

CHILD WELL-BEING ANNUAL REPORT



CONTENTS

Executive Summary

>> page 3

Introduction

>> page 4

Progress

>> page 5

Overall Process

>> page 6

Methodology

>> page 6

Limitations

>> page 6

Context

>> page 7

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



Nutrition

>> page 8



Education

>> page 14



Youth

>> page 20



Child Protection

>> page 24

Disaster Management

>> page 31

Most Vulnerable Children

>> page 33

Programme Accountability

>> page 34

Learning from the Child Well-Being Reporting Process

>> page 35

References

>> page 35

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

AC

Agricultural Cooperative

AP

Area Programme

ASCA

Accumulating Savings and Credit Association

BFCI

Baby Friendly Community Initiative

C4D

Communication for Development

CCA

Climate Change Adaptation

CCWC

Commune Committee for Women and Children

CDHS

Cambodia Demographic Health Survey

CHN

Child Health Now

CP

Child Protection

CVA

Citizen Voice and Action

DAP

Developmental Assets Profile

DM

Disaster Management

DMC

Disaster Management Committee

DOE

District Office of Education

DRR

Disaster Risk Reduction

EAD

Economic and Agricultural Development

EYE

Empowering Youth to Enhance Child Well-Being

FELSA

Foundational and Essential Life Skills Assessment

FLAT

Functional Literacy Assessment Tool

GIK

Gift in Kind

GIZ

Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

H&N

Health and Nutrition

HC

Health Centre

HEA

Humanitarian Emergency Affairs

ISAF

Implementation of Social Accountability Framework

KPI

Key Performance Indicator

LQAS

Lot Quality Assurance Sampling

MoEYS

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

MoH

Ministry of Health

Moj

Ministry of Justice

MoLVT

Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

MRD

Ministry of Rural Development

MoSAVY

Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

MoT

Ministry of Tourism

MVC

Most Vulnerable Children

NEP

NGO Education Partnership

OVC

Orphans and Vulnerable Child

OD

Operational District

Operation

Geographic groupings of 4-7 APs

'Poor 1' and 'Poor 2'

Ministry of Planning household designations based on means tests

PNC

Postnatal Care

PNS

Private Non-Sponsorship

SBA

Skilled Birth Attendant

SKL

Sahakkom Kon Laor

SRT

School Readiness Test

SSC

School Support Committee

TCH

Together for Child Health

TRAC

Total Reading Approach for Children

VHSG

Village Health Support Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report sets-out a summary account of progress towards World Vision's strategic objectives, aligned with Child Well-Being outcomes and targets, during fiscal year 2014. Highlights from the results presented:

>> NUTRITION

In a country where child malnutrition rates have seen little change over many years, measurements in FY14 of stunting, wasting and underweight in children from 6 provincial Operations reflected a reduction in rates compared with Cambodian Demographic Health Survey data (2010), and three Operations have already achieved World Vision 2016 targets. Further encouragement has come from early results in World Vision's SKL (PD Hearth) programme where 72% of malnourished children on the programme graduated with the recommended weight gain.

FY14 has been an exciting year of growth in nutrition advocacy; over 15,000 people (9,000 youth) took action in 70 events reaching over 600 sub-national government officials. 17 APs reported nutrition-related improvements affecting nearly 60,000 children. At the national level Child Health Now contributed to advocacy that saw Cambodia join the Scaling-up for Nutrition (SUN) movement. World Vision also successfully lobbied for progress in the enforcement of legislation on breast milk substitutes with the potential to affect over 700,000 Cambodian infants. A new national multi-sector strategy for food security and nutrition is further evidence of increased Government commitment to nutrition in Cambodia.

>> YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

During FY14 World Vision teams dramatically scaled-up their work with youth groups nationwide. 1,222 local youth groups (up from 560 in FY13) played leading roles in local activities to address the themes of nutrition, education and child protection within their communities. Over 13,543 young people aged between 10 and 24 years participated in advocacy, awareness raising and mobilisation on social issues through peer education, entrepreneurship initiatives, mentoring, networking and campaigning. World Vision continues to reflect, learn and improve on its use of the Developmental Assets Profile (DAP) survey to assess the views of young people on their own developmental assets. During FY15 DAP results should be explored with youth groups.

>> CHILD PROTECTION (CP)

A highlight from FY14 was the progress made in strengthening Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWCs), which play a critical role as the formal structure for child protection in the community. With World Vision's support, 117 CCWCs graduated to functional status in FY14. CCWCs integrated 166 child protection plans within government Commune Investment Plans (with an estimated impact on 39,500 children). Half of these plans were proposed by

children/youth groups. In FY15 World Vision should examine the demands placed on CCWCs to ensure expectations are manageable and address priority child protection issues in local contexts.

More widespread use of standardised measures in FY14 has provided an increasingly useful data set to better understand local views and changes to child well-being. The results highlight a significant disparity between the proportion of children who feel safe in their community (30%) and the proportion of parents who feel their community is a safe place for children (61%). The data also reveals stronger results from dedicated CP projects compared with sector projects that integrate CP activities. For example 76% of children in dedicated CP projects have a good understanding of personal safety strategies compared with 56% in projects with integrated CP.

>> EDUCATION

World Vision revised its education strategy for FY14-16 to give a more intense focus to literacy improvement. A new 3-year strategic partnership with World Education was confirmed in FY14 to implement the Total Reading Approach for Children Plus (TRAC+) in 13 APs. Literacy measurements using the FLAT tool across 100% of the education portfolio reveal an average literacy rate of 56%—or 'high risk'—confirming the importance of this strategic priority. The results also highlight, 1) improvements in literacy reflected in repeat measures from FY13; 2) learning divide between urban and rural sites; 3) the negative impact of flooding and migration (proximity to borders); 4) gender disparities. Having laid stronger foundations in FY14 for literacy improvements, in FY15 World Vision should explore viable approaches to non-formal education to address the needs of young people who drop-out of full time education prematurely.

>> CHRISTIAN COMMITMENT

Recognising the critical role of faith leaders as agents of change in local communities, World Vision expanded partnerships with local churches from 216 in FY13 to 390 in FY14. More than 1,000 church leaders were trained in development issues and responses; 147 churches implemented World Vision supported micro projects benefiting over 23,000 children.

Reflecting on this year's Annual Report, World Vision has achieved a substantial improvement in the coverage of standardised monitoring of child-focused outcomes that has for the first time enabled broad comparisons to be made of results across our project portfolio. This in turn has brought to light a new set of questions about the contextual factors that enhance or hinder the change process. In FY15 World Vision should conduct qualitative assessments at project sites to complement quantitative monitoring methods, enrich understanding, and inform programming improvements.



INTRODUCTION

WV CAMBODIA REVISED STRATEGY FY11-16



NUTRITION

Increase in children healthy and well nourished



EDUCATION

Improve the quality of learning and life skills outcomes



YOUTH

Creative and active citizens – next generation of leaders



CHILD PROTECTION

Children protected from abuse and exploitation

The World Vision FY14 Child Well-Being Report reflects the considerable progress that was made during the reporting period to strengthen the national evidence base of change - for each national strategic objective standardised measures and monitoring tools have been introduced. For the first time, the varied results across programmes can be analysed to better understand what has gone well, what challenges exist and how the experiences of local projects can be used to inform the practice of other operational teams. Also for the first time, results were analysed against the World Vision Pathways of Change for each national strategic objective. This process served to affirm and challenge the causal links in our theories of how change is achieved in the Cambodian context.

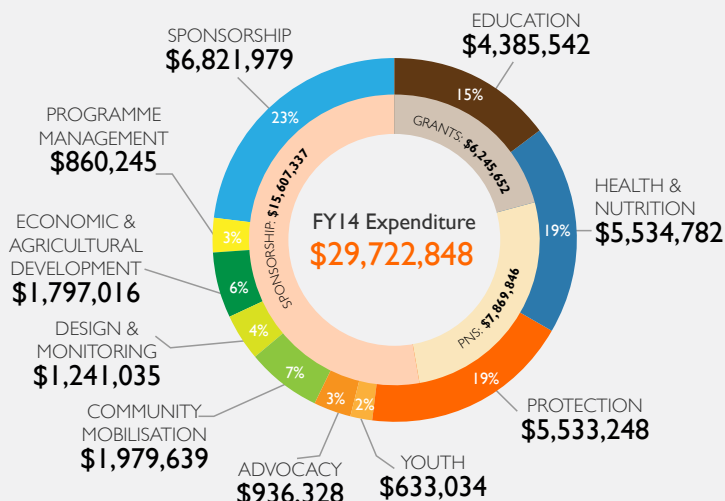
World Vision's revised strategy for FY14-FY16 focuses strongly on the four most pressing needs of children and youth in Cambodia: improved nutrition, improved quality of learning and life skills, youth empowerment, and protection from abuse and exploitation. These four strategic objectives align closely with all four of World Vision's Child Well-Being Targets as can be seen in the Pathway of Change for each objective.

In World Vision's strategy advocacy plays a critical enabling role. FY14 was a year of "firsts" for World Vision in advocacy – both in terms of advocacy successes and laying the foundation for progress in FY15 and beyond.

APs and projects reported 41 advocacy achievements (policy implementation improvement or change) in FY14 impacting an estimated 799,470 children nationally. In the FY14 Child Well-Being report progress and learning related to advocacy is described in each Strategic Objective section.

Similarly, World Vision's strategic objectives are supported by Economic and Agricultural Development (EAD) activities in 50 Area Programmes and 16 dedicated projects. Recent economic growth in Cambodia has seen many households move above the poverty line but only by a small margin; they remain highly vulnerable to falling back into poverty. For example, in 2011 a small shock of US\$0.30 per day (or the cost of two small water bottles from a street vendor in Phnom Penh) would have caused Cambodia's poverty rate to double.¹ In this setting, livelihood stability is critical and an overarching pre-condition to progress towards World Vision's Child Well-Being objectives. EAD activities include entrepreneurship, savings, access to finance, agriculture production and local value chain improvement activities implemented with communities, especially poor households, to increase assets and household income. In line with World Vision's development theory, results associated with economic or agricultural development are reflected within this report under the nutrition and education national strategic objective sections.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW



Child Beneficiaries

1,502,238

During the reporting year World Vision's ministry benefitted 609,398 children through sponsorship programming, an estimated 93,370 children benefitted through non-AP development and HEA programming, and influenced policy and its implementation that will impact an estimated 799,470 children.

PROGRESS

Recommendations made and learning generated within World Vision's FY13 Child Well-Being Report have been a powerful driving force informing much of the focus of World Vision's evidence and learning capability during FY14. Summary recommendations include

FY13 RECOMMENDATIONS

ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING AND CHANGE IN FY14

Use of LQAS in two APs should be expanded.

>> In FY14, 35 APs used LQAS on a six monthly basis to monitor a set of standardised indicators on health and nutrition, child protection, education and EAD.

Increase advocacy through Child Health Now and Citizen Voice and Action and continue development of multi-sector approaches to nutrition.

>> Growth in the Child Health Now campaign - Every AP was involved in Global Week of Action activities mostly through youth clubs. Over 15,000 people participated in 70 nutrition focused advocacy actions including 9,000 youth, 600 sub-national government officials and 80 faith leaders.

>> Policy progress was made in two areas – the finalisation of a new multi-sector strategy for nutrition (National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018) and enforcement of Sub-Decree 133 (on baby formula).

>> Cambodia became a signatory to the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) movement following CHN lobbying by World Vision and other civil society actors.

>> A full CVA cycle was completed in 13 APs (compared to 1 AP in FY13 as cycle completion was interrupted by national elections) and 76% of eligible World Vision projects (58 out of 76) supported forms of local level advocacy.

See pages 8 (Nutrition), 14 (Education), 20 (Youth), 24 (Child Protection).

World Vision should research replicable models of alternative and community-based care and study the feasibility of adapting these models in communities.

>> Two tracks of research were conducted to map existing models of alternative care for children. The first research report produced in March 2014 confirmed that at least four community-based care models exist in Cambodia and outlined the associated limitations of each. The second research is exploring the feasibility of these models in World Vision programming areas.

>> Both studies are informing World Vision's transition from centre-based support to alternative care options for children and a focus on community-based prevention aligned with government policy. Results from these studies are incorporated in the Child Protection Technical Approach and Technical Programme, in particular the need for enhanced methods to address adult attitudes and behaviour regarding child care and the importance of intensifying local advocacy.

World Vision should review the efficacy of its process to change community attitudes.

>> As part of the development of the CP Technical Approach and Technical Programme, consultations with field staff and stakeholders were held to review protection gaps including approaches to attitude and behaviour change. These reviews highlighted that World Vision must build on lessons learned in challenging harmful attitudes and practices with special attention given to work with churches and faith leaders.

>> A key element of World Vision's programmatic response has been approval to pilot Channels of Hope for Child Protection in FY15 aimed at mobilising church partners to tackle abuse and exploitation of children and break the culture of silence in communities.

Approaches to strengthen education should emphasise the quality of teaching and learning.

>> The Education Technical Approach sets out World Vision's organisational focus and commitment to improved learning outcomes for children.

>> Confirmation of an agreement with World Education to implement TRAC+ over three years in 13 APs, scaling-up from 8 World Education pilots that have shown reading comprehension improvements in grades 1 and 2.

>> World Vision education field staff collaborated with District Training and Monitoring Teams (DTMT) to ensure regular monitoring and inspection visits to assess school performance and to observe teaching and learning. DTMTs in turn provided recommendations and follow-up to school directors and teachers to improve the quality of teaching.

>> Local level advocacy (social accountability such as CVA) has shifted focus to the Child Friendly Schools policy that emphasizes standards important for a positive learning environment, including sanitation, participation, gender and child protection.

FLAT should be rolled-out with results shared with MoEYS.

>> In FY14 49 APs or 100% of eligible APs administered FLAT.

>> World Vision shared FLAT results with Provincial and District Departments of Education (two years of results) and plans to share these with the Ministry of Education in FY15.

METHODOLOGY

This annual report was developed as a wholly cross-organisational initiative. This included direct engagement by technical units, operations management, sponsorship management, advocacy, DME, Finance, Christian Commitments, VisionFund Cambodia (VisionFund) and the World Vision senior leadership team through a process that was integrated within the organisation's overall strategic and programming schedule. Cross-organisational reviews and analyses of available data stimulated lively debate and critical reflection that, in turn, has directly informed organisational understanding of change in children's lives at the national portfolio level.

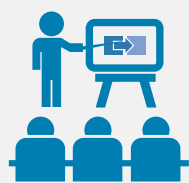
One staff member led the process and worked closely with a report development Executive Committee comprised of the Integrated Programmes Director, Operations Director and Senior Manager Strategy and Evidence. Data collection and analysis was completed by a working group of representatives from each technical unit including Health and Nutrition, WASH, Education, Child Protection, Economic and Agricultural Development, Youth, Advocacy and HEA. Following World Vision International guidance, the report production process included a launch workshop, evidence collection and analysis sessions using the Pathway of Change for respective themes, one-on-one coaching with report contributors by the Senior Manager DME,

a multi-stakeholder evidence and learning review workshop and a core content review session with senior leaders.

Data sources used included secondary materials and publications, AP baseline assessments (17 APs), AP evaluation reports (6 APs), non-sponsorship baseline and evaluation reports, results from anthropometric surveys (six Operations, 16 APs). Baseline, evaluation and anthropometric surveys used a confidence interval of 95. Additional sources included over 70 semi-annual and annual programme management reports, sponsorship monitoring data, organisational business reports and the World Vision Operations monitoring system. Primary monitoring tools included:

- **DAP:** 4 APs – minimum 100 youth respondents per AP aged 12-19 in World Vision target areas.
- **FLAT:** 49 APs – 220 students per AP in grade 6 within target schools.
- **LQAS:** 35 APs – including 'Poor 1 and 2' national means tested classification households (EAD, CP and WASH), caregivers of children under 3 years (H&N) and households with children aged 6-16 years (education) all within World Vision target areas.
- **School Readiness Tests:** 13 APs – pre-school children aged 3-5 in World Vision target areas.

OVERALL PROCESS



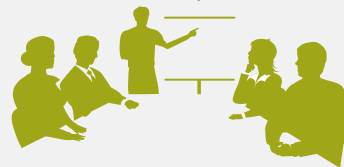
Launch workshop



Evidence collection and Analysis sessions



One-on-one coaching with report contributors by the Senior Manager DME



A multi-stakeholder Evidence and Learning Review workshop



Core Content Review session with senior leaders



LIMITATIONS

Standardised monitoring tools are in the early phases of national roll-out and usage. As such, results from the use of these tools within the FY14 report reflect the status of child well-being often from a single year. Assessments of change in child well-being are limited in several cases by the lack of

previous measurements that can be used for comparative analysis. In FY14, 20 out of 38 eligible Area Programmes had 90% of outcome indicators baselined (this excludes programmes in the first year of implementation).

CONTEXT

EXTERNAL INFLUENCERS

MAIN ISSUES IN FY14

IMPLICATIONS FOR WVC OPERATIONS

POLITICAL

Despite the Government of Cambodia introducing many policies and laws to enact minimum benchmarks for child protection, the implementation of these policies remains limited.² For example, a large number of juveniles and children continue to be held in prison without trial due, in part, to a lack of a juvenile justice Law (which after 10 years awaits ministerial approval).

The introduction of the 'Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition 2014 – 2020' provides guidance for the implementation of the National Nutrition Programme.

The Cambodian Government initiated its first multi-sector National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018.

Momentum of the ministerial reform agenda for education. During FY14 teachers' salaries increased twice (January \$118 and in Sept \$137) with a commitment to increase pay to \$150 per/month in 2015.

>> With very slow progress on critical legislation to protect children, more advocacy is required to ensure implementation of existing laws and to push for the passage of laws that provide better protection for children.

>> The 'Fast Track Road Map' provides a basis for World Vision to affirm and support improved linkages between nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions.

>> The multi-sector strategy is not situated under the MOH and offers new entry points for advocacy engagement.

>> The reform agenda addresses the shortage of teachers particularly at the primary school level and strengthens opportunities for local interventions to raise teaching quality.

SOCIAL

185,000 Cambodian migrant workers fled from Thailand in one week following the military coup. This caused a humanitarian emergency, as returnees needed immediate support and transport to their home provinces.

>> The influx required emergency assistance for families and provided an opportunity to raise awareness of vulnerability of migrant workers and improved documentation processes.

ECONOMIC

Migration for work: despite experiencing economic growth, the trend of migration for Cambodian people is increasing due largely to inequitable income distribution.^{3,4}

The ASEAN integration framework, while aimed at narrowing the development gap and accelerating economic development, is seen to bring unintended impact on migration rates which can result in cases of trafficking, affecting children and most vulnerable families.

>> Migration impacts family cohesion and education of children. When mothers go to work in factories, children are often neglected or left behind and prone to abuse. These trends threaten development gains.

>> Rural programmes faced challenges to mobilise the poor to participate in saving activities, with many members leaving clubs.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Flooding caused widespread evacuations and damaged 14,967 homes and 42 schools in 8 World Vision target provinces.

Drought affected 3 World Vision target provinces.

>> Natural disasters exacerbated the vulnerability of the mostly poor and rural population and affected crops in 28 APs (60,862 families affected).

TECHNOLOGICAL

Although offering a range of development benefits, information, communication and technology increases the likelihood of child exploitation through pornography, cyber-bullying and other risks.^{5,6} A cybercrimes law was drafted in 2014. Regrettably, drafts do not adequately address the risk of online child abuse.

>> World Vision's progress in Child Safe Internet usage should be incorporated in life skills curricula.


ORGANISATIONAL CHALLENGES AND ENABLERS

ENABLERS

- >> New Child Protection and Nutrition Technical Approaches aligned with revised National Strategy.
- >> Increased resources for child protection and youth empowerment activities.
- >> Standardisation of indicators, wider usage and repeat measures of standardised tools (FLAT, LQAS).
- >> Increased number of youth clubs and high level of community engagement in child protection initiatives.
- >> 3-year strategic partnership arrangement confirmed with World Education.

CHALLENGES

- >> The high number and intermittent roll-out of World Vision global initiatives.
- >> Pressure to utilise the partially complete Horizon 3.0 system in limited timeframes.
- >> Staff vacancies for key technical roles (Education, Youth EAD, and Christian Commitment).

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

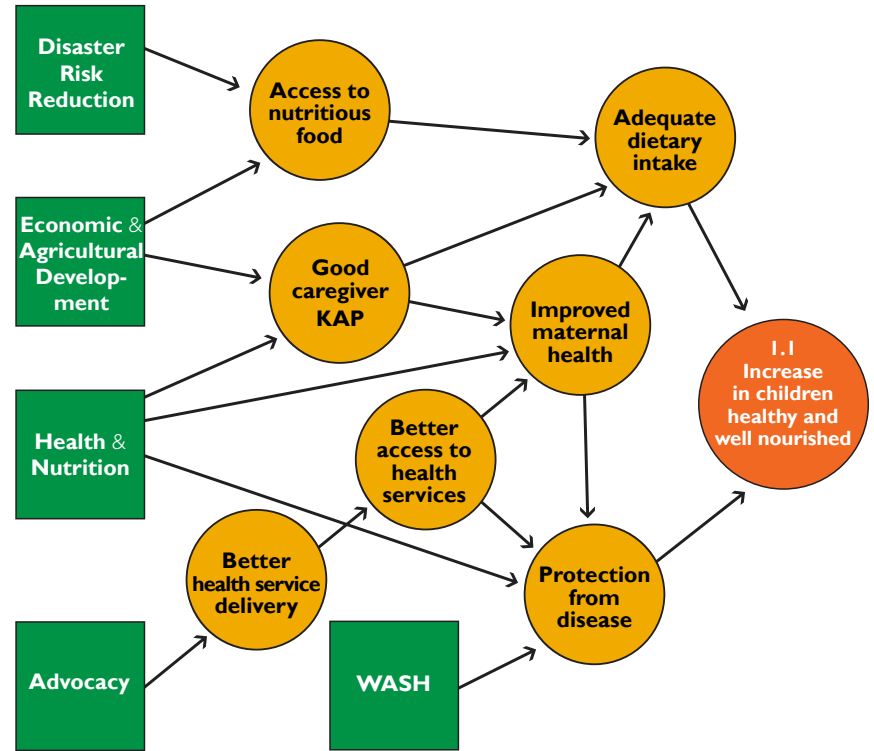
UNDERLYING ISSUES

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

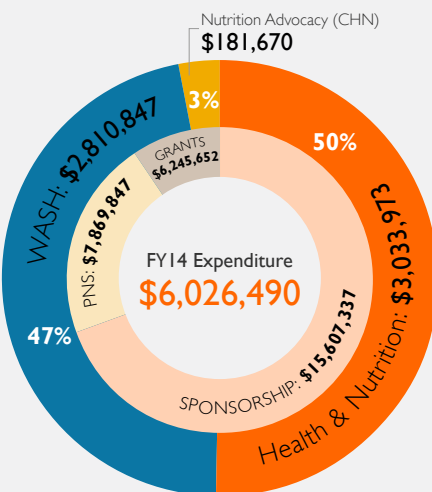
PRIORITY OUTCOMES

- 1.1.1 Children are free from infection and disease
- 1.1.2 Caregivers exhibit good infant and young child feeding practices
- 1.1.3 Improved policy implementation and public support for nutrition
- 1.1.4 Households have increased year-round access to nutritious food

PATHWAY OF CHANGE



RESOURCES



Technical staff:

19 Health and Nutrition, 5 National Advocacy, 3 National EAD

Partners:

- **National Government:** National Nutrition Programme, National Maternal and Child Health Centre, Communicable Disease Control Department
- **Local Government:** Provincial Health Departments, Operational Districts, Health Centres, Village Health Support Groups
- **Other Agencies:** Helen Keller Intl, International Relief Development, Partners for Development, UNICEF.

Technical interventions:

48 out of 50 APs are implementing Health and Nutrition interventions

- 5+5+5 Core Package (contextualised 7-11)
- **Context specific models:** Sahakum Kaun Laor (contextualised PD Hearth), Management of Acute Malnutrition, Community Led Total Sanitation
- **Complementary Integrated Activities:** Advocacy – Child Health Now, ASH, Economic and Agricultural Development, Disaster Risk Reduction

CHILDREN IMPACTED



Children 0-5 years

128,060



Most Vulnerable Children

51,224 (moderately malnourished)



Women

375,529

>> KPI: Rates of Stunting, Wasting and Underweight in children under 5 years (Measurement Tool: Anthropometric Surveys)

Recent reports show that despite several years of high economic growth that has more than halved poverty rates, acute child malnutrition in Cambodia remains at critical levels⁷ (40% stunting, 28% underweight, 11% wasted⁸). Following leading international research, in FY14 World Vision expanded the introduction of Nutrition Specific and Nutrition Sensitive approaches within integrated project designs. Based on local context analysis, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Economic and Agricultural Development and Advocacy interventions were incorporated to tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition, in line with the World Vision Nutrition Pathway of Change.

Key drivers of progress were five non-sponsorship funded nutrition projects that align with the Ministry of Health's Operational Districts and further strengthen strategic partnership with government and the launch of the National Nutrition Programme's first Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition (2014-2020), designed to enhance the implementation of the government's maternal, child health and nutrition activities at all levels of the system.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> 5+5+5 introduced into 14 new APs in FY14, bringing the total to 48 / 50 APs. >> Sahakkom Kon Laor (SKL) implemented in 18 APs where more than 25% of children 0-36 months are malnourished. In pockets with high levels of malnutrition, 4,382 children were screened for weight and 1,073 enrolled onto SKL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> Reductions in malnutrition indicators in World Vision Operations compared with CDHS 2010 (see Figure 1). >> 72% enrolled children graduated with the recommended weight gain. >> In an urban area, data from a small cohort showed that 91% (n=30) of children graduated with the recommended weight gain and continued to maintain a good nutritional status after one year.

Figure 1. Anthropometry Results (aggregates from six Operations, n=4,098)

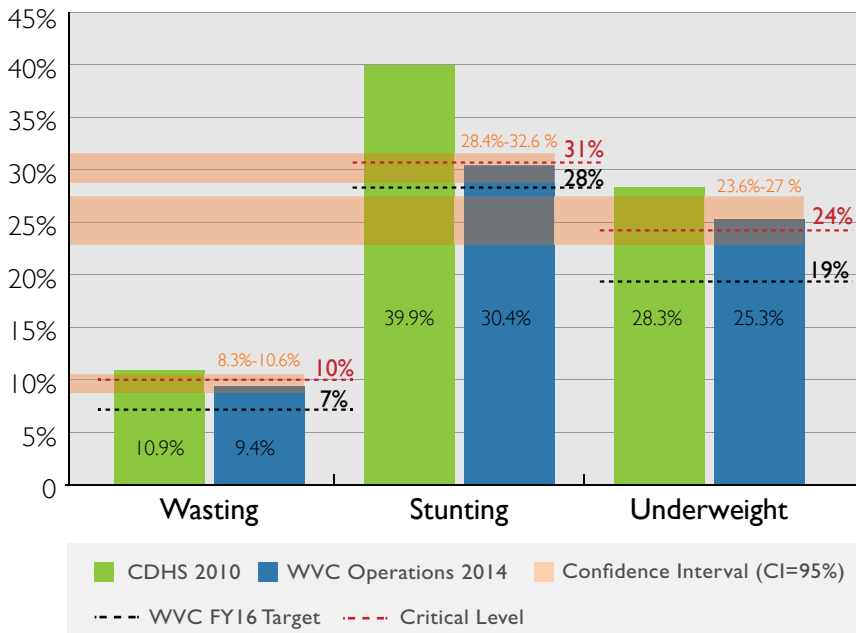


Figure 1 shows anthropometric data aggregated from 6 World Vision Operations (provinces) in FY14. Further measurements will be conducted every five years to track change. Although close to World Vision-defined critical levels (red line), the overall average from World Vision Operations is significantly lower than the Cambodian average (CDHS 2010). Black lines represent World Vision targets for FY16.

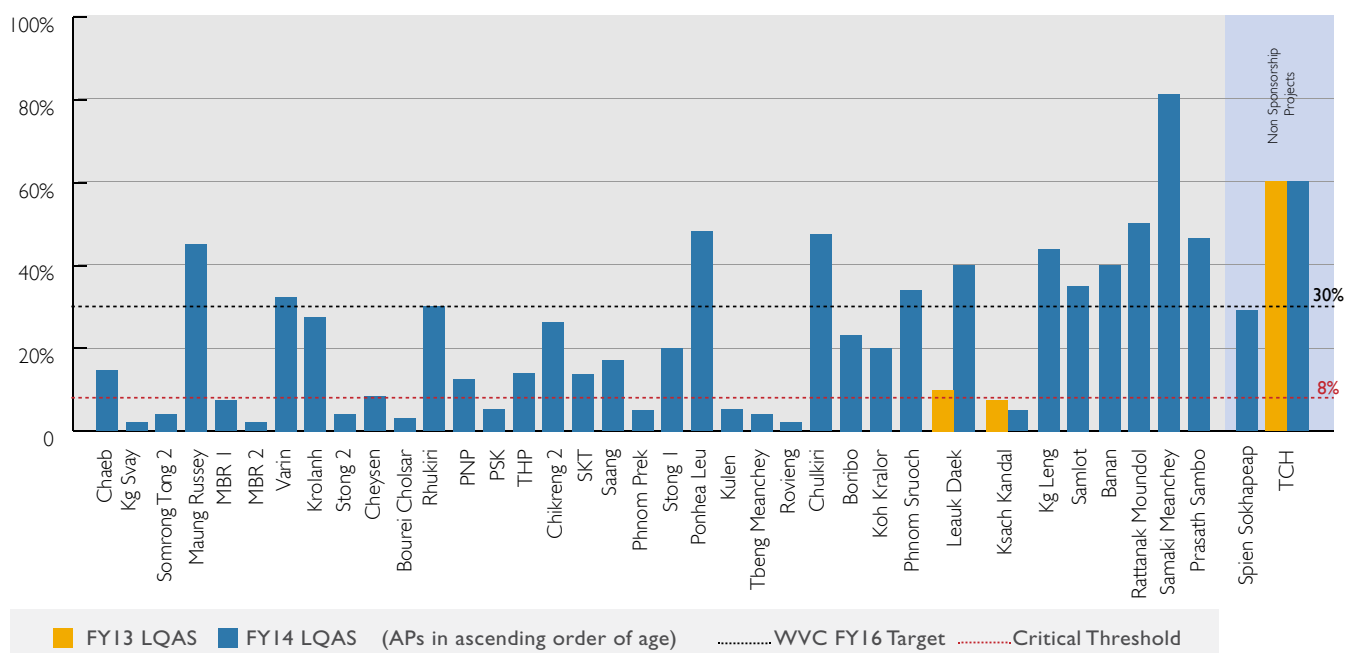
>> KPI: Percentage of mothers with children 0-23 months who know the correct management of children's diarrhoea (Measurement Tool: LQAS – Caregivers of children under 3 years)

In Cambodia a significant contributor to malnutrition and one of the biggest killers of children under five is diarrhoeal disease that affects 15% of children at any given time (CDHS 2010).⁹ The correct management of diarrhoeal diseases is a World Vision priority focus issue.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> 122 health centre staff trained in Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI). >> 1,056 VHSGs trained in Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (C-IMCI). >> In urban APs, 3,204 caregivers participated in diarrhoea awareness sessions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> LQAS results for 36 APs show that 13 (36%) have already achieved World Vision's FY16 target of 30% for correct diarrhoea management (Figure 2). >> For 12 APs results were below the critical threshold of 8%. >> Sectoral projects 'Together for Child Health' and 'Spien Sokhapeap' have reached the World Vision FY16 target. These projects cover entire Operational Districts and have a greater influence on the wider health system.

Figure 2. Correct Management of Diarrhoea (LQAS - 95 household respondents per AP)



The MOH policy and KPI for the correct management of diarrhoea includes three variables - consumption of oral rehydration salts, zinc tablets and continued feeding. The zinc component is entirely dependent on the availability of zinc tablets at health centres and is a recent (2011) addition to the diarrhoea management policy. A 2014 World Vision qualitative study confirmed that many government staff report that zinc is often not available at local health centres (IICSA, 2014).¹⁰ The MOH has no target for this indicator. World Vision's FY14 data suggests that the management of diarrhoea, while difficult to measure, shows some improvement with the age of the AP. A plausible reason could be the increased understanding and

capacity to provide support that VHSGs (trained by World Vision) achieve in more mature APs. With the lowest results, Kulen and Rovieng APs are in extremely remote areas of Preah Vihear province, which has a poorly functioning Operational District. Recognising this, the Health and Nutrition team has gained approval for a proposal to address issues of access and services that will cover the whole OD. The Tbeng Meanchey AP (also poorly performing) borders this area. In FY15 World Vision should further investigate variations in health service provision, practice and resourcing between operational districts to enrich analysis of results at the World Vision Operations level.

>> KPI: Percentage of infants aged 0-5 months that were fed exclusively with breast milk within the last 24 hours (Measurement Tool: LQAS – Caregivers of children under 3 years)

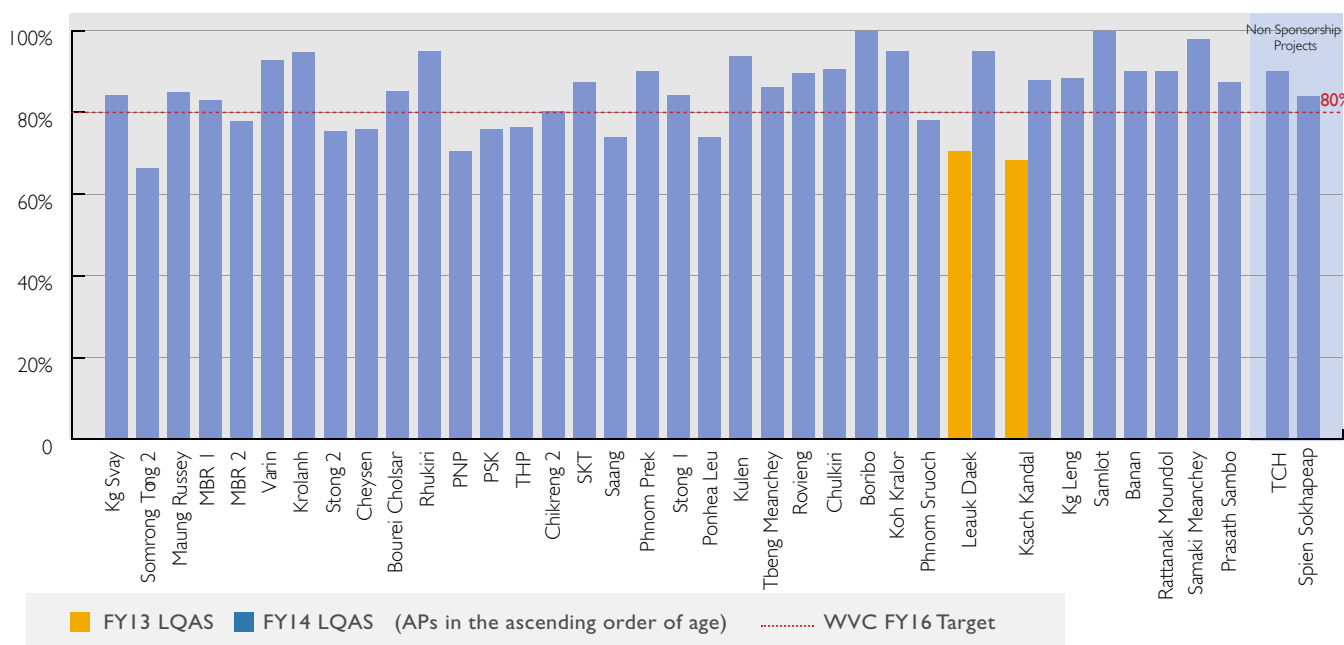
The foundation for good feeding practice starts during the ante-natal period and at delivery with the early initiation of breastfeeding and advice on exclusive breastfeeding. In line with government policy, LQAS data from 36 APs show that during delivery 90% of women were assisted by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA) at health facilities and given advice on infant care. VHSGs (trained by World Vision) visit mothers' homes to provide post-natal care, which includes care for

the mother, cord care, feeding, hygiene, sanitation and family planning advice. While PNC is critical for mothers and infants, government mid-wives often do not provide PNC while others expect payment for the service. In World Vision areas VHSGs are trained and encouraged to fulfil PNC services. LQAS data shows that 27% of mothers had two PNC visits within the first week of delivery in World Vision APs. World Vision should continue and increase support for this critical service.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> Implementation of 5+5+5 package in 48 / 50 APs. >> World Vision provided capacity development to 200 midwives and 2,500 VHSGs and enlisted their support to get women to health centres at key stages in 'the first thousand days' for care. >> 1,135 Mother Support Group (MSG) members were trained on the Baby Friendly Community Initiative (BFCl) and 526 BFCl villages were reported to be functioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> In FY14 LQAS results indicated that 90% of infants from World Vision APs were delivered by skilled birth attendants which exceeds the World Vision FY16 target of 80%. >> 27% of mothers had two PNC visits within the first week of delivery (LQAS). >> Exclusive breastfeeding rates are high in World Vision's operational areas. Most of the APs in phase 3 of implementation have achieved the World Vision FY16 target of 80% (Figure 3). >> Two APs that piloted use of LQAS for this measurement in FY13 have seen a significant increase in breastfeeding rates (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Exclusive Breastfeeding (LQAS)



At 74%, the national average for exclusive breastfeeding is among the highest in the region (CDHS 2010).¹¹ The majority of World Vision APs exceed the national average; newer projects that cover the whole Operational District (OD) also achieve strong results, this is possibly associated with alignment with the MOH in covering all health centres in ODs. A threat to the gains made in exclusive breastfeeding rates is the combination of growth in household income and limited

enforcement of Sub-Decree 133 on Marketing of Products for Infant and Young Child Feeding. According to a recent Helen Keller survey (2014), 133 different breast milk substitutes are available in Phnom Penh and 43% of urban children 0-5 months are given infant formula or other breast milk substitutes.¹² The priority for World Vision support is transitioning from an emphasis on increasing exclusive breastfeeding to maintaining current rates in the changing Cambodian context.

>> KPI: Evidence of the quality of Government implementation of nutrition-related policies

Source: World Vision Project Records and Programme Strategic Management Report.

World Vision's advocacy in nutrition focused on increasing commitment and prioritisation of nutrition from all actors, including government, improving public perceptions of nutrition and lobbying for better nutrition interventions and actions.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE
<p>>> All 50 APs participated in the CHN Global Week of Action with over 15,000 people taking action in 70 nutrition focused advocacy events reaching over 600 sub-national government officials. Action included World Vision's first public petition to government. World Vision partnered for the first time with two universities on forums for 'Nutrition and Gender' and 'Nutrition and Income', which helped link government, students and academia on the implications of poor nutrition for the country.</p> <p>>> CHN research and support has contributed to progress in Cambodia's food fortification policy that will reduce anaemia in Cambodian women and children (through iron fortification of fish and soy sauce).</p> <p>>> 5 Cambodian celebrities (television and sports) used their profile to promote CHN objectives. 3 national football players promoted nutrition to 3,500 youth at the national youth festival.</p> <p>>> 33 young people were supported to lobby national government officials (including three lobbying directly to the Deputy Prime Minister) to seek greater prioritisation of nutrition by the Cambodian Government.</p> <p>>> The first nutrition training was provided to journalists resulting in increased frequency and accuracy of reporting of nutrition in mainstream media (24 articles).</p>	<p>>> In 2014 CHN contributed to advocacy that resulted in Cambodia joining the Scaling-up for Nutrition (SUN) movement.</p> <p>>> The CHN campaign used primary research, media and an informal coalition to successfully lobby for progress in the enforcement of legislation for breast milk substitutes (with the potential to impact over 700,000 Cambodian children between 0 and 24 months).</p> <p>>> Through local advocacy, nutrition related improvements were reported in 17 APs affecting 59,192 children, including local government commitments to improve health centre services and increased budgets for health and nutrition in Commune Investment Plans.</p> <p>>> The National Public Perception Survey provided a baseline and insights into local attitudes and knowledge of nutrition (with a sample size of over 1,000); the results establish a baseline for campaign success but have also been used in public messages for nutrition and formed the basis of World Vision's first youth focused photo competition, run entirely using social media, called #notjustfoodkh.</p>

>> KPI: Percentage of 'Poor 1 and 2' have year round access to sufficient food for their families' needs without external assistance (Measurement Tools: LQAS and Household Surveys)

While poverty reduction between 2004 and 2011 was significant, the impacts were relatively small for the majority of Cambodian households and many remain extremely vulnerable to falling back into poverty, even from small shocks.¹³ With many of the poorest rural households in Cambodia relying on subsistence farming a more diverse range of agricultural products would mitigate shocks from market fluctuations and expand dietary intake. Agricultural Cooperatives (AC) play a key role in local communities catalysing growth and economic

activity and providing services to farmers, especially the poor, as well as linking agricultural producers to markets and buyers. In FY14, the functionality of ACs contributed to strengthen local resilience through providing access to loans, agricultural technical training, market access support and increased potential to improve livelihoods. To complement support for local economic development, World Vision has a strategic partnership with VisionFund to expand opportunities for vulnerable households to achieve and sustain financial security.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE												
<p>>> 1,940 farmers ('Poor 1&2' national means tested classification) trained on agricultural techniques and diversification in 34 APs and 58 Extension Workers were operational.</p> <p>>> World Vision teams coached and trained 87 Local Value Chain Development producers, 87 business development councils, 576 business owners, 45 business facilitators and 160 AC business plans were developed.</p> <p>>> In FY14 VisionFund extended services to 219,252 clients of which 18.8% were residents of World Vision target areas including 8,946 youth, 5,660 (10%) registered children's parents/caregivers, and 3,050 (12%) were designated 'Poor 1 or 2'.</p>	<p>>> 53% of 'Poor 1 and 2' households in 28 AP operational areas reported having year round access to sufficient food for their family's needs without external assistance (LQAS – 95 households per AP).</p> <p>>> Other LQAS surveys of poorest and poor households include:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">FY 14 Outcomes (28 APs)</th> <th style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">FY12 National Baseline (37 APs)*</th> <th style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">FY16 Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">38% increased rice yield (dry and wet)</td> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">37% (HHS)</td> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">41% increased livestock production</td> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">38% (HHS)</td> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">58% were able to cover health costs for their children</td> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">Not Available</td> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* 2012 National Baseline used a household survey with 25 respondents per AP (13 non-RC households and 12 RC households per AP).</p> <p>>> 34 ACs achieved 'consolidated' status (of 28 APs, FY12 baseline 2 ACs).</p> <p>>> 17.7% of parents or caregivers report having access to Vision Fund Cambodia (VisionFund Count Sheet Report 2014 [2012 Baseline 7.6%]).¹⁴</p> <p>>> VisionFund's 2014 annual report indicates that 99% of clients reported some form of benefit for their children as a result of loans and 69% of clients reported three or more benefits, the top three being improved sanitation (62%), additional clothing/shoes (59%) and children's health costs covered (57%).¹⁵</p>	FY 14 Outcomes (28 APs)	FY12 National Baseline (37 APs)*	FY16 Target	38% increased rice yield (dry and wet)	37% (HHS)	60%	41% increased livestock production	38% (HHS)	50%	58% were able to cover health costs for their children	Not Available	80%
FY 14 Outcomes (28 APs)	FY12 National Baseline (37 APs)*	FY16 Target											
38% increased rice yield (dry and wet)	37% (HHS)	60%											
41% increased livestock production	38% (HHS)	50%											
58% were able to cover health costs for their children	Not Available	80%											

SUSTAINABILITY

Local Ownership


World Vision's support to capacity building of health centre staff has made a positive contribution to maternal care as is evident in high rates of skilled birth attendants at health centres. This ensures a trained cadre of skilled personnel who will continue the work in health facilities when World Vision phases out of an area. This also applies to trained VHSGs that are skilled and motivated to support and empower women locally. In FY14, World Vision contributed to research (in partnership with Helen Keller International) on the motivations of VHSGs to further develop recommendations for a sustainable incentives regime for this important workforce.

Resilience

The Initiation of Integration of Child Survival in APs (IICSA) project qualitative survey in 2014 indicates that the most limiting factor for health facility access among beneficiaries is transportation costs.¹⁶ Additionally, Economic and Agricultural Development data for access to health care (LQAS surveys, 28 APs) indicate that only 58% of the 'Poor 1 and 2' households were able to pay for health costs without assistance. Since FY09 World Vision has supported communities to establish Health Equity Funds introduced to respond to the widespread need for affordable access to health care. The Health Equity Funds were designed to provide a free mechanism for the most vulnerable by which they could access health services during an emergency or for maternal and child care services. Currently Health Equity Funds are functional in 12 APs.

LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. LQAS data from APs should be triangulated with qualitative information. To establish for example whether zinc tablets are available in health centres for mothers when their children have diarrhoea.
2. Improved implementation of breast milk substitute legislation is a policy objective of the CHN campaign. Despite progress made to date, World Vision must continue advocacy for the effective implementation of Sub-decree 133.
3. 24% of AC members were reported to be 'Poor 1 or 2' in FY14 (Project Records). World Vision should increase effort to encourage ACs to more intentionally include 'Poor 1 and 2' members.
4. World Vision should increase support for VHSGs to provide PNC services.
5. In FY14, two World Vision Operations were confirmed to serve as pilot sites for new forms of VisionFund and World Vision integration. Since only 18.8% of VisionFund clients were residents of World Vision target areas, more focus should be placed on expanded outreach to AP communities in need of access to financial services.
6. World Vision and VisionFund should further explore business skills education especially to poor and young people so that they can maximise loans for sustainable business purposes rather than seek loans for basic needs and emergencies.

 EDUCATION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	CHILDWELL-BEING TARGETS
	2. Increased quality of learning and life skills outcomes	4. Increase in children who can read (by age 11)

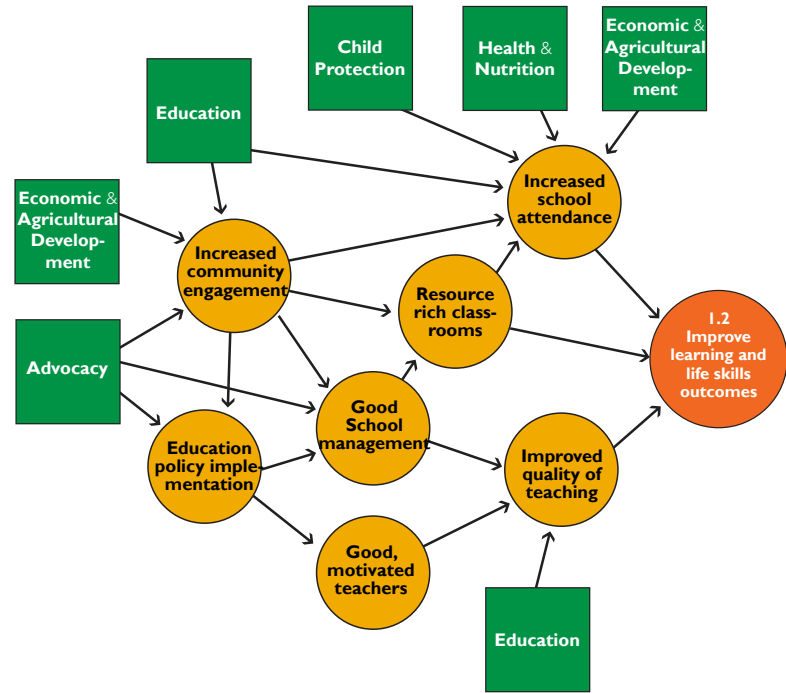
UNDERLYING ISSUES

- Inadequate resource allocation by government
- Poor quality teaching
- Low value placed on education in some families
- Poverty, malnutrition and child protection act as barriers to school attendance
- Low rates of post-natal care

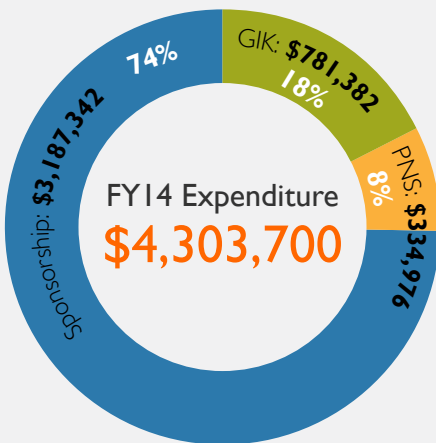
PRIORITY OUTCOMES

- 1.2.1 Improved learning and life skills outcomes for children.
- 1.2.2 Increased community engagement in improving the quality of learning.

PATHWAY OF CHANGE



RESOURCES



Technical staff:

10 Education technical staff

Partners:

- National Government: MoEYS
- Local Government: Provincial/District Offices of Education
- Other Agencies: Bondos Komar, International Relief and Development, KAPE, Plan International, Room to Read, Save the Children, UNESCO, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank, World Education.
- Community Partners: Teachers, directors, parents, child and youth clubs.

Technical interventions:

49 out of 50 APs are implementing Education interventions

- Support for basic education and life skills, Child Friendly Schools, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE),
- Complementary integrated activities: Advocacy – Citizen Voice and Action (CVA), WASH, Economic and Agricultural Development, Disaster Risk Reduction

CHILDREN IMPACTED



DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

189,279

Female: **85,337**
Male: **103,942**

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

256,520

Female: **113,991**
Male: **142,529**



DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

(Parents & Community Members)
485,899

Female: **254,707**
Male: **231,192**

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

(Parents & Community Members)
554,468

Female: **268,614**
Male: **285,854**



TOTAL CHILD AND YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

12,673 (439 Clubs)

Child Club Members (Ages 8-18) : **10,051**
Youth Club Members (Ages 14-25) : **2,622**



DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

(benefited from EAD programme)
304,923

Adult: **188,484**
Children: **106,439**

>> KPI 1: Proportion of children who are functionally literate and able to read and learn in the instructional language of school at age 11 (Measurement Tool):

>> KPI 2: Proportion of children who develop and demonstrate the application of essential life skills that contribute to their own development and that of their communities (Measurement Tool: Child and Youth Questionnaire)

World Vision's Pathway of Change for Education emphasises the importance of the quality of children's learning and equipping them with essential life skills. Cambodian schools face many challenges in providing quality education. The NGO Education Partnership (NEP) reports specific causal factors that perpetuate poor quality educational outcomes (2010)¹⁷ – these include a lack of qualified teachers, inadequate educational materials, limited financial resources and weak collaboration and support from government agencies. The NEP anticipates that in the 2017/18 school year, there will be 2,011,325 children enrolled in primary schools. In order to achieve UNESCO's recommended student-teacher ratio of 40:1, approximately 50,283 additional primary teachers will be needed in 2018 - an increase of 5,443 from the 44,840 primary teachers employed in 2013.

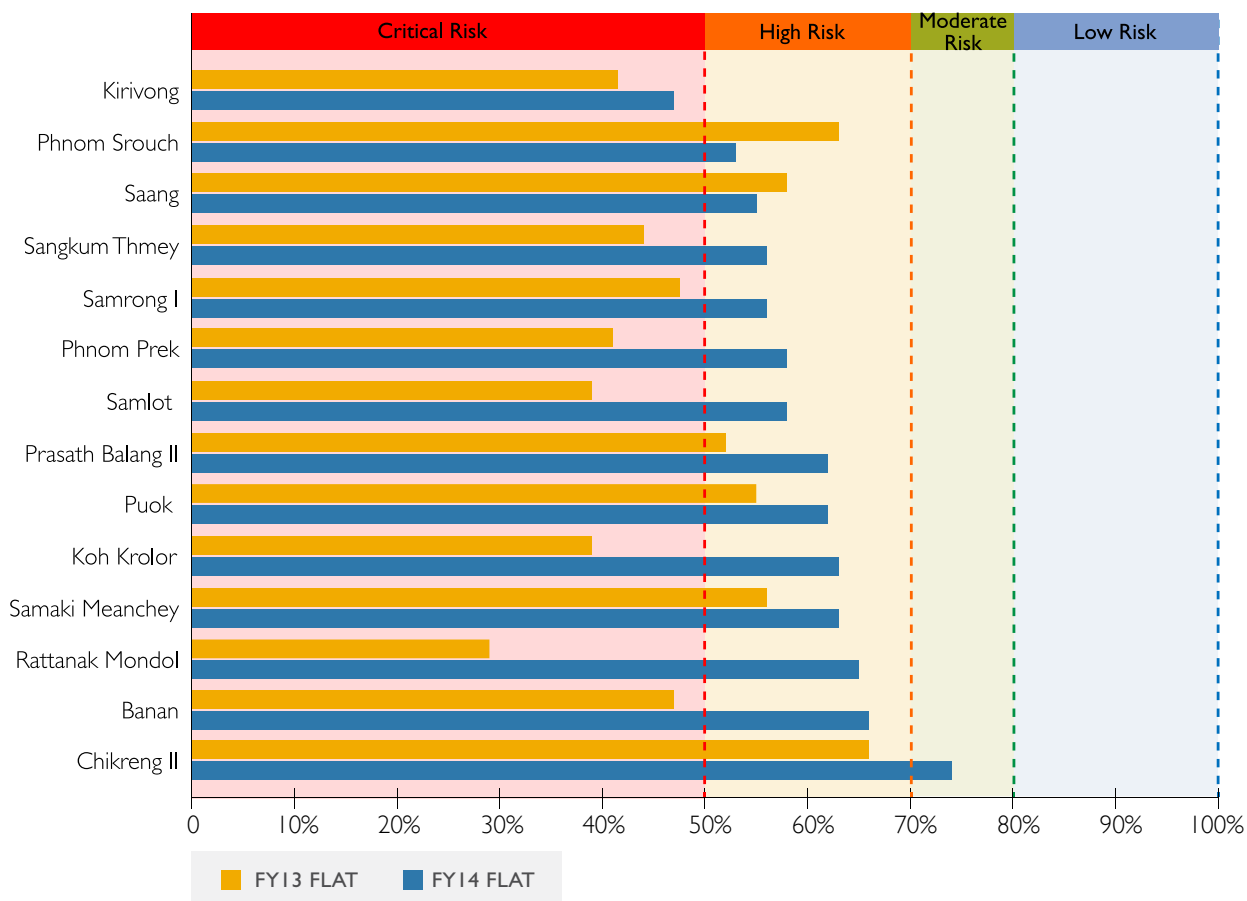
The gains made to achieve the present high net enrolment (97%, MoEYS 2013-2014) and completion rates (90%) in Cambodian primary schools are threatened at lower secondary levels (grades 7-9), as 20.9% of girls and 21.5% of boys drop-out.¹⁸ The high net enrolment rate at the primary school level drops to an alarming 38% at the lower secondary level.¹⁹ Additionally, learning outcomes are further constrained by the widespread practice of informal payments.²⁰ The current poverty levels highlight the continued vulnerability of rural households in particular with a rate of 24.6% in rural areas compared to 12.8% in Phnom Penh.²¹ Finally, societal expectations increase the vulnerability of girls as they are often expected to quit school to take care of siblings, get married or contribute to family income more than boys.²²

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE
<p>>> Education improvement activities were implemented in 738 schools (622 primary schools, 96 lower secondary and 20 high schools) that were led by or involved 12,673 young people (10,051 aged 8-18 and 2,622 aged 14-25).</p> <p>>> 3,147 teachers were trained in pedagogical skills across nine Operations by World Vision teams, P/DoE, partners (KAPE, Room to Read, International Relief and Development).</p> <p>>> 862 teachers were selected to complete teaching quality surveys, interviews and underwent direct observation of teaching practice.</p> <p>>> 221 youth were trained on administering FLAT.</p> <p>>> 746 young people led local usage of Total Reading Approach for Children (TRAC) resources.</p> <p>>> Strategic partnership agreement established with World Education to implement TRAC plus World Vision staff development over the coming three years.</p> <p>>> The Peace Road curriculum was used in 22 APs through child and youth clubs.</p>	<p>Literacy</p> <p>>> In FY14, 8 APs reflect graduation from 'critical' to 'high risk' literacy status.</p> <p>>> Repeat measures in 14 APs indicate modest literacy improvement levels of students. The average FLAT result in FY14 for the 14 repeat measure APs was 56% as compared to 50% in FY13.</p> <p>>> Results reflect improvement to literacy levels in FY14 although remain below the benchmark of 70% (FLAT Field Guide).</p> <p>>> 71% (n = 2,234) of trained teachers demonstrated innovative teaching methods (records of World Vision operations and technical units).</p> <p>Life Skills</p> <p>>> As the recommended Foundational and Essential Life Skills Assessment tool was not available, World Vision developed a 'Child and Youth Questionnaire' to explore the acquisition and ability to apply learning from life skills training, piloted in two APs in FY14.</p> <p>>> 53 of 69 Child and Youth Questionnaire respondents stated that they were able to share and deliver life skills sessions to members of child and youth clubs in their communities.</p>

During FY14 World Vision continued to roll-out use of the World Vision International endorsed Functional Literacy Assessment Tool (FLAT) to assess reading comprehension at grade 6. Beginning in two APs in FY12, FLAT was administered in 49 APs during FY14. In each AP, 220 grade 6 students were randomly selected for the assessment. Figure 4 presents FLAT scores for APs that had repeat measures (with results for FY13 and FY14).

Figure 4. FLAT FY13 vs. FLAT FY14 Comparison



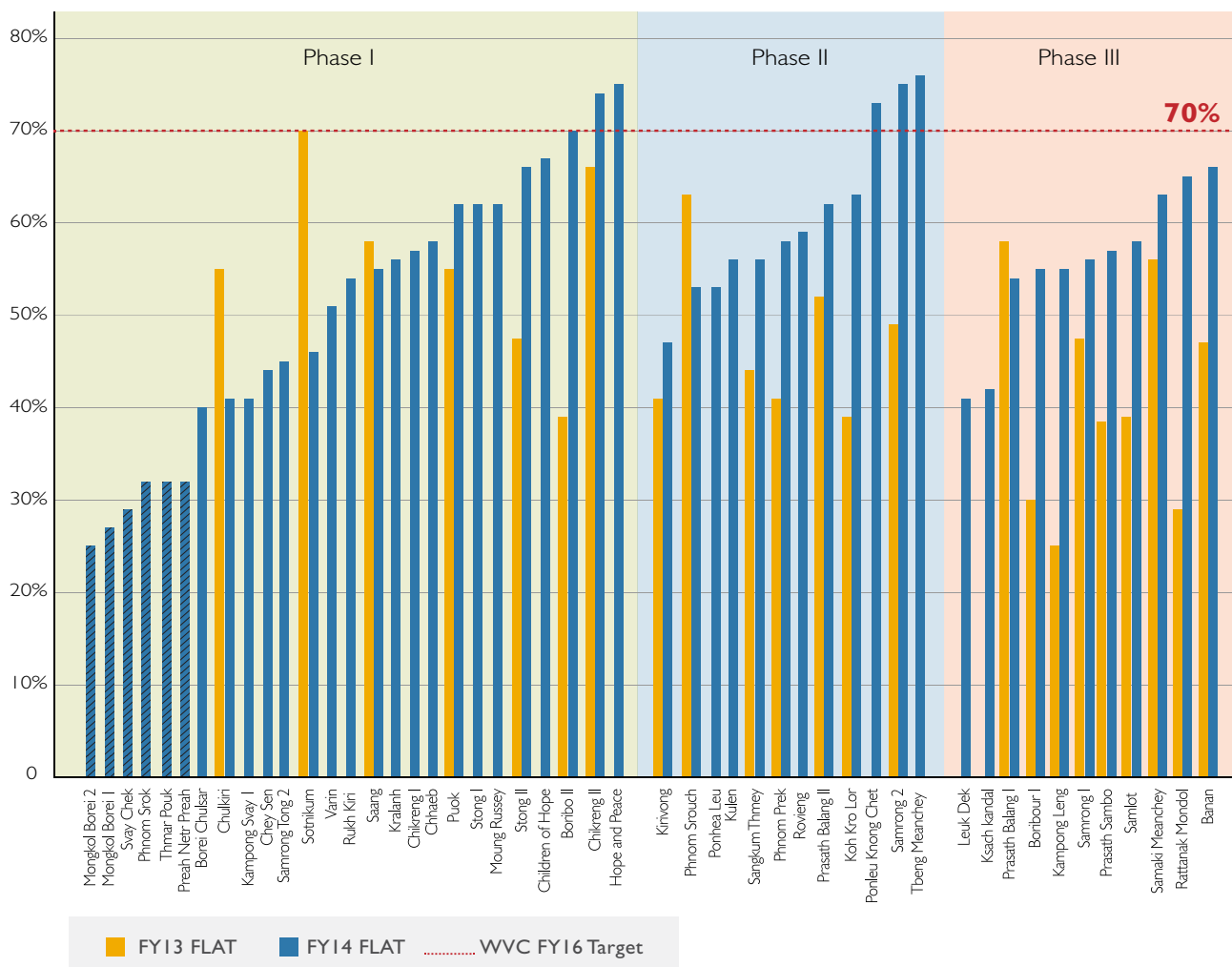
- In general the results reflect improvement to literacy levels in FY14 although remain below the benchmark of 70% (FLAT Field Guide). The average FLAT result in FY14 for the 14 repeat measure APs was 53% as compared to 50% in FY13 (FY14 FLAT results are from 49 APs whereas the FY13 FLAT results were from 14 APs). Although there is an overall increase in average scores in FLAT results in FY14, the average reading comprehension scores remain in the high risk category (50%-70%).
- The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) modified its approach to teaching literacy in 2011. Given the period required to train teachers and for training to be reflected in teaching practice, the improvements to literacy are likely to have been positively affected by these changes to government policy and teacher practice. As World Vision has only recently (2013) intentionally prioritised literacy improvement it is not possible to gauge the level of World Vision influence on recent improvements with accuracy.
- In Phnom Prek, Banan and Koh Krolor APs that reflect higher FLAT scores, the education staff report that teachers are punctual and school directors and the government DTMT regularly monitor schools. Additionally, FY13 FLAT results were shared with teachers and school directors that are known to have taken remedial action.
- In Phnom Srouch AP FY14 FLAT results decreased by 10% compared to FY13. Reasons reported by the AP team include high student absenteeism and parents not encouraging children's learning at home. This is validated by the 'parents value education of their children' indicator measured.
- with LQAS that reflected only 55% were noted to place high value on children's education in Phnom Srouch.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR VIEW FROM DOMREY CHLANG PRIMARY SCHOOL – FLAT RESULT 88%

"In the past, the reading skill of my students was limited and they didn't like to read books in the library, but now they like to read, especially TRAC material has very interesting games to attract students coming to school and improve their reading", said Ms. Sav Vannak, School Director. She added, "I am very happy that the students in my school have improved reading because I have teaching and learning materials and my school got a good result of FLAT test".



Figure 5. FLAT FY13 vs. FLAT FY14 Comparison by AP phases



- Gendered statement, FLAT results in FY14 indicate that girls performed better than boys in reading scores at grade 6 (girls 60%, boys 40%).
- APs in urban areas each reflect high literacy rates (Children of Hope, Hope and Peace and Ponleu Knong Chet).
- Boribour 2 (FLAT 70% [f=56%]), Chikreng II (FLAT 74% [f=55%]) Tbeng Meanchey (FLAT 76% [f=64%]), Samrong II (FLAT 75% [f=51%]) APs each reflect high FLAT results. The possible contributing factors for this include School Support Committees reported to be functioning well and evaluation household survey results that indicate 84% of parents in Boribour 2 and 77% in Tbeng Meanchey are able to pay for their children’s learning without outside help.
- In Samlot (FLAT 58% [F=51%]) and Ratanak Mondul APs (FLAT 65% [F=54%]) young people play active roles leading youth and child clubs that have peer tutoring programmes where TRAC reading toolkits are used to help slow learners.
- In Rattanak Mondol and Banan APs, the education staff report that teachers are punctual, school directors and District Training and Monitoring Teams regularly monitor schools. In addition, FY13 FLAT results were shared with teachers and school directors and this gave opportunities to take remedial action in FY14.
- The Phnom Srok AP FLAT result of 32% may be attributed to severe annual floods and weak SSCs in the area.

The young age of all APs in Banteay Meanchey (striped bars) is also a contributing factor as all APs are in year one of implementation.

- In Mongkol Borei 1 and 2 AP the FLAT results are particularly low. Some of the likely factors for this include poor functioning SSCs, the age of the AP (year one) and the low (41%) proportion of parents that stated they support the learning of their children (FY14 LQAS results).
- In two TRAC pilot schools in Siem Reap the average FLAT score for FY14 was 87%, (FY13, 66%) compared with two non-TRAC Schools in Siem Reap that had FLAT results of 33.6%. This suggests that the intensive TRAC model is a plausible factor in achieving improvements to literacy levels.
- World Vision is the only NGO that conducts FLAT systematically in Cambodia. In FY14, the Samaritan’s Purse, administered FLAT in 11 primary schools (3 districts) and the overall result of 44% is slightly lower than the World Vision FY14 national average of 56%.
- By examining results by AP implementation phase there is no evident correlation between the age of the programme and FLAT results. Phase III APs do not necessarily have higher FLAT results. They, in fact, show lower results than APs in Phase I. The main reason for this is that World Vision has only recently prioritised reading comprehension improvement. Since education is path dependent it will take some time to see improved results.

>> KPI: Proportion of children who demonstrate they are ready for school (children aged 5-6 years) with skills in pre-numeracy and pre-literacy (Measurement Tool: SRT with pre-school children aged 3-5 in World Vision target areas)

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

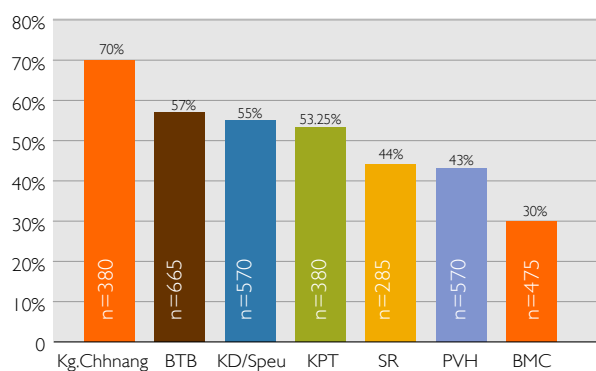
OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE
<p>>> 20 APs supported Early Childhood Education including capacity building of teachers and support for parents and caregivers to monitor children's early development.</p> <p>>> Under the Early Grade Literacy Boost and Life Skills (EGLBLS) project in 4 APs, World Vision supported 1,759 pre-school girls and 1,857 boys to prepare for grade 1.</p>	<p>>> Of the 20 APs that support Early Childhood Education, 9 APs conducted School Readiness Tests on a total of 1,764 children (950 girls). Results show that 49% of children achieved 'good' scores and 50% were scored to be 'satisfactory' with regard to being ready for grade 1.</p> <p>>> In the 4 APs running the EGLBLS project, children had higher School Readiness Test results (i.e. 99% of children achieved 'good' scores [91% in FY13]). This may be attributed to EGLBLS's focus on working with parents and volunteer community teachers who prepare pre-school children for grade 1.</p> <p>>> The higher readiness results of the dedicated, non-sponsorship funded EGLBLS project may also be attributable to higher resourcing and a dedicated and permanent member of staff compared to the integrated activities and responsibility within other AP projects.</p>

>> KPI: Proportion of households with children aged 6-16 years old who are actively supporting their children's learning (Measurement Tool: LQAS – Households with children aged 6-16 years)

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE
<p>>> During FY14 World Vision worked to strengthen 738 SSCs (7-11 members each) that promote community participation by connecting parents with teachers, school directors and mobilising community in-kind and cash resources to support school activities.</p> <p>>> World Vision worked closely with VisionFund to mobilise communities to open savings accounts for their children. By year-end 14,647 RC accounts (in 50 APs) had been created.</p> <p>>> 47% households that received VisionFund loans said that they benefitted the education of their children (VisionFund Client Questionnaire).</p>	<p>>> Figure 6 presents LQAS results (from 35 APs, 95 respondents per AP).</p> <p>>> Throughout FY14 households, students, teachers, school directors, SSCs, child and youth clubs worked to improve education opportunities for children. For example, households contributed \$66,500 in cash / in kind resources and labour to repair or build classrooms.</p>

Figure 6. Proportion of households with children aged 6-16 years old who are actively supporting their children's learning – LQAS Results Consolidated by Operation (province)



- AP staff indicate that the 70% positive responses in Kampong Chhnang may be attributed in part to Project Coordinators and SSCs conducting 3-5 reflections on education progress each year in local sites, SSCs are active (70% Community Participation Tool, FY14), have clear roles and responsibilities and have quarterly action plans in place.
- In Kampong Chhnang youth groups are known to be active and organise regular forums on the importance of education.
- In Banteay Meanchey, the low LQAS result (30%) may be attributed to the fact that it is a new (year one) operational area for World Vision support and SSCs and youth clubs are in the early stages of formation and training.

>> KPI: Proportion of Savings group members designated as Poor 1 or Poor 2. (Measurement Tool: LQAS – ‘Poor 1’ and ‘Poor 2’ respondents and Project Records)

As with nutritional outcomes, financial stability for households is a critical determinant of children’s access to and retention within the education system. AP evaluations regularly highlight that financial pressures on poor families are a common reported reason for premature drop-out. Access to finance and membership of local savings groups are key mechanisms to achieve livelihood security and enable children to complete basic education.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE
<p>>> World Vision worked with 726 Accumulative Saving Credit Associations with 14,640 members (capital of \$722,414) and an allocated budget of \$15,129 (2%) dedicated to support social issues and child well-being activities locally.</p> <p>>> World Vision worked with 853 traditional saving groups with 20,721 savers (capital of \$829,864) that have an allocated budget of \$23,060 (3%) designated to support social issues and Child Well-Being improvement activities.</p>	<p>>> 22 Area Programmes that have disaggregated saving group records (for 718 groups) indicate that 27% of members were from households designated as ‘Poor 1’ or ‘Poor 2’.</p> <p>>> LQAS data from 27 APs in FY14 indicates that an average of 74% ‘Poor 1’ or ‘Poor 2’ families were able to pay for their children’s education costs without assistance. Only four APs exceeded the 90% national benchmark.</p>

SUSTAINABILITY

National Advocacy

World Vision’s Education Technical Manager is a board member of the NGO Education Partnership (NEP). The NEP promotes collaboration between NGOs working in education and advocates government on behalf of member organisations for the improvement of policy and practice nationally. Highlights of FY14 include the:

- need to increase teacher salaries and living conditions - recommendations that are now being addressed by the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS) through the policy action plan 2015-2020.
- on-going importance of non-formal education and in particular literacy and vocational classes-supporting the newly designed adult literacy campaign to be undertaken by MoEYS in 2015.

FY14 featured encouraging shifts in the education sector at the national level. World Vision established a relationship with the

new Minister of Education, and the MoEYS changed its policy from using the whole language approach to phonics. This is in line with the World Vision / World Education supported TRAC initiative that uses phonics. The reading benchmark assessment system used within TRAC, was approved by the Minister of Education in July.

Local Level Advocacy

World Vision uses the CVA model of social accountability but is also expanding use of a government endorsed (through Cambodia’s democratisation and decentralisation process) approach called the Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework (ISAF). After a difficult year in FY13 (where national elections prevented all but one AP from completing CVA), 8 APs completed CVA for education in FY14. Combining CVA and other local level advocacy activities, 14 APs recorded advocacy progress that impacted an estimated 24,615 children. Common outcomes recorded were improvements with the implementation of Child Friendly School standards, reductions in teacher absenteeism and allocations of Commune Council budgets to pre-school teacher salaries.

LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Results from the piloted Child and Youth Questionnaire have proven that the tool is an effective means of assessing the acquisition and application of life skills. World Vision should expand usage of the questionnaire to APs that include life skills support and use repeat surveys to enable comparative analysis.
2. Further deepen integration between World Vision supported savings groups with VisionFund and examine how savers can access external funds through loans from VisionFund in the future
3. World Vision should continue to administer FLAT in all APs and partner with MoEYS and other NGOs to explore FLAT usage in control and experiment schools. This will generate comparable results for learning and inform advocacy engagement on specific strategies to improve learning.

 YOUTH	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	CHILDWELL-BEING TARGETS
	3. Youth are active creative citizens – the next generation of leaders	1. Children report an increased level of well-being (ages 12-18)

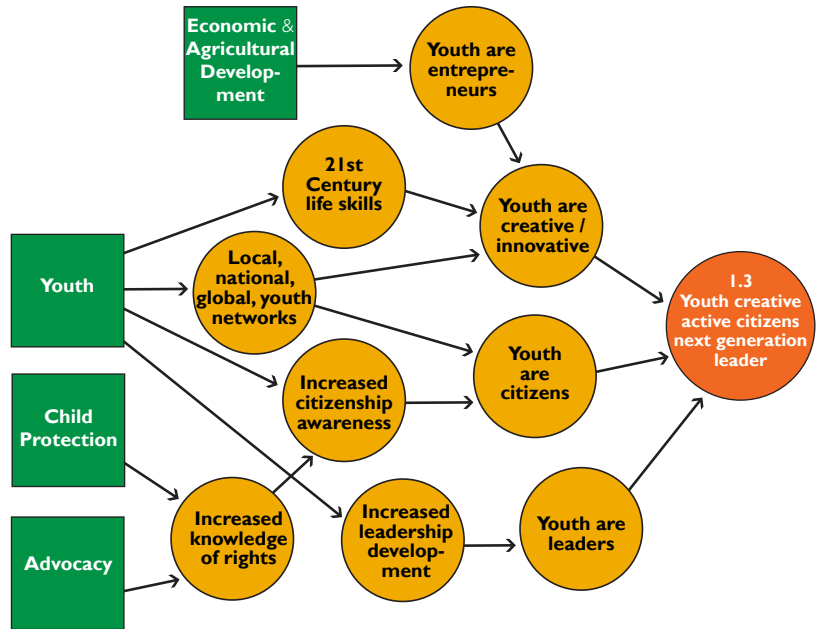
UNDERLYING ISSUES

- Inadequate education system
- Hierarchical cultural norms
- Limited economic and employment opportunities
- Lack of positive role models or parental support

PRIORITY OUTCOMES

- 1.3.1 Youth are creators and innovators
- 1.3.2 Youth are citizens

PATHWAY OF CHANGE



RESOURCES



FY14 EXPENDITURE

\$633,034

Expenditure data extracted from 191 projects in 50 APs (\$86,169 from 3 dedicated youth projects)

Technical staff:

1 National Technical Manager, 2 Technical Officers

Partners:

Community groups, churches

Technical interventions:

- Life skills training (Peace Road Curriculum)
- Communication for Development (C4D)
- The Creative Youth initiative
- Entrepreneurial and vocational training
- Micro Projects

CHILDREN IMPACTED



CHILD BENEFICIARIES

53,031



16,083 youth

participated in 89 youth forums



NUMBER OF YOUTH CLUBS

1,222



539 youth

savings group members



YOUTH CLUB MEMBERS

13,543

Female: **8,261**
Male: **5282**



420 youth

implemented 932 micro projects

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.3

Youth are creative and active citizens – the next generation of leaders.

>> KPI: Number of youth and youth clubs that are initiating creative activities to address development issues (Source: Project Records)

During FY14 World Vision teams supported an exciting and substantial increase in local youth groups formed and strengthened. From 560 groups in FY13, in FY14 World Vision supported the work of 1,222 local youth groups with 13,543 members (f: 7,627) aged between 10 and 24 years.

Nationwide young people seized opportunities to collaborate together, deepen knowledge, gain new skills and tackle threats to the well-being of young people in their communities. Partnerships with young people are a critical factor in progress made during the year towards each of World Vision's national strategic objectives.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1.3.2

Youth are citizens

>> KPI: Number of youth contributing to advocacy activities (Source: Project Records)

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS

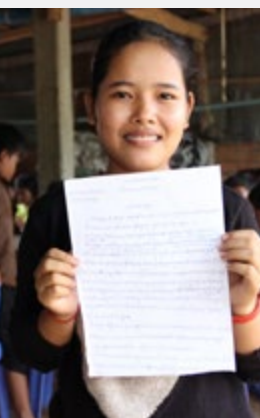
- >> Approximately 9,000 young people participated in 70 CHN Global Week of Action events with a focus on advocating for increased prioritization of malnutrition from sub-national governments, resulting in direct engagement with over 600 government officials.
- >> 33 young people engaged with senior government officials including the Deputy Prime Minister in national level advocacy and lobbying meetings on nutrition.
- >> 70 youth groups were trained on nutrition advocacy modules to engage local authorities and communities to take action on child nutrition.
- >> 36 youth clubs used the CHN nutrition curriculum to facilitate local advocacy activities in FY14.
- >> Young people were involved in the implementation of CVA in 15 APs.
- >> 4,600 young people signed a petition to engage in civic participation and request the government to increase prioritisation of child nutrition nationally through improved coordination and increased funding.
- >> 3,236 volunteer Community-Based Child Monitors (70% of whom are young people) played a lead role in monitoring child well-being in their communities.

OUTCOMES / CHANGE

The 2012 UN Knowledge Attitudes And Practice study on youth participation reported that two-thirds of young people did not know what parliament does, 92% had heard of commune councils but nearly one third of respondents did not know council responsibilities.²³ The study highlighted the limited understanding that young people had of the role and function of democratic institutions. With support from World Vision in FY14 young people worked at the local level, through Child Health Now and Citizen Voice and Action, to have dialogue with commune councils and to increase engage with decision makers at all levels. Throughout the year young people demonstrated their ability to be effective advocates at the national level – at each national advocacy opportunity (university forums, lobby meetings, etc.) government officials frequently expressed their recognition of the knowledge and confidence shown by young participants and commonly requested more time to be allocated at events to further dialogue with young representatives.

YOUTH ADVOCACY FOR CHILD RIGHTS

Srey Sour is a 17-year-old youth leader from Saang AP. She is an active girl with a strong commitment to child protection activities. Her father is very supportive of her participation in the youth club and her contribution to her community. In a recent event to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the UNCRC, Srey Sour was nominated to speak at a roundtable with government leaders from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, Ministry of Information, as well as over 100 other children. She raised a challenge to the authorities, "What action is being taken by the Government to assist children who have dropped out from school?". Officials from the ministries acknowledged that the problem indeed needs more effective responses. From this roundtable Srey Sour was selected by her peers to read the Youth Statement presented before the Deputy Prime Minister, H.E Men Sam Orn. "On behalf of Cambodian children, I would like to ask our teachers, parents, guardians, relatives and local authorities to continue to pay attention to children by providing protection from all kinds of violence so that they can maximize both their mental and physical growth, and have more educational opportunities so as to become resources for the future development of our country". Srey Sour is determined to continue to be a voice for other young people, "I will do my best ready to speak up on these occasions, including hopefully at the international level such as ASEAN."



>> KPI: The strengths of the assets and the contexts in which youth live, learn and work as reported by youth 12-18 years of age (Measurement Tool: DAP)

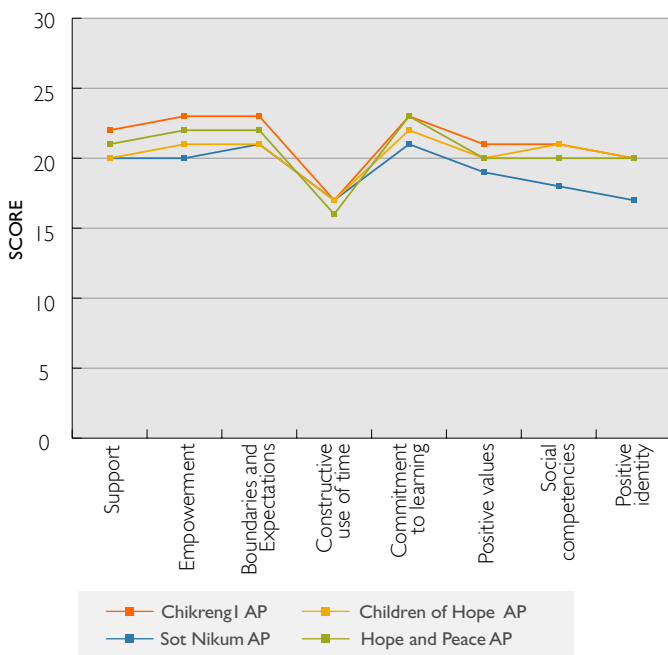
RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS	OUTCOMES / CHANGE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> 3,500 young people from 9 provinces took part in the National Youth festival to meet and network with peers from around the country and share experiences. >> 2,444 youth group leaders trained on leadership skills. >> 22 AP youth groups were trained using the Peace Road Curriculum to support planning and group activities. >> 1,002 young people across 50 APs were trained on Communication for Development. >> 485 young people were trained on modernised agricultural techniques. >> 678 young people were trained on entrepreneurship across 15 APs compared to 135 in FY13. >> 539 youth saving groups were formed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> FY14 DAP results (Figure 7) closely match those of FY13 (six other APs) with four assets in particular scoring lower – Constructive Use of Time (score of 17), Positive Identity (19), Positive Value (20), and Social Competencies (20). >> Among the asset contexts (personal, social, family, school, community) youth consider 'community' to offer the least contribution (18). >> During FY14 World Vision completed a full revision of DAP guidance for operational teams. From FY15 future DAP assessments that use Time 1 and Time 2 measurements spaced by 6 or 12 months to provide further evidence of the impact of youth club membership and World Vision support on developmental assets. >> 144 out of the 678 youths in 15 APs who were trained in entrepreneurship implemented business ventures through knowledge gained from World Vision training.

Experience from the Creative Youth pilot initiative in four APs confirms the extent to which young people are capable of identifying problems in their communities by creating and sharing testimonies (in the form of videos and plays) and describing the challenges faced by young people locally with their peers. In FY14, 40 videos and over 100 photos were produced. Based on positive experience to date the Creative Youth initiative will be scaled-up to 48 APs in FY15.

Across the country young people took the lead in 'Sponsorship 2.0' video production including child greeting videos, community introduction and farewell videos with recordings sent to sponsors. Equipped with Communication for Development training, young people were also able to support many sponsorship activities voluntarily which has significantly reduced the role of, and reliance on, World Vision staff and has boosted the prominence and leadership role of young people.

Figure 7. Total Mean Area Programme Developmental Asset Scores (Measurement Tool: DAP)



The DAP surveys completed in four APs in FY14 indicate that young people scored lowest in the following asset categories (Figure 7): Constructive Use of Time (17), Positive Identity (19), Positive Value (20), and Social Competencies (20). The average scores for the four APs are very similar across all asset categories (the slightly lower results for Sot Nikum may be explained by the fact that mature youth group members had graduated from the area shortly before the survey, leaving a comparatively immature cohort from which the DAP sample was taken). Collectively these assets link to young people's ability to avoid and manage risky behaviours, relationships and situations as well as affect their ability to become resilient against challenges. However, although the average scores are comparable, analysis of the scores of individual youth respondents reflects quite a high degree of variation from one individual to another. Overall, the asset scores of boys and girls were broadly comparable (within 5% of each other), which is an interesting result suggesting that girls' developmental assets are not being affected by gender inequity.

SUSTAINABILITY

Local ownership

The formation of youth groups in all World Vision APs has enabled young people themselves to play increasingly leading roles in local development activities. World Vision staff use the 'Peace Road Curriculum' to strengthen leadership capacity, support group formation and the development and usage of group activity plans. Once established, groups implement their own activities using appropriate approaches including peer education, community mobilisation and campaigning.

Qualitative findings from the evaluation of the urban 'Hope and Peace' AP for example reflect the enthusiasm and vision of young people for their communities and their own self-development. Youth respondents described greater confidence in their futures and improved decisions based on their involvement with their groups. Young people spoke openly about their improved ability to express their views, with an estimated 80% of youth group members describing that they felt confident to facilitate group sessions independently. These transferable life skills are clearly positive outcomes that will remain with the individuals on their paths to maturity.²⁴

Local Level Advocacy

The newly introduced World Vision advocacy curriculum, developed as part of the CHN campaign, emphasises the role of young people in mapping their own context and developing advocacy plans to address prioritised issues. As a result, these issues are serving as a basis for direct dialogue with local officials.

World Vision's focus on citizenship and governance has strengthened considerably in FY14 with the piloting of the implementation of the new Social Accountability Framework (ISAF) in Cambodia. Building upon experience and learning from CVA, which continues to expand in APs, a new "Social Accountability Initiative" team was established to implement the government endorsed social accountability framework in three provinces. As a result, World Vision is the first NGO in Cambodia to fully implement the ISAF model and is at the forefront of influencing the Government on social accountability. Six districts have now begun implementing ISAF with a scale-up plan to reach a minimum of 14 districts in the next two years.

LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue to build the capacity of young people on advocacy skills to engage and interact with government and other key decision-makers at the national level.
2. DAP results should be used as a basis for reflection and action with youth groups.
3. Strengthen networking among existing youth groups.
4. World Vision's progress in Child Safe Internet usage should be incorporated in life skills curricula.



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

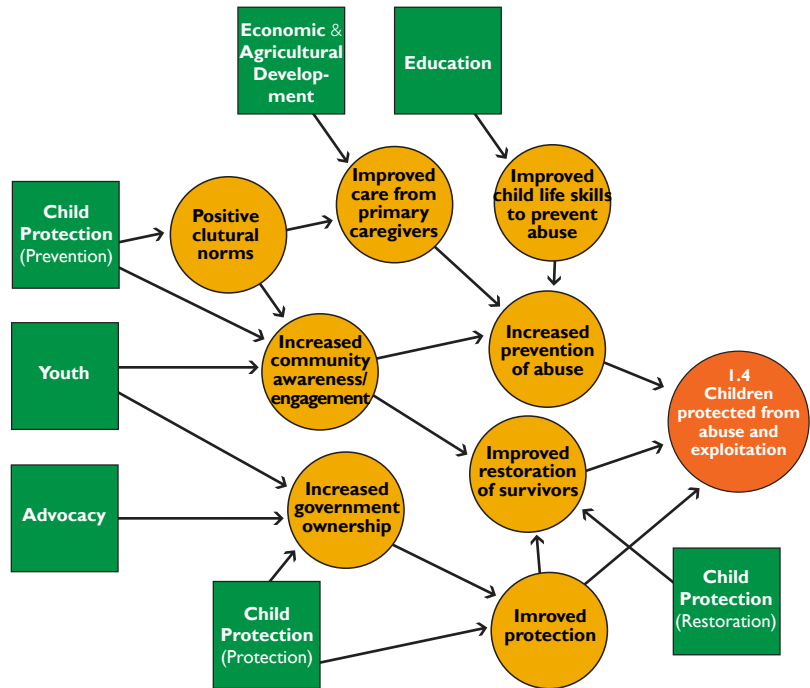
UNDERLYING ISSUES

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

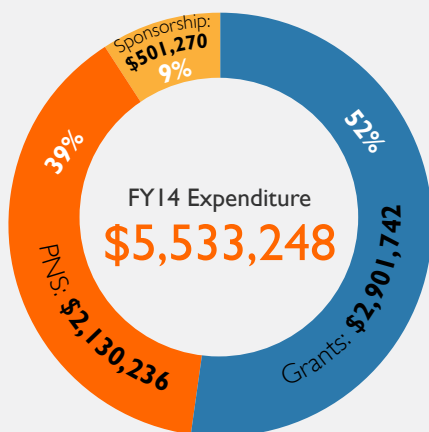
PRIORITY OUTCOMES

- I.4.1 Community mechanisms, legal frameworks and regulatory functions are effective in protecting vulnerable boys and girls.
- I.4.2 The community demonstrates values, attitudes, knowledge and behaviours that provide a caring and protective environment for all girls and boys, especially the Most Vulnerable Children.
- I.4.3 Children have life skills and resilience to protect themselves and their peers from abuse, exploitation and other forms of violence against children.

PATHWAY OF CHANGE



RESOURCES



Technical staff:

5 National Staff

Partners:

- National Government: MoSAVY, MoT, MoEYS, MoLVT, MoJ
- Local Government: Cambodia Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights.
- Other Agencies: Hagar Cambodia, World Hope International.

Technical interventions:

46 out of 50 APs and 21 districts outside of AP targets implemented child protection interventions.

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

CHILDREN IMPACTED



DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

78,293

Female: 27,687
Male: 50,606

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

146,189

Female: 71,751
Male: 74,438



MVC BENEFICIARIES

11,649

Female: 5,378
Male: 6,271



ADULT DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

78,293

Female: 27,687
Male: 50,606

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.4

Children are protected from abuse and exploitation through effective prevention, protection and restoration mechanisms.

Child labour, violence against children, trafficking, sexual abuse and children living on the streets are considered as the top child protection concerns, according to recent MoSAVY and UNICEF Reports.^{25,26} World Vision's child protection approach works to strengthen the child protection system using the Child Protection Advocacy project model and integrating advocacy

at all levels to address systemic barriers to the protection of children. World Vision intentionally modifies this approach to suit the unique child protection needs and threats in local contexts by understanding the real gaps during assessment processes, listening to children and community concerns for child safety and protection.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1.4.1

Community mechanisms, legal frameworks and regulatory functions are effective in protecting vulnerable boys and girls.

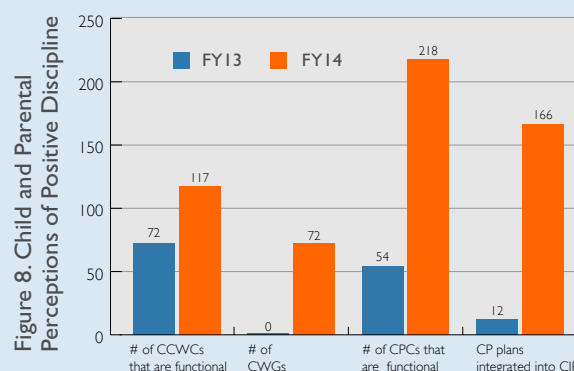
- >> **KPI 1: Number of Child Protection Committees that are functional**
- >> **KPI 2: Number of Commune Committees for Women and Children that are functional (Source: Project Records)**

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS

>> 117 functional Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC).

>> In FY14, 218 Child Protection Committees (CPC) were functional with an estimated 3,270 members. In FY13, 67 CPCs were strengthened but only 54 CPCs were reported to be functional and mainly in non-sponsorship funded child protection projects. In addition to CPCs, there are 72 Child Watch Groups (CWGs) supported by the EXCEL Project (US DoL Funded child labour project) with 684 members.



OUTCOMES / CHANGE

Commune Committees for Women and Children

World Vision assessments show that 117 out of 268 target CCWCs are functioning well; determined by committees having clear understanding of their roles, meeting regularly, keeping strong records of incidents within their commune, and implementing action plans for child protection. This is an increase on the 72 out of 109 observed in FY13. World Vision has contributed to inclusion of 166 child protection plans into Commune Investment Plans (an increase from 111 in FY13). Of these, 80 were proposed directly from children and youth groups.

As only 50% of CCWCs were considered well-functioning, World Vision will continue to strengthen the effectiveness of CCWCs in target communes in order ensure sustainability of child protection progress. An identified challenge is the competing expectations and mandates placed on CCWCs for all child and women issues at the local level, including involvement in other World Vision supported activities in health, nutrition, education and youth development.

Child Protection Committees

Child Protection Committees (CPC) are informal groups that play a key role in ensuring CP incidents are reported or referred to appropriate services. The high number of functional CPCs (218) demonstrates the growing ownership of local stakeholders to pursue improved protection of children. Reports from CP projects indicate that compared to CCWCs, CPCs demonstrate increased initiative in leading awareness raising on abuse and violence and intervening on specific child protection incidents. To a high degree, the CPCs have influenced the increased functionality of CCWCs, as without CPCs reporting incidents, CCWCs often have no basis for action.

Local monitoring of child labour is an expected function of CCWCs but there has been no government directive to formalise this. In addition to CPCs, there are 72 Child Watch Groups (CWGs) supported and reported by the EXCEL project with 684 members. CWGs are distinctive as they bring together CCWC focal persons (formal) and other community members to identify, report and monitor the status of child labourers. CWGs have proven effective in helping to increase the school enrolment rate of child labourers (from 76% in FY13 to 93% in FY14) and reducing the dropout rate of child labourers (from 15% in FY13 to 2% in FY14).

THE INTERVENTION OF A CPC MEMBER



The commune leader of Kok Thlork Leu, Siem Reap province reports that adults in his community are now more engaged in child protection. He recalled a story of a 13-year-old boy who stole food to eat from a grocery shop. The shop owner admonished his father and asked him to discipline the boy so he would not to do it again. Angry and ashamed of his son's action, he used a wooden stick to beat him severely. Feeling this was not enough, he tied his son to a tree infested with ants in the nearby forest. Out of concern, Mr. Touk Tourn, a CPC member in the village, intervened by reporting the case to police and the commune chief. He said, "Without CPC members in each village, police and local authorities could not intervene on time."

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1.4.2

The community demonstrates values, attitudes, knowledge and behaviours that provide a caring and protective environment for all girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable children.

>> **KPI: Proportion of 10-16 year old children who feel safe in their community** (Measurement Tool: LQAS – 'Poor 1' and 'Poor 2' respondents with children aged 6-16 years)

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS

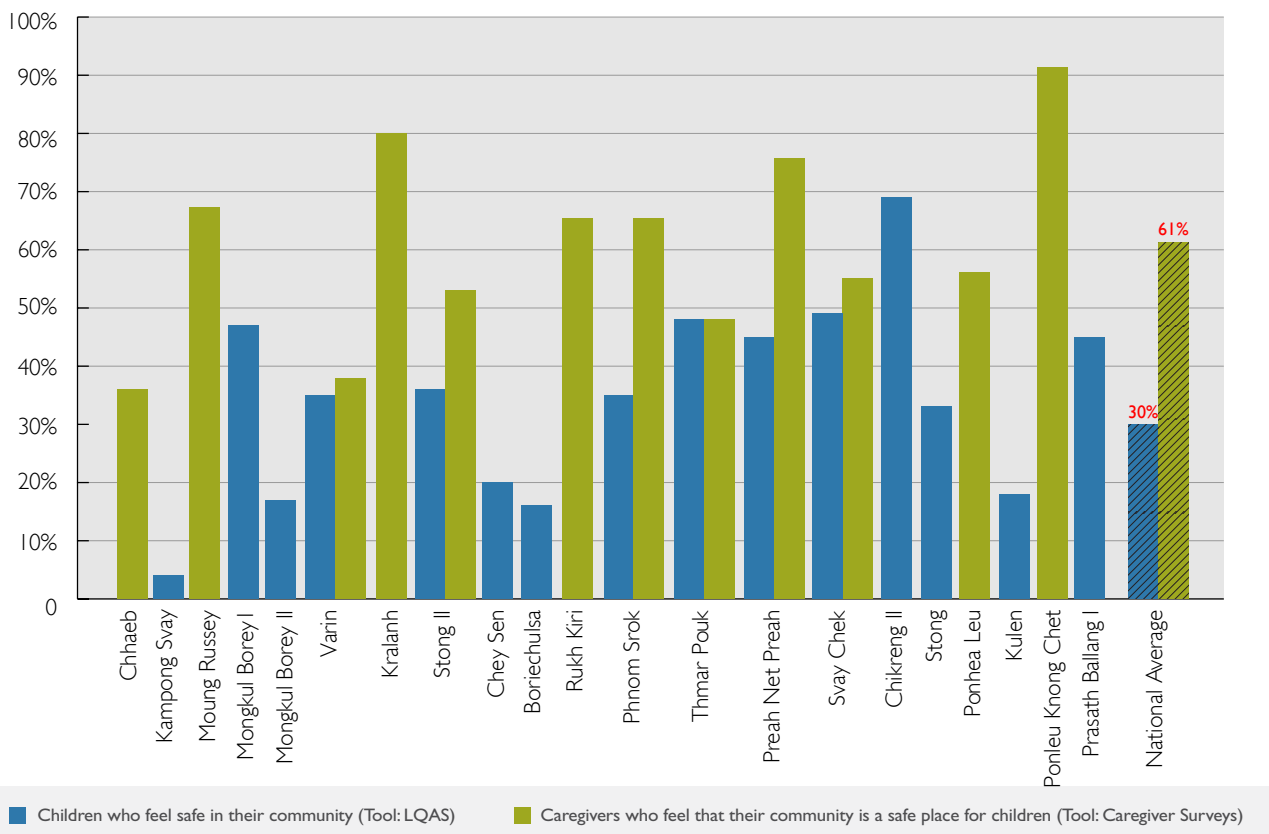
>> The 'Celebrating Families' model was used with parents, local church leaders and authorities to examine attitudes and behaviour related to raising, protecting and nurturing children. In FY14 3,994 people were trained as part of the celebrating families initiative (2,089 community members, 1,301 church leaders, and 604 staff [World Vision and VisionFund]).

>> See progress strengthening for CCWCs and CPCs under Strategic Outcome 1.4.3

OUTCOMES / CHANGE

A key indicator to determine change against Outcome 1.4.2 is children's perceptions of their own communities and whether they are seen as safe places. See figure 9

Figure 9. Children's and Caregivers' perception of the community as a safe place for children.



Lower results are generally correlated with younger APs where mechanisms for managing Child Protection incidents are expected to be weaker due to limited local knowledge and capacity. In FY14, on average only 30% of the sample group of children expressed that they felt safe in their communities (LQAS, 15 APs). This result is similar to the findings of the Violence Against Children Survey (VAC) conducted by UNICEF and MoSAVY in 2013 in which 60% of 13-17 year

olds surveyed reported to have experienced at least one form of violence as a child.²⁷ That so few children feel safe in their community is clearly a cause for concern and demands further investigation and action. Further analysis of the nature of the perceived threats, the impact they have on children and children's suggested solutions should be explored.

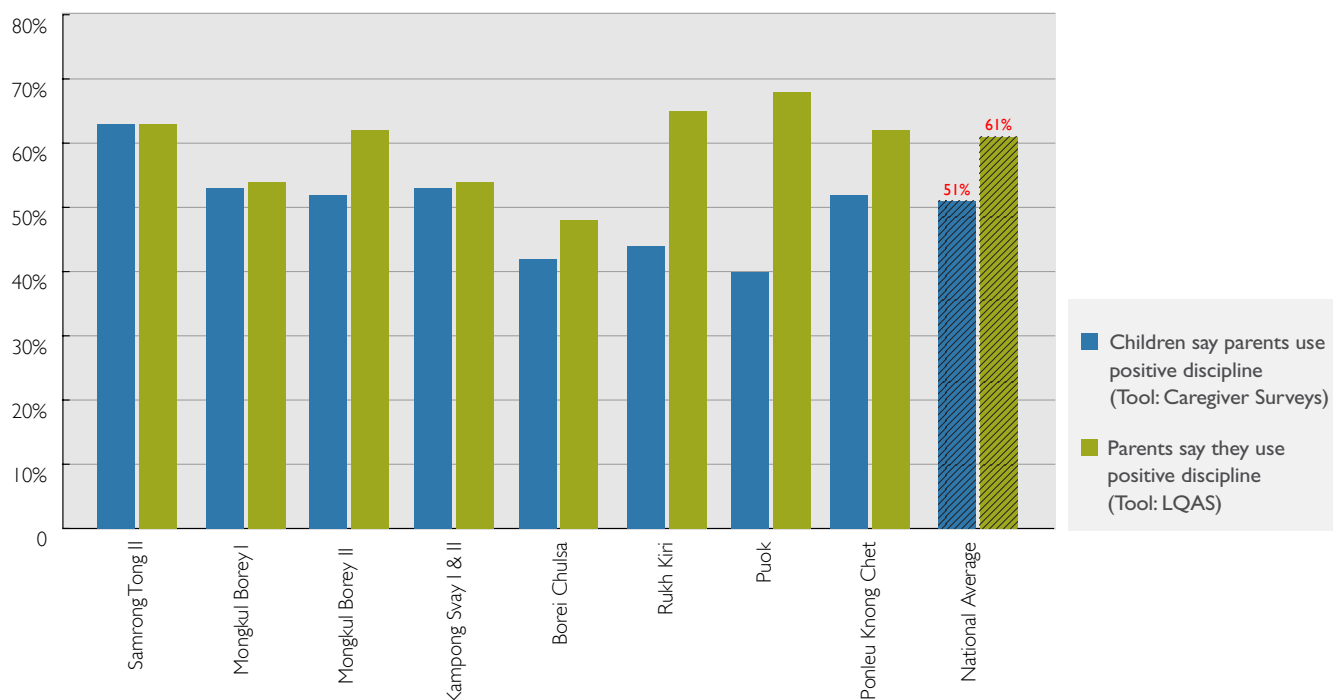
>> KPI: Proportion of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children (Measurement Tool: Caregiver Survey)

Results from 2014 baseline data (surveys with 'Poor 1 and Poor 2' households in World Vision target areas) in 12 APs (Figure 9 – green bars) indicate that most parents (61%) describe their community as a safe place for children. This is true for the majority of the APs surveyed and presents a contrast to the previous (child perception) indicator (30%). These results reflect the difference between how parents and children perceive the threats to children's safety and protection. Immediate safety concerns such as physical violence appear to be more strongly

perceived by children but less so among parents. The VAC Survey 2013 Qualitative Report provides further evidence that while children recognise the negative impact of physical violence on their sense of well-being, many parents perceive such actions to be normal and can be justified, or feel that they do not pose threats to the development or well-being of children.²⁸ This suggests a need for greater education among adults especially parents and caregivers to understanding the impact of abuse and violence on children.

>> KPI: Proportion of parents or caregivers who used positive discipline on children (Measurement Tools: LQAS and Caregiver Survey)

Figure 10. Child and Parental Perceptions of Positive Discipline



Baseline survey results from eight APs for the Active Communities for Child Protection project (Figure 10) reflect a contrast between child and parental views of the use of positive discipline. 'Positive discipline' refers to the use of non-violent ways to discipline a child. The proportion of children that reported that their parents use positive discipline is lower (51%) than the proportion of parents reporting that they actually use positive discipline (61%). In all surveyed APs (with the exception of Samrong Tong II AP), parents/caregivers reported higher usage of positive discipline.

World Vision facilitates parenting skills training that includes positive discipline approaches. However, this is mostly done in non-sponsorship funded child protection projects. The majority of CP integrated activities (in non-CP projects) do not include a focus on positive discipline. World Vision should require all programmes to more intentionally include positive parenting strategies, helping them understand the difference between physical punishment and positive discipline techniques and deepening recognition of the effects of physical abuse on children.

>> KPI: Percentage of parents or caregivers who are able to respond to abuse, exploitation and violence against children (Measurement Tools: LQAS and Caregiver Survey)

Figure 11. Parental views of being able and willing to respond to abuse.

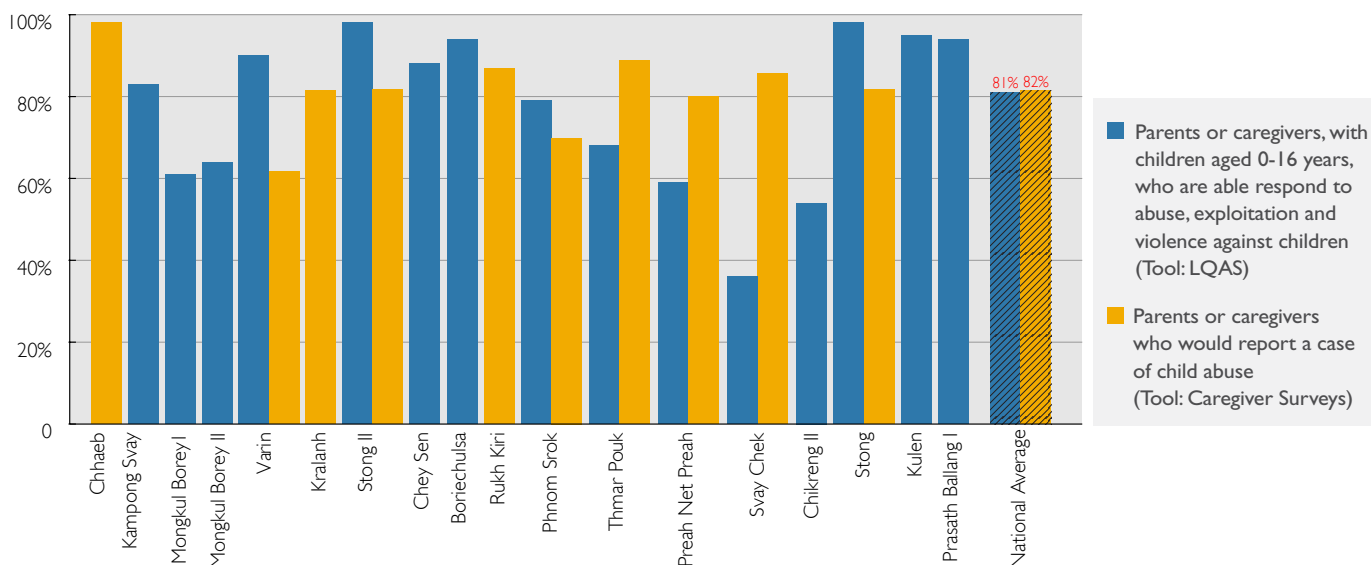


Figure 11 contrasts the percentage of parents or caregivers with children aged 0-16 years who say they are able to respond to abuse, exploitation and violence against children (LQAS – blue bars), with the percentage of parents and caregivers who would report a case of child abuse (Baseline Caregiver Surveys – yellow bars).

Findings from LQAS indicate that the majority of parents and caregivers (81%) report being able to respond to abuse, exploitation, and violence against children. While not comparable to FY13 data (as the indicator was introduced in LQAS in FY14), baseline results in 12 APs in FY14 (Figure 11 – yellow bars) are consistent with LQAS results as 82% of parents / caregivers reported they are able to respond to abuse, exploitation and violence against children.

While the results are high in both sets of data (LQAS and Household Surveys) World Vision's experience suggests however that

awareness among adults does not always translate to actual reporting of child protection incidents. The 2013 VAC Survey cites several reasons for this behaviour: people doubt whether local authorities would take action, they fear that the perpetrator has power/influence, or do not want to be viewed as being a source of gossip.²⁹ A World Vision Australia report – Sex, Abuse and Childhood (2013) also highlights strong cultural factors that often limit open discussion of sex or related themes.³⁰ World Vision conducts various awareness-raising activities on child protection including the use of reporting mechanisms. However, there is an opportunity for World Vision teams to more intentionally examine the extent to which the ability to report abuse is put into practice. Programming should look into better strategies that go beyond awareness-raising but also sensitisation and behaviour change among parents and caregivers.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1.4.3

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

>> KPI: Proportion of child survivors of abuse receiving quality community-based care (Source: CP Monitoring Records)

Institutional partnering is a critical factor in World Vision's Child Protection approach, FY14 highlights include:

OUTPUTS / PROGRESS

Ministry of Social, Veteran Affairs, and Youth Rehabilitation

>> Developed and launched Minimum Standards for Residential Care for Victims of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation and associated monitoring tools with technical and financial support from World Vision.
>> Referral of 63 new trafficking cases, reintegrated 94 cases; followed-up 104 cases and repatriated 11 cases.

Ministry of Tourism

Child Safe Tourism trainings provided to MoT authorities, staff, and tour operators.

Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> WorldVision financial support to develop a database on migration. >> WorldVision technical contribution to the development of the five-year National Plan of Action on Child Labour and became a member of the National Sub Committee on Child Labour, an advisory and policy making body of the Ministry.
Ministry of Justice	Provided legal services to 87 survivors of rape and trafficking.
Hagar Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> Provided aftercare services for 124 survivors of rape and trafficking; reintegrated 9 clients to their families. >> Provided WorldVision teams training on trauma care, crisis intervention and counselling.
World Hope International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> Provided assessments for 72 survivors of sexual abuse and exploitation. >> Provided reintegration services to 53 survivors of sexual abuse and exploitation.
Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> Provided reintegration services to 33 clients (to family of origin). >> Provided 61 clients with restorative care.

OUTCOMES / CHANGE

- >> 43% (128 out of 297 children) of child survivors received care within the community.
- >> 57% (168 out of 297 children) of child survivors were in shelter / centre-based care.
- >> Of the 297 cases, 69 incidents were reported using the WorldVision CP reporting mechanism or hotline.

World Vision has seen an increase in internal reporting of child abuse incidents from 37 in FY13 to 69 cases in FY14. This is due to consistent efforts to promote the formal mechanism for reporting – the CCWC, as well as empowering informal CPCs. The new World Vision Child Protection Incident Preparedness Plan has been approved and posters, email reminders and flyer cards on child protection hotlines and principles for reporting were disseminated to AP teams and partners. Despite the increase in reported incidents, the culture of silence and avoidance remains a persistent challenge for child protection programming in Cambodia as elsewhere.

The number of survivors in family and community-based care demonstrates World Vision's intention to align with the Government Policy and Standards for Alternative Care. The relatively low proportion of survivors in community/family care is an indication of the prevailing gaps in the quality of community-based options. Despite the intention to keep children in the care of their own family/community, the number of clients in shelters is still significant. One could argue that the number of clients served is low overall. However, it is important to consider that many cases remain underreported due to prevailing individual, systemic and cultural barriers described in the recent Violence Against Children Report.

>> KPI: Percentage of girls and boys who can correctly identify at least three safety strategies of self-protection against child sexual exploitation and abuse (Measurement Tools: Multiple)

OUTCOMES / CHANGE

To enrich learning as part of the development of World Vision's child protection monitoring and evaluation framework, during FY14 a range of methods were used to explore children's ability to identify at least three safety strategies of self-protection. Post-tests were used in six AP projects that have integrated child protection components. An average of 56% of girls and boys were able to identify at least three strategies for self-protection following life skills training. Data from four non-sponsorship funded CP projects however indicate higher rates of safety strategy knowledge after participating in life skills activities. Qualitative reflection workshops with young trainees in the 'Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse' and 'Mobilised Communities for Child Protection' projects led to correct identification of safety strategies by 70% and 80% of young people respectively. Using the 'Navigator Toolkit'

The End Trafficking In Persons Prevention Pillar project reflected a result of 75%, and a Child Survey used by the 'Social Mobilisation against Child Labour' project team generated an average of 80% of girls and boys able to identify at least three safety strategies. The higher results in dedicated CP projects may be linked to the resources specially allocated to build young people's life skills for protection, in contrast to projects in which child protection outcomes are integrated elements of project designs where one staff is responsible for meeting other outcomes such as education or economic development. Qualitative evidence from staff confirms that compared to dedicated CP projects, some CP integrated projects show slower progress regarding specific outcomes due to the often-intensive demands to deliver all project outcomes.



HOW A GIRL ESCAPED ABUSE WITH LIFE SKILLS LEARNED

Sothea (not her real name), a 14-year-old member of a youth club in Kirivong AP, was asked to watch over her grandmother's house with her younger sister while her grandmother was away. Savong (not his real name), a duck herder, knew she was home alone and was keeping watch to find a chance to take advantage of her. The suspect tore the thatched roof off her grandmother's house where Sothea was sleeping and entered with the intention of raping her. Knowing the immediate threat, she screamed loudly waking her neighbours who came to her aid. She escaped her attacker by running to the door while yelling for help. The suspect ran away. The following morning, the victim's parents brought her to the police station to file a complaint and the suspect was arrested. A project staff member said, "She previously attended a training on personal safety and she has been very active in sharing what she learned to other youth group members."

SUSTAINABILITY

Local Ownership and Partnering

The increased number of functional child protection mechanisms, both formal (CCWC) and informal (CPCs and CWGs), and the increase in the number of child protection activities incorporated in Commune Investment Plans reflect a growing level of responsibility for child protection by local structures.

Local Advocacy

The increased number of CPCs engaged in advocacy for improved services and protection of children through CCWCs suggests that communities have gained capacity to raise their concerns for their children's protection and to effectively seek appropriate responses. In addition, the large number of youth clubs (375) and children and young people (11,599) engaged in child protection activities including advocacy (dialogue with commune/provincial and national leaders, submitting proposals for inclusion in Commune Investment Plans) are an increasingly influential force to push

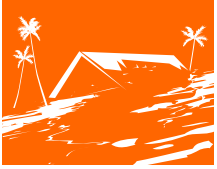
for systemic changes. In FY14 research was initiated to investigate the effectiveness of CCWCs and establish an evidence base for advocacy to address policy weaknesses.

National Advocacy

Through technical working groups, World Vision influenced the creation of the first National Plan for Children and emphasized the need for actions to address weaknesses in policy and implementation and for more authority for the National Council for Children to coordinate actors within the system. Experience from the World Vision EXCEL project informed the development of new guidelines for the Prohibition of Child Labour in the fishery sector. Over recent years World Vision has supported the development of the National Minimum Standards for Residential Care of Victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation. In FY14 the standards were approved.

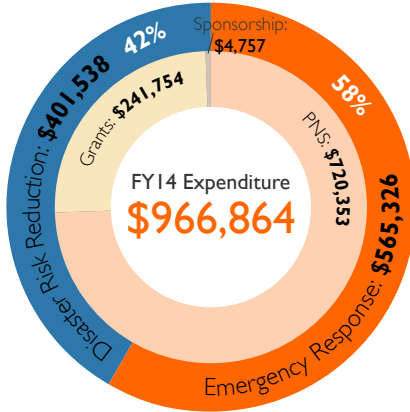
LEARNING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. When supporting the establishment of CPCs or CWGs, World Vision must be conscious not to create parallel structures and should consider how models can be integrated to sustainably enhance the local child protection system.
2. World Vision technical units should reflect on how to engage optimally with CCWCs in order to avoid placing excessive expectations on these structures. There is also a need to delineate the role of CCWC and CPCs, since qualitative information often suggests they conduct similar activities.
3. LQAS and DAP results provide valuable insights into child protection outcomes. From FY14 data, parental attitudes and behaviour on child abuse, punishment and the impact of violence on children are findings that merit further analysis and action. World Vision should review the effectiveness of existing parenting skills curricula and if necessary, revise these incorporating lessons learned and best practice.
4. Revise the existing LQAS child protection measures and include indicators to measure actual protective practices/behaviour. Currently the indicators focus on knowledge.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT

RESOURCES



Technical staff:

3 National Staff

Partners:

- **National Government:** Cambodia Red Cross, National Committee of Disaster Management
- **Local Government:** Province/District/ Commune Disaster Management Committee
- **Other Agencies:** Action Aid, Caritas, Habitat, IOM, Oxfam, Plan, Samaritans Purse, Save the Children, UNICEF, World Food Programme

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION OUTPUTS / PROGRESS

Disaster Management Committee Capacity Development

- 834 Disaster Management Committee (DMC) members trained on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation (CBDRR & CCA)
- 229 DMC members trained on First Aid
- 1,006 community members trained by DMC on CBDRR & CCA

Educational Sector Capacity Development

- 263 teachers trained to become trainers on CBDRR & CCA
- 230 school support members trained on CBDRR & CCA
- 145 students trained on CBDRR & CCA

DRR with Youth and Children

- 586 children and youth in 9 APs were trained on CBDRR & CCA
- 219 young people in 11 APs were deployed in emergency responses and recovery programmes

DRR Capability Strengthening with Partners

- 2 simulation exercises were conducted for two provinces involving provincial emergency response teams and AP response teams including 40 staff.

EMERGENCY RESPONSES IN FY14



FOOD & NUTRITION

5,279 households
benefiting approx 28,756 people in 20 districts of 7 provinces and one city



NON FOODS ITEMS

8,715 households
benefiting approx 39,218 people in 19 districts of 5 provinces and one city



EDUCATION

40,348
school children and teachers benefited



WASH

13,710 households
benefiting approx 64,095 people in 20 districts of 7 provinces and one city



PROTECTION

23 Child Friendly Spaces
benefiting 22,170 children in six provinces



HEALTH

2,100
patients in 3 Health Centers



RECOVERY

2,232 households
benefiting approx 18,432 people with livelihood restoration in 9 districts of 3 provinces

19,450

people benefited from infrastructure support in 9 districts of 3 provinces

In FY14, all World Vision operations were affected by disasters of varying severity. Of these, flash flooding in October was the most damaging affecting 1.5 million people across 17 of the 24 provinces.³¹ Each of the provinces in which World Vision operates were affected (28 APs), impacting the lives of 19,180

families (71,873 people). The second disaster event of the year was a mass return of 150,000 migrant people from Thailand in July. On a smaller scale but equally devastating, fire affected 130 families, 470 people, in the urban Ponleu Knong Chet and Hope and Peace APs during June and July.

DM OBJECTIVE 1

WVC Cambodia and partner communities strengthen their capacity for effective preparedness and emergency response for small scale and larger (Category 1 and 2) emergencies.

>> KPI: Timely and appropriate response to small-scale and larger emergencies.

Emergency Responses: 1 national flood response, 1 mass return of migrants, 2 fire responses.

Analysis and learning: World Vision's DRR activities in FY14 focused on building the capacity of community partners and government structures at the sub-national level including Commune and District Committees for Disaster Management, Village Disaster Management Groups, School Support Committees, community groups, teachers and students. A highlight of the year was World Vision leadership of a full-scale emergency response simulation exercise that enabled provincial emergency teams to gain exposure to realistic response conditions.

Following disaster events the World Vision Emergency Response Team and AP staff provided emergency relief and recovery to build communities back to better living conditions. Flood response interventions were developed in partnership with the Humanitarian Response Forum, which strengthened sectoral coordination. As part of inter-agency planning, World Vision prioritised WASH, food, education and non-food items. World Vision infrastructure interventions were implemented in collaboration with government stakeholders, communities and the private sector to restore the functionality of public services including schools and health centres

through backfilling compounds, side-walks, repairing damaged roofs and replacing culverts to connect community roads to affected facilities.

Although the recovery programme undoubtedly relieved the circumstances of many families, end of project reflection workshops in four provinces identified a range of valuable lessons learned. Primary challenges related to the limited technical knowledge of partners on agriculture / replanting, low market demand for community produce, the late provision of seeds, compounded by the fast recession of water followed by drought conditions. In addition, stakeholder reflections highlighted that the response programme lacked a systematic monitoring and evaluation approach to assess impact against response objectives and the transition point between emergency and development was not explicit. Finally, given the fast rate that flooding receded and was followed by drought, some aspects of the early recovery process were hampered by the late approval for the project and the delayed implementation start-up.³²

>> KPI: % of target districts that have District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans.

PROGRESS: 66% of target districts have District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (DDPRP).

ANALYSIS AND LEARNING: In FY14, 31 (66%) out of 47 target districts confirmed they had developed and updated disaster preparedness and response plans. 40% of Commune Committees for Disaster Management and 60% of Village Disaster Management Group respondents confirmed that DDPRPs were available in their areas.³³

DM OBJECTIVE 2

APs, Commune and District Councils and community groups including child and youth clubs have integrated climate change adaptation and DRR into their development plans and action.

>> KPI: # of AP projects and Commune Councils with child-sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures in designs and development plans.

PROGRESS: 45 of 193 (22%) AP projects and 87 of 166 (52%) commune development plans included DRR and climate change adaptation components.

ANALYSIS AND LEARNING: WVC worked in close collaboration with commune councils to advocate for the inclusion of DRR and CCA measures into Commune Investment and Development Plans. In FY14, of 50 APs in implementation, 36 APs (72%) had integrated DRR and CCA measures within project designs. Emergency response reports in FY14 indicate that the remaining 28% of AP areas were affected by either flood and / or droughts. The experience highlights the need to incorporate DRR plans within all AP designs.³⁴

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. AP teams should intentionally engage in the development of government commune development / commune investment planning and champion DRR and CCA as priority issues and encourage children and young people to participate to ensure child-sensitive activities are included.
2. All emergency responses require appropriate monitoring and evaluation frameworks and should clearly describe expected contributions to child well-being.

MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

In FY14 World Vision completed a review of local child vulnerability analysis processes and tools in use across national operations. Based on this review an organisational 'MVC framework' was developed and approved that outlines existing best practice and includes a priority risk matrix outlining the characteristics of vulnerability of children in the Cambodian context. This draws from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth (MoSAVY) definition of vulnerability and World Vision child protection incident analysis. This new resource is both a consolidated overview of existing World Vision practice and serves as a guide for AP planning.

All World Vision programmes use available organisational or government records to initially assess and then target most vulnerable children on an on-going basis throughout programme implementation. Two prominent tools include:

1. Poverty Listings - The Ministry of Planning works in collaboration with GIZ to produce nationwide poverty listings (excluding urban sites) that categorise households by income, with low income households designated as 'Poor 2' or 'Poor 1' (poorest). A household's poverty status is a basis to access a range of government benefits, yet families are often unaware of these concessions or do not know their designated poverty ranking. The last nationwide survey was completed in 2011. Given the often frequent changes to household income levels and the risk that poor status is at times conferred incorrectly to non-poor households, all World Vision programme teams undertake their own updates of local household poverty status.³⁵
2. Orphans and Vulnerable Child (OVC) Lists - produced by the MoSAVY, national OVC lists are used by AP teams to deepen understanding of child vulnerability in each operational context. By the close of FY14 25 APs had used OVC lists to inform programme targeting.

Summary highlights of targeting and impact in the lives of MVC in FY14 include:

>> NUTRITION

The most vulnerable children targeted by World Vision's nutrition initiatives are the moderately and acutely malnourished. The Sahakkom Kon Laor (SKL) model is used to target marginalised communities to identify and rehabilitate moderately malnourished children who are at risk of becoming severely malnourished if not identified and rehabilitated. In FY14, 4,382 children were screened for moderate malnutrition of whom 1,073 were enrolled into an SKL programme. Of the latter, 72% achieved the recommended weight gain and successfully graduated from the programme. Details of SKL impact in urban settings is described on p.8.

>> EDUCATION

Although the net enrolment rate in Cambodia is high (97%), there remain 3% of children who do not enrol in primary school. With

the majority of World Vision education support activities now targeted to improve learning outcomes, World Vision should also explore non formal education programming models as this is a priority of MoEYS and has the potential to address the missed learning opportunities of the most vulnerable young people who drop-out from lower secondary and high school (20%), particularly in urban areas.

>> ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

While overall Agricultural Cooperative (AC) membership continues to increase (from 9,480 in FY13 to 13,067 in FY14), the proportion of the poorest AC members actually reduced during FY14 compared to previous years (from 3,026 [32%] in FY13 to 3,087 [24%] in FY14).³⁶ Based on poverty mapping and economic development experience, in FY14 World Vision developed an 'Integrated Graduation Approach' that targets the poorest of the poor (Poor 1&2) that will be adopted by all APs in FY15. In the 6 APs identified and selected to pilot the 'Integrated Graduation Approach' in FY14, 600 most vulnerable household/families are on track to graduate from most vulnerable status.

>> YOUTH

Initiated in FY13, the 'Empowering Youth to Enhance Child Well-Being' (EYE) project is World Vision's primary organisational initiative to equip and support young people to lead both the identification of most vulnerable children and formulate appropriate responses. Based on the high levels of youth engagement and the effectiveness of the EYE process to target MVC, from four pilot AP sites, World Vision is replicating the youth engagement model across 31 APs, with 25 in FY14 and the remaining six during FY15. In FY14 local MVC mapping, including using the EYE model, enabled the identification of 37,516 most vulnerable families and 59,110 most vulnerable children and guided World Vision direct support for 5,275 families and 5,998 children. During the year 253 families and 535 MVCs graduated from most vulnerable status.

>> CHILD PROTECTION

Based on World Vision MVC criteria, in FY14 11,649 most vulnerable children benefited from child protection activities (5,378 females, 6,271 males). Of these, 228 received specialised restorative care through the Trauma Recovery Programme and the Aftercare for Children Trafficked and Sexually Exploited project. The majority received support and services facilitated by and through their communities and partners. Services included emergency support for basic needs, livelihood assistance, psychosocial and legal, education, health and nutritional support.

>> EMERGENCY RESPONSE

22,170 most vulnerable children benefitted from Child Friendly Spaces during the World Vision emergency response assisting with the mass return of Cambodian migrant workers from Thailand.



PROGRAMME ACCOUNTABILITY

>> PROVIDING INFORMATION

- Providing programme planning and performance information is a key component of every World Vision programme. In FY14, the importance of clear communications was particularly crucial in several cases. For example, World Vision's Trauma Recovery Programme team conducted a partners' meeting to formally set-out the transition and management plan for the move from centre-based care to community-based outreach.

- Baseline findings for all six nutrition and four WASH non-sponsorship funded projects were shared with communities and the end-line evaluation findings for IICSA were shared with community members and leaders, MOH staff and NGO partners to ensure that local leaders and OD staff committed to follow-up on the gains made during project implementation.

- The 'Enhancing Sustainability of Disaster Management Capacity' project Annual Report suggests that Humanitarian Accountability training is seen to have transformed the practice and responsibilities of disaster management committees through more efficient sharing of critical information between managers and other agencies and has improved the quality of reporting of vulnerable families.³⁷ In FY14, 214 disaster committee members in 7 APs were trained on humanitarian accountability.

>> CONSULTING WITH COMMUNITIES

- The six AP evaluations completed during the year involved consultation with and the direct participation of local young people, other community members and service providers in data collection and analysis processes. For example, a two programme (joint) evaluation in FY14 included 43 community members on the evaluation team including data collection and analysis processes (total 2,579 local respondents).

- 221 young people across 49 APs played leading roles in the administration of FLAT tests and shared results with local teachers and school directors to agree appropriate steps for action.

>> PROMOTING PARTICIPATION

- Youth advocacy excelled in FY14 with over 9,000 youth involved in advocacy activities through CHN engaging with over 600 government officials at national and sub-national levels. 36 young people were supported to have dialogue with government officials at national level to advocate for improved child nutrition.

- A televised children and youth discussion forum was organised with participation of 150 children and young people in which participants raised their questions and recommendations on child labour and child protection with Government Ministries.³⁸

WorldVision supported children and youth in the presentation of a joint statement to the Government and handed this to the Deputy Prime Minister during the national celebration of the 25th Anniversary of UNCRC, including the participation of 500 children/youths, senior government officials, diplomats, UN agencies and NGOs.

Support was provided for community participation in 117 CCWCs, 218 CPCs and 72 CWGs.

- Nationally, 375 child and youth clubs (or 11,599 children/youth) engaged in child protection related activities (including drug abuse awareness, safe migration, child rights, child protection, domestic violence and child labour). Club members tackled these issues via campaigns, role plays and other public awareness events.

- 1,122 children and young people participated in child protection monitoring.

>> COLLECTING AND ACTING ON FEEDBACK AND COMPLAINTS

- 18 child protection projects and 21 sectorally integrated projects in 67 districts (46 within APs and 21 beyond AP areas) include components to improve local mechanisms for reporting and responding to child protection concerns.

- The World Vision internal CP Incident Reporting System has designated hotlines to provide easy access for communities to report CP concerns or violations committed by staff and persons affiliated with World Vision. In FY14 World Vision responded to a total of 58 reported incidents (69 child survivors) in coordination with local CP mechanisms and other organisations.

>> RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVING ACCOUNTABILITY TO COMMUNITIES

- 67% of 119 emergency response survey respondents confirmed that they had received emergency aid kits equal to rations described by distribution teams while 23% could not remember. Complaints and feedback were invited from beneficiaries but initially World Vision responses were limited due to the time lost with reports being passed from village chiefs and local disaster management committees to World Vision. This led to a repeat of the invitation on site by the distribution team, which enabled direct responses by World Vision to complaints and feedback received. A more direct process to receive and respond to feedback should be implemented for future emergency responses.



LEARNING FROM THE CHILD WELL-BEING REPORTING PROCESS

LEARNING FROM THE REPORT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

1. The Pathway of Change evidence review sessions enabled valuable analysis of the available data to support and challenge organisational theories of change and World Vision's development logic.
2. A list of standardised indicators has made it possible in many cases for the first time to undertake comparative analysis between APs and operational areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE REPORTING PROCESS

1. Continue to ensure clear and standardised indicators and monitoring tools are used to generate credible and comparable data from across all operations.
2. A simplified internal reporting format, focused only on key child well-being reportable data and evidence should be used.
3. Technical units should collect and examine qualitative information and testimonies from operations teams and partners to support analysis of variances in quantitative data collected with standardised tools (FLAT, LQAS, DAP). This may involve for example, targeted discussions with young people, parents/caregivers etc., at sites with notably divergent results.
4. World Vision International should increase the child well-being report length to accommodate the progress and learning from complex and large portfolios such as World Vision.

REFERENCES

1. *The World Bank Poverty Assessment Report (2013)*
2. *Children's rights and Cambodian law: an assessment of gaps in the law and its implementation (2010)*
3. *UNICEF annual report - Cambodia (2013)*
4. *UNICEF annual report – Cambodia (2012)*
5. *UNICEF, Children, ICT and Development (2014)*
6. *UNICEF- Mobile technologies for child protection (2011)*
7. *Where Have All The Poor Gone? World Bank (2013)*
8. *Cambodian Demographic Health Survey (2010)*
9. *Cambodian Demographic Health Survey (2010)*
10. *IISCA Qualitative Survey report, (2014)*
11. *Cambodian Demographic Health Survey (2010)*
12. *Helen Keller formative research on Child Feeding in Cambodia (2014)*
13. *The World Bank Poverty Assessment Report of (2013)*
14. *VisionFund Cambodia Count Sheet Report (2014)*
15. *VisionFund Cambodia Annual Report (2014)*
16. *IISCA Qualitative Survey report (2014)*
17. *NGO Education Partnership – Education Report (2010)*
18. *Education Statistics and Indicators, MoEYS (2013-2014)*
19. *Madhur, Srinwasa, Cambodia's Skill Gap: An Anatomy of Issues and Policy Options (2014)*
20. *NGO Education Partnership – Education Report (2010)*
21. *Poverty in Cambodia – A New Approach, Ministry of Planning (2013)*
22. *Technical management reports by World Vision Education staff (2013)*
23. *UN Knowledge Attitudes and Practice survey (2012)*
24. *Hope and Peace Evaluation Report (2014)*
25. *ADAPT Report, World Vision ETIP Project (2013)*
26. *Mapping of Child Protection in Cambodia (2010)*
27. *UNICEF and MOSAVY – Cambodia's Violence Against Children Survey (2013)*
28. *UNICEF and MOSAVY – Cambodia's Violence Against Children Survey (2013)*
29. *UNICEF and MOSAVY – Cambodia's Violence Against Children Survey (2013)*
30. *World Vision Australia - Sex, Abuse and Childhood (2013)*
31. *National Committee for Disaster Management Report (2013)*
32. *ECHO Response Recovery End of Project Report (2014)*
33. *Building Community Resilience to Disaster and Climate Change evaluation report (2014)*
34. *Humanitarian Response Forum situation report (2014)*
35. *World Vision - Locally Updated Population Poverty Listings (2014)*
36. *ASCED Report October (2014)*



#20, Street 71, Tonle Bassac
Chamkar Morn, P.O Box 479
Phnom Penh, Cambodia



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



contact_cambodia@wvi.org
www.wvi.org/cambodia



www.facebook.com/WVCambodia



[@WVCambodia](https://twitter.com/WVCambodia)