World Vision Vietnam is a Christian relief and development organisation working to improve the quality of life of people, especially children, who are marginalised and living in poverty. World Vision helps all who are in need regardless of their religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

Values

World Vision is inspired by Jesus Christ’s compassion for the poor and oppressed.
- We are Christian.
- We value people.
- We are committed to the poor.
- We are stewards.
- We are partners.
- We are responsive.

Vision

“Our vision for every child, life in all its fullness; Our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so.”

CONTENTS

04 Where we work
05 Message from the National Director
06 Highlights of the year
09 Four child wellbeing aspirations
10 Children are educated for life
11 Children enjoy good health
12 Children are loved and love others
14 Children are cared for, protected and participate in life
15 Other child wellbeing activities
16 Humanitarian and emergency affairs
18 Advocacy
19 HIV and AIDS
20 Prevention of human trafficking
22 Inclusive development for people with disabilities
23 Environment, water and sanitation
24 Livelihood development
26 Gender in development
27 Capacity building
28 Monitoring and evaluation
29 Child wellbeing reports
31 Financial statements
WHERE WE WORK

During 2013, World Vision helped to improve the wellbeing of 603,945 children through the organization’s development programmes, which operate in isolated regions of Vietnam. Of the total, 207,046 children were directly impacted and other 396,899 were indirectly impacted.

AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Area Development Program (ADP)</th>
<th>Province/City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dien Bien Dong ADP</td>
<td>Dien Bien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tuy Chua ADP</td>
<td>Dien Bien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tuan Gia ADP</td>
<td>Dien Bien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Muong Cha ADP</td>
<td>Dien Bien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Van Yen ADP</td>
<td>Yen Bai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tran Yen ADP</td>
<td>Yen Bai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tram Tau ADP</td>
<td>Yen Bai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Van Chau ADP</td>
<td>Yen Bai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Luc Yen ADP</td>
<td>Yen Bai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yen Binh ADP</td>
<td>Yen Bai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ngo Quyen Urban ADP</td>
<td>Hai Phong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tien Lu ADP</td>
<td>Hung Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Yen Thi ADP</td>
<td>Hoa Binh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Luc Son ADP</td>
<td>Hoa Binh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mai Chau ADP</td>
<td>Hoa Binh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Thuang Xuan ADP</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Quan Hoa ADP</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cam Thuy South ADP</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cam Thuy Nord ADP</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Lang Chau ADP</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ba Thuoc ADP</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Quan San ADP</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Nhu Xuan ADP</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Trieu Phong ADP</td>
<td>Quang Tri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Vien Linh ADP</td>
<td>Quang Tri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Hai Lang ADP</td>
<td>Quang Tri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Hoang Hao ADP</td>
<td>Quang Tri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Heo Duc ADP</td>
<td>Quang Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Tra My ADP</td>
<td>Quang Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Hian ADP</td>
<td>Quang Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Tien Phuoc ADP</td>
<td>Quang Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Phuc Son ADP</td>
<td>Quang Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Nong Son ADP</td>
<td>Quang Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Hoc Van ADP</td>
<td>Da Nang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>San Tay ADP</td>
<td>Quang Ngai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Tran Bong ADP</td>
<td>Quang Ngai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Minh Long ADP</td>
<td>Quang Ngai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Okh Rlap ADP</td>
<td>Dak Nong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Bac Binh ADP</td>
<td>Binh Thuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ham Thuan Bac ADP</td>
<td>Binh Thuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Urban ADP District 8</td>
<td>Ho Chi Minh City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Urban ADP District 4</td>
<td>Ho Chi Minh City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Binh Chau ADP</td>
<td>Ho Chi Minh City</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Special Projects</th>
<th>Province/City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HIV Mainstreaming</td>
<td>Dien Bien / Quang Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Child Health Now</td>
<td>Dien Bien / Hoa Binh / Yen Bai / Quang Tri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Economic Development for Poor Families</td>
<td>Dien Bien / Hoa Binh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Participatory Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>Hung Yen / Hoa Binh / Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>End Trafficking in Persons Programme (ETIP)</td>
<td>Yen Bai / Quang Tri / Quang Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Child Protection Advocacy</td>
<td>Yen Bai / Hoa Binh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Phu Cu Grassroots Capacity Development Project</td>
<td>Hung Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>New Beginnings for Children</td>
<td>Hai Phong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>HIV Prevention and Care</td>
<td>Hai Phong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Project Childhood</td>
<td>Hai Phong / Ho Chi Minh City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Stop Ahead for Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances</td>
<td>Hanoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Coastal Areas of Thanh Hoa Province Resident to Natural Disasters (CATREN)</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Building Resilience (BRICK)</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>PUR Project (Safe water for areas vulnerable to floods)</td>
<td>Quang Tri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Community-based Adaptation in Ca Mau</td>
<td>Ca Mau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR

It gives me great pleasure to report that the work of World Vision Vietnam in 2013 has positively affected the lives of two million people, including thousands of children, in the country. This was made possible through our 43 Area Development Programmes (ADPs) and 15 other special projects.

World Vision has developed effective technical models and practices to gather evidence to influence government policies on child protection and child health and contribute to achieving sustainable child wellbeing goals.

World Vision Vietnam’s grant funding increased by 11 percent from 3.8 million US dollars in 2012 to 4.67 million in 2013. Our grant donors include AusAID, the Norwegian Government, Finland’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nordic Development Fund, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and the Korea International Cooperation Agency.

Our development models and practices cover education, health, water and sanitation, disaster risk reduction and livelihood development, as well as child protection, early childhood care and capacity building.

Of note is our network of 520 nutrition clubs, which provide opportunities for mothers and other caregivers to learn how to offer healthy diets to children less than five years. These clubs support local people to change their behaviours to reduce childhood malnutrition. Our village-level reading clubs and child-friendly libraries also provide favourable environments for young people to improve their learning abilities and achieve their full potential.

World Vision wants local communities to take ownership of and fully contribute to initiatives that benefit them directly. To facilitate this process, more than 700 village development boards have been established to foster and strengthen sustainable development.

All of our achievements would not have been possible without the generous support and trust of our sponsors and donors. I would also like to thank our partners in the Vietnamese government and the dedication of all our staff. We are very grateful to you all for your continued support on our journey to achieve sustainable wellbeing for children in Vietnam.

E. Daniel Selvanayagam
National Director
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

World Vision conducted a wide range of activities to improve the lives and wellbeing of underprivileged children in remote, rural communities during 2013 in Vietnam. Following are the highlights of the year’s work.

Promoting models to improve child wellbeing

In 2013, World Vision applied 30 proven models and practices in our Area Development Programmes (ADPs). These project models include child protection system, children’s clubs, life skills training, nutritional education and rehabilitation through the Positive Deviance/Hearth (PD/Hearth) model, and the 3 plus 6 package for pregnant women and children less than five years. Nutrition clubs, community reading groups, child friendly libraries, and community led total sanitation were among other project models implemented.

The following child wellbeing improvements were recorded during the year.

- Young people aged 12-18 years old reported higher levels of personal wellbeing.
- Increased numbers of children protected from disease were observed in eight ADPs.
- Increased percentages of children under five years in World Vision’s programmes were measured as being well nourished in 2013.
  - The rate of stunting decreased from 34.6 to 30.2 percent in 2013.
  - The rate of underweight children decreased from 19.7 to 19.1 percent in 2013.
- Over 70 percent of 11-year-olds in ADP regions were assessed as functionally literate.

Developing government partnerships for nationwide health interventions

World Vision, the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), district and commune level health workers, and community partners are to be commended for successfully establishing and expanding the nutrition club model in our ADP regions. Nutrition clubs now operate in 520 villages and have helped over 17,000 children living in some of the most vulnerable and remote communities in the country.

Our government partners regard the nutrition club model as an effective method of addressing child malnutrition, praising its sustainable, community-based approach. Specifically, NIN has introduced the nutrition club concept to Nam Ha and Ninh Binh provinces, which are two regions not covered by World Vision Vietnam at present.

During 2013, World Vision also enhanced partnerships with the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) to promote child injury prevention in a number of provinces, including regions without ADPs. Child Injury Prevention Committees have been established in those provinces to encourage the application of child injury prevention practices.

Initiating the Child Protection Advocacy model

Together with other national offices in the Asia Pacific region, World Vision Vietnam has initiated the Child Protection Advocacy project, which is focused in Yen Bai province and funded by World Vision Australia. The project will support the provincial government to strengthen community-based child protection interventions for nearly 280,000 residents under 18 years old until 2016.

Promoting networks to prevent human trafficking and support victims

World Vision has fostered national networks and helped establish connections between government ministries to prevent people from being trafficked and to provide support to victims.

Particularly, the End Trafficking in Persons (ETIP) programme has strengthened relationships between key government ministries and local authorities based in Yen Bai, Quang Tri and Quang Nam provinces. The work aims to identify and assist victims of trafficking, as well as to promote community child protection systems for safer migration and active child participation in combating human trafficking.
In addition, Project Childhood has provided technical and financial support to MOLESA to advance collaboration between the government department and the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism and the Ministry of Education and Training in protecting children from negative impacts of tourism activities.

World Vision representatives also attended meetings to revise laws on child care and protection and government officials in 21 provinces have been trained in effective methods of combating child sex tourism.

Increasing grant funding other than sponsorship sources

World Vision received over 3.5 million US dollars in new grant funding and 1.1 million US dollars in Private Non Sponsorship funds during 2013. New project funding has been secured from the Australian government through AusAID-Australian NGO Cooperation Program, the Korean Government through the Korea International Cooperation Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Finland, and the Norwegian Embassy.

These new grants will fund interventions focused on climate change, disaster risk reduction, clean energy and other environmental issues. World Vision also secured non-sponsorship funding for projects concerning livestock, water and sanitation. With a growing emphasis on grants, the organisation has strengthened its planning process for grant acquisitions and developed the abilities of its staff to draft grant proposals.

Improving the capacities of field staff

World Vision Vietnam launched its first ADP managerial programme in February 2013. The twin goals of the project are to train key personnel (known as ‘second liners’) to become ADP managers and to develop a curriculum on leadership development for current ADP managers. The deadline for these objectives is September 2014.

After the training workshops, the second liners develop action plans and report their progress on a quarterly basis. Online guidance has also been given to participants to help them gain confidence and change their ways of thinking and practice.

The associated trainee programme successfully completed its fifth year of operation in 2013, thanks to the support of World Vision Malaysia. Exposure to ADP activities allied with coaching, mentoring and regular feedback enabled the trainees to work independently for underprivileged children and communities.

FOUR CHILD WELLBEING ASPIRATIONS

World Vision focuses on four child wellbeing aspirations for every child to live life in all its fullness in Vietnam.

- Children are educated for life.
- Children enjoy good health.
- Children are loved and love others.
- Children are cared for, protected and participate in life.
CHILDREN ARE EDUCATED FOR LIFE

The country’s provincial and district Departments of Education and Training are our key partners in implementing education activities, which utilise expertise and leadership of their education specialists, helping schools offer interesting and effective classes.

A highlight of these interventions has been parental assistance in running 35 reading clubs in 11 ADPs to enhance children’s literacy. Volunteer networks have also provided valuable careers advice to 350 teenagers who are no longer in school and these young people have now embarked on vocational training courses.

Partnerships with other international NGOs have provided insights into World Vision’s practices in terms of child friendly libraries, vocational training and parenting skills in the country.

An important goal in 2013 was to integrate education programmes with other sectors, such as health, child participation and livelihood development. An example of this holistic approach was the inclusion of educational topics in parental health training materials, while life skills education has been blended with both children’s club activities and vocational teaching for disadvantaged teenagers.

Over the course of 2013, World Vision improved the education offered to 170,000 young people from 6 to 18 years old, with 50,000 preschool children benefiting from school-readiness activities at 230 kindergartens and 65 community childcare centres nationwide.

Through interactive and enjoyable activities, children have been taught how to improve their physical health, social and cognitive skills, as well as Vietnamese language. To achieve this, one hundred training courses on child-centred methods and child skills development were provided to one thousand teachers. Alongside these efforts, school playgrounds and other playing facilities have been upgraded.

Raising the literacy rate of 70,000 primary school students was a main target for our education projects in 2013. To facilitate this, teachers have been trained in active learning techniques and given teaching aids to offer engaging and effective lessons to their pupils.

World Vision assessments reveal positive progress in terms of literacy, with three-quarters of primary students able to read and comprehend paragraphs, short stories and local news articles.

CHILDREN ENJOY GOOD HEALTH

World Vision continued to promote health and nutrition in Vietnam in 2013, with over 67,000 children under five and their parents benefiting from our nutrition programmes across the country.

Specifically, positive behavioural change sessions have been used along with nutrition education for parents and specific interventions such as PD/Hearth to prevent children from suffering from malnourishment and to rehabilitate those already malnourished. These efforts have helped to reduce the average rate of stunted growth among children under five in 34 ADP regions from 34.6 percent to 30.2 percent in 2013.

Other grant-funded projects have been launched to address maternal and newborn mortality, such as the Safe Motherhood healthcare project in Dien Bien province and nutritional interventions in Dien Bien, Yen Bai, Hoa Binh and Quang Tri provinces.

Additionally, we have raised the awareness of parents and other caregivers of child injury prevention issues. In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, World Vision has strengthened local abilities to implement child injury prevention models through technical guidance, behavioural change communication materials, and training in home safety for key provincial and district officials.

World Vision has improved the knowledge and skills of our local health partners, so that children and their parents have access to higher quality public health services. Regional health centres’ medical equipment and facilities have also been upgraded.

Furthermore, our organisation has prioritised help for children infected with or otherwise affected by HIV and AIDS via home- and community-based care in ADPs with high prevalence of the illness.

Behavioural change campaigns on HIV and AIDS issues for children and wider communities have also broadened knowledge of and reduced misconceptions associated with the disease.
During 2013, children in our ADP regions strengthened relationships with their respective sponsors through personal correspondence, received donated gifts, and learned to value their lives.

Children were invited to take part in many enjoyable and meaningful activities, such as expressing themselves through photography and a contest to write letters to their sponsors.

The photos gave Nong Son ADP staff a better understanding of local children’s perspectives of their communities and school. The first-time photographers depicted the changes that World Vision has made in their neighbourhoods and showcased pressing local issues.

The letter writing event involved more than 9,000 children from 17 ADPs. It was a great opportunity for them to convey their affection for sponsors, and to express their thoughts and feelings about their surroundings and the impact of World Vision on their lives.

The Gift-in-Kind projects are a fully integrated aspect of our health programmes. In 2013, over 32,000 children and 16,000 adults from five regions received clothes, blankets, shoes and woollen sweaters, which were presented by World Vision Korea and World Vision Japan.

Life skills development for children gained success through the provision of training in 600 children’s clubs and education for teachers in the subject. Feedback reveals children have also felt more confident and able to communicate after participating in local forums on child rights and human trafficking.

Notably, 40 young people from the Urban ADP in District 8, Ho Chi Minh City appeared in a television programme featuring life skills issues. During the making of the episode, the youngsters had the chance to experience different careers, including construction work and refuse collection.

Children who experience disadvantage also participated more actively in community activities. In many ADPs, children help their classmates with disabilities travel to and from school and also visit orphans living in their community.

Most individual donors never get the chance to meet their sponsored children. Journalist Lothar A. Baltrusch did, however, riding a motorbike all the way from his German hometown to Vietnam to raise funds for World Vision.

The 15,000-kilometre trip, named “Way to Huyen”, took more than 50 days and helped raise over 20,000 Euros for our organisation.

“Anyone can go by plane,” said Mr Baltrusch. “If I’d done that, nobody would have known about my fundraising effort to help children in Vietnam.”

Mr Baltrusch rode through Poland, Latvia, Russia, Mongolia, China and Laos before arriving in Vietnam, raising money along the way via an online blog of his journey and from corporate sponsorships.

After he finally crossed the border into Vietnam, Mr Baltrusch travelled to Trieu Phong district in Quang Tri province to visit Huyen, the 14-year-old he has sponsored since 2009. The teenager comes from a poor family and her parents do a variety of jobs to earn a living.

“Huyen means ‘miracle’ and she is simply a miracle,” her German sponsor said. “We don’t speak the same language – she can’t speak English or German and I can’t speak Vietnamese – but […] we have smiles. We have hearts.”

Some of the money that Mr Baltrusch raised is being used to construct a water and sanitation system for a local primary school and to equip Huyen’s middle school with computers for the students.

Apart from raising money, the trip has increased awareness of our organisation’s work, with several individuals telling World Vision Germany that they were motivated to sponsor Vietnamese children after hearing about Mr Baltrusch’s efforts.

Mr Baltrusch, who is a local radio journalist in his home country, plans to continue publicising his recent trip in order to raise more funds for World Vision.

Before saying goodbye, Mr Baltrusch gave Huyen a picture entitled “Way to Huyen.”
World Vision has strengthened and expanded our support to set up and function community-based child protection system in Quang Nam, Quang Tri, Thanh Hoa and Yen Bai. The work has helped to ensure the implementation of child rights, especially in terms of protection and participation, in our target regions.

Child protection services were further enhanced at all levels through training to build the capacities of local partners, with nearly 70 child protection committees and networks operating effectively.

Self-protection skills have also been taught to youngsters, such as how to stay safe online, as well as participation skills so that they are able to voice up on the matters affecting their lives to improve their surroundings.

More than 17,000 children classified as most vulnerable took part in children’s clubs and other ADP activities in 2013. Specially, 4,000 children including the most vulnerable participated in drafting development plans of 33 ADPs. Children, with our staff’s support, also successfully joined the evaluation on impacts of our programmes, using PhotoVoice tools.

During 2013, children initiated and implemented almost one hundred small projects, many of which were organised through World Vision’s 660 children’s clubs and core groups of young people. To assist the effective operation of these clubs, World Vision has developed a child friendly curriculum, including a legal framework for child rights, life skills, self-protection skills, HIV and AIDS awareness, Child injury prevention (drowning), personal hygiene, environmental protection, humanitarian and emergency affairs, and gender issues also feature.
Tan is a small village on the coast of Thanh Hoa province and its population of only 300 people face the threats of typhoons and tropical depressions every year.

“We’re so scared whenever a storm is forecast to hit us,” said Mr Nguyen Van Hai, the leader of the village. “The storms usually kill at least one or two people every year and the villagers have had to be evacuated to higher ground many times.”

However, local people are not as fearful of natural disasters as they used to be thanks to the founding of a rapid response team – nicknamed the Village Knights – to act before, when and after storms affect their village.

“Late last year, a typhoon crossed our village, but we didn’t suffer any serious losses,” Mr Hai – who is a member of the response team – continued. “We told the villagers to prepare for the storm and practise the four on-the-spot motto.”

The motto reminds people of the human resources, safety equipment and provisions needed in the event of a natural disaster. The rapid response team is part of World Vision’s Coastal Areas of Thanh Hoa Province Resilient to Natural Disasters (CATREND) project, which aims to reduce the impact of natural disasters caused by climate change in Hoang Hoa and Quang Xuong districts.

To date, over 60 rapid response teams have been established and World Vision has assisted them to draft operation regulations and disaster risk reduction plans and provided them with first aid and rescue equipment. Our organisation has also offered them training in climate change, disaster risk reduction and first aid techniques and run simulated disaster scenarios.

“The leaders of each village used to make plans just before a typhoon was forecast to hit and the last-minute preparations caused a lot of confusion,” revealed Luong Van Hoanh, head of the rapid response team for the Hoang Hai community.

“But this year we’ve already finalised our plans, so our team members are confident about what they need to do,” he added.

Under the CATREND project, almost half of the 10,000 households in the two districts have made disaster plans under the instruction of the response teams.
ADVOCACY

Key activities

- Cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs and other international NGOs to hold local and national forums to promote child participation in the development of policies and laws.

- Support for regional Departments of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs to implement community-based child protection systems in Quang Nam and Quang Tri provinces and canvassing for this model’s use in Yen Bai and Thanh Hoa provinces.

- Cooperation with the Women’s Union and other partners to organise an annual campaign to call for the establishment of an anti-human trafficking day in Vietnam.

- Global Action Week for Education activities under the Global Campaign for Education at both local and national levels, which called for government action to train qualified teachers.

Main impacts

- Over 170 children aged 10-16, representing for more than 26 million children in Vietnam had a chance to dialog and convey their suggestions on changes to Vietnam’s Law on Protection, Care and Education of Children to top government officials and policymakers. The forums contributed to change public awareness and policy makers on child participation in the policy making processes.

- Action Plan of Community Based Child Protection System was integrated into Provincial Action Plan on Child Care and Protection. Authorities of Quang Nam province has planned to replicate the system in all districts.

- Around 1,000 people in Yen Bai province participated in this campaign and supported to establish National Anti-Trafficking Day in Vietnam. Messages on trafficking prevention and Law were also communicated widely during the campaign week.

- Global Action Week for Education helped to raise public concerns about the quality of teachers. As such, advocacy messages on quality teachers and children’s rights to education were conveyed to policy makers.

HIV AND AIDS

Key activities

- Development of the capacities of local networks – such as health workers, Women’s Union and Youth Union members and the staff of family planning centres – to deal with HIV and AIDS.

- Behavioural change communications for target groups to promote the prevention of HIV infection.

- Care and support at home and school for children (classified as part of the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) group) infected or otherwise affected by HIV and AIDS, according to their basic needs. Provision of similar assistance for people living with HIV and their families.

- Help for children and adults living with HIV and their caregivers to gain access to government assistance, especially established in the No. 67 Decree.

Main impacts

- Improvement in the wellbeing of OVC.

- Reduction in the stigma and discrimination faced by OVC and adults living with HIV in areas of high HIV prevalence, such as Dien Bien, Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City.

- Promotion of positive lifestyle choices among adolescents and specific high-risk groups, so that they can protect themselves from HIV infection.
PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Key activities

• Prevention of vulnerable groups from being trafficked.
• Protection for victims of trafficking.
• Call for the government to improve anti-trafficking policies.
• Training events and awareness sessions for children, their parents and community officials on the prevention of sexual abuse of children.

Main impacts

• Government partners from grassroots to national level improved their abilities to create safe communities, prevent human trafficking and identify and assist victims.
• Young people were given the chance to participate in national and Mekong forums. In the forums, participants engaged in face-to-face dialogues with government officials and raised their concerns and recommendations on tackling human trafficking.
• Communities raised their awareness of child protection systems and support for migrants.
• Thirty female victims of trafficking were helped to recover from their experiences and integrate into their communities.
• Recommendations were given to the government on developing and amending domestic laws and policies regarding human trafficking.

NONE OF US SHOULD BE TRAFFICKED

My name is Cang, I’m 15 years old and I have participated in activities to prevent human trafficking at my local children’s club in Nong Son district, Quang Nam province. Also, I have been involved in World Vision’s End Trafficking in Persons (ETIP) programme.

I have always lived in Nong Son and my friends and I used to have no idea about human trafficking. This put us and even our parents at high risk of being trafficked. However, after I joined the children’s club and met staff from World Vision, I learned about what human trafficking is and where the traffickers might take us.

I wanted to share my knowledge with other people in my village, but I didn’t know how until an opportunity came to me. I was selected to participate in a five-day training course on art-based communication organised as part of ETIP which taught me ways of presenting ideas through drawing, writing and drama activities.

A month later, I received another surprise. Together with two other children from my district, I had been chosen to travel abroad to the Mekong Youth Forum. At that event, I was able to learn a lot by meeting representatives of many other organisations fighting human trafficking and I was shocked at the figures I saw for human trafficking in our area. I also had the chance to meet and learn from young people from six other countries in the Mekong region.

After I returned to Vietnam, I found out that I had won the forum’s social media contest. My entry had the message “I do not want anyone of us to become victims of Human Trafficking” and I was very proud to receive an award from the music channel MTV, who are campaigning against trafficking too.

Following the forum, I created plans to raise awareness of human trafficking in my hometown. Currently, my friends and I are creating a comic depicting the daily lives of human trafficking victims who dream of being able to lead normal lives. We hope to finish the book in May 2014.
INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Key activities

• Involvement of people with disabilities in all World Vision activities.
• Training for local partners on the rights of people with disabilities, their abilities and their roles in community development.
• Training for teachers in inclusive education and provision of learning aids for children with disabilities.
• Establishment of networks of fellow pupils and volunteers to support children with disabilities to integrate in school and community life.
• Training and communication sessions on primary prevention of disabilities for teachers, health workers and officials. Topics ranged from early detection of eye diseases and hypertension which lead to strokes and during pregnancy and early motherhood.
• Assessments of medical services needed by adults and children with disabilities followed by targeted support, including home-based therapy for individuals living in poverty and training in therapy techniques for family members.

Main impacts

• Local authorities and villagers focused more on disability-related issues and integrated the topics in their community development work.
• Children and adults with disabilities had greater access to village initiatives and realised initiatives of their own.
• More appropriate and welcoming learning environments for children with disabilities, through teacher training in inclusive education at kindergartens and primary schools, has meant more of the children are receiving education.
• Young people with disabilities had opportunities to meet and play with their non-disabled peers in clubs established for the children. Such participation made them feel more confident and involved in social activities.
• Adults and children with disabilities gained better access to medical services and home-based therapy services.

ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

Key activities

• Training for local partners in Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and teachers in Child Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (CHAST).
• Supervision for groups using CLTS and CHAST for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) behavioural change communications in local communities.
• Training for local partners and other villagers – including local WASH facilitators, health workers, mass organisation members, village leaders and teachers – to build hygienic toilets and treat water for domestic use.
• Support for selected schools to build hygienic toilets and water supply systems.
• Training for local partners on environmental protection and provision of basic guidelines on associated issues.
• Membership of an NGO working group on WASH and related issues for rural locations.

Main impacts

• CLTS used as a mainstream project for ADPs to raise awareness of the dangers of defecation in open areas and to build and use hygienic toilets.
• Local partners were able to conduct behavioural change communications on WASH that were engaging and effective for children and adults.
• Many families and schools gained access to clean water supplies and built hygienic toilets.
• Environmental protection practices were integrated with a range of other ADP activities.
• The Korea International Cooperation Agency funded one environmental project and two additional energy projects have had funding approved by Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP) and Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP).
• Lessons learned from World Vision Vietnam’s WASH programmes have been circulated to other NGOs and government agencies.
LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Key activities

Agriculture:
- Continued promotion of the Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) model and Integrated Crop Management techniques for rice and other crops.
- Support for the raising of livestock (mainly chickens, cows and pigs) based on market orientation.
- Integration with nutrition clubs by producing safe vegetable gardens, using organic fertilizer.

Economic Development
- Use of the applied value chain approach for micro and small business owners to escape poverty through market-oriented behaviours and relationships.
- Establishment of business development teams to deliver training and counselling services to local households in preparing business plans.
- Promotion of farming activities to improve the incomes of young people.
- Expansion of the Accumulated Savings and Credit Association (ASCA).

MicroFinance Unit:
- Provision of micro-credit (from 25 to 1,000 US dollars) to poor and low income households.
- Training for borrowers in the management of household budgets and small business development.
- Improved social performance alongside better financial sustainability.

Main impacts

- SRI has proven to be an effective model to improve food security for rice farmers with young children and is considered a useful technique for climate change adaptation in Vietnam.
- The innovative SRI techniques were used in 2013 for hand-planted rice to boost yields and reduce costs of poor farmers with small areas of land. On average, SRI producers increased rice production by between 500 and 1,500 kilogrammes per hectare in our ADP areas.
- SRI guidance has been developed and successfully piloted in the Yen Thuy and Lac Son ADPs using a field-based training approach. This guidance will be rolled out to all ADPs in 2014.
- Using the value chain approach, local farmers had easier access to markets.
- Households with smallholdings raised their incomes and improved their children's wellbeing after preparing appropriate business plans.
- Hundreds of teenagers who have left education generated more income through agricultural activities after proactively preparing animal husbandry business plans.
- 220 ASCA groups have been established, helping 3,800 members, with particular emphasis on women, to save and increase funds available for their children's needs.
- Total portfolio growth of 53 percent with a disbursed value of 3.8 million US dollars, resulting in higher levels of self-sustainability.
- The repayment rate remained at 99.9 percent despite high levels of bad debt in the banking sector.
- 11,000 borrowers, including 9,800 women, received micro-loans, which contributed to an annual growth rate of 26 percent in client numbers.
- 3,650 borrowers enhanced their skills in financial management and farming techniques, which have enabled them to improve their economic situations.
- 14,500 children have benefited from better education, nutrition and healthcare.
- Local partners regard micro-finance as having a positive impact on their communities and have requested that the services be offered to other communities.

FROM POVERTY TO PROMISE

Three years ago, Mrs Vo Thi Duong and her husband did not know how to provide for their three small children. Life for the Cor ethnic minority family has changed completely these days, however, with their neighbours admiring the parents for taking a risk and trying something new.

“We used to work as hired hands, taking care of acacia trees belonging to other people in our village,” recalled Mrs Duong, who lives in Bac Tra My district, Quang Nam province.

“But our wages were only just enough for the family to survive and we didn’t know how to earn more money,” she continued. “It was so hard and sometimes we didn’t have enough rice to eat.”

Life transformed for Mrs Duong and her family after she participated in a World Vision training course on preparing small business plans in early 2012.

After the three-day course, Mrs Duong and her husband drew up a plan to rear pigs because it was relatively easy for them to do and required little capital. The couple bought two young sows for a total of three million dong (140 US dollars) using a combination of their savings and World Vision support.

Further World Vision training in effective techniques of raising pigs and market access also helped the family start their business. The two sows have since given birth to 15 piglets, which the couple will be able to sell in the future.

“My husband and I are now more confident about being able to afford all our children’s needs, such as school fees and healthcare costs,” Mrs Duong explained. “And we’re thinking about raising more pigs,” she added with a smile.
GENDER IN DEVELOPMENT

Key activities
- Increased participation of women in all of World Vision’s programmes, including project assessment, design and redesign, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Raised awareness of local partners and community members of gender equality.
- Improvement in the skills and knowledge of women through common interest groups – such as nutrition clubs, adult literacy classes and the Accumulated Savings and Credit Association (ASCA) – and participation in workshops, training sessions and membership of Village Development Boards.
- Support for women in economic activities and access to financial resources.

Main impacts
- World Vision took into account the needs of both genders of all ages when implementing our projects, with women and girls actively participating in our activities.
- Training courses focusing on gender issues and promotion of gender equality have had a positive impact on local governments. As a result, community members have successfully raised many issues relating to childcare and education with local authorities and called for action to address them.
- Women’s groups were maintained and developed in ADP regions, helping to strengthen networks of women and promote their participation in social activities.
- Women have participated in more economic activities in our working areas after learning technical knowledge and receiving financial support.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Key activities
- Assessments of learning needs and development of capacity-building roadmaps for local programme management.
- Provision of training on community development and programme management skills for members of community programme management board and Village Development Boards (VDBs).
- Use of the VDB model in all ADPs.
- Support for VDB members to develop and implement community development initiatives towards child wellbeing objectives.

Main impacts
- More than 700 VDBs have been established in our working areas and their members have been trained to facilitate community development initiatives.
- VDBs initiated, implemented and monitored over 400 community development initiatives, the majority of which focused on child wellbeing issues, such as upgrades to hamlet roads to give children easier access to school. Other initiatives dealt with non-construction activities, such as events to raise awareness and campaigns on environmental protection, child rights and gender equality.
CHILD WELLBEING REPORTS

To work towards child wellbeing aspirations, World Vision establishes measurable targets so that objective assessments of progress can be performed. This methodology allows the organisation to appraise its policies, projects and use of funds. In this light, World Vision carried out the following evaluations during 2013.

Youth aged 12–18 years who rank themselves as ‘thriving’ on the ‘Ladder of Life’ (Child Wellbeing Target 1)

World Vision’s Youth Healthy Behaviour Survey was one self-assessed measure of child wellbeing used in 2013. Such surveys were carried out in 16 ADP regions and ten reported that over 30 percent of their respondents ranked themselves as ‘thriving’ on the ‘Ladder of Life’ or good level of child wellbeing.

This indicator was first measured in FY13 and will be measured again in mid-term evaluation or end-phase evaluation to see the impacts of our programmes.

Increase in children protected from diseases (CWBT 2)

The indicators were measured in eight ADPs during their baseline surveys. They will be measured again in mid-term evaluation or end-phase evaluation to see the impacts of our programmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District &amp; UADP</th>
<th>Ba Thuan (%)</th>
<th>Tua Chu (%)</th>
<th>Quan Son (%)</th>
<th>Nong Son (%)</th>
<th>Dien Bien Dong (%)</th>
<th>Trien Bu (%)</th>
<th>Ham Thuan Bac (%)</th>
<th>Son Tay (%)</th>
<th>Minh Long (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bac Thuoc</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mai Chau</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngo Quyen</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dien Bien Dong</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trien Bu</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham Thuan Bac</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son Tay</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minh Long</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The process has allowed World Vision to create a general picture of child wellbeing in all of our working areas for the first time. This information has formed a significant part of the organisation’s inaugural report detailing child wellbeing in the country as a whole.

World Vision has also raised the quality of its ADP design procedures towards sustained child wellbeing. Team members of newly designed or redesigned ADPs have been trained in the knowledge and tools required to develop effective programmes to improve the lives of children. In addition, our staff have been taught skills to work with and empower our local partners to maximise local resources to improve child welfare.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The programme monitoring and evaluation continued its contribution in achieving sustained child wellbeing in all World Vision’s ADP regions.

All the programme’s activities are designed to assess and improve the wellbeing of disadvantaged children. To facilitate this process, World Vision has utilised objective measurements, such as the Functional Literacy Assessment Tool (FLAT) and the Development Asset Profile (DAP), and promoted the use of a standard range of indicators in Vietnam.

World Vision evaluated the impact of our activities on children in 2013 through FLAT measurements in 38 ADPs to assess literacy rates of 11-year-olds and gauged the nutritional status of children under five in 34 ADPs.
Malnutrition rate of children under five for all ADP areas (CWBT 3)

Proportion of children who are functionally literate by gender in all ADP areas (CWBT 4)

Measurements of reading comprehension for 11-year-old children in our 38 ADPs were made for the first time in 2013. This indicator will be assessed annually from now on to evaluate the impact of education interventions.