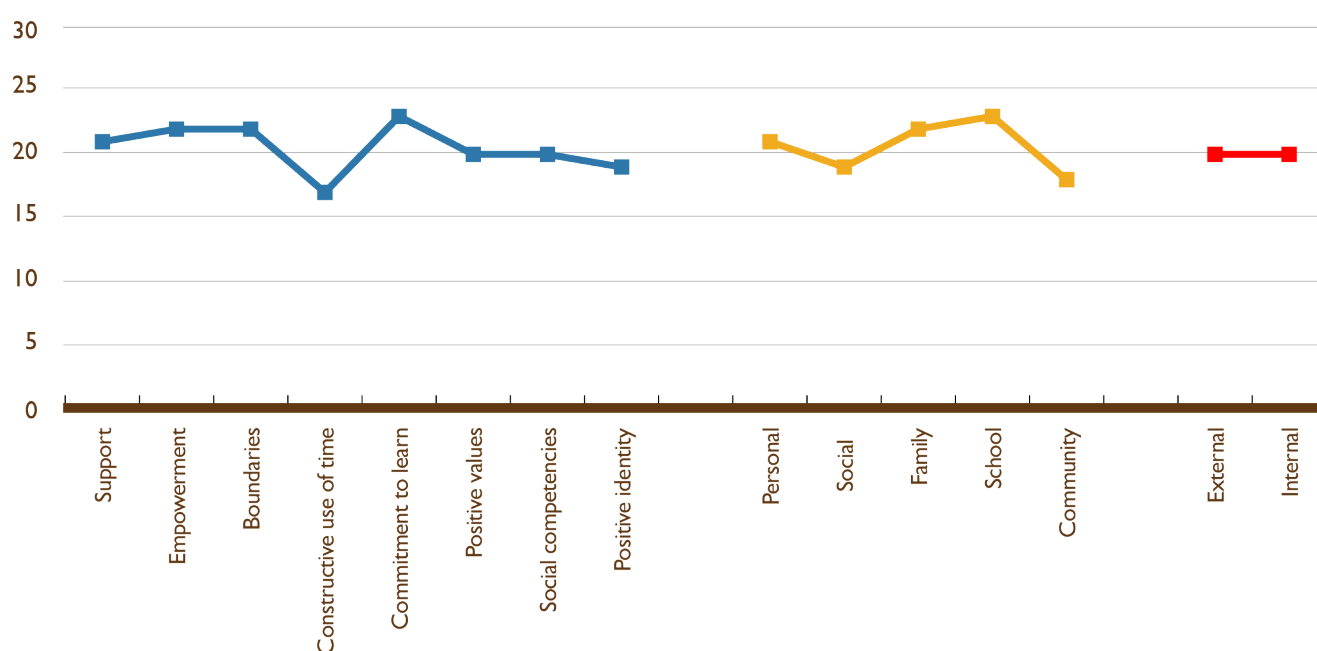
In FY15 the Developmental Assets Profile (DAP) survey was used in 23 ADPs with 4,680 youth respondents (compared to 4 ADPs in FY14). The results indicate that the '*Commitment to learn*' category was the highest rated asset (23) whereas '*constructive use of time*' received the lowest score (17, 'fair' level). This and follow-up discussions with respondents suggests that youth have a strong sense of the lasting importance of learning but feel they have limited opportunities to develop new skills and interests with other youths and adults. To address this, World Vision's Youth Technical Programme will have a strong focus on life skill development utilizing several models, such as SKYE and One Goal.

In FY15 World Vision conducted DAP measures at six monthly intervals in 15 ADPs. However only minimal differences in results were recorded between FY14 and FY15 across all assets which suggests further refinement or replacement of the DAP tool and its application should be undertaken.

Strategic Outcome	Youth are citizens

KPI 4: # of youth contributing to advocacy activities [25]

Progress

- 7,959 youth participated in the Global Week of Action to promote child nutrition at the local level (9,000 in FY14).
- 1,116 youth were trained on Child Health Now's nutrition advocacy modules. LQAS results from FY15 indicate that 73% of youth reported increased confidence to facilitate advocacy processes and engage primary duty bearers. Programme annual reports suggest that the introduction of youth as Community Accountability Facilitators (CAF) [26] as part of the ISAF initiative has been a contributor to this increase.
- 58 youth groups from 11 ADPs used CHN resources for local level nutrition advocacy.
- 6,415 youth participated in 9 provincial festivals and 550 youth participated in a National Youth Forum.
- 333 youth participated in social accountability to advocate for the improvement of commune health and school services and more transparent budgeting.
- Approximately 100 youth from urban areas participated in a flash mob at a popular central shopping mall to raise awareness of child malnutrition and the importance of the continuation of government commitments to combat malnutrition by enforcing Sub Decree 133. A video clip of the event reached more than 587,200 viewers on social media.
- At the national level, youth leaders participated in a forum with policy makers in which 249 children and youth delegates raised child protection related questions and presented their recommendations to policy makers from government ministries in a programme broadcast on national television. This was complemented by a joint observance of the World Day Against Child Labour 2015 and the International Children's Day held in four towns and cities with approximately 17,000 people.

Strategic Outcome	Youth are leaders

KPI 5: # of youth who lead activities in youth clubs [27]

Progress

- 2,235 youth led various activities in their youth clubs in FY15. Two youths from the ETIP project raised their recommendations to government ministers and seniors officials at the regional 'Commit' youth forum and other ministerial meetings. In total five youth served as country representatives in the regional 'Commit' youth forum.
- 2,130 female youths fulfilled leading roles at local, national or regional levels (both within and outside of youth clubs)
- 716 youth in 52 ADPs delivered Peace Road curriculum to 8,569 youth/children.
- 946 youth in 47 ADPs delivered Smart Navigator training to 5,803 youth/children.
- During FY15 youth club members led youth festivals and children and youth forums in collaboration with commune, district and provincial authorities. With 1,677 child and youths participants, young people interviewed guest speakers and led sessions and role plays on topics including youth civic engagement, child exploitation, the value of education, awareness of domestic violence, child trafficking, drug abuse, safe migration and gambling.
- Youth leaders presented their recommendations to faith leaders on action on violence against children during the National Day of Prayer and Action for Children attended by 3,000 delegates from government ministries, faith leaders, civil society groups, children and youth. The youth highlighted the importance of improved parental education on use of non-violent discipline and the role of faith leaders in promoting positive values regarding child care.

All World Vision ADPs provide opportunities for youth to implement micro projects and apply for funding. In FY15 1,325 youth-led micro projects were implemented, an increase of 400 from FY14. Youth club member Chart Chorvy said "*Involvement in micro project activities provided me not only opportunities to help children and community members but has also improved my ability to write proposals, reports, and organize plans and budgets to respond to issues in my community*".[28] In Cambodia, World Vision's micro projects are proving to be a positive way to engage youth in community development.

Case study: Youth advocate for new learning centres
In FY15, two youth groups in different areas (Rovieng and the Urban Programme) advocated successfully with their local governors for plots of land to build youth learning centres to be managed by youth for youth and wider community development. In both cases the local governors agreed to donate land because of the active involvement of those youths in community development locally. The youth learning centres are set to provide a range of benefits to youth groups as they can use them as meeting venues, events and training. These sites offer an opportunity for sustained youth group activities after World Vision phases out from the areas.

IMPACT ON THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN
Young people supported by World Vision routinely target most vulnerable children and families to benefit from their activities. In FY15 this included fundraising, environment improvements, promotion of child protection, nutrition, awareness of HIV/AIDS and hygiene and sanitation.

SUSTAINABILITY

Local ownership: In four ADP evaluation reports from FY15 youth group respondents reported having confidence that their groups would continue many of their activities after the ADP phases out. Perceived sustainable activities include awareness raising on hygiene, sanitation, the value of education and cooking demonstrations. These activities do not require substantial ongoing resourcing and parents are seen to recognize that the activities benefit their children.

Transformed relationships: In the past, youth were often perceived as too young to become involved in community development processes. In FY15 several World Vision ADP teams challenged this assumption and cooperated with local government partners (DoE, school teachers, CCWC, and local authorities) to involve youth participation by inviting them to join and observe ongoing development planning and service provision. [29]

KEY LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Limited available results of change in the lives of youth in FY15 highlight that there is a weak youth programmatic framework in place, a lack of robust outcomes, proven models and tools capable of measuring change. While satisfactory comparable data is not available, many activities were implemented in FY15 with and by youth on livelihoods, community development and advocacy which provides a base of experience to build on. In FY16 World Vision should review and redevelop the youth Pathway of Change (PoC) as the starting point for the design of a stronger Youth programmatic framework. Additionally, existing youth M&E tools and approaches (DAP) should be examined for suitability and new tools should be tested.

- Despite good progress by the *Mobilizing Community for Child Protection* project on mainstreaming disability inclusion in FY15, particularly involvement of youth with disabilities in development processes, the limited data on engagement with most vulnerable youth indicates a lack of intent to identify and engage those youths. In FY16 World Vision should more intentionally include most vulnerable youth in the revised Youth PoC and Youth Technical Programme.

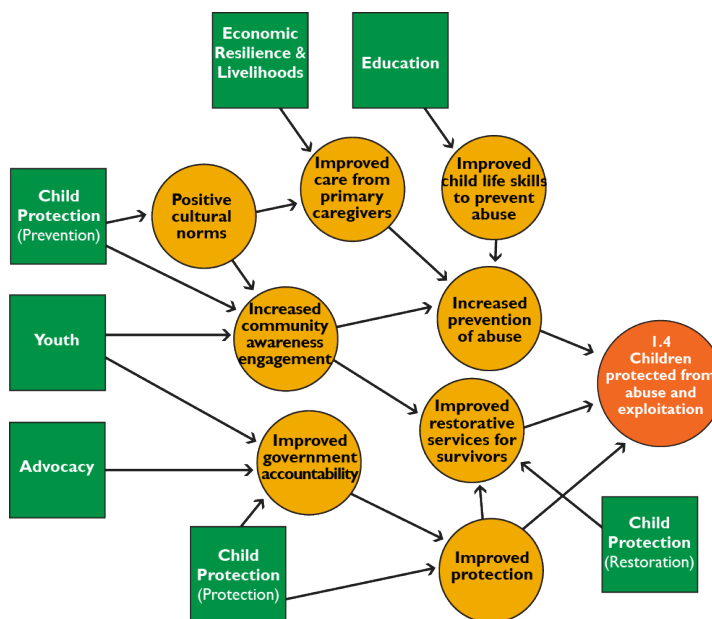| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	CHILD WELL-BEING TARGET
1.4 Children protected from abuse and exploitation	1. Children report an increased level of well-being (ages 12-18)

UNDERLYING ISSUES

- Weak child protection system, including policy implementation and resourcing.
- Cultural views, social norms and unwillingness to report child rights violations.
- Poverty – Many families are unable to provide well for the care and protection of their children.

PRIORITY OUTCOMES

1.4.1 The community demonstrates values, attitudes, knowledge and behaviours that provide a caring and protective environment for all girls and boys, especially the Most Vulnerable Children.

1.4.2 Community child protection mechanisms are functioning effectively in protecting boys and girls from abuse, exploitation, neglect and other forms of violence against children.

1.4.3 Children have life skills and resilience to protect themselves and their peers from abuse, exploitation and other forms of violence against children.

PATHWAY OF CHANGE

RESOURCES

FY15 Expenditure
$5,957,771

SPONSORSHIP $410,687 7%
PNS: $ 2,129,672 36%
GRANTS: $3,417,412 57%

Technical staff:
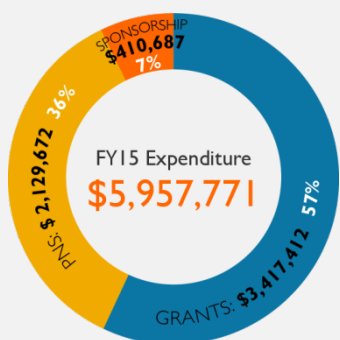- 5 national technical staff

Projects contributing:
- 11 CP Projects (PNS/Grants)
- 7 CP Projects (Sponsorship) (3 integrated with Youth projects)
- 15 Education Projects with CP outcomes/outputs (Sponsorship)

Technical Interventions
- PREVENTION of abuse though promotion of positive community attitudes and behaviour towards children
- PROTECTION of vulnerable children through community, legal and regulatory functions
- RESTORATION of survivors of abuse through community-based and alternative forms of restorative care.

Key Stakeholders and Partners:
- National Government: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Culture and Religion.
- Local Government: Cambodia Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights, Commune Committees for Women and Children
- Other Agencies: Hagar Cambodia, World Hope International, Wattnakpheap, Farmer Livelihood Development and vulnerable children Assistant organisation

CHILDREN IMPACTED

CHILDREN IMPACTED

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
248,634
Female: 114,359
Male: 134,275

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
302,169
Female: 155,772
Male: 146,397

MVC BENEFICIARIES
21,696
Female: 10,246
Male: 11,450

ADULT DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
278,520
Female: 141,996
Male: 136,524

Strategic Outcome 1.4.1	The community demonstrates values, attitudes, knowledge, behaviour and economic capacities to provide a caring environment that prevents abuse and exploitation against girls and boys

KPI - % of children and youth who report they feel safe in their community
(Tool: LQAS, respondents aged 10-16 years)

Legend: First LQAS FY14 | LQAS FY14 | LQAS FY15
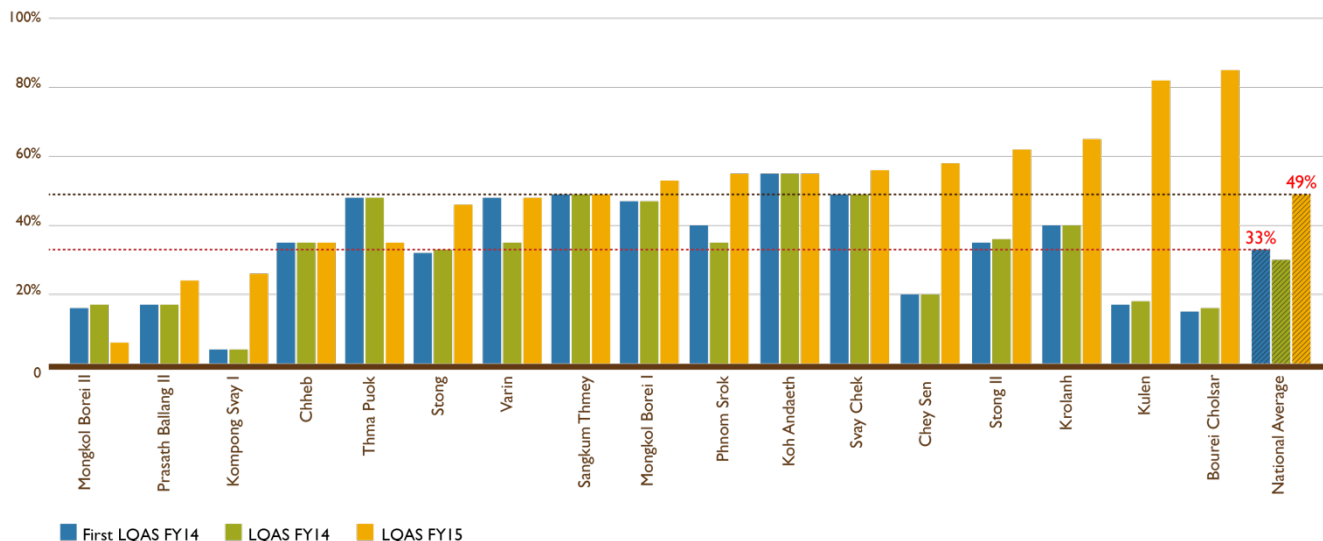
LQAS results in FY15 indicate that 49% of boys and girls expressed that they feel safe in their community. This is an increase from 30% in FY14. Qualitative accounts from CP project reports, particularly from the *Mobilizing Communities for Child Protection* and *Active Communities for the Protection of Children* projects suggest that continuing effort by World Vision projects to strengthen the responsiveness of formal and informal child protection structures in communities contributed to this improvement. All 17 ADP designs represented in the graph above include CP mechanism strengthening objectives. As is reflected in results below for functional CP mechanisms, there has been an increase in the number of functional child protection groups which help promote child safety and assist in responding to incidents. In addition, findings from the evaluation of the Safe SEAs project indicate increased use of non-violent discipline by parents which may have led to children feeling safer in their homes. 65% of children reported their parents/caregivers were patient and compassionate and 53% of children reported their parents had scolded them less[30].

The significant increases in results of Borei Chulsar, Chey Sen, Kulen ADPs may be linked to dedicated activities of the *Active Community towards Protection of Children* project implemented in eight ADPs which began year two implementation during FY15. Other high achieving ADPs also included a greater proportion of activities aimed at building the capacity of formal child protection groups.

Celebrating Families provides a reason for Pich Chunn to celebrate

Pich Chhun a father of a family of 10 living in Phnom Kol village said *"After I attended 'Celebrating Families' with World Vision, I want my family to be as happy as seen in the lesson."* Pich slowly started to practice what he learned. Today Pich shares, *"I am so happy as my children feel much closer to me now. I noticed that my grandchildren help me and my wife more. If every family becomes a happy family, then our community will be content together."* Pich's wife added *"I am happy as my husband has changed his behaviour. Now he no longer uses violent ways and has been doing what he learned from the training."*
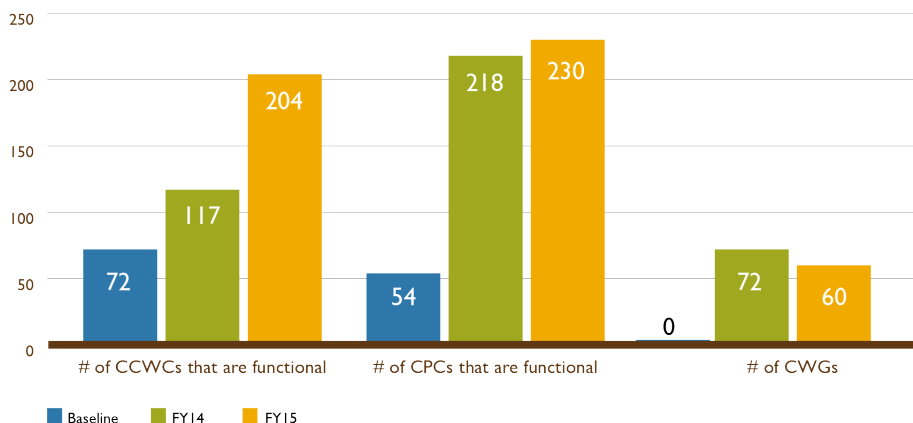
Strategic Outcome 1.4.2	Community child protection mechanisms are functioning effectively in protecting boys and girls from abuse, exploitation, neglect and other forms of violence against children

KPI: # of child protection groups that are functional *(Measurement Tool: Project Monitoring Reports)*

of CCWCs that are functional

The Commune Committee for Women and Children is a formally mandated government structure at commune level to ensure that the needs of most vulnerable children are identified and addressed [31] and as such, it is important that World Vision programmes contribute to their increased functionality. In Cambodia, strengthening CCWCs and other community-based child protection groups is perceived to be an effective way to improve the child protection system and is an approach pursued by World Vision, peer organisations[32] and Unicef. World Vision records in FY15 indicate that 204 out of 298 target CCWCs were functional[33]. This represents a major increase from the 117 CCWCs reported to be functional in FY14. Project records indicate that 263 child protection plans were integrated within Commune Investment Plans (from 166 in FY14). CIPs are budgeted by communes and become the basis of action for Commune Councils to respond to local social and infrastructure needs, including supporting the needs of most vulnerable women and children. The latest multi-partner research led by WV suggests that only about 3% to 4% of commune budgets are allocated to social protection including child protection. With increased advocacy with CCWC, FY15 results from World Vision target areas show an increase of commune budget allocations up to 6% in some cases.

In FY15 World Vision and partners undertook research to further understand the factors that enabled the functioning of these CCWC structures[34]. A key finding from the study was that NGO programmes often unintentionally place excessive additional responsibilities onto CCWCs beyond their primary roles. This is seen to exacerbate capacity and resource limitations. World Vision is incorporating recommendations from the research into the new CP Technical Programme and national advocacy plan to further strengthen the policy mandate of CCWCs. A new local level advocacy mode, *Social Accountability for Child Protection* (SA4CP) has also been developed and piloted in Cambodia in FY15.

of CPCs that are functional

Child Protection Committees (CPC) are informal groups (of parents, children, youth and other community members) that perform a voluntary but important role in ensuring CP incidents are reported to appropriate services. In FY15, the number of CPCs that were functional increased from 218 in FY14 to 230. The interagency research on CCWCs also confirmed the learning described in the FY14 CWB Report that CPCs positively influence the functionality of CCWCs when they report child protection incidents and seek collaborative solutions.

Local monitoring of child labour is an expected function of CCWCs but detailed Government guidance on responsibilities has not been finalised or rolled-out effectively. Funded by the US Department of Labour, World Vision's EXCEL project is designed to address this.

In addition to CPCs, there are 60 functional Child Labour Watch Groups (CWGs) formed and supported by the EXCEL project. The number of CWGs decreased from the reported total of 72 in FY14 due to the project raising its standard for the functioning of these groups as they became better established. CWGs are distinctive as they bring together CCWC focal persons and other community members to identify, report and monitor the status of child labourers. Accounts from project reports and EXCEL research [35] indicate that CWGs can be effective in helping to increase the school enrolment rate of child labourers (49.5% boys and 50.5% girls for a total of 26,534 children) and tackle child labour at community level[36]. World Vision is advocating for the inclusion of this approach in national government policy and the development of national guidance on child labour monitoring.

## Community child protection groups take action on rape

In February 2015 three cases of child rape were reported by members of Chamnorm Commune in Banteay Meanchey Province. The incidents took place along a road obscured by bushes and trees. Following CP trainings provided to CCWC members by the World Vision *Active Communities for the Protection of Children* project, youth groups and CCWC members explored the issue with young people and learned that they felt unsafe walking along the road to their community. This led to agreement to clear the roads of the tall bushes. Today, children feel safer and are aware that people in their community will continue to work to make their village safe. *"We commit to eliminate abuse against children in our community, today and in the future,"* Chao Mey, a community leader.

Strategic Outcome 1.4.3	Children have life skills and resilience to protect themselves and their peers from abuse, exploitation and other forms of violence against children

KPI: Percentage of girls and boys who can correctly identify at least three safety strategies of self-protection against child sexual exploitation and abuse *(Measurement Tools: Pre & Post Training Test)*
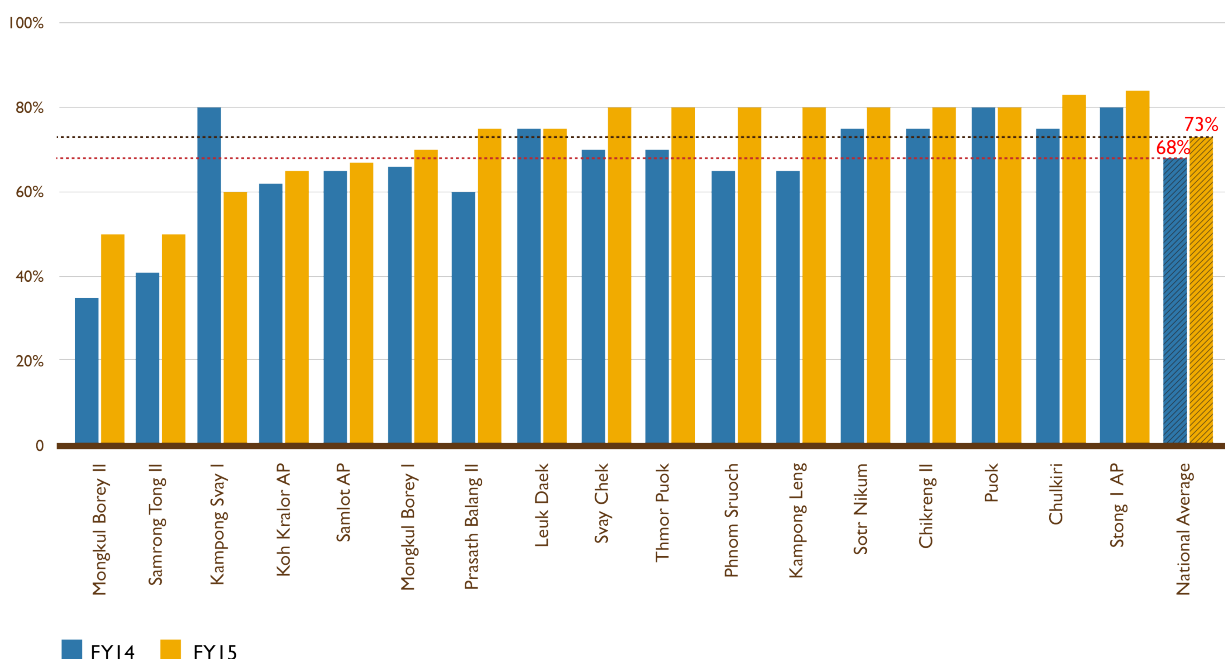
In FY15 pre- and post-tests following personal safety training with 374 children (289 female) in 17 ADPs reflected an increase in children's knowledge of personal safety and protective behaviours from 68% in FY14 to 73%. Project reports suggest that results in FY15 may have been boosted by the exchange of stories shared between children and youth group members and their peers. However, analysis of specific contributing factors is constrained as multiple tools are used by World Vision to improve life skills (including Personal Safety Training, Peace Road Curriculum and Smart Navigator), in several cases within the same ADP. Further examination is needed to understand how each tool uniquely contributes to improved knowledge.

Sovannary pays it forward

Sim Sovannary, 17 years old is among the most vulnerable children in Borei Chulsar ADP. Vannary has fulfilled many roles as mother, father and head of the family since her parents divorced. *"Sometimes, I thought of committing suicide… but I was concerned for my sister and brothers, so I tried not to give up."* she said. Since they were young children, they experienced regular violence in their family. In 2013, Vannary was encouraged to join a World Vision supported Youth Group. At first she wanted to leave the group because she was ashamed of her own family situation. But later everything changed through the love and care she experienced from other youth group members. She started attending the activities regularly and felt a sense of belonging to the group. She also participated in personal safety training sessions where she learned simple ways she could protect herself and her siblings. Today, Vannary is a leader of a youth club teaching the Peace Road curriculum and helping raise awareness to prevent domestic violence.

MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

World Vision child protection projects in Cambodia are designed to identify and benefit most vulnerable children (MVC)[37]. In alignment with WVI Standards, MVC participation is ensured in programme processes and World Vision intentionally includes their voices in identifying community priorities for child well-being.

In FY15, following World Vision's MVC identification and targeting guidance developed in Cambodia, the Child Protection programme benefitted a total of 21,696 MVC (M: 11,450, F: 10,246). Of these, 498 survivors of sexual abuse, trafficking and exploitation were assisted in collaboration with partners. Services provided included emergency support for basic needs (especially in cases of child abuse, trafficking survivors), livelihood assistance, psychosocial and legal support, education, and facilitating health/nutritional support. In four ADPs that keep comprehensive MVC records an estimated 65% of MVC participated in activities in the ADP[38]. In the same ADPs, CCWCs and youth groups jointly developed plans to address the needs of MVCs. As a result, 1,820 Vulnerable Families with 3,116 MVCs (from 1,987 MVFs) were supported with food, emergency supplies and educational materials by ADP teams, local authorities and community support groups. Evidence suggests that World Vision programme teams consistently adapt approaches to better reach MVC. For example, with an aim to intentionally engage MVC in Peace Road Curriculum activities, MCCP and Urban Programme staff adjusted their working hours to evening and night shifts to work with MVC through home and community visits since children working and living on the streets are often unable to join day-time activities due to their commitments to make money for their families.

From a street child to a hopeful young person

Samnang, 17 years old, was among the street children assisted by the World Vision Street Children Transformation Project (SCTP). In his five years of life on the streets of Phnom Penh, Samnang begged for money and lived with only two sets of clothes. He was also forced to use and sell drugs by gangsters. He survived by eating scavenged food from restaurants and sleeping under rain or the heat of the sun each day. In 2015, Samnang was encouraged to participate in outreach activities including career counselling and career guidance. Gradually he developed a skill for motorcycle maintenance. Today, he works as a motorcycle mechanic. "I am dreaming to own a motorcycle repair shop in the future. Thanks World Vision for helping me learn this new skill," said Samnang.

SUSTAINABILITY

Local Ownership and Partnering: Increasing child protection activities incorporated into Commune Investment Plans in FY15 (263 from 166 in FY14) and the functionality of local community child protection groups demonstrate increased ownership of child protection activities by local groups. These results also suggest changing knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of community stakeholders towards their responsibilities in keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and other forms of harm as suggested in accounts from World Vision's MCCP, ACP and Safe SEA child protection projects.

Local Level Advocacy: In FY15, 230 CPCs (3,875 members with 2,322 females), 1,366 child clubs (72,451 members with 36,997 girls) and 811 youth groups (16,254 members with 9,949 girls) participated in and/or led activities to call for responses to various forms of violence against children including proposing activities to be included in commune investment plans and budgets for child protection activities.

A pilot of a Social Accountability for Child Protection (SA4CP) approach at Saang ADP in Kandal province showed an increase in the capacity and confidence of community members to engage in dialogue with local authorities to call for improved action on gang violence and drugs. SA4CP is a unique social accountability model developed by World Vision in Cambodia, which is grounded on the mandated role and responsibilities of CCWCs for child protection and based on evidence generated by community members regarding service performance against standards. Previously, no dialogue to negotiate solutions for CP issues between citizens and local authorities took place. Further field testing of this approach will be conducted in FY16.

NATIONAL LEVEL ADVOCACY

In FY15 World Vision provided technical inputs to the recently approved National Plan for Child Development which provides a strategic framework for action on children's rights to survival, education, protection and participation. World Vision also influenced the development of the roles and responsibilities of the new Commission on Child Protection System Strengthening under the Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC). Through the EXCEL Child Labour project, World Vision technically and financially supported the development of the revised National Plan of Action on the Reduction of Child Labour and Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (2014-2018). Through the End Trafficking in Person (ETIP) project, World Vision supported the establishment of the Civil Society Platform for engaging with COMMIT (Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking). World Vision collaborated with other NGOs to provide technical and financial support for the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation to develop the *'Monitoring and Evaluation Tool for Implementation of Policy and Minimum Standards for Protection of the Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking'*, that was launched in September 2015.

KEY LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Behaviour change remains a critical challenge to achieving child protection outcomes as is evident through the common use of violence to discipline children in Cambodia (77% parents using physical punishment [LQAS] FY15). World Vision should assess the quality of implementation of behaviour change tools/approaches that promote positive parenting and use of non-violent discipline of children (e.g. Celebrating Families, Channels of Hope for Child Protection as well as exploring Community Change for Child Protection as a methodology) and confirm effective model/s that should be scaled.

- Multiple approaches to life skills promotion used in World Vision programmes (Peace Road Curriculum, Smart Navigator, personal safety training, etc.) limit assessment of the impact of these tools on project outcomes. World Vision should map, review and provide clear guidance on life skills tool selection including the introduction of measurable monitoring and evaluation tools.

- A capacity mapping conducted by the CP technical team in FY15 concluded that field capacity for child protection remains unevenly distributed and often very low for ADPs without grant funded CP projects. Staff coordinating multiple projects are often overburdened. For instance, Project Coordinators for Education in at least 15 ADPs are also responsible for integrated CP activities. The lack of technical capacity can be seen to have affected the achievement of child protection outcomes such as the percentage of parents or caregivers who feel their community is safe place for children (58% in ADPs with CP grant/PNS projects and 43% in ADPs with only integrated CP activities)[39]. World Vision should further assess the existing local capabilities for CP in place to confirm capacity exists to ensure the effective implementation of the new CP Technical Programme.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

World Vision implemented both structural and non-structural approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction during FY15 with overall expenditure comprising 1% of the national budget ($270,731).

KPI	FY15	KPI	FY15
% of all NO projects include DRR & CCA in their annual plans	18%	% ADP target communes that integrated DRR into commune investment plans	50%
% of youth clubs involved in DRR activities in communities	1%	% of World Vision target districts that integrated DRR into district development plans	38%
% of ADPs that integrate DRR & CCA	70%		

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Project reports suggest that trainings, simulations, and network meetings/workshops are effective approaches to build the capacity of World Vision staff, CCDMs/DCDMs, school teachers, school support committee members and community members including youth and children/students. Approximately 3,331 people were trained on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation (CBDRR & CCA), humanitarian standards and first aid during FY15.

In addition to training, two community safety hills were formed for temporary settlement providing secure locations for families during floods. 13 schools applied the 'Safe School Pillars' initiative which enhanced the level of resilience to future disasters through increasing teacher and student awareness of mitigation strategies and improving school infrastructures though dike creation around schools, drainage systems and upgrades to sanitation and hygiene facilities.

The HEA team conducted separate simulations for the Provincial Emergency Response Team (PERT) and National Emergency Response Team (NERT) to prepare key World Vision staff for future emergency responses. As a result, 115 PERT members (32 females) and 45 NERT members (12 females) gained experience of simulated emergency conditions. At community level, World Vision teams coordinated 25 simulations/ community-wide drills.

PARTNERSHIPS

At the national level World Vision served as co-chair of the Joint Action Group (JAG), co-lead of the WASH sector of the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF), and chair of Humanitarian Accountability Network in Cambodia (HANet Cambodia). This included responsibility for the coordination of regular meetings, stakeholder dialogue on law related to disaster management operationalization with relevant government ministries, agreement of the WASH 'minimum package' for emergency responses by network members following SPHERE standards, the provision of training to local NGOs and partners of HANet members, and the translation of core humanitarian standards into Khmer which were distributed to HANet members.

INTEGRATION

DRR outputs were integrated into the new city-wide urban Area Programme in response to priority disaster threats identified during programme design. The involvement of DRR technical staff in the design process enabled team members to identify and incorporate solutions into project logframes. Additionally, DRR concepts were integrated into WASH intervention designs ensuring wells and latrines in schools and communities were installed in ways that reduce risks in the event of disasters.

LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- With increasing integration of DRR outputs and activities in project designs, DRR should be incorporated within project and ADP evaluations as standard to assess outcome level changes in households and communities.
- World Vision should continue to build the capacity of national and frontline staff on DRR&CCA to ensure that they are able to fulfil their roles in reducing disaster risk effectively.
- DRR&CCA integration is increasingly evident in sub-national development strategies and the plans of community groups. ADPs should be supported to mobilize more children/youth to participate and lead DRR&CCA activities for their schools and communities and this should be included in World Vision TP designs to guide future AP planning.

DISASTER RESPONSE

In FY15 emergency cases in Cambodia were limited to instances of house fires, localized storms and drought which affected household security and economic/business activities. In these cases, local World Vision teams worked to minimize the impact of the disasters for 285 families through restoration of livelihoods, shelters and ensuring children were enabled to continue schooling. These local responses highlighted the importance of decentralized capabilities and decision-making to ensure that responses were both timely and effective.

WORLD VISION'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME APPROACH

>> PROVIDING INFORMATION

As is standard practice, baseline and evaluations for all projects in FY15 included training of young people and university students to accurately use quantitative and qualitative evaluation tools and findings were shared with community groups and representatives to solicit further feedback and confirm follow-up priorities.

Through their participation in ADP planning, monitoring and evaluation, young people (including most vulnerable children and youth) learned of World Vision's Technical Approaches and their views informed World Vision's programme designs to better tackle the root causes of child vulnerability in local areas. For example, in FY15 following orientation on vulnerability and inclusion, 60 youths together with Commune Councils and CCWC focal persons [39] from four ADPs in Banteay Meanchey province participated in identifying most vulnerable children in their communities. As a result, 83 most vulnerable families with 281 children were identified by the groups for integrated support.

>> PROMOTING PARTICIPATION

Experience in FY15 affirmed that the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, supported by local Sanitation Action Groups helps improve confidence, pride in villages and can lead to the achievement of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, where all households must demonstrably practice hand washing, own a water jar, drink use safe water and commit to keeping the local environment clean. In FY15, 192 villages used the CLTS model (FY14, 138) and 152 villages (FY14, 100) were verified as ODF by provincial governors. Preal Village in Takeo province (population 1,322) was so motivated by the CLTS model that within seven months they had built 231 latrines and were declared ODF in November, 2014. This inspired CLTS meetings and action in 12 nearby villages that were recognized as ODF in October, 2015.

In FY15 39 ADPs participated in the Global Week of Action under the theme of *'Don't Stop Now - End Malnutrition'* that included 41 events, 18,600 people and reached 175 sub-national government officials. In addition, 24,652 citizens were recorded as participating in social accountability processes (CVA or ISAF).

The SKL model relies on villages identifying community members to be trained to conduct training to peers on the importance and practice of child nutrition. In FY15, 264 new SKL team members (4/village) were trained. A qualitative assessment of three SKL villages (May 2015) highlighted the importance of involving the Commune Council and village leaders which was attributed to considerably better outcomes compared to two other villages where leaders were not engaged in the process.

>> CONSULTING WITH COMMUNITIES

In preparation for LEAP 3 adoption, in FY15 only one Area Programme Planning (redesign) process was undertaken. Community stakeholders including children, youth, parents, most vulnerable families, service providers, government and peer agencies were central to World Vision's Urban APP process that brought together three former ADPs.

The 11 ADP evaluations completed during FY15 involved consultation with and the direct participation of local young people, other community members and service providers in data collection and analysis.

>> COLLECTING AND ACTING ON FEEDBACK AND COMPLAINTS

World Vision's internal CP Incident (CPI) reporting system has designated hotlines to provide easy access for communities to report CP concerns or violations by staff and persons affiliated to World Vision. While there were no recorded incidents involving World Vision personnel, in FY15 numbers of CPI cases reported using the hotline increased (37 cases in FY13, 69 in FY14, 161 in FY15). World Vision responded to these CPIs in coordination with local CP mechanisms and peer organizations. This mechanism has been valuable not only towards World Vision's fulfilment of its accountability to communities and children but also in providing important data (e.g. scale and type of CP incidents, responses of community child protection groups) for child protection programme development.

LEARNING FROM THE CWB REPORTING PROCESS

LEARNING FROM THE REPORT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

1. **The wide variety of tools and models in use:** While World Vision has made substantial progress over recent years standardizing indicators, measurement tools and project models, we continue to have a wide variety of models and tools in use. In some cases, with very similar and/or overlapping objectives. In preparation for LEAP 3, World Vision teams are examining the effectiveness of specific models and are committed to significantly limiting the number of implementation and measurement tools within Technical Programme designs.

2. **Youth and Christian Commitment M&E:** With national introduction of the LQAS and FLAT monitoring tools World Vision has greatly improved the coverage of data available for review at the national portfolio level. Monitoring and evaluation indicators and measurement tools for Youth and CC interventions however are currently insufficient. This is evident in the lack of results presented for these ministry aspects in our FY15 CWB Report.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE REPORTING PROCESSES

1. With more widespread usage of standardized quantitative data collection, the depth and value of analysis is often limited due to inadequate use of qualitative testimonies and findings or analysis of World Vision activities and interventions in respective ADP sites. World Vision Technical teams are committed to utilize qualitative findings during each FY and LEAP 3 Technical Programmes will improve the visibility of models and activities applied in local ADP sites. These sources of data will enhance the quality and content of reports and understanding of World Vision's contribution to changes to child well-being.

REFERENCES

1. *Advocacy Programme Strategic Measurement, 2015*
2. *SKL database*
3. *Takeo, Preah Vihear and Banteay Meanchey*
4. *National Meteorology Department, 2015*
5. *http://www.unicef.org/cambodia/Core_Commitments _English.pdf*
6. *~2% compared with the ASEAN average of 4%.*
7. *Li Liu et al Lancet 2012; 379: 2151–61 Published Online May 11, 2012 [accessed 28 January 2016]*
8. *World Vision LQAS tool (measured knowledge) and ADP evaluation 2015 (measured practice)*
9. *http://wvi.org/cambodia/publication/joint-research-breast-milk-substitute-promotion-and-labeling-violations.*
10. *Mobile phones and internet in Cambodia 2015 (a research study)*
11. *PD/Hearth Programme Evaluation, World Vision Bangladesh and World Vision Canada, Nov 2009*
12. *A Comprehensive Review of PD/Hearth Programmes in Eight Countries, NCoE, World Vision International, 2010*
13. *These 'interval tests' are prescribed 'formative assessments' that are based on the curriculum.*
14. *See NEP (2014). Right to Education in Cambodia – Community Level Research. VSO, UNESCO & NGO Education Partnership research initiative: Phnom Penh. (p. 6)*
15. *Source: LQAS.*
16. *Source for CVA/ISAF related data is the PSM report FY15.*
17. *Source: 'Flood Save School Project Mid-Year Report, Jan.-June, 2015', July 2015.*
18. *Source: LQAS*
19. *Source: PSM Report, FY15.*
20. *Data source project and ADP records*
21. *Young Take A Head Project*
22. *Data source Creative Youth and One Goal project records*
23. *EYE project reports*
24. *Data source CHN project records and ADP records.*
25. *EYE project reports.*
26. *Data source YLLD project records and ADP records.*
27. *Puok ADP annual report FY15.*
28. *Phnom Prek ADP Annual Report and Rovieng Evaluation report.*
29. *'Empower Youth to Enhance Child Well-being' project report.*
30. *Further analysis shows a mix of both violent and non-violent discipline by parents but this result suggests parents are increasingly using non-violent discipline and punishment.*
31. *The Functioning of the Commune Committee for Women and Children. National Committee for the Management of Decentralization and Deconcentration Reform (NCDD), Aug 2008.*
32. *Save the Children, Plan, Child Fund.*
33. *'Functional' status includes the following criteria: members can describe their roles and responsibilities, conduct regular monthly meetings, implement at least 50% of their action plans on child protection and have documentation of incident reports and responses.*
34. *This study was conducted with Unicef, Childfund, Plan and Save the Children in 11 provinces and included 133 FGDs, 190 interviews with children, adults and 12 national level stakeholders and review of at least 60 documents.*
35. *Policy and Practice to tackle Child Labour in Cambodia: Recommendations from EXCEL project experience. Jan 2016.*
36. *EXCEL Project Report 2015.*
37. *World Vision's definition of MVC is based on WVI's four vulnerability factors: a) Abusive or exploitative relationships, b) Serious discrimination, c) Extreme deprivation and d) Vulnerability to negative impact from a catastrophe or disaster. World Vision Priority Risks to children are based on the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth definition of vulnerability, World Vision child protection incident analysis and other contextual causes of vulnerability.*
38. *LQAS Survey in FY15 in four ADPs – Thma Puok, Svay Chek, Phnom Srok and Preah Netr Preah.*
39. *Caregiver Surveys used in 11 ADP evaluations in FY15.*

Hope

CONTACT INFORMATION

PO Box 479, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Phone +855-23-216 052
Fax   +855-23-216 220

contact_cambodia@wvi.org
wvi.org/cambodia

facebook.com/WorldVisionCambodia

@WorldVisionKH

youtube.com/wvcambodia

World Vision®