World Vision Bosnia and Herzegovina’s
CHILD WELL-BEING ANNUAL REPORT

2013
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Selma Kedic
Evidence and Impact Lead
# List of Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADP</td>
<td>Area Development Programme</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>Local Coalition</td>
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<tr>
<td>APR</td>
<td>Annual Progress Report</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEIP</td>
<td>Basic Educational Improvement Plan</td>
<td>LLA</td>
<td>Local Level Advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BiH</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community-based Organisation</td>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>Community Monitor</td>
<td>MEER</td>
<td>Middle East and Eastern Europe Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>CoH</td>
<td>Channels of Hope</td>
<td>MFF</td>
<td>Micro-finance Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>CPP</td>
<td>Child Protection and Participation</td>
<td>MV</td>
<td>Most Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
<td>MVC</td>
<td>Most Vulnerable Children</td>
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<td>CSMP</td>
<td>Child Sponsorship Management Project</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVA</td>
<td>Citizen Voice and Action</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>National Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWB</td>
<td>Child Well-being</td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<td>CWBA/O</td>
<td>Child Well-being Aspiration /Outcome</td>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Parent Council</td>
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<td>CWBT</td>
<td>Child Well-being Target</td>
<td>PNSF</td>
<td>Private Non Sponsorship Funding</td>
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<td>DF</td>
<td>Development Facilitator</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Registered Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>Design, Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>Republic of Srpska</td>
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<td>DOT</td>
<td>Directly Observed Treatment</td>
<td>SBT</td>
<td>Sponsorship Basic Training</td>
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<td>DPA</td>
<td>Development Programme Approach</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Student Council</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>SEE</td>
<td>South East Europe</td>
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<td>ED</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>SG</td>
<td>Solidarity Group</td>
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<td>F&amp;D</td>
<td>Faith and Development</td>
<td>SNC</td>
<td>Spiritual Nurture of Children</td>
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<td>FBiH</td>
<td>Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>SRH</td>
<td>Sexual Reproductive Health</td>
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<td>FBO</td>
<td>Faith-based Organisation</td>
<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
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<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIK</td>
<td>Gifts in Kind</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary
World Vision has been in BiH for 19 years implementing relief, development and advocacy interventions that contribute to the well-being of children and their families, especially the most vulnerable. To date, our interventions have reached one third of the country’s population. This is our second Child Well-being Report. It is mainly based on data generated from evaluation, baseline and annual reports, STEP wise and national level secondary data. More details are presented in Method section.

Key Findings

Strategic Objective 1: Communities sensitive and responsive to the needs of children

- One out of six ADPs shows that 42.6% of BiH citizens do not trust CP Institutions.
- In FY13, three CP coalitions at an ADP level were formed, filling an earlier void, with the potential to benefit some 2,500 children.
- The number of children participating in SNC activities spiked 249% from earlier year, to 3,405.
- There is a large scope for interfaith engagement, as the Interfaith project baseline shows a low 1.09 score [from 0 (none) to 3 (high)] for children interfaith dialogue. Sixty percent of children report satisfaction with interfaith workshops content.
- The number of integrated special needs children rose in FY13 by 78.4% to 91 in three municipalities. In two of these, parents became more in favor of children’s participation in social rehabilitation.
- The scope for work in the field of violence prevention is broad, as ADP Majevica surveys points that 61.2% of children are unable to recognize most forms of violence.

Strategic Objective 2: Improved Health, Education and Life Skills development for children

- 3,877 Roma reached in more than 50 Roma settlements (19.1% increase from Fy12). An increase of 25% of Roma tested in VCT centres. 293 Roma community members were on DOT treatment.
- 1,700 people from four different congregations reached and additional 20 religious representatives trained in CoH methodology.
- An increase of 52.86% of children who visited dental dispensaries compared to FY12.
- 77% of teachers use child friendly inclusive methods, compared to 33% at baseline, while the % of schools with active SC increased from 20% to 100%.
- 1,104 children designed 17 project ideas, potentially benefiting 7,730 children in two ADPs. Children mobilized local/international community and collected $42,610, a 64% fund matching.

Strategic Objective 3: Communities and Families have increased Economic Development opportunities for improved well-being of children

- In one ADP, beneficiaries praised the ED component “as one of the most relevant and appropriate, because it supports meeting of basic needs of the neediest populations in rural areas.” Now, the overall WV BiH programming in the ADP is most visible through its ED component.
- Despite a generally deteriorated macroeconomic climate, the proportion of an ADP households using at least one coping mechanism dipped from 62.6% at baseline to 61.0% in evaluation. Especially encouraging is the fact that the proportion of the ADP households reducing the quantity and frequency of food intake plunged from 19.9% at baseline to 12.3% in evaluation.
- 59.9% of ADP Vrbas beneficiaries and 42% of ADP Lasva beneficiaries report an increase in income associated with provided business inputs.
- The degree of deprivation remains high as 42.5% of an ADP households report having no regular income. 44.1% of households unable to cover children’s clothing, while 45.2% are still unable to cover education expenses.
INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE
This report represents the reflection of WV BiH’s major contribution to child well-being in FY13, structured around National Office strategy. The critical analysis of available data for each of specific strategic objectives provides great insight in regards to main achievements, best practices, key learning both positive and negative. Therefore, this report will serve as an excellent tool for leadership in better evidence-based decision making and prioritisation.

STRATEGY MAP

OBJECTIVE 1: Communities sensitive and responsive to the needs of children

OBJECTIVE 2: Improved health, education and life skills development for children

OBJECTIVE 3: Communities and families have increased economic development opportunities for improved wellbeing of children

STANDARD INDICATORS ARE:

- Proportion of youth who rank themselves as thriving on the ladder of life
- Proportion of youth who have a positive connection with their caregiver

1 This refers only to Roma children as one of the most vulnerable categories. It is addressed through activities regarding enrolment of Roma children to primary education.

HOW CHILD WELL-BEING IS CONTRIBUTED TO IN THE COUNTRY CONTEXT THROUGH THIS STRATEGY

WV BiH’s National Strategy is in line with National Action Plan for children in BiH 2011-2014 that is striving to “create the most favourable living conditions for children and families, their healthy mental and physical development, social inclusion and participation in decision-making processes, all in the best interest of children”.

Specific objectives and measures of National Action plan are defined according the following areas: health, education, social protection, children from vulnerable groups and other forms of child protection. It says also that a prerequisite for strengthening the status of children in BiH is the country’s economic development that takes place in conditions of social sensitivity, fairness and economic sustainability, while protecting and strengthening child rights. This clearly supports that WV BiH strategy objectives are contributing to child well-being in BiH. Chart below illustrates WV BiH contribution to well-being of children in country context.

On its mission to create enabling environment for children to flourish and develop their full potential, WV BiH through programmes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE 1</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION</td>
<td>ACCESSIBILITY AND QUALITY OF SOCIAL AND CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES</td>
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<tr>
<td>TARGET: 100% OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN EDUCATION</td>
<td>EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM OF CHILD CARE</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMPROVEMENT OF MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH</td>
<td>CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS ROMA ETHNIC MINORITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARGETS: HEALTHY HABITS AND HEALTHY LIFE STYLES;</td>
<td>PREVENTION OF RISKY BEHAVIOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>100% of children enrolled in education</td>
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CREATE THE MOST FAVORABLE LIVING CONDITIONS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

- **22,021** children directly benefited
- **30,686** potentially benefited
- **52,707** total

1 Directly benefited: children that directly participate in or benefit from programme intervention
2 Potentially benefited: Children that have been provided with the basic preconditions (project outputs) that are critical enablers (usually as part of system or structure), for their further and sustainable well-being whether they participate or not in programmatic intervention.
**PROGRESS**

**Strategic Objective 1: Communities sensitive and responsive to the needs of children**

New approach for WV BiH's in FY13 was adopted through the mechanism of Child and Youth Board for work with children and youth. As such, it is closely linked to the recommendation from the last report regarding the promotion of activism and advocacy, since it generates a safe place enabling children and youth to identify issues of their concern and act on them or advocate for change. Furthermore, a series of workshops and sessions was organized, primarily for school management (including teachers) and CBOs, so as to enhance their understanding of child participation, thus contributing to the creation of supportive environment in schools and communities for meaningful child participation. Through the establishment of Child Protection Coalitions (CPC), WV BiH has furthered local-level referral mechanisms for child protection.

**Strategic Objective 2: Improved Health, Education and Life Skills development for children**

Peer education network was expanded through increased use of existing resources to all ADPs in FY13. Cross sectorial integration between health and education and life skills sectors was done through educational sessions, on health issues and healthy life styles. Evaluation of GF projects was done at the state level however more in depth evaluation on how GF contributes to child well-being will be conducted in FY14. Work on capacity building of Student councils was focus of work in one ADP, with collaboration in other ADPs. This work resulted in eight projects developed for improvement of quality in education, as well as in LLA campaigns implemented by school children. All ADPs show evidence of strategic shift from support to reconstruction and equipping toward quality in education. New approaches in work, participation of children, cooperation with local stakeholders and development of BEIP are evidence of the shift.

**Strategic Objective 3: Communities and Families have increased Economic Development opportunities for improved well-being of children**

As recommended in the last year's report, intentional effort was made to maximize limited but available resources for greater impact, specifically through designing and implementing partnership models that include capacity building initiatives for greater community ownership of small project initiatives and recognition of WV BiH as a partner versus donor. Project monitoring and quality control: Evaluation WG has developed procedures and a reporting format for all projects. Quality control and consistency is assured through the implementation of standardized assessment tools (e.g. uniform project selection matrix). Existing partnerships have been reinforced, in particular with municipalities in ADPs Lasva and Vrbas, and new partnerships have been developed (primarily in the farming sector, in ADPs Jahorina and Krivaja). ADPs, primarily Krivaja, Lasva, and Majevica, have used regular events for promotion of subsidized-interest loans, which has resulted in demand improvement in some ADPs. Still, there are risks that declining funding availability, in particular in phase-out ADPs, will adversely affect this activity.

**Progress on Key Process Recommendations from 2012:**

3 Ops Forums (joint Quality and Program team meetings) were held for discussions about program integration. Strategy revision wasn’t done in FY13 as it is due in September of 2014. Key processes were finalized including development of and adaptation of tools: Sponsorship in Programming (SIP), peer education model, child youth boards that integrates major sectors within all ADPs. One of the key accomplishments was the adaptation of F&D strategy which aligns F&D and SNC with organizational strategic objectives. M&E system was aligned with new organizational structure and standardized tools for data gathering, analysis and interpretation was tested in 2013. The tools will be finalized for use in FY14. DM&E Coordinator was recruited and will work with sector leads on improving existing capacity for qualitative data gathering and analysis. One of key learnings was role of individual sector leads in regular monitoring that is in line with LEAP 3. Database was created that provides information for all children who participate in programming. It gives us accurate number of children directly benefiting (by gender, age, RC and non-RC) and prevents double counting. In FY13, we created a loose ends committee and employee feedback resulted in revision of organizational business processes and procedures. During redesign phases of 3 ADPs, the sector leads worked on standardizing indicators of child well-being targets. Since the current Strategy provides limitations for integration of child well-being targets and indicators, the redesign processes laid the ground for better informed and planned strategy refresher process in FY14. F&D activities focused on strengthening of current partnerships as an important segment in FY13. WV BiH established contacts with the highest level of Ortodox Church, Roman Catholic Church, Evangelist Church and Islamic community. MoU with Caritas was signed for distribution of GIK, allowing WV to indirectly access and support most vulnerable children/families outside of ADPs.

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1 All recommendations provided in the FY12 Summary CWB Report and CWB 2012 Data Quality report have been followed up.
METHOD

This report is developed in accordance with Global Centre guidelines for CWB reporting using Standard Report Template. It is developed in participatory manner by Quality Team composed of DME staff and sectorial specialists (sponsorship, health, child protection and participation, spiritual nurture of children, economic development, and education and life skills) with the great support of programme team in data collection, analysis and reflection. The report is the result of in depth analysis of 2 ADPs evaluations, 1 grant evaluation, 1 ADP baseline, 1 project baseline, 6 ADPs Annual reports, 5 grants Annual Report, and 3 PNSF projects Annual report. All data collected was project/programme related and no measurement was conducted at National level.

Above mentioned sources of information are final product of full application of Management policy on DME, meaning data used for reporting complies with minimum quality standard for both quantitative and qualitative components of measurements.

The analysis of data included the assessment of data quality and its relevance for strategic objectives. In addition to the above mentioned sources relevant secondary data was used for triangulation and as an additional mean of verification. After in depth analysis of all available data, Quality Team has been synthesising available and relevant data bearing in mind NO Ministry Strategic Objectives, results of Programming mapping and assessment of alignment of programming with NO Strategy and CWBA/O and CWBTs.

During the reporting process some of the limitations that we came across are: a) lack of standardised indicators across ADPs therefore no possibility to conduct comparative analysis b) poor quality of analysis of evaluation data in one ADP.
BiH children realize their rights and development in a politically-complex and socio-economically challenging environment. The country carries a heavy burden of the war that resulted in immense casualties and devastation, and a completely ruined economic, political, institutional, and social landscape. Its educational and healthcare systems are fragmented, dysfunctional, and inefficient, while the nation’s economy is gripped by a transitional and post-war stalemate, stifled by limited capacities for economic development and growth. Children also live in an environment of social toxicity. All this has had a notable effect on the well-being outcomes of BiH population, especially children.

To illustrate the gravity of the situation, some 58.7% of the BiH population is “at risk of poverty and social exclusion.” About 40.1% of all children live at risk of poverty. Poverty and social exclusion indicators have generally seen a deteriorating trend in the aftermath of the global financial crisis and the ensuing Great Recession. With the unemployment rate hovering around 27.5% nationwide, based on the ILO methodology, and 44.5% according to official registration data, persistent unemployment has been the main driver of poverty. (At 63.1%, the youth unemployment rate is one of the highest in Europe.) The lack of employment/income, capital, skills, market access, and government support, constrain households’ capacity to achieve income security and provide well for their children. As a result, in 2011/2012, 75% of young rated their “current living standard as poor or mediocre,” up from 66% in 2008.

Based on a 2008 University of York report “Rural children (in BiH) are more likely to be poor than urban children. While 13% of children in urban areas are poor, using the relative poverty line, 22% of children in rural areas are poor. A similar pattern is observed using the absolute poverty measure: 18% of urban children versus 31% of rural children are poor... Almost two thirds of all children (64%) and three-quarters (75%) of (relatively) poor children live in rural areas.” General macroeconomic environment has deteriorated since this report, suggesting that poverty incidence is likely to have aggravated.

This material poverty is accompanied by poor educational and health system outcomes. Education and healthcare policy and services mandates are divided among 13 ministries of health and 13 ministries of education, one for each Entity and District, and 10 Cantonal ministries, but it lacks ministries at the national level. This particularly influences financing of service providers in rural and semi-rural areas, which adversely affects education and health outcomes. The healthcare system is overburdened by poor access to health services, lack of information and essential preventive activities, particularly in rural areas. Certain health branches, such as dentistry are most adversely affected and neglected. Even though primary healthcare is free, parents, especially the most vulnerable, are unaware or do not know how to use their rights. Due to poorly organized health systems, satellite clinics are neglected and suffer from the lack of material and human resources. In addition, unhealthy diet and lack of healthy lifestyles further aggravates BiH health situation. The conditions are most critical for the Roma, whose children have no healthcare coverage because their parents are often unaware of their rights. The problems are chronic, without successful systematic efforts to make improvements.

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6 “Social Exclusion in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Global Crisis.”The World Bank. (March 2012)
7 Ibid.
9 BiH Statistics Agency. (December 2013)
11 “Voices of Youth: Survey of Youth in BiH.” MDG Achievement Fund. (February 2012)
In education, problems arise from an inadequate funding system, which reflects on all aspects of educational outcomes. There is an observed mismatch between the system and thematic focus of education and the skills and knowledge required by the transitioning market economy, a mismatch between the labor market and the areas of learning that children and youth are being offered. Thus, in a recent study by the Institute for Youth Development KULT, only 30% of youth in FBiH consider that the education they are getting or have completed will help them get a job in a relevant field. These youth view the lack of practical training as the greatest problem in formal education.

While teachers are qualified to do their job, they lack motivation to work beyond prescribed school curricula. Therefore, youth attending schools in rural areas lack life skills necessary to tackle real-world challenges and to pursue economic opportunities. Children do not or rarely participate in social life and decision-making, even when major decisions about their own lives are at stake. Aside from these, inclusion remains a problem, due to weak capacities to implement legislation in force. Only between 0.4% and 0.8% of disabled children attend school.

Thus, according to the aforementioned Institute of Youth Development “KULT” study, “more than 70% stated unemployment and low wages had the greatest impact on the (poor) quality of their life, followed by poor quality of formal education, poor healthcare, weak system of social protection, and inability to affect political decision-making, with some 60% of youth seeing these factors as having significant or total responsibility on the quality of their life.”

The society is burdened by an increase in violence, especially peer-to-peer and gender-based violence, lack of social capital, and disintegration of moral and ethical values. Children and youth feel that their voices are not being heard, especially in decision-making and institutional processes that affect their lives.

Child well-being of today constitutes their well-becoming in the future. The inability of the State to adopt appropriate public policies and establish institutional mechanisms in the present will shape the lives of future generations. That future seems blurred for many youngsters, as a large majority of young reports a desire to build a future outside BiH. Some 150,000 young people have left BiH since the end of the war and, now, 77% of youth desire to leave the country.

FY13 saw a public outcry over violations of children’s basic rights—the right to registration at birth and schooling in mother tongue. It showed some indication that BiH citizens, including its children and youth, are becoming more active in fight for children rights and general well-being. WV BiH made a statement referring to the CRC and urged the State to comply with its provision regarding child registration. WV BiH also issued a joint statement with UNICEF, Hopes and Homes for Children, Save the Children, and SOS Kinderdorf through the Child Rights Protection Group.

BiH children and youth continue to live in fragile social and political contexts, with large proportions of children exposed to risk of poverty and social exclusion. The State’s deteriorating fiscal capacities and an excessive number of problems in the post-transition and post-war environment stifle significant progress in child well-being outcomes.
CHILDREN REPORT AN INCREASED LEVEL OF WELL-BEING

Most illustrative of the WV’s approach to child well-being is the definition of Target 1: “Children report an increased level of well-being,” which clearly outlines prioritization of a child-focused, child-reported, subjective sense of well-being. Thus, the overarching goal of WV BiH’s strategy explicitly defines the intentions for improvement of child well-being through the creation of a collaborative space. Furthermore, BiH’s social fabric is characterised by fragmentation and segmentation rather than cohesion and solidarity. Therefore, WV BiH addresses these issues by strengthening capacities of individuals, institutions and communities by bringing them together for improvement of child well-being. WV BiH responds to the country’s reality and needs of its people by shaping its programming around CWB outcomes that contribute to Target 1.

**WV Child Protection and Advocacy** model was applied in FY13 while contextualisation of WV project model for **Celebrating Families and Positive Discipline** in an Islamic context started in FY13. Internally developed approaches are related to child participation and life skills development. **Children and Youth Boards** mechanism represents public space for children and youth to voice their opinions and ideas and to participate in decisions that affect their lives. Another approach that WV BiH uses for promotion of youth participation is **Peer education**. WV BiH started with application of this model through implementation of a HIV and AIDS project, but since the demand from both children and school representatives was to expand to other topics, WV BiH expanded its work to other sector. The **improvement of formal education model** through greater participation of children is implemented in two ADPs. This model provides children with opportunity to participate in improvement of education conditions through identifying problems, presenting possible solutions, and raising funds.

In FY13, WV BiH leadership made a decision to contextualize the DAP which is expected to be completed and used in FY14. In FY13, Target 1 is measured through the Youth Healthy Behaviour Survey in two programme evaluations after the first programming cycle, and one programme baseline at the beginning of the second programming cycle, as presented in the charts 1 and 2 below.

Since there are no baseline data for the Target 1 indicator in Lasva and Vrbas ADPs (presented in Chart 1 at evaluation), it is not possible to do comparison and observe the progress that programmes have made. However, minor differences are noticeable between the two ADPs. On the other hand, Majevica ADP data show lower proportions of children thriving on the ladder of life. Hence, the data potentially indicate that the situation across the country varies and could depend on variations in wealth distribution among different Cantons/Entities.

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14 UNDP Human Development Report Ties that Bind, Social Capital in BiH 2009
15 More information about model could be found in Objective 2, Education and Life Skills part
In the BiH context, life satisfaction is mainly concentrated on family relations and income. All other aspects of life are very often marginalized and not perceived as factors that influence life quality. UNICEF has been conducting the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in BiH in 2011-2012, which included measurement of subjective well-being of young people. Although the age group of respondents to UNICEF and WV BiH surveys are not the same (UNICEF 15-24; WV BiH 12-18), the results are generally consistent (see UNICEF life satisfaction result in chart 3). Respondents to that survey, both male and female, were most satisfied with health and family life, friendship, while they were least satisfied with their current income, with 67% of young women and 69% of young men in BiH reporting as having no income at all.

As along Partnership priorities for Child Sponsorship for FY13, a Sponsorship Basic Training was mainstreamed with children and youth from three ADPs. A more meaningful and participatory sponsorship with children and communities was in focus to provide evidence for dimensions of change that children feel as a result of being included, respected, safe, cared for and with a sense of hope for the future. Through child-friendly approaches and methods applied for understanding of sponsorship activities and values, children gained knowledge of how to engage in sponsorship activities and messaging the sponsorship values to their peers, parents, community. Out of a total 15,832 RCs in FY13, 29% (or 4,580 RCs) directly participated in a number of sponsorship processes, including APR design, presence in child monitoring, fun and meaningful activities, APR and Christmas gifts campaigns.

In order closer to analyse children’s participation in sponsorship and its effects on WV BiH programme, a survey about children’s perception of and satisfaction with quality in sponsorship was conducted in FY13. Aside from being accountable to children, the purpose of the survey was to review the WV BiH’s drop rate (evaluating the reasons for leaving the WV BiH programme) for the purpose of child retention management. One of the key elements to child retention is ensuring that child sponsorship is inclusive, fun, and meaningful. 66% of children responded with suggestions for four sponsorship activities they deemed were of their interest and how WV BiH programme could be more beneficial and meaningful to them. Some of their suggestions was applied during the FY13 APR campaign. Specific attention was given to children with special needs and Roma children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Learnings</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SBT with children has been recognised as useful way to introduce and understand sponsorship approach</td>
<td>1. Continue with SBT with children since it not only helps in better understanding of programming but also in promotion of sponsorship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Participation of children in fun and meaningful activities directly contribute to child retention in sponsorship program</td>
<td>2. Develop standardized tools and guidelines for monitoring fun and meaningful activities across all ADPs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Continue with child-participatory activities that would ensure children’s retention and increase their satisfaction over programme.</td>
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16 SBT with children was a pilot and innovative approach towards child participation in sponsorship messaging, as this practice globally was applied only with sponsorship staff & volunteers.

17 Sponsorship Children’s Survey, Hearing the Voices of the Children: the survey was designed to enable children to share their ideas how sponsorship activities could be more fun & meaningful as well as review most common reasons for leaving the WV BiH programme.
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE 1:
Communities sensitive and responsive to the needs of children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>CWB TARGET</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities sensitive and responsive to the needs of children</td>
<td>Children Report increased level of well-being</td>
<td>Children are cared for, protected and participating, experience love of God and their neighbours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDICATORS

Communities can identify, understand and respond adequately to violations of child rights in coordination/partnership with local justice mechanisms; proportion of youth who rank themselves as thriving on the ladder of life; children and youth who can identify different forms of violence within their respective communities.

LOGIC

WV BiH strives to achieve its CPP objectives by contributing to the implementation of the National Action Plan for Children and the Strategy to Combat Violence against Children. The monitoring report of the Implementation of the Strategy to combat violence against children affirmed a low inter-institutional cooperation when it comes to the processing of the cases of violence against children: in 45% of educational institutions the respondents were not even aware of the obligation to have a Protocol regulating cooperation with relevant stakeholders, whereby in 63% of the Centers for Social Work they were aware yet did not have a Protocol. Social protection system lacks budget resources to finance the basic forms of social and child protection (protection of families with children), as well as the lack of technical equipment, qualified staff and continuing education. In the light of F&D, most controversial issues in BiH are: post-war spiritual and poverty in general, reflected in a breakdown of trust, helplessness, and lack of faith. Survey shows that citizens rank religious institutions highest with respect to a degree of trust in them—42.5% of citizens said that they have a lot of trust in religious institutions. Therefore, there is an evident need for churches to get more involved in all walks of social life of their respective communities, particularly in spiritual nurture for children, post-conflict reconciliation and peace building, and humanitarian affairs.

Approaches:
(a) local coalitions for child protection; (b) child and youth boards; (c) CVA; (d) Integration of spiritual nurture of children into programmes; and (e) peer education

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18 The monitoring report of the Implementation of the Strategy to combat violence against children, 2012
19 Survey results “Citizens do not trust government institutions or political parties”, Analitika, Centre for social research, November, 2013
20 the staff work on different sectors/objectives and separate their time by defined %.
21 Ministry of Education in both entities, Networking of both governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, Anti Trafficking Action Coalition, municipalities, ADP schools, CBOs & FBOs in ADPs, local police stations, local centers for social welfare, health centres.
22 This number refers to children who directly benefited as presented in Graph in Introduction Section including all RCs
In FY 13 WV BiH programming has continued its efforts in mainstreaming child protection. Considering the fact that child protection is new strategic sector for WV BiH, only monitoring data is available to present the current progress in this sector. In addition, Majevica ADP baseline data provides strong evidence for the need to work in this area. Qualitative data from Majevica ADP baseline informs that both parents and representatives of Child protection institutions think that lack of trust in CP system prevents community members to recognize solutions that those institutions have to provide through CP mechanisms. The lack of trust in public institutions is also confirmed by secondary data saying that 42.6% of citizens do not particularly trust in public institutions.

As a part of baseline measurement process, 15 children and youth in cooperation with University of Tuzla conducted research on violence against children with 334 peers. The result of research shows that 38.80% of children/youth are able to recognize different types of violence. However, in depth analysis of data showed that only 3 out of 14 types of violent behavior are recognized by more than half of children/youth which indicates that many form of violence may pass unnoticed/unreported, as presented in the chart below.

**Analysis**

In FY 13 WV BiH programming has continued its efforts in mainstreaming child protection. Considering the fact that child protection is new strategic sector for WV BiH, only monitoring data is available to present the current progress in this sector. In addition, Majevica ADP baseline data provides strong evidence for the need to work in this area. Qualitative data from Majevica ADP baseline informs that both parents and representatives of Child protection institutions think that lack of trust in CP system prevents community members to recognize solutions that those institutions have to provide through CP mechanisms. The lack of trust in public institutions is also confirmed by secondary data saying that 42.6% of citizens do not particularly trust in public institutions.

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**Chart 4**

ADP Majevica: Children and Youth Not Recognizing Different Forms of Violence (% of children and youth responding)

- Pushing (67.6%), Insulting (60.2%), Punching (11.0%), Throwing things (74.4%), Threats (38.3%), Raised tone of voice (29.5%), Scolding or yelling (73.7%), Destruction of personal belonging (67.9%), Grabbing things (78.4%), Physical abuse (76.3%), Stealing or grabbing things (40.4%), Exploitation of inappropriate content (64.1%), Internet bullying (71.9%), Denying money allowance (64.0%)

**Source:** Research on Violence Against Children

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Starting with one ADP with Child Protection sector, in FY 13 three additional ADPs included CP in their programming.

FGDs with 24 caregivers (12 mothers and 12 fathers) and 3 FGDs with 30 representatives of CP institutions (CSW, police, health centers and schools).

"Analitika", Centre for social research, November 2013

The research included 154 boys and 180 girls, out of which 223 aged 15-18 and 113, 12-14. Sample size was calculated based on total number of children attending primary schools using calculation formula with confidence interval ±5 and confidence level 95%, which brought about sample size of 330. The research was conducted by using critical and comparative methods and multifactorial approach in order to (1) analyze the prevalence of violence against children, (2) the social causes and forms of neglect and abuse of children (3) factors that contribute to violence prevention, and (4) determine which individual, family and socio-cultural factors have a determinate influence on the formation and development of violence against children in the study period. Results of research on violence against children and adolescents were obtained by using questionnaires that were
Factors that could prevent children to report violence, as reported through baseline, are fear from being judged by people from their environment and ignorance about the existence of these services. Furthermore, children also expressed their opinions on who is responsible to protect them from violence as presented in the chart below.

This data also confirmed the lack of trust towards the relevant institutions which is together with lack of human and material resources and inadequate education (parents and professional staff), underlined as a main reasons for bad situation concerning child protection.

VW BiH’s response to the previously described situation on the ground is to foster creation of the local Child Protection Coalitions so to ensure: awareness raising on CP issues in communities, problem-solving of pertinent CP issues and offering adequate, local solutions to the identified problems. Coalitions comprise different stakeholders from the field of child protection including members of child and youth boards. In FY13 three CP Coalitions at the ADP level were formed, potentially benefiting 2,500 children. Additionally, active participation of children in issues of violence against children is achieved through the formation of Child/Youth Board at the level of ADP, which currently has 73 members. 48 members were intensively trained to become peer educators in area of prevention of violence against children and healthy life styles. Since these boards were established in FY13, evidence of this approach will be seen in the next couple of years.

Another segment on which VW BiH’s puts emphasis is work children with special needs. Overall number of children with special needs increased from 51 to 91 in FY13 in three municipalities. Activities with these children are comprised of rehabilitation and socialization sessions led by experts in these fields in order to help them overcome challenges. In two local communities, the activities resulted in stigma reduction that is manifested in an attitude change of parents regarding a participation of their children in programmes of social rehabilitation. As a result of joint activities of VW BiH and partners, in these two local communities the participation of children with special needs increased in FY13 for 50%, from 20 to 40 children.

This strategic objective promotes not only child protection, but participation as well. Child and youth participation results are shown through both, objective 1 and 2. While objective 2 shows results achieved through education system, objective 1 is concerned with child participation and youth activism in wider community.

An evaluation report of an EC-funded grant showed that CVA methodology is building capacities on the issues related to youth and gender. As survey results with youth participants, show, on scale between 1 (not agree at all) and 4 (agree) youth rated themselves 3.6 on their ability to apply CVA methodology. In addition, youth evaluated themselves on the same scale 3.85 on the question if they see themselves as gender advocates. While this project’s main goal was Empowerment of Young Women in Monitoring Government’s Commitment in Gender Equality, the evaluation indicates ‘the pilot’ nature of the project and ambitiously set goals given the length and size of it. Despite this, the project set ‘road to impact’ by building a knowledge base with regional group of 50 youth gender advocates, whose impact will be seen in the years to come.

A leveraging of last year’s activities referring to the child and youth-led advocacy (at the local level) occurred this year. Through their obtained advocacy skills, children and youth mobilized and managed to secure funding from the local government structures in order to build two playgrounds. This initiative is directly benefiting 1,131 children. Furthermore, reflecting a change in attitude and behavior of other community members, 65 volunteers from the community took active part in construction of playgrounds.

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27 Empowering Young Women in Monitoring Government’s Commitment in Gender Equality Programme

28 Scale: 1 - Not agree at all; 2 – Partially not agree; 3 – Partially agree; 4 - Agree

29 Evaluation Report, Empowering Young Women in Monitoring Government’s Commitment in Gender Equality Programme, December 2013

Scores: 0 – none, 1 – low, 2 – medium, 3-high, Data were collected through 11 FGDs with 124 children age 12-14 (68 were girls and 56 boys).
In FY13 WV BiH strengthened its focus on spiritual nurture of children and interfaith which resulted in significant increase of children participation in SNC activities as presented in chart 6.

Activities included spiritual workshops for children, educational excursions, celebration of religious holidays and introduction to other religions through joint activities of children from different faith backgrounds. Baseline data of Interfaith project informs that the level of interreligious dialogue among children has average score of 1.09 on the scale from 0 (none) to 3 (high)\(^6\). According to the guide for analysis low score means that children are aware of spiritual/religious aspects of other people but this is linked mainly to ritual/tradition and beliefs. In FY13, 55 children from all six ADPs participated in interfaith project activities ranging from capacity building activities to interfaith excursions. According to post evaluation report from one of the workshops approximately 60% of children participating expressed their satisfaction with the content of workshop reporting that they made friendships with peers from other religions, learned a lot about different religious and learned how to respect differences. All participants conducted the lessons on interfaith with their peers from classroom consequently benefiting 1500 children.

**SUSTAINABILITY**

The objective is aligned with priorities identified by the National Action Plan for Children (2010) and with the Strategy to Combat Violence against Children (2008). As such, the implementation of the objective specific activities responds to the obligations of duty bearers and realization of the relevant policies in the legal framework. The long-term sustainability of Local Coalitions for Child Protection is ensured through raising awareness of municipal level stakeholders’ for the contributions they are making towards the National Level policy. Local ownership of key processes, such as these, is the main postulate of sustainability. Therefore, our decision making in planning, implementation; monitoring, reporting and budgeting continues to be done in partnership with key stakeholders in communities.

### Key Learnings

1. Child Protection interventions should be more focused and limited to max three areas for greater impact.

2. Integration of SNC with programme/sponsorship and I-F has led to systematic implementation of activities, which contributes to better sharing of good practices and easier monitoring of progress, which was recognized as an obstacle prior to SNC restructuring. These integrated activities naturally led to significantly higher number of activities implemented and children participating.

3. Establishing formal cooperation with top level religious authorities (Serbian Orthodox Church, Caritas) and leading NGOs (Small Steps) ensured sustainability and consistency of activities across entire programme. However, there is a need for better integration with grant in order to extend impact achieved through Stigma/CoH across programme area community members, CBOs, local governments and media.

### Recommendations

1. Strengthen CPP referral mechanism, inclusive education and parenting.

2. Continue with regular monitor of SNC/CPP activities for purposes of consistent quality in delivery and alignment with National Policies and action plans.

3. Better integrate SNC and Grant through joint planning and activity implementation, where appropriate. Develop joint plans with parents in order to multiply the effects of their efforts in community and reach greater number of children.

4. Systematically strengthen cooperation with religious leaders and FBOs in communities in order to have strong and long-lasting impact on SNC, with particular focus on involving entire family in SNC activities.

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\(^6\) Scores: 0 – none, 1 – low, 2 – medium, 3-high. Data were collected through 11 FGDs with 124 children age 12-14 (68 were girls and 56 boys).
Roma population in BiH as the largest ethnic minority faces deprivation of basic rights, particularly for health care (less than 30% have health insurance, very limited data on health status, poor birth registration, high stigma/discrimination, around 40% of Roma children not having access to the basic health care. Particular problem is that Roma also lack opportunity to receive information regarding certain health issues, such as HIV and AIDS or TB. 18% of men and only 9% Roma women aged 15-49 were found to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods. In addition, preventive programmes and lack of healthy lifestyles is something that not only Roma but general population faces as well. 22% of surveyed youth aged 15-19 are regular smokers. Another research indicates that 2% of students aged 11–13 smoked cigarettes while among students aged 13–15, there were 14% of smokers, (17% boys, and 10% girls).

In Education sector main issues rest on unsatisfactory conditions in education, both in quality of education and conditions and equipment of schools. UNICEF Voices of Youth Survey results show that 74% of young people identify education and school system as one of the most important problems of young people. Also, 79% young people are not satisfied with opportunities for employment that results from education. 52% reported that they lack practical trainings and 75% lack inclusion in non-formal education. In addition, it has been identified that there is lack of parents’ involvement when it comes to schooling of their children. WV BiH data shows that only 7.12% of parents stated that they participate in school making decisions, 20.55% were included in some activities and initiatives conducted by school in the last few years. Functional partnership of local stakeholders on improvement of education for children is also missing in BiH.

Approaches: a) outreach works in Roma communities conducted by Roma themselves; b) empowering and capacity building of Roma community members; c) health system strengthening; d) peer education; e) basic improvement education plan project model; f) promotion of child participation for improvement of education; and g) community mobilization.

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32 Staff work on different sectors/objectives and separate their time by defined %.
33 Ministry of Health, Public Health Institutes, Infective Clinics, Primary Health Care Institutions, TB Clinics, VCT Centres, TB Roma Centers, HIV Roma Centers, MHRR, UNDP, FBO, ADP schools.
34 This number refers to children who directly benefited as presented in Graph in Introduction Section.
Analysis

WV BiH based its health programming mainly around HIV and AIDS and TB prevention in Roma communities. In FY13 implementation of Global Fund programme was evaluated at the country level confirming that “Global Fund has without a doubt brought health services and especially HIV closer to the Roma community. This has helped raise awareness of HIV among marginalized society.” WV BiH in cooperation with 3 Roma HIV centres and through extensive work of 20 outreach workers reached 3877 Roma community members in more than 50 Roma settlements, achieving an increase of 19.1 % comparing to FY12.

WV BiH’s Global Fund programming as mentioned in above section is direct contributor to MDG 6 - to combat HIV and AIDS and Tuberculosis, at the country level. In addition to MDG, this project directly responds to the National Action Plan for Roma health and represents a direct implementation of Objective 3: Provision and implementation of preventive measures aimed at improving health state of Roma national minority, as presented in the charts 7 and 8 below:

The greatest confirmation of success of WV BiH Roma programming is statement from the GF evaluation, “evidence suggests significant positive behaviour change in Roma communities across the country that has occurred as a result of this intervention. The most frequently quoted successes include the breaking of stigma and taboos that earlier surrounded issues of HIV and AIDS; a shift in unprotected sex and other risky behaviours (such as tattooing) towards safer practices; and an increased number of Roma tested for HIV and hepatitis. Finally, the HIV prevention intervention goes beyond health and achieves even greater impact of enhancing dialogue between Roma and ethnic majority in BiH seeking to promote the integration of Roma into Bosnian society.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Deliverable Indicators</th>
<th>Fy13</th>
<th>Estimated # of children potentially benefited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Roma reached by HIV preventive activities</td>
<td>3877</td>
<td>3192&lt;sup&gt;25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Roma conducting VCT on HIV and Hepatitis</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Roma reached by TB preventive activities</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>2392&lt;sup&gt;26&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Roma on DOT</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people reached by faith leaders through HIV stigma reduction</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children reached through peer education</td>
<td>3519</td>
<td>3519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children reached through dental activities</td>
<td>3676</td>
<td>3676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of children of people reached-data is valid for the period March-October 2013

<sup>25</sup> Number of children of people reached-data is valid for the period March-October 2013

<sup>26</sup> Ibid
Improved collaboration and dialogue among Roma and relevant health institutions resulted in an increase of 25% of Roma who were tested in VCT centres in their respective health institutions and 293 Roma community members who were on DOT treatment. WV BiH’s approach is recognised at the country level evaluation Global Fund programming as best practice in country, both in working with Roma and FBOs in stigma reduction. Through FBOs activities 1700 people were reached from four different congregations (Muslim, Orthodox, Catholic and Jewish) and additional 20 religious representatives were trained in CoH methodology. Both of these two approaches are in line with WV BiH’s ministry working with most vulnerable and interfaith relations.

As a continuation of WV BiH’s peer education, and last year recommendation from CWB report, WV BiH created a network of peer educators who reached over 3519 children and youth. In order to ensure opportunity for sustainability and better use of their capacities, WV BiH connected them with Y-Peer network at the country level which consequently leads to greater number of youth in BiH who are reached.

Another area of health programming in WV BiH is related to oral health which is addressed in one ADP. This project has a comprehensive approach ranging from awareness rising among parents and children on importance of oral health to supporting provision of dental services. The results of constant efforts are seen in the fact that there is an increase of 52.86% of children who visited dental dispensaries in comparison to FY12. This ADP has gone through evaluation in Q1 of FY14 but the results are not ready for interpretation at this stage. However, in preliminary evidence analysis there is a statement from Head of Dental Dispensary saying that “this project is a direct response to the needs of the community members, particularly children. I expect once we analyse all data real impact of this project will be seen”. In FY13, in total 4560 children have benefited through dental health activities.

“As young people are most interested in topics they hear the least about. We are trained to communicate confidently and clearly which helps us to rise our voices when it comes to issues that we face.”

13-years old girl, peer educator.
Regarding education sector, two ADPs evaluations confirm that programmes has achieved considerable results in improvement of school infrastructure as presented in graph below.

School management in Vrbas ADP reported the increase of compliance of schools with National Pedagogical Standard from 0% to 60%. In addition, 85% of school principals stated that WV works in schools extremely significant and had an important contribution towards an increase in compliance. As a result of these improvements, 5854 school children benefited from the enhanced quality and conditions in education. Additional segment of projects was related to improvement of teaching methodologies and improvement of capacities and role of SC and PCs. As per evaluation results 77% of teachers use child friendly inclusive methods today, comparing to 33% at baseline. Survey result shows an increase in percentage of schools with active SC from 20% to 100%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Deliverable Indicators</th>
<th>FY13 Achievements</th>
<th>Estimated # of children potentially benefited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children participating in identification of need and defining project proposals for school improvement</td>
<td>1104</td>
<td>7730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of school children who were actively involved in the process of creation and implementation of basic education improvement plans</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of SCs project proposals approved by WV and implemented in ADP schools</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of parents participating in trainings on responsible parenting</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>2816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of projects implemented by CBOs for improvement of education</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHART 10
ADP Vrbas: Increase in Satisfaction with School Conditions (% baseline vs. evaluation data)

CHART 11
ADP Lasva: Increase in Satisfaction with School Conditions (% baseline vs. evaluation data)

Source: ADP Vrbas Baseline and Evaluation Reports

Source: ADP Lasva Baseline and Evaluation Reports

*Having in mind complexity and comprehensiveness of National Pedagogical Standard, this result should be accepted with reserve and be interpreted as principal’s subjective estimate. Yet, school management is responsible for this kind of estimations, so these results should be respected. of children of people reached-data is valid for the period March-October 2013*
The charts 12 and 13 below provide strong evidence of improvement in teaching methodologies and capacities of SCs and PCs. This improvement is also confirmed by qualitative data, stated that SCs are highly active, often representing the driving force in schools. SCs feel they have the power, though limited and conditional by school or adults’ approval.

Regarding PCs, qualitative data does not support finding presented in the chart 13. PCs members stated in FGDs that “We are of opinion that we do not have the power to initiate solution for any issue.” There is general state of apathy among most of the adults that participated in the evaluation that unfortunately transcends to almost all spheres of life, including their engagement in education.

Despite these significant results ADP Vrbas Evaluation has showed a high misconception on WV’s roles and responsibilities when it comes to education sector. Findings are showing high dependency on WV and lack of belief that relevant authorities could change anything. 68% of parents believe that once WV leaves, another organization has to come and help. Similar notion of dependence is recognised among educational stakeholders who regard WV as stronger school supporter than Ministry of Education.

During the measurement, children perception on roles and responsibilities of stakeholders within educational process was measured. The results are presented in the chart 14 below.
These findings are pointing us towards the fact that there is a need to strengthen partnerships and cooperation with all educational stakeholders, particularly at the local level. FGD participants rated quality of partnership of educational stakeholders at the local level as weak. The inter-institutional cooperation is limited to isolated cases in which one institution takes responsibility to lead the whole process (initiative) while others are only formally included.

As a response to stated need WVI Basic Educational Improvement Plans project model was applied. The model requires participation of educational stakeholders, school managements and teachers, members of School Boards and parents, including children. In this year BEIPs were developed with participations of students in 12 primary and 3 secondary schools potentially benefiting 6000 children and youth, including 3400 RCs.

The new WV BiH approach for improvement of formal education was applied in two ADPs ensuring the life skills development of children and their active participation. 1104 children were actively involved in identification of problem and project ideas, resulting in 17 projects implemented, potentially benefiting 7730 children. This approach evoked motivation at children who managed to make additional effort, mobilize local and wider community and institutions, as well as external donors, such as German Embassy and collected, on the top of $66,667 provided by WV BiH, additional $42,610 funds. In total, 64% of matching funds was ensured through direct involvement of children, while rest was provided through contribution of local authorities.

**SUSTAINABILITY:**
All activities WV BiH implemented in this reporting period were participation and partnership based. In this way WV BiH worked on creation of ownership over problem and result of the project and included stakeholders of all profiles. With this approach, stakeholders are becoming primer holder of activities, starting from identification of the need and problem, through development of problem solution, to implementation and monitoring of activities. Intention of WV BiH is to focus on institutional approach in problem resolution, with inclusion of governmental structures and local community.

### Key Learnings

1. There is a huge demand and interest both by school children and teachers for peer education activities due to the fact that even SRH policy is in place it’s still not incorporated into school curriculum.

2. Working for Roma with Roma, building their capacities, empowering them, as suggested in GF evaluation, proved to be a best practice and WV’s approach has been recognised as “the way to work” with Roma.

3. Educational stakeholders showed will and motivation for cooperation on implementation of projects for improvement of quality in education.

4. Child participation in all aspects of project development and implementation has been recognized and welcomed by teachers, school managements, community members, CBOs, local governments and media.

### Recommendations

1. Adopt approaches and use capacities and resources that WV built in Roma communities over the years in tackling other Roma issues, not only health. Therefore, it is recommended that achieved results should be further explored in order to validate applied approach. Eventually, findings will lead towards the development of model that could be replicated for other sectors related to Roma, and to other contexts and marginalised groups.

2. Expand activities related to promotion of healthy lifestyles and SRH education in schools. Having in mind that adolescents are under the most peer pressure and are likely to engage in behaviours and practices that are hazardous for themselves, lack of information and knowledge on the above mentioned topics, could potentially lead towards risky behaviours. This is also confirmed by Majevica ADP baseline, as well as the evaluation of Global Fund.

3. Continue with participation of children as the foundation of all activities. Participation proved to be successful model, providing quality and accepted by all stakeholders.

4. Continue to work with SCs on improvement of quality in education. In order to maintain good work of SCs, WV should pay especial attention to capacity building of SCs. Furthermore, support between schools, SCs and PCs has to be supported. Work with SCs needs to be scaled up to all ADPs.

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*see Annex 3 as illustration of results and focus on the most vulnerable*
Bosnia and Herzegovina’s Child Well-being Annual Report 2013

OBJECTIVE 3:

Communities and families have increased economic development opportunities for improved well-being of children

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Communities and families have increased economic development

CWB TARGET

Children report increased levels of well-being

OUTCOME

Children are cared for, protected and participating

INDICATORS

Portion of parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children, Proportion of households dependent on food consumption coping strategies

LOGIC

WV BiH strives to achieve its ED objectives by improving low-income households’ access to finance, resource mobilization and creation for self-employment and income generation as well as agricultural capacity development for food security, income generation and expansion. Given that poverty is more prevalent in rural area (the at-risk-of-poverty rate is 37.2% versus 28.0% in urban areas), where WV BiH mainly works, activities to generate yield and income gains seem appropriate to fight rural poverty. Empirical evidence suggests that rising farm incomes have had an ’especially important’ effect on poverty reduction (OECD). Directly or indirectly, all WV BiH efforts are geared toward increasing incomes, contributing to achievements of the MDG goal 1 that focuses on poverty reduction.

Approaches: a) individualized business plan development with resource access for starting/expanding income generation/production; b) access to credit through interest-subsidized micro loans to support farm activity start-up and expansion; c) agricultural sector development through CBO projects that increase CBO capacity and mobilize CBO resources and improve farmers’ food and income security; and d) food security and income generation activities of the most vulnerable families.


the staff work on different sectors/objectives and separate their time by defined %.

RS Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Local NGOs, Microcredit foundation “EKI”, Agricultural Associations and Cooperatives, Municipalities.

This number refers to children who directly benefited as presented in Graph in Introduction Section.

Out of this amount, 217,000 USD were contributed in the form of loans by MFF EKI

Management Deliverable Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Deliverable Indicators</th>
<th>Fy1 Achievements</th>
<th># of children potentially benefited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of loans (value of loans) extended by MFF EKI</td>
<td>146 ($217,000)</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of individual business plans and agricultural initiatives</td>
<td>42 ($63,980)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of agricultural CBO project (value of projects) implemented</td>
<td>11 ($91,277)</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of beneficiaries received capacity building</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of beneficiaries of new market opportunities</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


44 the staff work on different sectors/objectives and separate their time by defined %.

45 RS Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Local NGOs, Microcredit foundation “EKI”, Agricultural Associations and Cooperatives, Municipalities.

46 This number refers to children who directly benefited as presented in Graph in Introduction Section.

47 Out of this amount, 217,000 USD were contributed in the form of loans by MFF EKI
Program evaluations of two ADPs show that 93.0% of beneficiaries in ADP Vrbas and 89.0% of beneficiaries in ADP Lasva engage in agricultural activities that are oriented toward covering household needs. WV BiH interventions during the first programming cycle in the noted two ADPs have contributed immensely to livelihood, with ADP Vrbas evaluation praising the Economic Development project component “as one of the most relevant and appropriate, because it supports meeting of basic needs of the neediest populations in rural areas...and...Despite the type of assistance that provides relatively limited capital injection in a form of ‘business input,’ the beneficiaries report very high utilization of those inputs, even several years after the assistance is received.” The chart above illustrates the latter statement. Similarly, ADP Jahorina beneficiaries say that WV BiH farm inputs have “enabled them to increase yields and income, in turn providing for their children’s needs such as food, clothing, and education.”

Household resilience indicators show that the proportion of ADP Vrbas households using at least one coping mechanism dipped from 62.6% at baseline to 61.0% in evaluation. However, at the same time, the percentage of the ADP households selling productive assets to meet basic needs as a coping mechanism increased from 17.0% at baseline to 31.0% in evaluation (chart 16). Despite this negative trend in the overall ADP household population, the ED beneficiaries have been able to boost both production and income from ED interventions. Thus, based on a survey of beneficiaries, 59.9% of ADP Vrbas respondents report an increase in income associated with provided business inputs. For comparison, 42.0% of ADP Lasva beneficiaries report increased income associated with provided business inputs.

Still, evaluation data indicate that 12.3% of ADP Vrbas households and 24.2% of ADP Lasva households reduced quantity and frequency of food intake in the prior year. This is improvement compared with 19.9% of respondents in ADP Vrbas at baseline, but a slight deterioration compared with 21.7% in the ADP Lasva baseline (chart 17). The ADP Majevica baseline survey indicates that 20.6% of households are coping with food security in some ways. Out of 46% of ADP Majevica baseline survey respondents that borrowed money last year, 17.8% borrowed money to buy food. Evaluation data says that in ADP Lasva the percentage of households borrowing money for food is 12.2%, about unchanged comparing to 12.5% at baseline. These observations point to a continued food insecurity, justifying activities in improving food security and income-generation capacity to meet basic needs.
On the other hand, the proportion of parents unable to cover their children's basic needs such as clothing and education remains high. Evaluation data from ADP Lasva indicates that the proportion of respondents unable on their own or able only with external support to provide their children with clothing and shoes stands at 32.1%, while that proportion for educational needs sits at 28.3%. On the other hand, in ADP Majevica, on the same terms, at the commencement of the second programming cycle, the baseline data point that 44.1% of households are unable to cover clothing for their children, while 45.2% are still unable to cover education expenses.

In ADP Majevica, the deprivation is a consequence of 42.5% of households having no regular income and 69.5% reporting no other source of income in case employment is lost. What’s more, farm income in ADP’s declined in the prior year (with net 30.7% in ADP Majevica and 29.2% in ADP Lasva reporting negative income trends)—only in ADP Vrbas, net 17% of households reported positive income trends, based on a farmer survey. This generally demonstrates pervasive income struggles and the lingering risk of poverty driven by a combination of external factors, such as the impact of deteriorating purchasing power, falling farm prices, and lost markets. With the target population, the situation would have been worse without WV BiH assistance.

WV BiH has helped ADP families through input support and credit access to overcome the aforementioned obstacles. Thus, in FY13, a robust demand for subsidized-interest loans drove a 73.8% increase in the number of loans extended by WV BiH partner MFF EKI, and a 52.7% increase, based on the local currency, in the overall loan value disbursed (to $217,000 in FY13). The number of children benefiting from these loans has increased 82% in FY13 from the year earlier. However, the scope for work is vast, as, in evaluations, ADP households generally continue to report poor credit access in contrast, in ADP Majevica, where the demand for WV BiH loans was particularly robust last year, increase in credit availability is reported. Aside from a stronger organic demand, increases in the loan demand also reflect expansion of lending in earlier non-implementing ADPs and longer durations of implementation. Still, 70.2% of survey respondents in ADP Vrbas and 75.8% in ADP Lasva report being unaware of WV BiH subsidized loans.

Moreover, the number and value of CBO project proposals aimed at agricultural development and opportunities for farmers to raise output and income in ADP Jahorina and ADP Krivaja surged compared to the prior year. Moreover, the number and value of CBO project proposals aimed at agricultural development and opportunities for farmers to raise output and income in ADP Jahorina and ADP Krivaja surged compared to the prior year. The number of projects was up from only 5 to 11, for a total WV BiH contribution of $91,277 in FY13, nearly four times as large as in the prior year. The secured cost sharing on these projects in FY13 was $27,450 nearly three times the amount in the year earlier. The surge in farm CBO projects is partly a result of a methodology change that included a public Call for Proposals for a wider CBO community. Some 300 farmers, parents of 257 children, benefited from these interventions.

WV BiH ED promotes sustainability, so as to differentiate the interventions’ effects from mere short-term humanitarian responses. Evidence from communities confirms this ambition—as indicated by proportions of beneficiaries still using provided inputs years after original interventions (see chart 15). In addition, in ADP Vrbas, while some 46.0% of beneficiaries perceive agro education and life-skills activities useful, 95% apply new techniques in their economic activities following the intervention. The sustainability drive has been an integral part of all activities, particularly with requisitions regarding local government participation in project financing (in ADP Vrbas, ADP Jahorina, and ADP Krivaja) and participatory budgeting (ADP Lasva).

### Key Learnings

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<th>Recommendations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pursue additional funding for project activities through Gift Catalogue and grant opportunities.</td>
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<td>2. Increase loan promotional activities with MFF EKI, focusing on target population and using available venues and events, including organizing specific community outreach activities.</td>
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<td>3. Focus interventions on poverty alleviation (through input provision) as an aspect of economic development, with some extension into larger-scale, transformational development.</td>
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<td>4. Balance community demands overwhelmingly in favour of input provision with facilitation support (aimed at capacity building, etc.).</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Learnings</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Assistance needs and demands exceed available funding.</td>
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<td>2. Credit remains constricted despite efforts to improve credit access, while the WV BiH microfinance product struggles with suboptimal visibility and use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Most interventions focused on poverty alleviation (through input provision) as an aspect of economic development, with some extension into larger-scale, transformational development.</td>
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<td>4. CBO agricultural development projects have not been designed with a focus on RC families.</td>
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<td>5. Impact on broad indicators difficult to measure as interventions are small relative to target population.</td>
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MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

In FY13 WV BiH continued with addressing the needs of MVC children in its programming in accordance to identified categories that are presented in last CWB Report. In FY13, activities of the programme were mainly focused on addressing the urgent needs of RCs, disabled and Roma children and their parents and poor families.

Urgent needs of RCs: The urgent needs of 277 children identified through regular monitoring were addressed through sponsorship project. Mobilization of people from community to respond to the needs of MVC by sponsorship monitors represents good practice that could be seen through the example of solidarity groups. Majevica ADP has recognized that potential and supported initiation of solidarity group as a model for mobilisation of community members for identification of MVC and adequate response. The ratio of WV’s and community investment is 30% which confirms progress towards community involvement.

Roma children: Roma people, one of the MV categories in BiH are targeted through WV BiH programming, focusing on improving general well-being of Roma population such as: health, education, community mobilisation and empowerment. Health related grants funded by Global Fund potentially reach 5,584 Roma children.

Children with disability: When it comes to work with children with disability, programme is focused on inclusion through the contribution to education and rehabilitation of these children, their socialization and stigma reduction. All 6 ADPs are addressing the needs of disabled children/children with special needs mainly through partnering CBOs and supporting their work on implementation of creative workshops, development of life skills with emphasis to social skills, rehabilitation activities, sporting events and activities and support of speech therapists. The needs of disabled children/children with special needs are also addressed through schools by support to the development of professional networks such as Network of Pedagogues and Psychologists to facilitate the inclusion of disabled children/children with special needs to mainstream education, with emphasis on development and use of individual development plans and adapted school premises and learning materials.

Poor families: five ADPs support most vulnerable families and their children living in harsh conditions through its economic/agriculture development activities providing them with an opportunity to increase their income and overcome extreme economic deprivation. During FY13, 51 families with 206 RC were supported in agricultural production (greenhouses, equipment) and 146 families of RCs received in-subsidized interest loans.

SNC: Child participation is one of the primary focuses of WV BiH programming with special focus on MVC. Examples are seen in SNC activities where 266 MVC were intentionally included (7.8% out of total reached by SNC activities).

General challenge in addressing the needs of MVC in our context is related to mapping results since it includes some categories more exposed to extreme deprivation such as children living in large families, situations where both parents or one parent is unemployed or families living in remote areas. WV BiH through its programming included 10% of MVC out of total number of children reached. It is essential to emphasize that all children that WV BiH works for are children in need, however, these 10% are children that are not only financially challenged but in many cases face stigma and discrimination since they belong to groups special needs or ethnic minorities.

If we take into consideration the results from World Bank Report based on the Life-in-Transition Survey data, which reported that 58.7% of BiH residents are at risk of poverty and social exclusion, then we can say that WV BiH programming contributes largely to addressing the needs of MVC.

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Footnotes:

48 Four ADPs that have been designed in accordance with DPA approach have strong focus on MVC through designing shared projects with relevant partners targeting children from above mentioned categories such as: Roma, children with disabilities, children victims of violence, etc. as major target groups. Remaining two ADPs are also intentional in addressing the needs of MVC, but both ADP are currently in the process of mapping MVC categories for local context, one through redesign one through LLA initiative, which will help them to be more intentional in addressing the needs of those children and their families.

49 Solidarity group model attached as Annex 1.

50 One of the main challenges working with both Roma and disabled children is actually working with their parents. In many cases some Roma parents do not allow their children to go to school or take part in WV’s workshops with children. Also, some parents of disabled children are highly stigmatized and keep their children away from the eyes of the public and are quite unresponsive when it comes to rehabilitation of their children.

51“Social Exclusion in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Global Crisis.” The World Bank. (March 2012)
ACCOUNTABILITY

PROVIDING INFORMATION

WV staff are fully committed to sharing all relevant information with community members, including relevant stakeholders such as government officials and donor community. This includes explanation of how the program functions, target beneficiaries, start and end dates of the programme, key goals and ways of achieving those and financial and narrative reports.

- 1000 CWB Summary reports printed and disseminated to donors, key national and municipal government stakeholders, schools, child welfare centers and NGO/CBO community. Cost 2000 USD. 5100 leaflets and flyers produced and disseminated to at least 3800 individuals and schools and 2000 children in all six ADPs. Cost USD 700. 1000 Calendars reaching 1000 people in ADPs and in Sarajevo to key stakeholders. Cost 600 USD. 1000 Newsletters, 1000 hard copies and 199 soft copies. Cost was USD 1700.

- One big fundraising event in Sarajevo, over 100 participants (70 were children from 12 schools).

- Vrbas and Lasva Evaluation results shared with 7 groups of adults (129) and 3 group of children (72), 27 schools, 50 CBOs and Centers for Social Welfare. ADP Majevica presented 2nd cycle design in 3 municipalities to 50 representatives.

- Formal education meetings (introduction of new approach and strategy shift in BiH) in Jahorina and Krivaja ADPs 21 information meetings and 24 reflection sessions with 355 children. Four information meetings with 71 teachers, two information meetings with 12 principles and 5 meetings with mayors.

CONSULTING WITH COMMUNITIES

World Vision BiH has a strong commitment towards regular consultations with communities to ensure that the design addresses gaps and that communities take full ownership of the process from the beginning to the end. In these consultations, examples include:

- ADP Ozren held six community meetings with 127 participants to discuss gaps in education and child protection, which led to identification of next steps for improvement of the same.

- During FY13, ADP Vrbas, Lasva and Majevica completed Program Design documents during redesign process in a consultative way with communities, including 1197 people in total (413 children), 735 people in Majevica (240 children), Vrbas 290 people (77 children) and Lasva 164 (96 children). The process focused on needs of MVC promoting WV’s Integrated Focus (Christian, community based and child focused) and Principal-level choices in all its phases and therefore contributing to WV BiH’s Ministry Framework.

PROMOTING PARTICIPATION

In FY13, young people and community stakeholders were actively involved in planning, creating, decision-making, implementation and fundraising activities. Key examples include:

- ADP Majevica where 22 members of Child Youth Boards were proactively engaged in preparation and implementation of research on violence against children. The process included development of life skills, related to design and implementation of research and analysis of the data from the perspective of children involved (critical thinking skill). This process contributed to strengthening decision making skills. The youth applied these skills through developing 400 questionnaires and conducting 400 interviews with their peers for the purpose of identifying key issues related to violence against children in schools. This was done in partnership with the University of Tuzla.

- ADP Jahorina/Krivaja through education projects, empowered 355 children in 71 teams to design projects for 12 schools. This process generated additional support from wider communities that resulted in increasing project funds by USD 40300 in Jahorina and USD 3400 in Krivaja. Other successful match funding community contributions include: 1) non-formal education USD 2950 Krivaja and Jahorina USD 15570; 2) agriculture Krivaja USD 14000 and Jahorina USD 14200.

COLLECTING AND ACTING ON FEEDBACK AND COMPLAINTS

As Child Protection policy is signed and respected by all ADP staff and partners, it is a mechanism that can be used by children, parents, school principals, other community members to report any concerns about the behavior of WV staff, volunteers or partners towards children. Every feedback from the communities is carefully addressed by WV’s staff who evaluate the feedback and inform communities about the decisions made regarding their remarks. Additionally, communities are encouraged to evaluate WV’s interventions. Example is a complaint from one partner school about purchased dictionaries for Language class in Olovo. Principal directly called WV to say that quality of purchased dictionaries was poor and needed to be replaced. Our ADP lead investigated reasons behind this poor quality and secured immediate replacement to ensure good quality products were sent to school knowing that this small example could have jeopardized the entire sponsorship program and relationship with this community. The dictionaries are being used in Olovo school by 233 (from total 507) students.
CONCLUSION

KEY LEARNING POINTS OF PRODUCING CWB REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Improved but limited integration between grants and ADPs.</td>
<td>• Comprehensive overview of effects on principle CWB aspirations and targets.</td>
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<td>• WV BiH staff commitment for quality data provision and lack of understanding that this is a product of us all.</td>
<td>• Comparability of effects (effectiveness and efficiency) across ADPs and WV NO.</td>
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<td>• Coordination between various departments working on the report was a challenge. Clear expectations and roles need to be better defined.</td>
<td>• Information collected will be useful for government and donor relations but also internal use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Interpretation of data and analysis of one evaluation report was of poor quality and made it challenging to use data for CWB report.</td>
<td>• It provides in depth analysis of specific sectors/indicators and gaps which will provide basis for strategy revision.</td>
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<td>• Support and guidance by MEER Ministry Quality Manager for review and completion of CWB report.</td>
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<td>• ChildWell-being 2012 Data Quality Report served as guidance for addressing key areas for improvement.</td>
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<td>• CWB Report Visual Template was useful for producing the report.</td>
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CONCLUSIONS

• Current strategy is outdated and provides challenges for consolidating data from different sectors, particularly because objectives are comprehensive and don’t directly speak to our interventions. The National office will work on revising the strategy in the last two quarters of FY14.

• Indicator standardization: Most of the ADPs use different type of indicators because they are in different stages. Due to these different cycles we weren’t able to standardize them in all ADPs in FY13. Three out of six ADPs went through redesign last year and the opportunity was used to standardize. Jahorina ADP is going through redesign this year and the same will be done.

• Inconsistencies and poor quality of data: quality of the data was under question in some cases which might be due to the capacity limitations during monitoring processes. Thus, it is essential to identify gaps and address them through M&E system and additional capacity building of staff.
1) Vrbas ADP first cycle Evaluation Report, FY 2013
2) Lasva ADP first cycle Evaluation Report, FY 2013
3) Project End Evaluation Report, Empowering Young Women in Monitoring Government’s Commitment in Gender Equality Programme, December 2013
4) Majevica ADP second cycle Baseline Report, FY 2013
5) Children Love God and Their Neighbours Project Baseline, FY13, FY 2013
6) Four Global fund Annual Reports, FY 2013
7) EC funded Grant Annual Report, FY 2013
8) Three PNSF Project Reports, FY 2013
9) Sponsorship Children’s Survey, Hearing the Voices of Children, FY 2013
14) “Voices of Youth: Survey of Youth in BiH.” MDG Achievement Fund, February 2012
19) Survey results “Citizens Do Not Trust Government Institutions or Political Parties”, Analitika, Centre for social research, November, 2013
21) UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2011-2012
**The formation of Solidarity Groups (SG):**

1. Initial meeting with potential stakeholders/partners/monitors
2. Joint agreement on model to be implemented
3. Develop annual plan (together with members of SG)
4. Choose a key person from LC to lead the process in collaboration with the DF/ADP Lead
5. Monitoring and implementation of multidisciplinary approach in the community
6. Providing assistance to children-families in need (food, clothing, shoes, hygiene, diapers, medical interventions that are not covered by the system, travel expenses for schooling and books, supplies not covered by the available resources)
7. Reflection meetings with members of SG - improvement based on lessons learned-experience
8. Reporting and promotion within the community

**Applied models in ADP Majevica**

1. **Direct assistance to RCs**
   - CM identity that the RC is in need, and sends the request with needed data and a description of the situation to ADP’s CSMP department. Sponsorship Officer checks the information about the child in the Step database and confirms the registered status of the child and family. After checking and confirmation of the condition of the child, WV takes action to provide assistance based on available resources.

2. **SG Projects (proposal)**

   **Partnership model** - includes linking all stakeholders in the community in order to provide assistance to children who are in the current state of social need and require urgent action.

   *This model functions on the principle of solidarity groups.*

   SGs are formed according to the school area which covers local communities with RCs. SGs record cases – children living in circumstances that endanger the health and proper growth and development of the child, with a risk of permanent consequences for the child or family (endangering child life, health, social functioning, education etc.)

   The model may have another name, for example: a group for the protection of children /group intervention/ mobile team for assistance and intervention, depending on the context.

   **Process:**

   The action can be initiated by any institution/organization/individual but the next steps (planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting) must include all members of the SG.

   In planning phase, the recommendation is to encourage SGs to exhaust all available resources within the community (include private-sector business, Centres for Social Welfare, Fund for Child Protection of RS, health institutions, municipality, individual subscribers, etc.)

   In the circumstances where there is a sustainable CBO within the community, it is recommended to be included in SGs membership (with the possibly to be nominated as lead implementer because in this way is easier to perform administration of costs and logistics.)
Operations include:

- SG nominates cases (children, family)
- CM checks the list of WV RCs
- SG reviews the status of the child/family members in social protection systems in the relevant Centre for Social Welfare
- SG visits the family and fulfill form for child evidential
- SG raises additional funds (community involvement depending on the type of action-intervention)
- SG develops project proposal
- WV team for SGs reviews proposal and approve required resources
- SG implements the project (WV conducts monitoring)
- Reporting by SG

Description of potential beneficiaries

Two groups of potential beneficiaries in accordance with the circumstance:

1. **Registered children**
   a. **A child user of permanent assistance** (children who receive certain financial or material welfare through the Centre for Social Welfare or other state/federal/cantonal institutions) Children who continually live in poverty.
   b. **A child in the current state of social need** (current situation that disable proper growth and development of the child, endangering his health, social functioning etc.)

2. **Beneficiaries of the project are not included in CSMP but are in an extremely difficult situation and communities take initiative to provide assistance.**

Guidelines for application of SGs' projects

Applying for funding is based on two methods depending on methods of funds spending:

**Method 1: CM WV**

- **A child user of permanent assistance** (Max. amount per child is 70.00 USD)
- **A child in the current state of social need** (Max. amount per child is 200.00 USD)

**Method 2: SGs' projects**

- **A child user of permanent assistance**
  Max. participation of WV is 520.00 USD with the minimum community participation of 25% of project cost.
- **A child in the current state of social need**
  Max. participation of WV is 1,000.00 USD with the minimum community participation of 25% of project cost, including voluntary work of community members.

Guidelines for the selection of users (prioritization):

- RCs or other children who are in need
- Formal/informal income of family
- Number of family members
- Child without one or both parents
- Poor housing
- Ownership of land
- Health status of family members and the child
- Distance from home to school/type of transport
- Dropout of child
KRIVAJA AND JAHORINA ADP – NEW MODEL FOR QUALITY IN FORMAL EDUCATION

Problem behind model: Lack of participation

Large portion of the activities in the Jahorina and Krivaja ADPs and a significant portion of the budget were allocated to cooperation with schools on the improvement of formal education. It was mainly based on the reconstruction and construction of school buildings and the purchase of teaching materials with the purpose of strengthening the teaching process. These activities, although important, and with significant results, had one significant disadvantage, lack of children’s participation. Specifically, even the activities that provided participation of children didn’t produce desired results and failed to ensure sufficient number of children who participate in the activities. As a result of it, the role of school management in the process of cooperation on improvement of formal education was overemphasized. It was clear that the current practice of ADPs failed to qualitatively involve children in decisions making. According to Hart’s ladder of participation, in most of the cases school children could be positioned to any of the first three steps (manipulation, decoration, tokenism), all of which represent the absence of quality of participation and in some cases, the participation of children in the fourth step (Assigned but informed).

Generally, the recognized problems with the current approach are the following:
- insufficient quantitative and qualitative participation of school children
- overstated involvement of school management on mentioned activities
- overemphasized focus on reconstruction, renovation and construction of school facilities and the purchase of teaching materials.

Recognized solution

Implementation of the new approach provided increase of the number of children who participate in identifying problems in community. Furthermore, it provided children with opportunity to present their vision in a structured and systematic way on solutions and ideas which would directly enhance the quality of formal education.

With implementation of this approach decision-making on improvements in the school was shifted to a much wider circle of people, consisting of children in school, representatives of school management, teacher councils, parent councils, student councils, and World Vision BiH. School management had the same role as the parent council and World Vision, focusing only to the selection of the best of children’s offered solutions to identified problems.

The aim of both ADPs was to move children’s participation to the Rung five or higher of Hart’s ladder, gradually in the course of two years.

In other words, it respects the voice of children at all stages of participation, ensures involvement of children and strengthen links to community (school), provide significant and ensured participation, ensures the use of the methods that are oriented towards children, community understands the purpose of the participation of children, provide participation on a voluntary basis, ensures that each stage of participation implies adequate preparation and follow-up activities.
HOW WE DID IT?

Methodology is based on CIVITAS competitions organized in secondary schools across the BiH and on the manual "Children Make their Voices Heard". It is consisted of following steps:

- Within every 7th and 8th class a "project team" was established (five students as a base of team, and inclusion of entire class to discussions) to work on identification of problem specific to their school.
- Each team identified one problem to work on, explored cause of the problem, consequences of problem regarding school and teaching process.
- Each team proposed solutions and required investments for resolution of problem. Teams were supported by their teachers.
- In a form of open competition, each team presented proposals to audience and jury that selected best proposals.
- Based on available funds, projects were selected for implementation. Projects were funded by WV and local community.

In order to include children from the first step and identification of ideas, to implementation of projects, following steps were made:

- Meeting with school principals – presentation of new methodology
- Initial session with teachers for the introduction of process
- Initial session with children for the introduction of process
- Training on leadership skills
- Team work on development of proposals based on identified problems
- Training on presentation skills
- Presentation of ideas at public event and selection of best projects
- Training on advocacy
- Joint fair of developed projects for potential donors
- Implementation of projects
ELEVATOR OF HOPE

Jahorina ADP: Elevator for children with disability

Summary:

Monitoring in Jahorina ADP provided us with great story on how children succeeded in mobilizing their community for the most vulnerable.

Text:

In the first Quarterly monitoring Jahorina ADP was selected for monitoring of education activities. This gave us opportunity to learn about beautiful and inspiring story of achievement powered by children in one of ADP communities. This process gave us privilege to talk to team of pupils and their teacher that took active role in project of improvement of quality in education for Jahorina ADP communities.

Elementary school Pale was one of the schools where the Project Improvement of Quality in Formal Education was implemented. Students of VII2 of this school developed beautiful idea in order to help their friends, the most vulnerable ones, children with disabilities. They recognized problem of inequality, problem related to inclusion of all children to elementary school. Their friends with disabilities were not able to attend classes of Chemistry, Computer science, and other classes that require specialized classrooms. They thought it was not fair. Education should be equal for all and accessible to all. So they decided to work on project which will resolve this issue in their school. They presented idea of elevator for disabled children and this idea won contest in the school. There could be so many things to say about this noble initiative, but I want to talk about another aspect of this initiative.

Cost of the project team of VII2 presented was around 40,000 KM, while World Vision together with municipality provided far less – 12,000 KM. Not a small difference. And children were aware of it. And they were aware it could be very difficult task to reach required funds. But they said we will do it! Not we will try, but we will do it. And they did it! With support from their teacher VII2 succeeded in reaching something I could call ideal in world of community developmental work.

First of all, team of VII2 identified problem that doesn’t necessarily affect them directly, but their peers, the most vulnerable ones. They included entire class in identification of the problem and development of the project idea. They ensured support from the school management and teachers. And then they faced the biggest problem they could encounter in small community such as Pale, financial gap. And not a small one! They needed almost 30,000 KM, almost three times more than part provided by World Vision. So what they did? They decided to step outside of the school and mobilize their community. They decided to try and ensure funds within the community.

These children visited institutions of local government advocating for support. They visited every private business in the community looking for funds. They visited every state owned company. They reached TV and radio stations and presented their project, asking of people to join their initiative. They even organized Donors dinner, where they collected substantial amount of money. They even reached office of President of Republic Srpska for the support. They tried to include everyone. And they succeeded! They managed to mobilize all. They reached their goal and collected missing funds. Their peers will be able to attend classes with friends, in equality all children deserve.

This is a victory of will, this is a victory of solidarity. This is a victory of community. But more than anything else, this is a victory of one small, but determined team, together with their teacher!