World Vision Finland

Development Partnership Programme 2022–2025

Safer Tomorrow for the Children of East Africa

Revised February 2022

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

Contents

Summary

World Vision's work is rights based and the Programme implementation has a strong focus on realization of human rights, ensuring participation and enhancing the capacities of rights holders and duty bearers. For World Vision, an active civil society is crucial for promoting development and ensuring sustainability.

The main goal of the Development Partnership Programme 2022-2025 (the Programme) is to contribute to the fulfilment of child rights and protection of the most vulnerable children and youth in East Africa. The Programme has three thematic result areas, namely: child protection, youth employment and empowerment and resilience building in terms of strengthening economic, social and climate resilience of families and communities. Furthermore, the Programme has strong focus on strengthening civil society and promoting the rights of people with disabilities and women. In addition, World Vision will apply the triple nexus approach when working within refugees and host communities.

The Programme will be implemented in ten projects out of which two are implemented as long-term Area Programmes. To solve the challenges in developing countries, new innovations and partners are needed and therefore there will be extended cooperation with the private sector and other CSOs.

Changes in the global situation are reflected in the selection of the implementation countries. The Programme will be implemented in 6 countries in East Africa, i.e., Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia and Uganda. All of these countries are part of the least developed countries, excluding Kenya. Further all countries or project areas can be considered fragile. Out of total project budget allocation 73% of the funds are allocated to LDC countries. WVF intends to allocate c.a. 4% of project budgets to the fulfilment of the rights of PWD during the programme period.

East Africa is very prone to natural as well as man-made disasters including trans-boundary and the context where the Programme is implemented is very fragile. When working in these contexts to protect and support the most vulnerable children and communities, there are always risks that can't be fully mitigated but have to be accepted in order to achieve the intended impact. However, World Vision is committed to do no harm to and respect the rights of children and adult beneficiaries and has zero tolerance towards incidents of violence or abuse of any form against children or adults.

In the target country the partner is always the National World Vision Office that has extensive experience, strong field presence, wide networks and good contacts with the local government. Being part of the large WVI Partnership World Vision Finland benefits from professional assistance and advice in making strategic choices and in implementing innovative special projects.

The planning work has involved a human rights assessment in collaboration with the partners, and the Programme is building on the experience gained in previous programmes and learnings from recent evaluations. The projects and working areas in the Programme have been selected through consideration of the Human Rights Framework, Finland's development policy priorities, focus areas for World Vision Finland and the National Offices, and the most pressing challenges in child protection, youth employment, livelihoods and resilience in the partner countries and communities where we plan to work.

Abbreviations

AP	Area Programme
CBO	Community-based organization
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEFM	Child, early and forced marriage
CIVICUS	World Alliance for Citizen Participation
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil society organization
CVA	Citizen Voice and Action
DPO	Disabled people's organization
FCPA	Fragile Contexts Programme Approach
FGM	Female genital mutilation
GBV	Gender based violence
HDI	Human Development Index
IDP	Internally Displaced People
LEAP	Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning
OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WV	World Vision
WVF	World Vision Finland
WVI	World Vision International

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1. World Vision as a Child Rights Organisation

Set up in 1983, World Vision Finland (WVF) is part of the global World Vision Organisation, while being an independent Finnish non-governmental organisation led by its own Board. World Vision works through child focused and community-based development projects, communications and advocacy to promote child rights and well-being, to provide humanitarian aid and to give Finnish people, communities and corporations a channel to support children and communities in development countries. World Vision promotes hope and partnership with the love of Christian fellowship and works with those most in need regardless of religion, political opinion or worldview, ethnic background or gender. World Vision works in partnership with all people and partners, who share its goals.

The main goal of the Development Partnership Programme 2022-2025 (the Programme) is to contribute to the fulfilment of child rights and protection of the most vulnerable children and youth in East Africa. The Programme has three thematic result areas, namely: child protection, youth employment and empowerment and resilience building in terms of strengthening economic, social and climate resilience of families and communities. Furthermore, the Programme has strong focus on strengthening civil society and promoting the rights of people with disabilities and women. In addition, World Vision will apply the triple nexus approach when working in refugee settlements.

The primary partner for World Vision Finland is always the local World Vision organisation. For the programme period of 2022-2025 this will include World Vision offices in Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia and Uganda. WWF supports these offices by providing technical support and guidance to programmes and project in particular in its thematic focus areas of child protection, disability inclusion, youth employment and climate change, and in general project implementation. An annual Impact seminar/webinar will be used to strengthen the capacities of project and programme teams on selected topics pertinent to the implementation, including priorities and principles of Finland's development policy.

WVF being part of a large, global organisation brings added value to the work through the vast experience and well-developed strategies, frameworks, policies and programme models. On the other hand, being a smaller office within the partnership and especially through the flexible development funding of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, World Vision Finland is able to pilot new approaches in areas where it has been able to gather specific expertise and share the knowledge and learnings to the wider partnership at the country and global level through different strategy and community of practise groups.

In addition to the international partnership, WVF partners especially with child and disability-focused organisations as well as organisations with a strong thematical linkage both in the field as well as in Finland, such as Plan International Finland, Save the Children Finland, UNICEF Finland, Disability Partnership Finland and Fida. We are also members in the Finnish NGO Platform Fingo, Fairtrade Finland and The Finnish Fundraising Association (VaLa ry), and the Finnish Ecumenical Council.

Currently, WVF receives public funding from the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA), the EU and the UN. WVF is also supported by approximately 14,500 individual supporters as well as a number of corporates.

2. Programme Framework

2.1 Theory of Change

Impact: The most vulnerable children and youth are safe and act as agents of change in their families and communities in the target areas in East Africa

In terms of achieving the stated impact the Theory of Change asserts that this is dependent on achieving that 1) *children especially from the most vulnerable groups are increasingly protected from different forms of violence in their families and communities, and act as agents of change in their families and communities* 2) *youth from vulnerable groups have improved access to decent employment or livelihood* and *influence* 3) *families and communities have increased resilience and act for social accountability in an enabling environment.* The simplified Theory of Change visualisation below illustrates the elements necessary for achieving the defined impact. The more detailed visualisation of the Theory of Change is presented in Annex 2. These elements are also the foundation of the Programme's Results Framework, which is presented in Annex 3.
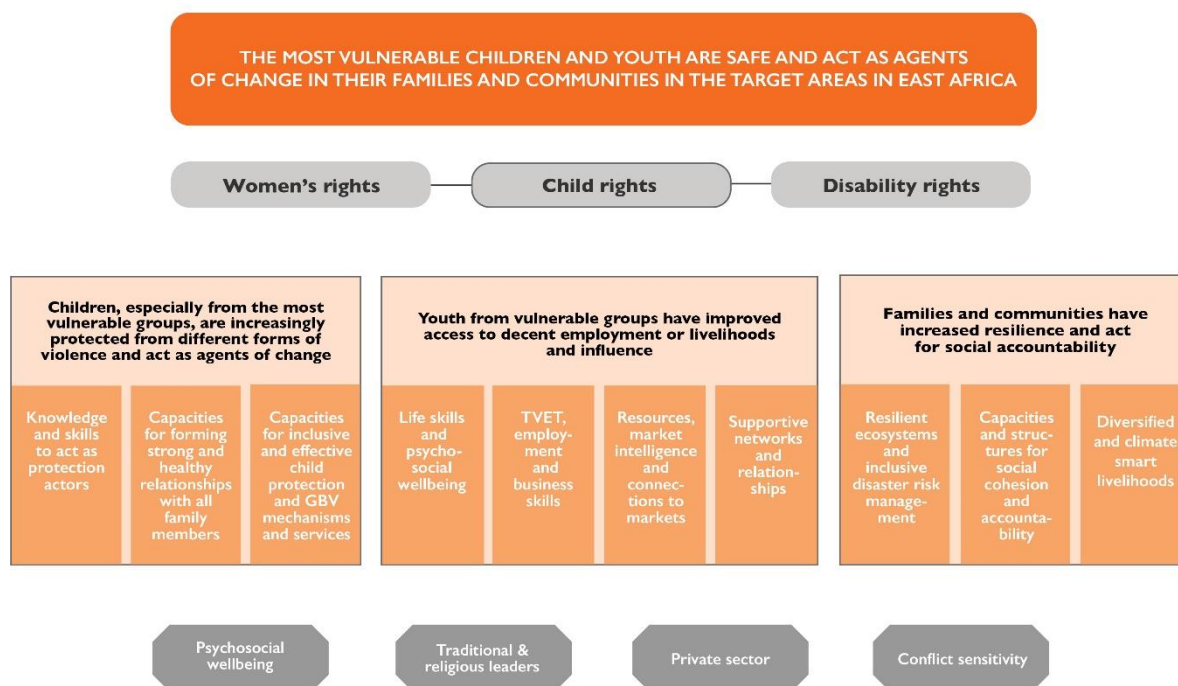
World Vision Finland's Development Partnership Program Theory of Change

All three outcomes of the Results Framework contribute to making families and communities safe for children and youth and supporting them to make this change happen. The Theory of Change assumes firstly, that children empowered with knowledge of their rights are able to protect themselves and educate their peers and contribute with the help of capacitated duty-bearers to safer communities. Secondly, youth who have financially and socially fulfilling lives will act to make their families and communities safe for the most vulnerable children. Thirdly, resilient families and communities with

increased capacities for social accountability are better able to care for, nurture and protect most vulnerable children, including protecting them from direct effects of various disasters and indirect effects of harmful coping mechanisms that jeopardise child rights.

While all three outcomes are necessary for achieving the impact, the outcomes and assumptions connected to them are also interlinked. *Child protection and youth employment are interlinked* since the violence that children experience is likely to have long-term consequences on children's well-being and behaviour including difficulties in learning, gaining employment and interacting socially; therefore, child protection is the foundation for youth employment and empowerment efforts. On the other hand, youth with sufficient income from employment or self-employment can sustain themselves and provide for their family and are more likely to have protective, positive and caring relationship with their own children and with other children in their families and communities.

Child protection and resilience are interlinked as communities and families with increased resilience to shocks and capacities for social accountability are better able to protect children from all forms of violence, and increased child protection capacity contributes to increased capacities for advocacy, strong family relationships and improved social protection structures and processes that on their part are contributing to family and community resilience and increased capacities for social accountability.

Resilience and youth employment are interlinked since resilient families and communities are providing an enabling environment for youth to access and sustain employment and livelihood opportunities, and communities with increased capacities for social accountability are better able to promote and protect youth's human rights. Youth with employment or livelihoods options are building the family and community-resilience, while youth empowerment and structures are contributing to increased social accountability and peace.

The most important consideration regarding the Theory of Change and WVF Programme approach (chapter 3) is human rights. The most vulnerable children's and youth's quality of life and ability to fulfil their potential is most affected by extreme deprivation and violations of their human rights. These children and youth often live in fragile contexts and relationships characterised by different forms of violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, exclusion and discrimination. Girls and young women and children with disabilities are even more vulnerable to different forms of violence. The ability of individuals, families and communities to cope with economic, environmental and social shocks is critical. WVF's approach to resilience is based on bringing together conflict sensitivity, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation. Community participation and strengthening civil society by empowering communities to hold duty bearers accountable are key elements in the Theory of Change.

World Vision's work is based on working through evidence-based project models that are adapted to the specific context. World Vision has altogether 16 project models where proof of concept has been reached. This programme is implemented mainly through the project models presented in Annex 1.2.

2.2 Child Protection

Outcome 1. Children especially from the most vulnerable groups are increasingly protected from different forms of violence in their families and communities

The underlying foundation for World Vision's Theory of Change for child protection[1] is the recognition that violence and exploitation that children experience can undermine all other development outcomes. These experiences are likely to have long-term consequences on children's well-being and

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[1] World Vision. 2014. Theory of Change for Child Protection.

behaviour. These include for instance difficulties in learning, gaining employment and interacting socially. Furthermore, it is assumed that parents´ livelihoods and traditional ways of thinking and beliefs in communities have a great impact on the protection of children and fulfilment of child rights. In many contexts, as a result of poverty and traditional beliefs, girls of poor families have an increased risk of Female genital mutilation (FGM) and of Child, early and forced marriage (CEFM).

WV's approach to child protection assumes that children themselves, families and caregivers, and faith and traditional leaders and communities as a whole are key actors, while local-level collaboration between formal (duty bearers, including teachers) and informal actors like child protection advocacy groups and community-based organisations, even savings associations, are crucial elements in strengthening child protection. Due to its complexity, sustained improvement of child protection requires changes at various levels, and hence it can never be attributed to one actor (e.g. WV) or intervention alone. This underlines the importance of cross-sectoral coordination, collaboration and cooperation between different stakeholders, including rights holders and duty bearers.

To address the complex issue of child protection, World Vision takes a systems approach[1] helping to strengthen the protective environment around children as well as empowering the children themselves to know their rights and become influencers and change agents in their families and among their peers. When children have knowledge of child rights and know-how to report rights violations to adults and duty bearers, they are protecting themselves and other children from intentional or unintentional abuse and violence. The systems approach has a strong focus on the formal elements (for example, legislation and policy frameworks, legal services and social welfare services) and informal elements (for example, community-based organisations, religious and traditional leaders and children/youth networks) and their capacitation and facilitation to work together to prevent and respond to various forms of violence against children.

Another critical element in child protection is to transform attitudes, norms and behavior of parents and caregivers on effective, positive parenting approaches with the aim of encouraging them to treat children with respect, for example. It is assumed that transformed parents and caregivers will support their children's holistic growth and development and create safe families where everyone is respected and has positive mental health. Faith and religious leaders play an important role in transformation and advocacy of positive parenting due to the critical role of faith communities in people's life. Therefore, partnering with and empowering churches and faith communities to contribute to child well-being by helping them understand and address the root causes of violence against children and domestic violence and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is crucial.

In addressing FGM, child, early and forced marriage, WV's approach assumes three domains of change that are essential to achieve intended impact of reducing these harmful practises: 1) address key root causes of FGM and CEFM, 2) respond to and meet the needs of survivors, and 3) address the needs of those performing and benefiting from FGM and CEFM. Studies have reported an indirect association between the two practices based on similar causes and underlying intentions.[2] FGM and CEFM are both thought, by practicing communities, to protect girls from social and economic risks and are driven by poverty, harmful gender norms, culture and lack of economic opportunity for girls and their households. All of these factors need to be addressed. As an example, it is normally believed by communities that marriage (often linked with FGM) provides a financially stable future for girls. Therefore, it is important to improve economic conditions, but also to target boys and men so that they would announce that they would choose not to marry a child and girl/woman that is cut. The

[1] World Vision. 2011. A Systems Approach to Child Protection.
https://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/Systems_Approach_to_Child_Protection.pdf
[2] Karumbi J., Gathara D., and Muteshi J. May. 2017. Exploring the Association between FGM/C and Child Marriage: A Review of the Evidence. Evidence to End FGMC Programme Consortium Report.
http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2017RH_FGMC-ChildMarriage.pdf.

harmful practise of CEFM concerns boys as well. In addition, it is important to transform and provide alternative income and livelihoods for those who perform FGM and benefit from it.

The key project models and approaches used by World Vision to improve child protection are ADAPT (Analysis, Design and Planning Tool for Child Protection), Citizen Voice and Action, Empowered World View, Community Change, Channels of Hope, Men Care, Peace Road Curriculum and Group Problem Management Plus.

2.3 Youth Employment and Empowerment

Outcome 2. Youth from vulnerable groups have access to decent employment or livelihood and influence

When youth (defined as young people aged 15 - 24 years) have sufficient income and are able to sustain themselves and provide for their family they are more likely to have protective, positive and caring relationship with their own children and with other children in their families and communities. With income, savings and assets they are more resilient and can cope with and recover from stress and shocks. Strong identity and life skills will reduce the risk of exploitation and help youth to become more likely active members of their community and society as a whole including participating in decision making, holding duty bearers accountable and upholding rights of others. Therefore, supporting livelihood development of youth is an important element in building safe, just and resilient and cohesive communities and peaceful societies. This is particularly important in refugee and urban contexts to prevent youth from being used to destabilising communities, for example. There is evidence that participation in youth employment projects increases risk aversion among female participants[1], and girls at-risk can be helped to avoid CEFM or FGM by providing them with alternatives e.g., access to skills training and employment.

World Vision's Theory of Change for youth employment and empowerment[2] is based on tested models (especially *Youth Ready model*) that follow the principle of positive youth development and skills development with the aim of preparing them for life and for employment. This approach combines developing so called basic and life skills (functional literacy and social skills) and work readiness skills (technical, employment and entrepreneurship skill). While building blocks are always the same, they can be modified, and their application is determined by the context (urban, rural and refugee).

Partnering is the key element in WV's approach. Partnership with private sector, artisans, entrepreneurs and training providers ensures that youth learn skills that are relevant i.e., demanded in the job market and have access to internships and on-the-job opportunities. For successfully improving livelihoods of youth through developing their technical and vocational skills there has to be demand for those skills. This is determined by local market conditions i.e., needs of the private sector (as potential employers) or demand for goods and services (as customers and buyers). Consequently, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) has to be market-driven i.e., skills are relevant and marketable to employers. Training has to be informed by assessment of local labour market and economic context. Analysis and provision of relevant training itself has to be done by engaging employers, institutions and authorities at all stages. Partnerships and cooperation are required and when addressing both supply and demand sides of the market equation and bridging the gap between the two.

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[1] World Vision Canada. 2019. Youth Ready – Vision for Vulnerable Youth
[2] World Vision. 2014. Youth Livelihood and Empowerment Theory of Change.

Another critical element when paths to sustainable income and livelihoods opportunities are created for youth is the provision of business development support that includes entrepreneurship skills training and financial or in-kind conditional support for those graduating from training. Start-up support is particularly important when targeting youth with disabilities and at-risk girls or survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

The ability of young people to understand and meet the interests, needs and demand in the market is a critical element in youth employment. At the same time, one has to take into account aspirations and interest of youth as they are more likely to gain employment and remain employed if they are able to find jobs and trades that match their own needs and aspirations. In addition to information, strong identity is crucial for finding employment that corresponds to aspirations.

When youth have necessary life skills, psychosocial well-being and supportive social relationship it is assumed that they are capable and committed to learn new technical and vocational skills that will help them to gain livelihoods or find employment. WVF's youth employment activities are implemented in informal settlements in urban areas, poor rural areas and refugee settlements. Since activities target the most vulnerable youth who often don't have proper foundational education one needs to provide them with opportunities to develop basic practical skills (functional literacy, numeracy, financial literacy, digital literacy) and work readiness and life skills (entrepreneurship, working in teams, professionalism, problem solving and communication skills etc.). In the same vein, ensuring their psychosocial well-being and providing access to mental health services if needed is important. When youth have a strong foundation of life skills and so-called developmental assets (positive experiences, attitudes, relationships, values, skills, and qualities found in children, peers, families, schools, and communities), there is an increased likelihood that they find meaningful employment or start a successful business after graduating from training.

For finding informal or formal employment and economic opportunities, positive affiliations and networks with both community members and employers are critical in developing economies due to a lack of labour intermediation services. Mentorship and coaching are one tested model that is used to compensate formal intermediation services. Supportive social relations with peers and adults are essential elements for positive development and for employment. While in particular adolescent-parent relationships are associated with positive adolescent outcomes (including school motivation, good mental health, lower rates of substance misuse), relationships with non-familial adults such as religious leaders, teachers and mentors are of great importance.

Positive affiliation and networks are related to the idea of youth being and becoming active citizen, i.e., socially responsible persons playing an active role in their community (e.g., as regards social justice, responsibility and environment). This citizenship can be defined by the presence of three key elements: a) civic sensitivity, b) participation in building civic society and c) benefiting the common good. In practice, this means for instance, youth providing ideas on how their community can be improved and acting towards this end and advocating for human rights and child rights both for themselves and for others in their community, including the rights of girls and women, and people with disabilities. Therefore, combined with target actions on disability inclusion and FGM and SGBV prevention, youth employment theory of change has a strong linkage to cross-cutting objectives, peacebuilding and strengthening civil society.

With targeted actions, WV and partners can use the provision of inclusive skills training and related services to prevent violations of child and human rights, including FGM and SGBV. Participation in youth employment projects and activities will develop and strengthen positive identity and encourage and capacitate youth to influence decision making on issues affecting them and their community. The

inclusion of youth will contribute to peaceful and just development in communities and reduce various risks.

World Vision's core project models used to support youth employment are Youth Ready, Savings for Transformation, Building Secure Livelihoods, Ultra-Poor Graduation.

2.4 Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability

Outcome 3. Families and communities have increased resilience and act for social accountability in an enabling environment

World Vision recognises that families and communities face multiple risks: from economic shocks to disasters and man-made conflicts. Moreover, climate variability, the increasing intensity and frequency of climate extremes and prevailing injustice, inequality and corruption are compounding people's vulnerability to these shocks and stresses. In this context of risk, uncertainty and fragility, the importance of resilience is further emphasised in the Programme forming the basis for the protection of most vulnerable children and youth and their ability to influence their families and communities.

World Vision Finland's commitment to resilience is also based on the reality that resilient families and communities are able to sustain the development gains which they have achieved, and can therefore protect, care for and nurture their children not just today but also in the years to come. Building family and child well-being, and realisation of the human rights of the most vulnerable, requires that they have the power to reduce the underlying risk factors that threaten their well-being and rights today and in the future. Community-based resilience is an integral part of the Programme, ensuring tangible as well as behavioral changes at the community level but also across landscapes.

Climate change and conflict amplify existing vulnerabilities and inequalities and their interplay, including those based on age, gender, class, ethnicity, ability and land rights. Women and girls with or without disabilities in the target communities are particularly vulnerable due to pre-existing gender inequalities and social norms. Climate change and unsustainable agricultural and development practices interlinked with lack of secure tenure are degrading natural ecosystems and contributing to deforestation and degradation. These are threatening children's and their families' right to a healthy environment and resilient livelihoods. Efforts to increase resilience need to be inclusive with special attention that the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities are respected. In addition, there is a strong link to the objectives of the programme focusing on youth employment and empowerment. As an integral part of resilience building, youth are forming cooperatives, peace clubs and learning alternative livelihoods, among others.

World Vision targets the most vulnerable and fragile communities. In particular communities caught in shortening cycles of recurrent disasters or protracted crises need support to prevent, respond, adapt and build resilience to risks and impacts and increase their capacities for social accountability.   A community-based approach is considered vital to reach these targets. Supported by community leaders, government officials and technical experts, World Vision will help families and communities become more resilient and reduce the risks they face. Working in fragile contexts requires strong transparent connections. Partnering in such contexts includes peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity components, including incorporating conflict sensitivity analysis into all projects.

It is important to build peace with and for children by weaving resilience through their communities. It is vital to tie together good governance, sustainable and equitable economic development, peace and civic empowerment. World Vision helps communities to resolve conflicts, heal broken

relationships, and nourish more just systems and structures. World Vision supports, promotes and listens to children and youth in conflict areas, enabling them to mobilise for peace. Children and other young people have unique perspectives on conflict, violence and peace. Their participation is important in identifying local solutions and influences that can be pulled together to achieve desired peace and social change. They also have distinctive ways of looking at opportunities available to build peaceful communities. The aim is to support youth in conflict-vulnerable areas to become empowered peace actors in their own communities, leading to transformation of individuals, relationships, systems and structures and enhancing the community's resilience to conflict-related crises.

Social accountability activities such as Citizen Voice and Action model activities play a vital role in creating safe spaces where citizens can come together for dialogue, building weak institutions and encouraging political will in addition to opening access to services for internally displaced persons and re-establishing service delivery systems that have been undermined. Furthermore, developing capacities at the local and community level to understand the risk of violence can go a long way to reduce the underlying risk factors of social hazards that impact the most vulnerable groups. Facilitating the formation and strengthening of inclusive community-based accountability systems and ensuring local ownership are central components of the new Programme.

Inclusive and child-centered disaster risk management is important in building resilience. Through ccommunity-led approach to disaster risk management WV is partnering on strengthening community capacity both to assess risk and vulnerability to human and natural hazards and to develop strategies and resources necessary to reduce vulnerabilities and exposure and impacts. It is also necessary to invest in strengthening early warning systems and adaptive capacities to support child and disability inclusive disaster preparedness and response. When conflict and climate change induced disasters converge, impacts are particularly devastating and include reinforcing coping strategies with adverse environmental and social effects. Therefore, the most vulnerable households, including youth, need alternatives to replace environmentally unsustainable livelihoods.

World Vision Finland promotes sustainable natural resource management in which effective and inclusive community structures and capacities of the duty bearers to comply with the rights of the farmers and their collectives is important. A key element is protecting and restoring forest and grassland ecosystems and environmental assets that protect the communities from disasters but also support the livelihoods and food and energy security of vulnerable communities and provide significant climate change mitigation synergies. World Vision Finland continues to support and learn from regenerative agriculture and land restoration techniques, such as Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR). These provide low cost, scalable, community-led solutions to restore ecosystems, improve land productivity and strengthen livelihoods which are vital elements in building resilience.

The fragility of the specific context increases the risk of the people and ecosystems. Ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including reforestation, and climate-smart agricultural practices offer significant climate change adaptation opportunities for the most vulnerable rural communities. However, in rural settings with limited and degrading natural resource base with projected severe climate impacts and potential for conflicts increased off-farm employment can be one of the most transformative means to reduce vulnerability. This includes capacitating local people to access and develop value chains and gain livelihoods through restoration.

A key element in resilience building is providing alternative, diversified, and improved livelihood opportunities to communities facing or are projected to face shocks. Increasing financial inclusion, improving, and increasing access to markets and forming of cooperatives, producer associations and unions are part of the toolbox. Increasing the capacities of farmers as well as authorities on climate-smart agriculture including agroforestry, conservation agriculture, water

harvesting, crop diversification, climate information services and erosion control techniques improves farmers' resilience to future shocks and increase farm productivity. Activities strengthening household livelihoods is a way to ensure that families and caregivers are financially viable and can support their children. Empowering people economically and diversifying their livelihoods will contribute to sustained food security of the families, also in times of shocks.

World Vision uses several core project-models and approaches that build resilience from multiple perspectives including Citizen Voice and Action, Local Value Chain Development, Savings for Transformation, Building Secure Livelihoods, Empowered World View, Peace Road Curriculum and Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration.

2.5 Innovation and Private Sector Collaboration

The crucial role of private sector in development and achieving the SDGs is well-recognized, also by World Vision Finland. The Weconomy model for collaborating and co-creating with the private sector businesses has been loosely integrated into WVF's programme work since 2015. As part of the Development Partnership Programme WVF will continue engaging with the private sector as well as other relevant organisations and institutions including academia to find and create sustainable and more effective ways of achieving the impact of the Programme and overall goals of Finland's development cooperation.

WVF's private sector collaboration in creating, testing and piloting technological or social innovations is always aligned to SDGs and aimed at solving actual economic, ecologic and social problems and challenges. The Principles of UN Global Compact will always be followed. Since positively impacting the lives of vulnerable people and reducing the poverty in poor communities are the overall goal of WVF's development work, Weconomy projects will be selected carefully and number of guiding principles must be followed: collaboration between communities and companies has to be rights based, ethical and ecologically sustainable, and it must be based on understanding of the grassroots demand and needs of poor communities. Involvement and ownership of beneficiaries and other partners has to be guaranteed right from the start.

If possible, innovation and private sector collaboration projects will be implemented within existing grants and sponsorship projects/programmes to make the best of the existing resources as well as to ease communication, implementation and the creation of project ownership. Hence, collaboration is prioritised in projects that match existing thematic focus areas i.e., child protection, youth employment and empowerment, and resilience, livelihoods and social accountability. This allows the use of existing expertise and connections.

One example of WVF's private sector collaboration is related to the Finnish Baby Aid Kit, a Finnish innovation that was modified to fit local context and utilized to increase access and utilisation of maternal and new-born services with the aim of decreasing maternal and infant mortality in N'goswet, Kenya as well as in Puntland in Somalia. Furthermore, the intervention had the aim of capacitating local community members using World Vision's local level advocacy model Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) as the main method to advocate for stronger financial support from the county government for the distribution of the Baby Aid Kit. Through linking innovations and CVA methodology WV can improve essential services (e.g., WASH, health and education) by facilitating closer relationship between communities and government. Furthermore, innovation and private sector collaboration can be used to raise awareness of pertinent issues like environmental protection by using solar energy and

thereby promoting sustainable community development. Another example of synergy with private sector would be linking World Vision's youth skills training with a business that agrees to hire individuals trained by WV. Consequently, trained individuals would receive employment, the business would be able to hire skilled workers and WV would ensure workers´ welfare.

Previous projects with private sector have enabled WVF to gain experience and increase the knowledge of collaboration with companies. Lessons learned from the collaboration provides good basis for selecting future collaboration projects with private sector businesses. WVF has previously benefited from Finnpartnership and Finnish NGO Platform Fingo's Powerbank support. Partnering with other organisations and institutions and using different instruments and platforms created for NGO-private sector collaboration will support and supplement WVF's innovation work and private sector collaboration.

WVF will continue to test and use innovations to make programme implementation more effective in terms of achieving results and impact, cost effectiveness and reducing carbon footprint. The use of digital technology for virtual meetings with implementing partners and digital data collection is already a standard practice within World Vision. In addition to improving efficiency, innovations can enhance transparency within WV, but also towards rights holders and beneficiaries.

With regard to adopting innovations and advancing their use, one of the comparative advantages of World Vision Finland is the presence at local and national and, as a member of international partnership, at regional and global levels. To realize the potential of its grassroots presence and the global platform, WVF can link its innovation and private sector cooperation efforts with duty bearers and stakeholders at all these levels and create stronger links among the levels. WVF's strong commitment to partnering is a hallmark of its Development Programme Approach.

3. Programme Approaches

3.1 Rights-based Approach

World Vision Finland's work has its foundation in Human Rights, especially the Convention on the Rights of the Child and it recognizes not only that all rights come with responsibilities but that the attainment of a right is always the duty of a number of actors or duty bearers. World Vision adapts its work to fit local contexts and continually refines and learns to ensure the greatest possible impact for children. Human rights issues are complex and multi-faceted, with personal, social, political, physical and spiritual root causes. It is only possible to overcome challenges and achieve the sustained well-being of children if we address broken relationships, between individuals, within families and between states and their citizens.

In addition to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, World Vision Finland's work has integrated disability inclusion through the foundations in the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities. In its work, WVF strives to promote, protect and ensure the full enjoyment of the rights by persons with disabilities in accordance with the convention. People, children as well as adults living with disabilities are viewed as full and equal members of society and are included as right holders within the programmes. In addition to the rights being protected and promoted, also the dignity of people living with a disability is supported and restored.

Further, World Vision Finland's work with regards to gender equality the human rights framework is based on the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

World Vision recognizes and affirms the equal worth, dignity and rights of women, men, girls and boys and the significant role each one plays in promoting sustainable transformational development.

The rights-based approach within the programme as well as the level of human rights consideration has been discussed more in depth in Annex 7.

3.2 Empowering Civil Society

For World Vision, an active civil society is crucial for promoting development and ensuring sustainability. Strengthening civil society is critical for achieving objectives on child protection, youth employment and empowerment, and community cohesion and resilience, and the Programme addresses all crucial levels (individual, organisational and system) of the capacity-building needed in strengthening civil society. At the same time, World Vision contributes on its part to the development and maintaining the space for civil society in Programme countries. An analysis of the partner country contexts can be found in Chapter 6 and in the project descriptions in Annex 1.1.

World Vision Finland's projects in the Programme countries are implemented by local World Visions that are strong, respected and well-connected local civil society organisations (CSO). In addition to development and humanitarian work, they do national-level advocacy work and lobbying related to child rights and protection, but also to other sectors (WASH, health). Regular dialogue with governments and duty-bearers provides opportunities for policy influencing that is based on evidence from the ground. Usually, big international NGOs like World Vision form thematic coalition in countries WV operates, thereby making advocacy more effective. As an international partnership, World Vision brings views and voices of civil society and communities to the national level and further to the global level.

World Vision's mode of operation is very much community-based, and projects usually include support to establishment and training of CBOs and CSOs, including disabled people's organisations (DPO). With WV's support, these civil society actors are able to advocate and collaborate with local authorities and collaborate and coordinate with other CBOs/CSOs as well. The civil society organisations provide avenues and platforms for communities to engage and dialogue with duty bearers on the provision and development of services, thereby holding them accountable. Sometimes collaboration and coordination with civil society and duty bearers takes place within formal frameworks like Area Advisory Council in Kenya. In World Vision's programmes and projects, the level and results of engagement are measured for example, in a number of dialogue meetings held with duty bearers and the number of service provision included in local government plans with specific budget allocations. These indicate how communities have been able to improve services and facilities. At the local level, WV's partnership and coordination with authorities, official and duty bearers are close and include training and capacity building. In some cases, for example data collected by WV or its partners can contribute to planning processes of local authorities.

At the heart of WV's work in strengthening civil society is community empowerment that aims to strengthen individuals and communities, on the one hand, internally by helping them to identify for example, the reasons behind poverty, and on the other hand, capacitating them with knowledge and skills to advocate for and demand their rights from duty bearers. Working together increases community cohesion and enhances the community's ability for social accountability. At the same time the community moves from support reliance to resilience.

Many of the Programme countries or project areas are fragile, underlining the importance of an active civil society. Weak governmental structures, for example, increase corruption while a vibrant civil society can promote good governance. In many countries in East Africa, development and economic

growth have been strong in recent years. Still, the benefits of this have not been equally divided, and thus inequality has increased. By supporting community-level advocacy, monitoring of resource allocation in devolved levels of governance are strengthened.

CVA is World Vision's primary approach to community-level advocacy. It is also the backbone of community empowerment; without empowered communities, the results of the projects are not likely to be sustainable. The idea of CVA is to educate citizens about their rights and equipping them with a simple set of tools, like citizen scorecards, designed to empower them to protect and enforce those rights. As a social accountability approach, CVA aims to improve the dialogue between communities and duty bearers in order to improve services in the sector for which the government has made measurable commitments.

CVA supports the human rights-based approach, and the starting point is to teach communities as rights holders about their basic human rights and how they are articulated under local laws. Communities are encouraged to work together with duty bearers and service providers to compare reality against the promises made in laws and regulations, i.e. teach them about their responsibilities towards citizens. The focus of CVA is working together with public officials and institutions to improve their performance as well as collaborating with other stakeholders to influence decision-makers. By training duty bearers, for example, on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, World Vision is promoting the fulfilment of human rights.

Youth employment and empowerment has important implicit objectives of helping youth to become active citizens and members of informal or formal groups and organisations, including peace clubs in refugee context thereby contributing strengthening civil society in longer term and in post-conflict settings.

3.3 Sustainability and Resilience

Sustainability

The term sustainability refers to the durability of positive impacts but also to the economic, social, cultural and environmental, including climate impacts, among others. Sustainability related risk factors are included in the Risk Matrix presented in Annex 4. To ensure sustainability in its work, World Vision is working with five drivers of sustainability. These factors enable sustainable impacts and shall be taken into consideration in each project, during both planning and implementation. Positive impacts can only be created and sustained if this is done effectively.

The five drivers of sustainability are:
• The ownership of the target groups should be encouraged and ensured early on in the project planning, as this leads to better use of the capacities acquired and the resources provided. Actively involving people in the project regions in the work empowers them to independently achieve and sustain the impacts as planned. Furthermore, the capacities and resources of the local project partners and target groups have to be systematically strengthened during the course of the project.
• Transformed relationships: The project activities aim to strengthen child protection, conflict prevention and resolution skills as well as shared values such as equality, mutual support and trust.
• The resilience of families must be increased so that they are better prepared to overcome crises and can adjust to changing external factors.
• For this, functioning partnerships and cooperation with local actors are required to enable the planned activities to be implemented effectively.

• Enabling rights holders to get involved in local and national advocacy means that they are able to demand changes and their rights from governments in power, thereby also taking on more ownership.

Figure 2. The five drivers of sustainability

World Vision's programming is based on sustainable environmental management practices and it is currently further developing its environmental management approaches and tools. The Environmental Stewardship Policy (2021) has set ambitious targets to further ensure that all World Vision operations, facilities and advocacy contribute to improved natural environments while minimising negative impacts that may affect the rights and well-being of children, their families and communities. World Vision acknowledges the need for an integrated systems approach to addressing environmental challenges, including climate change. In addition to environmental degradation and climate change, manmade disasters and human interaction through conflict, displacement and instability affect the environment requiring programming to halt further environmental degradation and restoration of those damaged environments. World Vision works in contexts severely affected by environmental degradation that are already witnessing climate change impacts amplified by existing structural vulnerabilities. These issues directly impact the lives of the most vulnerable children through increased disaster risk, erosion of livelihoods and increased migration out of the impacted regions.

To ensure the Programme sustainability, aspects of socio-cultural, institutional and financial sustainability will further be taken into account. Cultural sustainability will be considered during the implementation of the Programme to ensure the maintaining of positive cultural beliefs, cultural practices, heritage conservation and culture as its own entity. Culture is both an enabler and driver of the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Institutional sustainability will be reached through supporting infrastructures and management systems within the communities. Working with the communities it is an essential part of sustainability to ensure that the institutional changes are understood, relevant and owned by the community, so that there is a strong motivation for the project to endure even after World Vision has ended its work. This will be achieved through partnering and capacity building of local community groups, such as e.g. local disability organisations, child protection groups as well as local cooperatives. Further at national and sub-

national levels government stakeholders must be equipped to competently lead the development with the appropriate policy, strategy, standards and regulations. Financial sustainability will be reached through ownership building, management of risks (Risk Matrix Annex 4), as well as through effective use of financial resources.

Resilience

Resilience can broadly be defined in this programme context to include the ability of an individual, a family, or community to withstand, adapt to and quickly recover from stresses and shocks. Resilience also includes the flexibility or the ability of an individual or group to tolerate stress, resolve problems, and seek help if and when needed. Therefore resilience has psychological and social dimensions. Key dimension is also ecosystem resilience and the role of nature-based solutions in resilience building.

World Vision Finland places children at the centre of the resilience building and upholding the rights of the most vulnerable. This Programme builds on the best practices of resilience building and brings together conflict sensitivity, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. More emphasis on psychosocial wellbeing, and ecosystem-based adaptation are further strengthening WVF's efforts to build resilience. Being part of supportive groups is an important way to build resilience. It is also important that resilience building should take into consideration intersectionality. Girls, boys, women and men with disabilities and their families are particularly vulnerable and their inclusion is to be guaranteed.

Three elements are key to anchor resilience in the programme and to follow the Do No Harm principle:

• Analyse the risks and be risk-informed i.e. ensure that activities do not aggravate risks or vulnerabilities and are prepared for hazards and threats
• Contribute to building local capacities of rights holders and duty bearers so that the most vulnerable can adapt better to shocks; and
• Implement strategies in a socially inclusive manner to manage risks.

World Vision Finland aims to strengthen conflict analysis and conflict sensitive programming. In order to understand well the contexts where the programme operates and to ensure that the programme is conflict sensitive, a Do No Harm field assessment will be carried out for all projects in this programme. This helps to identify the *dividers* which may increase tensions between community members and groups in the implementation areas and prevent the interventions from strengthening those, as well as the *connectors* which support positive peace so that the interventions can increase them. In addition, the Integrating Peacebuilding in Programming (IPIP) framework shall be utilized for all projects in order to integrate peacebuilding processes into the Programme.

4. Programme Alignment

4.1 Alignment with International Policy Frameworks

The Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including 17 global goals is designed to be a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030 and it also guides World Vision's work. The Programme has a strong alignment with the overall principles of Agenda 2030. The committed principles of universality, equality and leaving no one behind are well embedded, as the Programme focuses on the fragile states and targets the most vulnerable people with a strong presence on the ground. COVID-19 has made achieving the SDGs more complicated, highlighting and exacerbating underlying inequalities around the world. The Agenda 2030 recognizes that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs, including education, health, social protection, and employment, while tackling climate change and environmental protection concerns. More than half of the 17 SDGs and their targets address the situation of children and young people, who are in the core focus of World Vision´s work. World Vision has also acknowledged the importance of new partnerships, financing modalities and the need to constantly renew and develop its work through innovations.

The linkages between the Programme's three result areas Child Protection, Youth Employment and Empowerment, and Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability and their connection to **11** of the SDGs are clear. Child Protection strongly correlates with the **Goal 3** of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages and with the **Goal 4** of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. Youth Employment and Empowerment is clearly connected with the targets of the **Goal 8** of promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. While Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability has a strong contribution to the **Goal 16** of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. In addition, this result area is linked to the **Goal 13** of taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts and the **Goal 15** of protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss. In addition, the Programme is in line with the following goals: **Goal 1** of ending poverty in all its forms everywhere, **Goal 5** of achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls and **Goal 10** of reducing inequality within and among countries.

The alignment of the projects of the Programme is presented in the following table.

Country	Project	Sustainable Development Goals
Burundi	Child Protection and Youth Empowerment -project	1 NO POVERTY, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Ethiopia	Assisted Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration for Sustainable Land Management and Livelihood Improvement Project	1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO HUNGER, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 15 LIFE ON LAND, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
	GBV prevention and response project	1 NO POVERTY, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Kenya	Alale Anti-FGM project	1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO HUNGER, 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
	Ng'oswet Area Programme	1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO HUNGER, 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION, 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 15 LIFE ON LAND, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
	Roysambu Youth Livelihood project	4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Rwanda	Buliza Youth Empowerment Partnership Project	1 NO POVERTY, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
	Umurawa Area Programme	1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO HUNGER, 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 15 LIFE ON LAND, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Somalia	Child Protection and Environmental Safety Project	1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO HUNGER, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 15 LIFE ON LAND, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
	FGM Abandonment, Puntland	1 NO POVERTY, 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Uganda	Adjumani Child Protection, Livelihoods and Environment -project	1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO HUNGER, 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION, 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 15 LIFE ON LAND, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Paris Agreement on Climate and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to make communities safer and more resilient to disaster are firmly aligned with the Programme. Outcome 3 focusing on

improving the resilience of most vulnerable families and communities and more specifically Output 3.2 on inclusive disaster risk management and resilient ecosystems with protective functions, align the Programme with Sendai Framework. Climate considerations are increasingly highlighted in World Vision and Programme Outcome 3 on resilience includes climate adaptation efforts with evident climate change mitigation synergies such as ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-smart agriculture.

World Vision has committed to advocate for stronger international cooperation and greater global action to adhere to the Paris Agreement and limit global warming to 1.5°C. World Vision will continue to work with partners at the local, national and global levels, and through global coalitions and campaigns for greater climate action to meet these targets with specific focus on ensuring those most affected by the climate crisis, including girls and boys, have greater access to and influence on decision-making processes, that climate action is child-centred, inclusive and supports women's empowerment, and that the necessary financing and resources flow to the most vulnerable communities, leaving no one behind.

Another example of key international policy instruments underpinning World Vision Programme includes the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and its Bonn Challenge as Programme outcome 3 includes efforts to rigorously restore and rehabilitate various ecosystems including forests and grasslands and agricultural landscapes. Internationally World Vision also partners with the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition, the Global Partnership for Forest and Landscape Restoration, the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR-100), the Regreen the Globe Movement and the UN Global Compact Network, among others. These existing partnerships and the creation of new ones will build programming expertise and amplify World Vision's voice on critical climate change policy issues.

The Programme is informed by OECD DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (2019) and World Vision's Fragile Contexts Programme Approach (FCPA)[1]. At the heart of the FCPA is the agility to shift from meeting immediate humanitarian needs to addressing root causes even in the context of continued fragility, in order to support transformative change whenever possible, so that communities can build resilience to shocks over the long term. In 2017, through its global strategy, Our Promise, World Vision made a commitment to direct 27 per cent of its global funding to fragile contexts by 2020 and it is committed to continue to grow this commitment through diverse funding, partnerships and knowledge sharing.

4.2 Alignment with Finland's Development Policy

Finland's priorities

Finland's Development Policy and the World Vision Development Partnership Programme 2022 – 2025 are strongly aligned. The Programme focuses on supporting East African countries to eradicate poverty and inequality and proceed with sustainable development, which is well aligned with the geographical focus of Finland's development policy. The Programme focuses on eradicating poverty by empowering the most vulnerable communities to take the lead in their own development. The aim is to help vulnerable communities to improve their capacities and structures for social cohesion and accountability. This includes, e.g., training duty-bearers in resilience building and accountability and in ways to promote community development. The Programme also focuses on increasing decent employment and livelihood for the most vulnerable communities, including youth. Furthermore, the Programme reduces inequality by ensuring that the rights and needs of women and persons with

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[1] World Vision. 2019. Fragile Contexts Programme Approach – A brighter future for children in fragile context.

disabilities are specifically targeted in the programme design, implementation and monitoring. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Programme outcomes feed into the main goal of Finland's development policy.

The Programme strategies support progress towards more equal relations between women and men, girls and boys. Special attention is paid to the eradication of harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation. The Programme also continues strengthening women and girls' rights through quality education, and women (e.g., women-led households) are also targeted in the livelihood components of the Programme. All Programme outcomes pay attention to gender equity and the rights and status of women and girls. With regard to the protection of girls and ending Gender based violence, there is a strong linkage to Programme Outcome 1.

The Programme includes improving and increasing economic opportunities of the local communities, including youth, and World Vision thrives to find new and innovative ways to enhance economic development. Particular attention will be paid to enhance resilience by increasing the employability of girls and boys, women and men as well as diversifying and improving the on-farm and off-farm opportunities, including value-chain development. The Programme Outcome 2 directly feeds into and Outcome 3 supports Finland's Priority 2.

Finland's priority area on education, well-functioning societies and democracy is reflected in the Programme. The Programme focuses on providing youth with the necessary life skills and psychosocial well-being to receive training and employment/self-employment. Furthermore, the aim is to provide youth with relevant technical and vocational education and training, employment and business skills for employment/self-employment so that they will have resources, market intelligence and connections to markets to develop business. The Programme will also ensure that youth will have supportive networks and relationships and play an active role in their community. Special attention is paid to life skills and participation of girls and young women, and youth with disabilities. Programme outcomes 2 and 3 will feed into Finland's Priority 2. With well-functioning societies and democracy, the Programme promotes active participation of all citizens. Furthermore, the Programme also promotes the state's responsibility to ensure that the state as a duty bearer protects and fulfils human rights, including the rights of the most vulnerable people. The Programme pays attention to ensure the fulfilment of human rights through social accountability and civil advocacy, primarily through the Citizen Voice and Action model. It also supports local-level community mobilisation by encouraging people to organise themselves together with the local governments. Programme outcomes 1 and 3 will feed into Finland's Priority 3.

The Programme promotes sustainable natural resource management in which effective and inclusive community structures and capacities of the duty bearers to fulfil the rights of the farmers and their collectives are important. The key element is protecting and restoring ecosystems and environmental assets that protect the communities from disasters but also to support the livelihoods and food and energy security of vulnerable communities while delivering significant climate change mitigation synergies. Hence, Programme outcome 3 will feed into Finland's Priority 4.

Finland's cross-cutting objectives

In relation to gender equality and the position of PWDs, the Programme pays special attention to eradicating all forms of discrimination against women and persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the Programme seeks their active participation when conducting assessments of their needs and rights and in other stages of project planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The Programme is therefore geared to combat discrimination and to mainstream Finland's cross-cutting objectives. The Programme promotes families and communities to increase their resilience, including

climate resilience. The Programme aims to protect families and communities so that they will be better protected by more resilient ecosystems and inclusive disaster risk management. The climate change mitigation and adaptation synergies are also evident in supporting the most vulnerable families and communities with alternative, diversified and climate-smart livelihoods.

More information on cross-cutting objectives can be found in Annex 6.

4.3 Links to Finland's Country Programmes for Development Cooperation

World Vision Finland Development Partnership Programme is well in line with and contributes to goals of Finland´s Country Programmes 2021-2024 for Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

In Ethiopia, WVF's Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) project contributes to Finland's Country Programme Impact 1 (*Sustainable economic growth and improved livelihoods for people in rural areas)* by promoting rural economic development through development of agricultural value chains in forestry and farming. WVF's other project in Ethiopia addresses SGBV and promotes women's participation in decision making.

In Kenya, World Vision has for years worked to enhance rights of girls and women, focusing on protecting girls from FGM and targeting both rights holders and duty bearers including building their capacities and supporting local level coordination. This work continues in Kenya and therefore synergies can be found between WVF Programmes and Finland's Country Programme (*Impact 1: Women participate meaningfully in decision-making and all women and girls are free from violence*). WVF work contributes to all four pillars of Kenya's second 1325 NAP. WVF is also working with UNFPA to eradicate FGM in Kenya and cooperation is planned with International Solidarity Foundation who also does anti-FGM work in Kenya. WVF Programme is also well in line with the second impact area of Finland's Country Programme in Kenya (*Impact 2: Young women and men with improved technical and vocational skills gain decent employment*). WVF has implemented youth employment/TVET activities and projects in Kenya for a long time and this work continues. Youth employment is linked to WVF's plans for continuing private sector collaboration in Kenya.

In Somalia, WVF continues its work related to protection of women and girls from FGM, and hence the Development Partnership Programme contributes to Finland's Country Programme (*Impact 2: The sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls have been enhanced*) and Outcome 2.2 on inclusive violence prevention and protection and Outcome 2.3 on ending harmful traditional practises that normalize SGBV and FGM. WVF's two projects in Somalia also promote women's economic empowerment including that of survivors of FGM.

5. Quality Assurance and Accountability

5.1 Results Based Management

According to the Paris Declaration "Managing for results means managing and implementing aid in a way that focuses on the desired results and uses information to improve decision making".

Results based planning ensures that the combined interventions are sufficient to achieve the expected result. Interventions must not only be necessary, but also sufficient. To ensure that the right interventions are planned it is important to include all partners in the planning process. World Vision

Finland has started the planning process for this four-year Programme already last year. Since the Programme will be implemented through several separate projects, it is important to ensure that the models are compatible for the different countries and that the local partnering World Vision will be able to ensure the commitment of the local communities and local governments to support the work. The process has continued to be participatory through bilateral discussions.

During the planning stage the baseline values and target values are still missing or need to be verified due to a number of new projects and programmes planned. Once funding has been confirmed more assessments will be conducted as a first measure to confirm all indicators baseline during 2022 before implementation will begin. All data will be disaggregated by age, gender and disability.

World Vision´s results based management is supported by semi-annual and annual reports consisting of narrative reports including indicator tracking tables, financial reports and external audits that are received from each project and programme separately. The information received is further analysed and reported to the MFA through a programme level annual report and annual discussions.

In addition to the evaluations that will be conducted at the end of each Programme cycle, ex-post-evaluations are planned to be conducted during the four-year phase in those Area Programmes that have recently ended i.e. Meibeki AP in Kenya (2017), Kalpitiya AP in Sri Lanka (2018) and Nace la Esperanza AP in Colombia (2018) Further, an external evaluation of the whole Programme will be conducted in early 2025. The result of this evaluation will be used to feed into the planning of the following four- year Programme.

In general, the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the Development Partnership Programme will be supported by World Vision´s project management tool LEAP in accordance with the programme cycle described below. The LEAP tool supports adaptive management while it accrues information needed to improve future management through its learning processes and thus reduces uncertainty over time and helps achieving the best short-term outcome based on current knowledge.

In addition to this, World Vision Finland will continue to develop its own systems to specifically integrate the special requirements of MFA funding and Finnish society. The results framework will serve as the basic accountability tool for developing an evaluation approach to the Programme.

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

World Vision´s work takes place in a complex environment. There are a great number of people interacting with one another; they influence each other and are pursuing specific interests. World Vision has its own National Offices with local staff on the ground, in project regions who work with local and international organisations, governments, groups and institutions, as well as with the families. The involvement and targeted professional support of partners and families aims to enable them to achieve, sustain and further develop the desired effects independently, even after the end of WVF's intervention in the region. As an organisation, it is of great importance that World Vision uses locally available resources and the knowledge and skills of the local people to initiate and facilitate development processes. The goal is that local stakeholders take over responsibilities in data collection, planning, project implementation, project monitoring and evaluation as well as that the project is transferred to the local people it affects. This includes constructive cooperation with local authorities and other government institutions. Partnership and participation therefore play an important role in all phases of WVF's project management, which aims to make local people more capable of acting.

The project management cycle "LEAP – Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning" is implemented on a global level in all of World Vision's projects. The complete cycle consists of five phases, from project planning to handover of the project to local stakeholders.
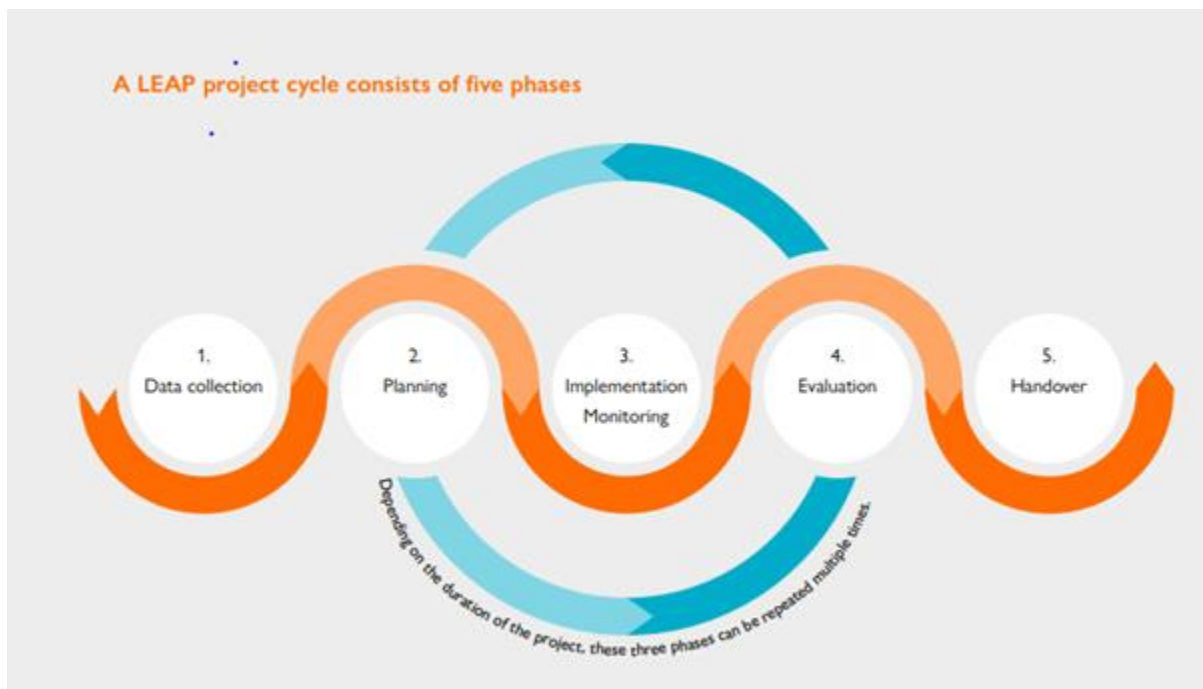

Figure 3. The LEAP project cycle

Phase 1 Data collection and Phase 2 Planning:
On the basis of an analysis of the local socio-economic context and the human rights situation, World Vision decides if a project should begin or not. For the WVF Programme the analysis has focused specifically on the current situation in terms of child protection, youth employment and empowerment, and resilience, livelihoods and social accountability. In addition to the human rights analyses, analyses with regards to the Do No Harm Principle, conflict sensitivity, environmental screening including climate impacts and vulnerabilities are also carried out as part of the first two phases of the LEAP cycle. Further the first phases include an analysis of which other stakeholders (government, authorities, other local or international organizations) are currently active in the region and how World Vision can cooperate with them. Data will be gathered through baseline collection and detailed implementation plans made together with the local stakeholders relevant to each project (e.g. children, families, local and international organisations and authorities).

Phase 3. Project implementation and monitoring
During implementation sectoral programme models are used. The project models represent a type of guidelines which are intended to provide project staff with tools and support in different project phases for each sector. The different project models used in the implementation of the WVF Development Partnership Programme are presented in Annex 1.2.

Depending on the sector and project goals, this is done in cooperation with and by teachers and healthcare staff, local authorities, organisations and religious communities. The status and the quality of the implementation of the planned activities and the progress related to expected outputs and outcomes is monitored. Monitoring is carried out by project partners, the families themselves and the project managers. The monitoring data is used to facilitate an internal learning and management process, supporting adaptive management.

Phase 4. Evaluation

Evaluations can take place at different times in the project cycle – in the middle, at the end, or sometime after the project has been finished. Evaluations are generally carried out by independent consultants. Evaluations frequently comprise a mix of qualitative data collection (e.g. group or expert interviews, ranking methods), quantitative methods (e.g. surveys of the families), and document analyses. This mix of methods helps to balance the weaknesses of a particular method and consider the project from various perspectives. Depending on the time at which an evaluation is carried out, the recommendations in the planning process of a new project cycle can be adopted or taken into consideration in the planning of new projects. Moreover, they help us to continuously examine and improve WV's project approaches. As a standard procedure, the evaluation uses the OECD DAC criteria – relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability – as the basis for the assessments.

Phase 5. Project adaptation or project handover

In the next step, as a result of the lessons learned and the recommendations from the evaluation, the project is either continued with adaptations or handed over into the hands of local stakeholders. The likelihood of sustainability of positive outcomes and impacts is assessed as part of interim and/or final evaluation. However, whether the effects are actually sustainable can be thoroughly determined after the end of a project. For this reason, WVF will conduct three ex-post-evaluations to determine the sustainability of the work done earlier with MFA funding.

6. Partnering Countries

6.1 Burundi

Project	Result areas	Total budget €
Ejo Heza: Child Protection and Youth Empowerment Project	Child Protection; Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability	1,043,480

Country context and civil society

Burundi is a post-conflict country which attempts to reconcile the need to consolidate the newly restored peace with responding to the basic needs and demands of the population, while laying a foundation for sustainable development. In 2020, the population of Burundi was estimated at 11.9 million people, with two-thirds of its population under the age of 25[1]. Burundi's Human Development Index value for 2019 was 0.433 positioning it at 185 out of 189 countries. In addition, Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world which means that 74% of population live in multidimensional poverty. [2] 80% of the population gains livelihood from agriculture. Climate change has also given challenges and the country is fighting against degradation and exhaustion of soils, degradation of forestry resources and human environmental degradation which have serious impacts to population's livelihoods.[3]

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[1] CIA Fact Book. https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/burundi/
[2] UNDP.2020. Human Development Report 2020.
[3] UNDP.2020. Climate change adaption Burundi. https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/eastern-africa/burundi

Burundi has made significant progress in the quality of and access to education. Since the introduction of free primary education in 2005, the enrolment rate has increased.[1] However, a high number of children are still outside the education system. Primary school dropout rate is high, 56%. Household poverty, early pregnancy, school violence and low-quality education are the main causes dropping out of school. Mean years of schooling are as low as 3.3 years. In addition, population with at least some secondary education is very low (9%) and 3% of Burundi's population is considered skilled labour force. These lead to a lack of skills and knowledge that the youth would need for profitable employment. However, the youth situation is challenging because of youth unemployment in Burundi relate to both supply and demand factors. Education is generally not adapted to the needs of the labour market and does not promote entrepreneurship and innovations. Youth employment has decreased during the years and unemployment rate for youth (ages 15–24) is 3% and 4 % of youth is not in school or employment.[2]

Regarding refugees, Government of Burundi maintains its open-door policy and provides protection to refugees and asylum-seekers. Burundian refugees are also returning, mostly from the United Republic of Tanzania, and more recently from Rwanda and other countries in the region and face several challenges for reintegration and access to services. The Government of Burundi is working to ensure that returnees are able to re-establish themselves into their communities by promoting their economic and social integration through its institutional bodies. It's been estimated that more than 300,000 Burundian refugees are displaced in neighbouring countries and since July 2020, an increasing number of Burundian refugees expressed their intention to return home, and 39,411 Burundian refugees were assisted in their voluntary repatriation over the course of the year. Government of Burundi have conducted preparations are underway to further scale up voluntary return operations, based on planning figures for some 143,000 Burundian refugees to return to their country of origin in 2021. [3] According to World Vision Burundi, Burundi also hosts approximately 47,500 refugees and asylum-seekers originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo fleeing violence and armed conflict.

The civil society and citizen action organization CIVICUS estimated that the state of Burundi's civil society was *closed* in its latest report from 2021.[4] In Burundi there is friction between pro-government, pro-opposition and non-affiliated CSOs. Political and security crisis have led to unstable political conditions in Burundi and to legal and physical persecution of journalists, civil society leaders and communities. Media and journalists have been experiencing a crackdown since 2015 and many have been forced to flee into exile or self-censorship. In 2018 Burundi's government tightened their power over local and international NGOs through new laws (INGO-laws) and expulsion threats. This made civil society space extremely narrow, crowded by new pro-government CSOs. The law only allows service delivery and limited advocacy on technical issues. Thus, international NGOs were suspended in Burundi in 2018, and were forced to submit information on the ethnicity of employees to re-register – a request was renewed in 2020.[5]

Human rights

Burundi has ratified and acceded to a number of significant human rights instruments; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social

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[1] World Bank Burundi. https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burundi
[2] UNDP.2020. Human Development Report 2020.
[3] UNHCR/UNDP.2020. Burundi refugee return and reintegration plan 2021.
[4] Civicus 2021. Burundi. Tracking conditions for citizen action. https://monitor.civicus.org/updates/2016/06/01/burundi-overview/
[5] Human Rights Council. 2020. Forty-fifth session 14 September–2 October 2020 Agenda item 4 Human rights –A/HRC/45/32

and Cultural Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights. In 2008, Burundi ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Despite all commitments and laws regarding children's rights, children and families in Burundi face many challenges, and the realisation of protective legislations is lacking. Many children are victims of, or witnesses of, violence, abuse and exploitation, including hazardous work, human trafficking and gender-based violence.[1] In general, children in Burundi are exposed to many types of issues that hinder their safety and protection. Due to extreme poverty children's rights have been neglected, there is high school dropout, and sexual violence against children and women. According to data from UNICEF (2019), 19% adolescents are actively alcoholic, [2] and child labour rate is 31% [3].

Women's rights and gender equality

Burundi has signed and incorporated in its constitution most international instruments promoting gender equality, women's succession rights do not yet have full legal protection.[4] However, there is regrettable persistence of discriminatory laws and harmful traditional practices that continue to perpetuate gender inequality. For instance, inheritance is still governed by discriminatory patriarchal traditions that prevent women from enjoying the same land rights as men[5]. Gender based violence remains a big concern in Burundi. 49% of female population (aged 15 and older) has experienced violence by intimate partner[3]. The norms pertaining gender roles in the Burundian society are deeply rooted in a strong patriarchal culture. With limited exceptions, men control households, make crucial decisions, and provide livelihood to the members of the household. Women have overall responsibility of taking charge of domestic chores: farm work and house chores and caring for children and other members of the family.[6] It can be concluded that GBV is rooted in patriarchy, enshrined in cultural and religious norms, and normalized through power inequality between women and men.

Status of people with disabilities

It is difficult to find reliable information on the number of people with disabilities, including children with disabilities, and their situation in Burundi. However, according to the 2008 Census in Burundi, there are 287,046 persons with disabilities and 53% of persons with disabilities are women. The vast majority (94%) of people with disabilities are living in rural areas.[7]

Discriminatory cultural norms regarding persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations can manifest in limited access to opportunities and exploitation. Many Burundians believe that disability is the result of a curse or of conflicts between people or between humans and invisible forces. In the Burundian mentality, persons with disabilities are incapable, to such an extent that their caretakers do everything for them, or completely abandon them, or others exploit them.[8] Data on SGBV against young men with disabilities were not available.

Within WVIB operational areas a total of 18,527 are persons with disability. Muyinga province leads in the number of children living with disability 2,944 (16%), followed by Ruyigi (14%) and Makamba (2%). Boys living with disability (53%) are slightly more than girls (45%). Majority of PWDs are above 19 years (66%), followed by adolescents, and children below 12 years. Majority (57%) of the children

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[1] CARE.2017. Norms and practices impeding gender equality in Burundian society - Gender Assessment for B4MCN
[2] UNICEF.2019. Adolescent Investment Case Burundi - Estimating the Impacts of Social Sector Investments for Adolescent. https://www.unicef.org/burundi/media/686/file/Adolescent-Investment-Case-2020.pdf
[3] UNDP.2020. Human Development Report 2020.
[4] CARE Norway.2020. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Programme II. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NORAD-GEWEP-II-2019-Final-Report-with-annexes-1-6-ID-43617.pdf
[5] Afrobarometer.2015. PP22: Gender equality in Burundi: Why does support not extend to women's right to inherit land?
[6] Ibid.See [1]
[7] Superson.B.2019. Culture-Related Criteria of Intelligence and the Socio-Economic Situation of Children with Disabilities in Burundi.
[8] Ibid. See [7]

living with disability are in primary level of education and a significant proportion (23%) of children are not going to school. According to World Vision Burundi's disability mapping analysis of the education level of PWDs' indicates that 0.3% of youth with disabilities are in vocational training.

6.2 Ethiopia

Project	Result areas	Total budget €
Assisted Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration for Sustainable Land Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (FMNR)	Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability, GBV	1,157,000

Country context and civil society

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is Africa's oldest independent country. With a population of more than 102 million in 2016, Ethiopia is Africa's second-most populous nation after Nigeria. Despite steady increases in economic growth since 2005, the country is still one of the region's poorest, with a per capita income of USD 783 annually. [1]

Ethiopia is vulnerable to floods, droughts and periodic rain shortages, resulting in heightened periods of food insecurity. Climate change is expected to aggravate these vulnerabilities further. Despite the projected increase in rainfall, higher annual temperatures will result in heightened evaporation rates that may threaten the success of crops. Droughts are expected to occur more often and with increased intensity, giving the country less time to recover in between dry periods, reducing agricultural yields and contributing further to mass food insecurity. These variabilities will also affect human health in the country, with floods and heatwaves expected to increase susceptibility to vector-borne and water-borne diseases and air pollution.

Despite an average economic growth of 10,3 per cent per year from 2006 and 2016 - almost double the regional average - the impacts of climate change and variability could derail this progress. Declining forest resources could increase the cost of fetching firewood and other types of biomass that are critical to household livelihoods in rural areas. While Ethiopia envisions growing its manufacturing sector by 25% through 2030, the majority of its labour force is still employed by the agricultural sector, at 60% and 77% of the female and male labour force. An increase in drought could impact the entire agricultural sector, which is highly dependent on food crops and livestock, thereby further jeopardising Ethiopia's economy. [2]

Before 2018, Ethiopia was one of the world's most repressive environments for civic activism. After taking office in 2018, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed took actions to change this: releasing political prisoners, welcoming home exiled activists and brokering a peace accord with neighbouring Eritrea. As part of Abiy's aspirational reform process, the Ethiopian government repealed and replaced the 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation in February 2019, which had forbidden CSOs from engaging in human rights, governance or advocacy activities. The repeal has allowed CSOs increased maneuverability in the democracy and governance space and encouraged a plethora of new organisations once focused solely on service delivery and public health to register as citizen interest

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[1] Democracy Speaks. 2020. Despite Challenges, Ethiopia's Civil Society Remains Committed to Democracy.
[2] Ibid.

groups.[1] However, according to CIVICUS the civil society of Ethiopia is currently defined as *repressed* despite the recent progress. Freedom of speech is still limited, and journalists have been arrested as the media is under strict control.[2]

Human rights

Ethiopia has signed and acceded to several significant human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).[3] Ethiopia also has national action plans for women and persons with disabilities, namely the National Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Second Growth and Transformation Plan and the National Plan of Action of Persons with Disabilities for 2012-2021. [4]

Despite all the conventions and action plans and the recent opening process of the Ethiopian society since 2018, the human rights situation remains complicated. Furthermore, the political situation has deteriorated again in the last quarter of 2020 and increased severe human right violations. The political unrest and the hostilities between ethnic subgroups have increased and resulted in armed conflicts and deaths of hundreds of people across the country. Restrictions initially imposed to fight the COVID-19 have been used to limit human rights and control Ethiopian civil society. In November 2020, a six-month state of emergency was declared in Tigray. Since then, armed conflicts have emerged in many regions, including the Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia.

Women's rights and gender equality

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has committed to gender equality, as outlined in the National Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Second Growth and Transformation Plan. While general improvements in promoting gender equality have been made in recent decades, women in Ethiopia still struggle to access resources without the mediation of men; this is especially the case in rural areas. Ethiopia continues to suffer from some of the lowest gender equality performance indicators in the region. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report, Ethiopia ranks 115 out of 144 countries concerning its achievements toward closing the gender gap [5] In many sectors, women and men do not have equitable participation and influence in decision-making processes. This is partly due to historical inequalities that often marginalizes women from involvement in labour and employment markets and social norms that discriminated against women, affecting their ability to be heard and legitimised in decision-making settings. As a result, women are underrepresented in many sectors' decision-making processes, even if they are intended beneficiaries of its services.

More than a third of adolescent girls experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence in Ethiopia during 2016. The incidence of violence was significantly higher in urban areas among girls in poorer wealth quintiles. Furthermore, child marriage and teenage pregnancies are still widely prominent. Although the rates have diminished during the last ten years, in 2016, the child marriage rate was still 11% and teenage pregnancy 13% at the national level. However, these rates are not equally distributed across the country and the wealth quintals. For example, the child marriage rate of girls in the poorest quintile was 27% in 2016 compared to 4% among girls in the richest wealth quintile.

[1] Democracy Speaks. 2020. Despite Challenges, Ethiopia's Civil Society Remains Committed to Democracy.
[2] CIVICUS. 2021. Ethiopia – latest developments.
[3] UN Human Rights Treaty Body Database. 2021 – Ethiopia.
[4] Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. 2012. National plan of Action of Persons with Disabilities (2012-2021).
[5] Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. 2019. Integrating Gender Considerations in Ethiopia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process.

The incidence of female genital mutilation (FGM) continues high in Ethiopia. In 2016 the national rate among 0-14-year-old girls was 24% and among girls aged 15-19 52%, respectively. However, regional differences are very high, and in some parts of the country, the rates for adolescent girls are still as high as 96%. Changes in attitudes towards FGM have seen improvements over the years. Only 17 per cent of adolescent girls in 2016 shared the opinion that FGM should be continued or were undecided about it compared to 65% in 2000. An even lower percentage of adolescent boys (13%) supported the practice of FGM or were unsure about it in 2016. Once again, there are vast differences in changing attitudes towards different geographical areas and wealth quintals. Evidence of attitudes towards FGM across wealth quintiles shows that more impoverished individuals were generally more in favour of the practice. [1]

Status of people with disabilities

The Ethiopian State party has adopted the National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2012-2021, making Ethiopia an inclusive society. The priority is on employment and work, social protection and poverty reduction programmes. The plan aims to increase the active participation of people with disabilities and their organisations, including women with disabilities. The project is aligned with the Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan II and its cross-cutting objective. [2]

However, the actual situation of people with disability in Ethiopia is weak. Even though the data on disability is not adequately available, WHO estimates that the proportion of persons with disability is 17.6%, which implies that more than 14.4 million Ethiopians live with a disability. In reality, the ratio could be higher because of the high prevalence of its risk factors, including disease, famine, accident, malnutrition and harmful traditional practices in particular and high poverty in general. The charity approach to disability prevails, and there is a general tendency to think of persons with disabilities as weak, hopeless and dependent on the goodwill of others. Due to this stigma combined with low accessibility and few economic resources, the great majority of people with disabilities lack access to essential health, education and social services that could help reduce their dependency and facilitate their independent living with a sustainable livelihood. This has eventually made them extremely marginalised and excluded them from almost all socio-economic opportunities. Consequently, more than 95% of all persons with disabilities and their families in Ethiopia live in extreme poverty. Many persons living with disabilities are kept in inhuman destitute isolation at homes. They are deprived of opportunities to access socio-economic services on an equal basis with others and be included in the development efforts alongside other citizens. [3]

According to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the rights of women and girls with disabilities are not respected in Ethiopia. The organisations of women and girls with disabilities are not involved or consulted on implementing the Convention. The existence of harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation, also includes women and girls with disabilities. Furthermore, regarding children with disabilities, there is a lack of specific legislation to address and ensure the protection of the rights of children with disabilities against violence and abuse. [4]

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[1] UNICEF. 2020. Changing Trends in Gender Equality in Ethiopia - Research Brief
[2] Bridging the Gap – Beneficiary Countries Ethiopia. Inclusive Public Policies and Services for Equal Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Retrieved 4.5.2021.
[3] Bridging the Gap – Beneficiary Countries Ethiopia. Inclusive Public Policies and Services for Equal Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Retrieved 4.5.2021.
[4] UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 2016. Concluding Observations on the initial report on Ethiopia.

6.3 Kenya

Project	Result areas	Total budget €
Alale anti-FGM project	Child protection; Youth Employment and Empowerment; Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability	1,123,044
Ng'oswet Area Programme	Child Protection; Youth Employment and Empowerment; Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability	1,505,652
Roysambu Youth Livelihood Project	Youth Employment and Empowerment; Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability	695,652

County context and civil society

Kenya is widely considered as one the African countries with highest development potential. Its economy is 5th largest in Sub-Saharan Africa, and over 2015-2019 Kenya's economic growth averaged 5,7%, making it one of the fastest growing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, COVID-19 hit Kenya hard as manufacturing and many services subsectors e.g., tourism and education that are important for Kenya's economy were severely disrupted.[1]

Despite the positive development of recent years, main development challenges of poverty and inequality still exist. Kenya has been classified as lower middle-income country since 2014, but the World Bank ranks it the third poorest lower-middle-income country globally. More than 40% of Kenyans are currently living in extreme poverty and the level of poverty is approximately ten times higher than in Pakistan and Egypt, which are also categorized as lower-middle-income countries.[2]

In 2020, Kenya ranked number 147/189 globally in the HDI, which has worsened over the years. Overall, there has been an improvement in the HDI indicators since 2016 by 1.9%. However, the human development cost of inequality (inequality adjusted HDI) has increased from 2016 to 2020 at rate of 5.2%.[3] Out of the total population of 47 million people about 53 % (24.3 million) are multi-dimensionally poor and are deprived of at least 3 basic needs. Most of the multi-dimensionally poor population are children. The child poverty rate is being estimated at 42%. [4] In N'goswet, Elgeyo Marakwet County, where WVF has worked since 2016, the poverty rate is 37%.[5] According to the Most Vulnerable Children data (2021) from the N'goswet AP, 50% of children do not have access to basic services such as water and essential medical services among others.

Kenya has a very young population as according to the latest census (2019) 35,7 million Kenyans (75%) are below 35 years of age, while estimates of the youth aged between 18-34 years is 21%. According to census, 61% of the youth were working while 39% (1.6 million) were seeking work or indicated that there was no work available (among the general population, the unemployment rate was 10 %). The census further reveals that out of all unemployed Kenyan, 80% are under 35 years, and that among young men the unemployment rate is 30% and young women 50%. [6] It is estimated that annually 800,000-1,000,000 youth enter labour market in Kenya. Lack of employment opportunities and

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[1] World Bank Kenya, https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kenya/overview
[2] Ibid.
[3] UNDP, Human Development Reports Kenya, http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/KEN
[4] World Vision Kenya Strategy 2020-2025
[5] End of phase evaluation report 2020
[6] Republic of Kenya. 2019. Kenya Population and Housing Census Report

joblessness can easily lead to loss of social and economic power, substance abuse, marginalisation and vulnerability.

Kenya is still very rural country as 69% of the population live in rural areas relying on subsistence farming. The urban population makes up 31% (14.83 million) of the total population, and it is projected to be 33% by 2030. With an annual urbanisation rate of 4.3%, about 50% of Kenyans would be living in urban areas by 2050. Most of the urban population is between 20-34 years, and in Nairobi up to 60% of urban dwellers live in informal settlements such as Roysambu.

Most of Kenya is arid or semi-arid land, and less than 20% of the land is suitable for farming. The country is very prone to impacts of climate change. In recent years Kenya has been increasingly experiencing low irregular rainfall, prolonged droughts, frequent floods, mud slides, invasive species and locust infestation that are continuously threatening the lives and livelihoods of communities while destabilising ecosystem services. For example, in 2020, approximately 800,000 people in Kenya were affected by floods with over 237 deaths and 161,000 displaced in less than 6 months of the year. [1]

55% of Kenyans use firewood as cooking fuel which is contributing to the loss of forest cover. Degraded water catchments and low tree cover increase water scarcity affecting all development sectors.[2] Strengthening community resilience to impacts of climate change in a gender transformative approach towards addressing land restoration, food security and household economic strengthening through nature-based enterprises is therefore critical in Kenya, including in Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot Counties where WVF's projects are located.

The new political and economic governance system introduced with the passage of the new constitution in 2010 has contributed to sustained economic growth, social development, and political stability gains over the past decade. In Kenya's devolved system of governance 47 Counties have policy and legislative powers while other levels of administrative structures (Village, Sub-location, Location, Ward, Sub-County) play a critical role in development and child protection as regards policy, legislation, plans and budgets. The Government is currently implementing its Third Medium Term Plan of Vision 2030 that is aligned to the SDGs. At the County level, all the 47 County Governments are implementing the County Integrated Development Plans.

Kenya has a vivid civil society that has a long history. Civil society has played a significant role in Kenya's governance and development including the environmental movement led by Wangari Maathai, the first African woman to win the Novel Peace Prize in 2004 and various human rights organisations after the 2007 post-election violence. However, according to CIVICUS, civic space has been obstructed since 2016, and is often characterised by disruptions to peaceful assembly, police harassment and brutality e.g. during the enforcement of curfew due to COVID-19 regulations.[3] In general, civil society organisations in Kenya play a vital role in development including promoting slum upgrading and in the disaster management where Kenya Red Cross Society has a huge role. In promoting peace and security including relating to inter-tribal relations civil society had played crucial role.

Human rights

Kenya constitution promulgated in 2010 has widely been hailed as progressive including the comprehensive Bill of Rights but concerns over the effectiveness of the rights enshrined in the constitution are regularly raised, in particular, the right to freedom of assembly. This right is often violated by Kenya's police force that is one of the main perpetrators of human rights violations. On the other hand, there has been progress in the rule of law and accountability as was demonstrated by

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[1] World Vision Kenya Strategy 2020-2025
[2] Ibid.
[3] CIVICUS Kenya. https://monitor.civicus.org/updates/2020/11/17/protests-continue-amid-covid-and-despite-police-brutality/

a landmark decision reached by a Kenyan court in July 2020 on compensation to victims of violations of the right to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. [1]

Women's rights and gender equality

Kenya's constitution provides the legal framework for the Government to fulfil women's rights, but for example the constitutional gender equality gains (including the 2/3 gender quota/principle) still need to be advocated. Women face challenges in participation in political decision making at levels of the governance system and, in general are more vulnerable than men to external economic and climate related shocks as over 80% of them are engaged in small holder farming, but only 1% own land in their own right, and consequently access 1% of agriculture credit, for example. Female poverty is exacerbated by SGBV and traditional practices governing inheritance, acquisition of land and benefits accruing to land produce that continue to favour men. Women suffer from polygamy, child and early marriage and harmful cultural and traditional practices such as FGM. Women's ability to access the justice system is limited by legal costs, traditional justice systems, illiteracy, and ignorance of rights. Kenya's patriarchal culture is very deep-rooted particularly in rural areas. [2]

It is estimated by UNICEF that 4 million women and girls or 21% of those aged 15 to 49 have experienced FGM practise that mostly affecting girls and women from rural areas, those living in poor households, and with less education in the North Eastern region and Western region. UNICEF studies indicate that among the population of child-bearing age, 76% in West Pokot report having undergone FGM. Among girls aged 15-19, about one in four (24%) in West Pokot report that they have been cut.[3] The counties are characterized by high poverty rate with West Pokot at 69% and against a national average of 45%. Other key challenges for West Pokot include low school enrolment rates, low transition rate to secondary schools, and high incidence of adolescent pregnancies, and child and early marriage (that also concerns boys but to a lesser extent), estimated at 23%. The high level of child marriage is closely linked to FGM as many girls are married thereafter. The problem also has a cross-border dimension with Uganda in particular in Alale ward in West Pokot that influences the prevalence of FGM in terms of both those who supply the service and those who demand for it.

FGM and child marriage are a major impediment to girl's education and empowerment. West Pokot's County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 indicates that the County has one of the lowest literacy levels in Kenya, 30%, compared to the national literacy level of 79%. In Alale, one of the 5 constituent locations of Alale Ward do not have a single school. While the West Pokot's primary school net enrolment rate is rather good (85%) for boys and girls, only about one in five (19%) in the official secondary school-age are enrolled in secondary school. For the boys, one of the most common child rights violations is child labour including tending cattle that is linked to pastoralism in West Pokot. There is also insecurity related to cattle rustling in the county.

Both FGM and child marriage have been illegal in Kenya since 2001 when the Children's Act became law. Other laws such as the Sexual Offences Act, 2006, the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011 and the Marriage Act, 2014, also protect girls from these practices. However, both practises continue as they are manifestations of deeply rooted social and gender norms that sustain inequality

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[1] CIVICUS Monitor Kenya
[2] UN Women Kenya. https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/eastern-and-southern-africa/kenya
[3] United Nations Children's Fund. 2020. A Profile of Female Genital Mutilation in Kenya.

including gender, poverty, and limited access to appropriate services, including legal, health and education.[1]

Status of people with disabilities

Kenya is state party to CRPD and has ratified various African Union human rights instruments which recognise the rights of persons with disabilities. The Constitution guarantees the rights of PWDs and Government's National Disability Policy (2006) recognises disability as a 'human rights and a development phenomenon that cuts across all aspects and spheres of society and which requires support from all sectors'. The Policy protects rights of PWDs to accessibility, education and employment and aims to abolish all forms of discrimination against PWDs and to provide equal opportunities to persons with disabilities. To this end the Government has some policies that are geared towards ensuring PWD can enjoy their rights.[2]

One example is the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities programme that aims at improving the lives and livelihoods of persons with disability, and women and youth by ensuring that 30% of government tenders are allocated to women, youth and PWDs. So far however, only 6% of contracts have been awarded to PWDs. The Government also has unconditional cash transfer programme to support people with disabilities. However, only 6.6 percent of the PWDs reported to have benefited from programme, while 52 % of PWDs report being unable to meet their basic needs.[3]

According to the 2019 Census only 2,2% of the total population are people living with disability among whom 57% are female, while 43% are male. The result means a sharp drop in disability prevalence from 3,5% reported in the 2009 census. As the World Health Organization estimates a global disability prevalence rate of 15%, the failure of Government to collect accurate disability statistics can exclude thousands of PWDs from Government plans. The prevalence rate provided in the Kenyan census has been questioned despite the use of UN-recommended disability questions (the Washington Group Questions).[4] Also assessments done in Ng'oswet and Roysambu projects indicate much higher share of PWDs, between 10-30%.

6.4 Rwanda

Program /project	Result areas	Total budget €
Umurawa Area Programme	Child Protection; Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability	1,421,303
Buliza Youth Empowerment Partnership Project	Child Protection; Youth Employment and Empowerment	907,564

Country context and civil society

Rwanda is one of the poorest countries in the world despite its rapid and rather positive development. The economy is heavily based on agriculture and it is the primary population source of income. Since the early 2000s, Rwanda has been developing its economy, infrastructure, and creating a legislation

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[1] World Vision Kenya. 2019. Big dream Kenya project proposal.
[2] Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. 2020. Advisory on the African Disability Protocol.
[3] Voice Kenya, https://voice.global/country/kenya/#v
[4] Development Initiatives. 2020. Status of disability in Kenya: Statistics from the 2019 census.

that protects the status of vulnerable people (e.g., widows, women, children, and differently abled persons). Despite its positive progress, Rwanda remains one of Africa's poorest countries – 55 % of the population live below income poverty line, with 1,9USD a day. Rwanda needs to continue development in several areas such as gross national income, infant and maternal mortality, food security, school enrolment, adult literacy, economic resiliency, and disaster management. Rwanda's Human Development Index value for 2019 was 0.543 positioning it at 160 out of 189 countries[1]. Main challenges to child-wellbeing in Rwanda include children that have stunted growth, poor quality of education and high dropout rates, and violence against women and children. Rwanda has also long history receiving refugees and according UNHCR at the end of 2020, the country has hosted almost 164,000 refugees - mainly from DRC and Burundi. Rwanda has six refugee camps across the country.

In 2020, the population of Rwanda was estimated at 12.6 million people, and with over 48% of the population under the age of 18. Majority of the young adults have either never been to school or have not completed their primary education. Primary school dropout rate is high, 45%. Mean years of schooling are as low as 4.4. In addition, population with at least some secondary education (25 and older) is very low as 13% and as a whole in Rwanda has 18% skilled labour force.[2] These lead to a lack of skills and knowledge that the youth would need for profitable employment. Rwanda`s official Vision 2050 is achieving a high-income country status and to achieve set vision it has planned to implement restructuring in its workforce.[3]

The civil society and citizen action organisation, CIVICUS, estimated that the state of Rwanda's civil society was *repressed* in its report in 2021. Civil society in Rwanda remains in an embryonic state due to a variety of constraints because the ruling party controls strongly the political space. NGO's which operate and do co-operation within government's political and development plans are free to operate. However, despite new legislation and decentralisation have opened up the possibility of increasing the involvement of civil society in decision-making, human rights organisations are being monitored more closely [4]

Human rights

Rwanda has made progress over the years in developing polices and plans to address the human rights of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, children and IDPs. These polices include Rwanda Women's' Charter, the National Youth Strategy, Human Rights and Children's Rights Acts, the National Disability Act, National Gender Policy and Social Protection Policy. However, a legal and conducive policy environment in Rwanda has greatly contributed to the realisation of gender equality and empowerment of women across different sectors. However, a combination of deep-rooted social norms and capacity at the local government level makes it difficult to implement national policies regarding gender equality. There is often a gap between the rights that the law ensures and the state of women's rights on the ground due to prevailing customary law.[5]

Rwanda has demonstrated a strong commitment to children's rights, having ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990 but there is still a lot to be done. In 2020, OHCHR's Committee on the Rights of the Child wished to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations concerning the following areas, in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: cooperation with civil society, sexual exploitation and abuse, children with disabilities, adolescent

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[1] UNDP.2020. Human Development Report 2020.
[2] Ibid. See [1]
[3] Government of Rwanda.2020. Vision 2050. https://www.nirda.gov.rw/uploads/tx_dce/Vision_English_Version_2050_-31_Dec_2020.pdf.
[4] CIVICUS.2021. Rwanda – latest developments.
[5] USAID/Rwanda.Gender and social inclusion analysis report.

health, children in street situations and administration of child justice.[1] Despite all commitments and laws regarding children's rights, children and families in Rwanda face many challenges, and the realisation of protective legislations is lacking. Children face child rights abuses such as high dropout rates from school, child labour, child marriage, physical and sexual violence, as well as health issues such as diarrhoea and malaria.

Women's rights and gender equality

Rwanda can be considered to have strong political will to promote gender equality through several commitments, international conventions and protocols on gender equality and women's empowerment and numerous legislative and policy reforms.[2] However, gender-based violence remains a big concern in Rwanda although a lot has been put in place in terms of policies, laws and programmes. 37% of female population has experienced violence by intimate partner. [3]

According to USAID life of women, men, boys and girls is strongly affected in Rwanda by societal expectations, gender roles, perceptions and family type. Women have overall responsibility for domestic work and caring for children, even if she is educated and employed. In addition, family power dynamic does not favour women because they have limited decision-making power in several issues. For example, women experience resistance from their spouses and families in exercising their rights to own and control land. Further, lack of knowledge of the laws, lack of legal support, fear of domestic violence, and customary practices are major barriers to women being able to claim their land rights.[4] Gender-based violence is rooted in patriarchy, enshrined in cultural and religious norms, and normalised through power inequality between women and men.[5]

Status of people with disabilities

In Rwanda, poverty, disease, accidents, lack of medical care, and congenital causes account for the majority of disability. It is difficult to find reliable information on the number of people with disabilities, including children with disabilities, and their situation in Rwanda. Because of this, the exact number of people with disabilities in Rwanda is difficult to determine. However, the National Census (2012) estimates that 446,000 of the total population of 10.5 million people live with cognitive, physical and / or sensory disabilities. Disability prevalence rates for individuals aged 5 and above are estimated to be 5.2 per cent for males and 4.8 per cent for females. 25 There are no data on prevalence rates for those under the age of 5 nor are data available on the degree of disability.[6]

Discriminatory cultural norms regarding persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations can manifest in limited access to opportunities and exploitation. Furthermore, high levels of stigma against people with disabilities means that their experiences are often not understood or acknowledged, thus increasing their vulnerability to violence[7]. In urban and rural settings, persons with disabilities are hidden from society and children are often prevented from attending school and from socializing with the community. In some rural settings, persons with disabilities are at risk to face exploitation, such as being exploited for begging or sexual exploitation and abuse.

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[1] International Center for non-for-profit law.2021. https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor/rwanda

[2] Trading economics.2021. https://tradingeconomics.com/rwanda/share-of-youth-not-in-education-employment-or-training-male-percent-of-male-youth-population-wb-data.html

[3] UNDP.2020. Human Development Report 2020.

[4] Ibid. See[3]

[5] USAID/Rwanda.2019. Gender and social inclusion analysis report.

[6] Government of Rwanda.2018. Violence Against Children and Youth with Disabilities, A Qualitative Study.

[7] UN Women.2021. Global Database on Violence against Women

6.5 Somalia

Project	Result areas	Total budget €
FGM Abandonment, Puntland	Child Protection	1,117,392
Child Protection and Environmental Safety	Child Protection; Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability	1,063,480

Country context and civil society

Somalia has suffered a human rights crisis for the last 20 years, characterised by serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law. The protection of civilians in the context of the armed conflict, combined with impunity and lack of accountability, is of major concern. Human rights situation and its implications on the most vulnerable people and civil society in Puntland and Somalia in general are complex, multifaceted, and protracted over multiple generations. Conflict in Somalia largely stems from the activities of non-state armed actors who attack civilians and civilian infrastructure, impose illegal taxation and forcefully recruit children into armed groups. Scarcity of water and pasture leads to territorial conflict between clans, farmers and pastoralists. The state and its federal states continue being fragile and there are acute protection needs of individuals of different sexes, ages, origins and abilities facing life-threatening risks of violence, exploitation, injury, and mental health implications. Community attitudes towards children with disability are still largely negative and non-supportive to the well-being of the children. Similarly, skills for supporting children with disabilities are still largely lacking.

Since the beginning of 2020, extensive floods, desert locust infestations, the COVID-19 pandemic and drought have had compounding effects on the well-being of children with the rise of negative coping mechanisms such as rise in child marriage, psychological distress, sexual violence and other harmful practices. The drivers of acute food and nutrition insecurity in Somalia include the compounding effects of poor and erratic rainfall distribution, flooding, Desert Locust infestation, socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, and conflict. Other drivers in Puntland include the recent cyclones that resulted in land degradation, considerable damage to the houses, farmlands, productive assets, and roads. On the other hand, the absence of a functioning national government for over two decades has contributed to illegal charcoal production degrading the ecosystems.

According to CIVICUS the status of Somalia's civil society continues to be *repressed*. Before the collapse of the Somali state in 1991, it was questionable whether the notion of civil societies existed in the country[1] as for decades fully independent civil society organisations were forbidden and those that existed were under the patronage of the state.[2] The growth of civil society organisations followed the collapse of the Somali state and the subsequent famine. With the disappearance of the state, a rather vibrant civil society emerged, and the traditional concept of civil society was challenged and gradually side lined by a different approach in the form of umbrellas of non-state actors. In the relatively stable regions such as Puntland, a civil society has been filling the public service gap.[3]

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[1] Paffenholz, T. & Spurk, C. 2006. Civil Society, Civic Engagement, and Peacebuilding. Social Development Papers: Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction 36: 10–55.
[2] Harvey, P. 1998. Rehabilitation in Complex Political Emergencies: Is Rebuilding Civil Society the Answer? Disasters 22 (3): 200–217.
[3] UNDP. 2001. Human Development Report: Somalia.

It can be concluded that the continued extreme fragility of the state is the main challenge, but also a main enabling factor for the NGOs. In the absence of a functioning national government for over two decades the civil society actors have taken a role in provision of basic services. In the absence of rule of law in general in Somalia, one of the main challenges reported for active civil society is insecurity, as for example the existence of the Al-Shabaab militia and its targeted attacks against public institutions and practices deemed "un-Islamic". Other pressing issues can be considered the shrinking space for journalists and free speech in general as in 2020 President Mohamed Abdullahi "Farmaajo" signed an amendment to the Media Law, which continues to criminalise the work of journalists and falls short of international standards.

Human rights

Somalia has made progress over the years in developing polices and plans to address the human rights of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, children and IDPs. These polices include Somali Women's' Charter, the National Youth Strategy, Human Rights and Children's Rights Acts, the National Disability Act, the FGM Act, National Gender Policy and Social Protection Policy. The Federal Government of Somalia ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2019. Somalia has also ratified other treaties such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. The Provisional Federal Constitution of Somalia provides equal rights before the law for people with disabilities. It does not, however, specifically refer to children with disabilities. Nevertheless, it stipulates that "every child has a right to be protected from mistreatment, neglect, abuse or degradation." Currently, the Federal Government of Somalia is to implement the second National Road Map on disabilities and in 2018 it approved the law establishing the National Disability Agency. The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development is mainly responsible for putting in place the most relevant legislation and policy.[1]

However, the reality is that with all these advances in reforming the legal frameworks for the protection of human rights, implementation of those legal provisions is challenging due to weak governance and a lack of political will and the progress made in protecting and empowering women remains negligible.[2]

Women's rights and gender equality

The major child protection concerns identified during recent study by World Vision included child labour, child marriage, school dropout and sexual violence. Children are more likely to experience severe mental health issues due to violence, exploitation and abuse. Human rights violations, including different forms of violence are gendered. Society in Puntland like the rest of Somali society is very patriarchal and has strict construed gender roles that do not favour women. This has a lot of implications on the life of girls and women and put women in a disadvantaged position compared to men. Violence against women and children stems from conflicts and broken relationships combined with harmful social and cultural norms as the history of conflict in Somalia has undermined traditional social norms and clan-based systems for peaceful conflict resolution. Control over resources and decision-making power is limited for women and neither in the Federal constitution nor in the Puntland constitution there is a mention of a women's election quota.

Conflict-related sexual violence affects mostly young girls while boys are subject to arbitrary arrest and detention or harassment by armed actors. In Puntland 15% of women aged 15-49 had experienced physical violence since the age of 12. Younger women are more likely to experience physical violence,

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[1] Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development of the Federal Republic of Somalia. 2020. A rapid assessment of the status of children with disabilities in Somalia.

[2] Salim, S.S. & Fardowsa, A.G. 2018. Gender mainstreaming in Puntland public institutions. SIDRA.

with 17% of women in the 15-19 age group reporting they had experienced violence since the age of 12. 99 percent of Somali women aged between 15 and 49 have undergone some form of FGM which is the highest rate in the world.[1] FGM is considered to be strongly linked to attempts to control female sexuality and prepare girls for marriage. There is a high approval rate of FGM (68%) of parents or other caregivers in WV operating areas. However, in Puntland where the WV Finland supported protection project has been implemented since 2019, the score is at 41%.

Women marry earlier than men. According to UNICEF[2], about 50% of girls were getting married before the age of 18 in Somalia. WV Somalia's survey from 2018 shows that in WV operation area, the percentage of child marriages averages 10%. Although the result cannot be fully attributed to WV efforts, it does show a significant difference with the UNICEF data. In general, rates of child marriage tend to be high where poverty, birth and death rates are also high; where civil conflict is commonplace; and where there are lower overall levels of development, including schooling, health care, and employment. The COVID-19 has exacerbated human rights concerns and for instance, UNFPA reported 31% of its respondents indicated increase of FGM. The major reason for this increase is the closure of school. With livelihoods continuing to suffer, FGM, alongside with early marriage, will likely increase as a coping mechanism for food insecure families. Youth employment rate is as high as 25%.[3] Youth, especially boys, also join armed groups or migrate to other countries in search of livelihood. Unemployed boys and young men are more likely to engage in criminal activities such as robbery and sexual assault.[4]

Status of people with disabilities

Three decades of war together with constant disruption of healthcare system have left many Somalis with various categories of disabilities.[5] Various studies have noted that reliable data on the number of persons with disabilities including children with disabilities and their situation in Somalia is scarce. The Government estimated that persons with disabilities constituted 5% of the population.[6] However, SIDA[7] estimated that 20 percent of the population were disabled, and that on average each family had at least one member with a disability. The same study estimated that the number of children with disabilities in Somalia is likely to be higher than the global estimate largely due to the injuries acquired in civil war, poverty and lack of access to health services.

People with disabilities are in general highly discriminated against by their families and community at large and this is particularly true for children and women with disabilities.[8] Children with disabilities in Somalia face many challenges in their daily lives, including inaccessible physical environment, lack of awareness in the communities, insufficient teaching skills, negative attitudes and stigma, and a severe shortage of mobility aids.[9] In addition, persons with disabilities in Somalia in general face marginalisation, abuse, unlawful killings, rape, and limited access to health services and other essential services[10]. Caregivers also lack appropriate skills to provide the necessary support for children with disabilities. Two thirds of caregivers reported that communities still view children with disabilities as people who cannot contribute to the family welfare, while one third reported that communities view children with disabilities as a sign of bad luck, with community members believing that children with disabilities bring drought and poverty not only to the family but the whole

[1] Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia. 2020. The Somali Health and Demographic Survey.
[2] UNICEF. 2016. https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/female-genital-mutilation/
[3] World Bank. Unemployment. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS
[4] World Vision. 2019. Multipurpose Cash Programming and Protection Assessment – Hudur and Wajid Distict, Bakool Region, Somalia.
[5] Civil Rights Defenders. 2017. Human Rights in Somalia.
[6] Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia. 2020. The Somali Health and Demographic Survey.
[7] SIDA. 2014. Disability Rights in Somalia.
[8] Rohwerder, B. 2018. Disability in Somalia. Institute of Development Studies.
[9] Mills, D. 2015. Review of Save Children's support to promote the rights of children with disabilities- Somaliland Programme Save the Children Oslo.
[10] Civil Rights Defenders. 2017. Human Rights in Somalia.

community. Insults and abuse from the community also show deep structural negative attitudes. Only half of the caregivers were aware of the rights of children with disabilities.[1]

6.6 Uganda

Project	Result areas	Total budget €
Adjumani Child Protection, Livelihoods and Environment	Child Protection; Youth Employment and Empowerment; Resilience, Livelihoods and Social Accountability	2,116,956

Country context and civil society

Uganda's population (approximately 47 million) is one of the fastest growing in the world (3,7% annually) and it has one of the world's youngest populations with more than half of the population (58%) being below 18 years. Uganda is currently hosting the highest number of refugees in Africa (1,4 million as of 31st September 2020) and the third largest globally. Adjumani district, where WVF's project is located, has a population of approximately 450,000 people of which roughly half are nationals and half refugees. Women and children represent 81% of the total refugee population, while youth constitute 23%.[2]

The Government of Uganda has made clear policy commitments to support resilience and self-reliance of refugees and host communities and developed mechanism to bring together the efforts of humanitarian and development partners operational in support of its refugee policy objectives. [3]

With sustained annual economic growth of around 7% poverty has reduced significantly in Uganda over the past twenty years. However, eeconomic development has been unequal and around 21% of the population live in poverty. Ugandan's HDI ranking is 159/189. There are big regional and gender disparities: Northern Uganda, where Adjumani is located, remains the most vulnerable and the least developed region in terms of key development indicators compared to other regions. In Northern Uganda, 33% of the population live below poverty line which stands in contrast to the vast fertile land which the region is endowed with. At the same time, the region is very vulnerable to impacts of climate change.

Around 86% of Ugandans live in rural areas and agriculture is the backbone of Uganda's economy employing 72% of the formal and informal workforce of the population. Around three quarters of agricultural households derive their livelihoods from subsistence rain-fed agriculture. In Adjumani, 85% of the host population households practice subsistence agriculture. The agricultural faces challenges common for all countries in the region such as low level of value addition and commercialisation, low and limited use of fertilizers and irrigation, high cost of financing, lack of agricultural support machinery, and land fragmentation in terms of ownership. [4]

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[1] Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development of the Federal Republic of Somalia. 2020. A rapid assessment of the status of children with disabilities in Somalia.
[2] World Vision. 2019. Navigating the nexus, https://www.wvi.org/publications/case-study/uganda/navigating-nexus-brighter-future-refugee-and-host-community-children
[3] World Vision. 2019. Navigating the nexus
[4] World Vision Uganda Country Strategy 2021-2025

About 46% of Ugandan soils are degraded and 10% very degraded. The rate of forest cover loss stands at 2.6% annually, one of the highest in the world. More than 80% of Uganda's rural households use firewood for cooking, and the high demand for wood fuel and limited access to energy saving alternatives means that forest cover is at risk of continued degradation. At the same time, however, people have their traditional ways of conserving the environment including bush fallowing, crop rotation, inter cropping, planting cover crops, agroforestry, and discouraging farming in wetlands and cutting of trees.[1]

Droughts and prolonged dry spells, pests and diseases incidences have become common climate shocks that undermine farming productivity. The changing climate has different impact on men and women. During drought/dry season many men abandon agriculture to engage in other activities such as charcoal burning leaving the agricultural burden to the women alone. During the dry season, women have to walk long distances, on average for about 3- 5 km, in search for food and water for their families, which affects their reproductive and productive role at home. Dry season is also linked to increase of SGBV in families as a result of increased alcohol consumption of men. Further, heavy rains make it harder for the women to find firewood and as roads become impassable it means for women higher transport costs to the market. [2]

Children in Uganda continue to face grave protection risks ranging from neglect and abuse to sexual violence. More than one in three females (35%) and one in six (17%) of boys have experienced sexual violence during their childhood. 25% of both girls and boys experience sexual abuse in childhood with the first incident occurring at or before the age of thirteen. Almost half (49%) of girls and 8,5% of boys are married by 18 years of age and there is a 24 % teenage pregnancy rate. Child and early marriage is a particularly high risk among refugees. 44% of girls and 58% of boys aged 13-17 years have experienced physical violence and 16% of children aged 5-14 years of age are engaged in child labour. Since the onset of the refugee influx from South Sudan in 2013, Adjumani has had one of the highest teenage pregnancy, child marriage and school dropout rates in the country.

70% of the refugee families are female headed and 49% of the families are large (between 6 -10 people), making the refugee communities highly vulnerable. Women of almost all age groups in all settlements experience gender discrimination and restrictive socio-cultural norms, which expose them to SGBV and prevent them from fully enjoying their rights.

The situation of the civil society in Uganda is repressed and civic space is restricted. The freedoms of expression, assembly and association continue to be violated. The right to protest is violated especially when those protests aim at opposing the government, for example during the presidential election cycle in January 2021, won by Yoveri Museveni, who has ruled Uganda without interruption since seizing power in 1986. The government has introduced a restrictive legislation on CSO operations, and CSOs are regularly harassed by authorities. In particular, the situation of organisations representing sexual minorities is very difficult and they are not allowed to register and are denied official status as CSOs.[3]

Human rights

Uganda has signed all the international human rights conventions such as CRC, CRPD, CEDAW and African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children, and there are a number of national frameworks that are relevant for World Vision's work in Uganda such as the National Child Policy (2020) and

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[1] World Vision Uganda, Livelihoods and Resilience Technical Programme
[2] World Vision Uganda. 2020. Gender Assessment for Support to Quality Declared Seed (QDS) production through Local Seed Business (LSB) Development in Northern Uganda
[3] CIVICUS, https://monitor.civicus.org/country/uganda/

National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancies (2015-2020). Furthermore, Uganda is a state party to the UN Refugee Convention.

Uganda's Refugee Act (2006) and Refugee Regulations (2010) grant refugees many of the same rights accorded to Ugandan citizens including rights to work and open business, freedom of movement, and access to government services. These policies also recognise the rights of refugee children to be accorded the 'same treatment as nationals with respect to elementary education' and extend refugee children's rights to include those contained in a number of national, regional and international laws to which Uganda has committed. The Government of Uganda has also integrated its commitments to support refugee and host communities' resilience and self-reliance into National Development Plan III of the Vision 2040. [1]

Women's rights and gender equality

Uganda has a strong Constitution and policies in terms of protecting and promoting women's human rights. Laws, customs or traditions that are against the dignity, welfare and interest of women are prohibited by the Constitution, but many societal, cultural and traditional practices discriminate and marginalise women. Affirmative action policy has enabled major progress in women's representation in government, and women are holding over a third of senior ministerial positions. However, several key legal reform efforts in relation to family laws and those relating to sexual offences against women and children have been pending for decades. Like in all other countries in the region, there are deep-rooted cultural, traditional and customary practices that discriminate against women and girls in cases of succession and inheritance thereby limiting women's access to land, finances and property and contributing their marginalisation. Only 27% of the land is owned by women. [2]

A recent study conducted in Northern Uganda for WV confirms patterns of gender inequality in rural areas and agriculture. While women may have equal access to most of the critical resources like land, seeds, hoes, credit and savings and loans associations the men exercise the power and control over such resources and decision making; thus women have little control over the benefits that accrue to the household from production, even though both men and women are aware of the benefits that accrue from shared roles and responsibilities. Main factors influencing pattern and level of participation in agriculture and reinforce gender inequities between men and women are cultural norms, beliefs and practices about role ascription, land ownership, climate, community attitudes and perceptions, generally lower levels of education and lack of information among women compared to their male counterparts and the economic value attached to crop type by men (income security) and women (food security) and domestic violence. [3]

Furthermore, cultural factors determine the different roles that are performed by men and women and female farmers work longer hours than men. Whereas women work 16 hours to 18 hours average in a typical 24-hour day due to reproductive domestic chores and garden work their male counterparts only work 10 to 13 hours average and spend the rest of the daytime for leisure and rest. In addition, men hold key positions of chairpersons, marketing committee heads, mobilisation committee heads while women act as deputies and take up other roles such as secretary and treasurer. Overall men dictate the decisions made in the groups. [4]

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[1] World Vision. 2019. Navigating the nexus.
[2] UN Women Uganda
[3] World Vision Uganda. 2020. Gender Assessment for Support to Quality Declared Seed (QDS) production through Local Seed Business (LSB) Development in Northern Uganda
[4] Ibid.

Status of people with disabilities

According to the Situational Analyses of PWDs in Uganda (2020) by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 8,5% of Ugandans have a disability. While disability is more prevalent among older people (40% among people over 65 years), the highest numbers of PWDs are among those below the age of 15 years, as Uganda has very young population. Disability is predicted to increase substantively across all age groups by 2050. According to the analyses, PWDs are more likely to live in larger households than their pairs without disabilities, and larger families are more vulnerable and prone to falling into poverty. Households with PWDs are also more likely to be headed by a woman, which in turn can increase vulnerability and lower living standards of the household. The poverty rate for people living in a household with PWD (31%) is only 3% points higher compared to those living in other households (28%), but in reality, living with a PWD often lowers household's standard of living and shock resistance. [1]

Children with disabilities continue to be discriminated in various aspects of life in Uganda. They are often less able to access services such as education, health care and participate in social activities. While 83% of children without functional difficulties aged 5-18 are attending school at some level, for children with disabilities the percentage is 74%. By the age of 12-13 years about 40% of children with disabilities are not at school anymore. According to Situational Analysis on Children with Disability by UNICEF (2019) children with disabilities aged 5-17 years are more affected by unfair treatment when participating in recreation, leisure and sports. Such discrimination greatly affects their emotional development. Challenges of CWD are even made worse in a refugee setting due to the altitudinal barriers, environment barriers including the institutional as well as the communication barriers that children find themselves in.[2]

7. Risk Management

East Africa includes some of the most fragile, disaster-prone and poor countries and areas in the world, and therefore there are a number of significant contextual and programmatic as well as institutional risks to the programme implementation and achievements of expected impact, outcomes and outputs. Due to the challenging context, there are many risk factors over which World Vision does not have control. WVF is part of an international partnership that has well-developed risk management systems and processes, and therefore WVF's risk tolerance level is relatively high. The risk matrix (Annex 4) is based on WVF's own analyses, reviews and experience, and that of WV International partnership, partner countries and individual projects that have their own risk registers/matrixes.

WVF's International Programme Team under the leadership of the International Programme Director has the main responsibility for managing and mitigating the risks related to the implementation of Development Partnership Programme. This is done in close collaboration with the implementing partners at country level and project level. Risk monitoring is done through risk management systems of WV National Offices and projects including requiring bi-annual update of project level risk matrixes/risk registers as well as by using normal project monitoring (reporting, field monitoring,

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[1] Situational Analysis of Persons with Disabilities in Uganda, Webready-DP1294-ESP-Disability-Uganda-Sept-2020.pdf (developmentpathways.co.uk), Equal Opportunities Commission, National Disability Analysis Report.pdf (ohchr.org)
[2] World Vision Uganda, Adjumani project proposal.

virtual meetings). Based on annual project management reports, monitoring, and other information that is available or has been gathered, risks will be reviewed, and the risk matrix updated annually.

National Offices maintain a national risk register which is updated continuously to provide basis for clear plans for actively responding to risks. Each project has its own risk register/matrix. For all projects a Community Disaster Management Plan, to be updated on an annual basis, will be prepared, and risk management at local level will cover partnerships, platforms and child right groups/clubs as well. Depending on the structure of the National Offices, regional or cluster managers meet regularly to review their reports and risks.

An important part of risk management are annual project management reports prepared by projects using the WV's LEAP template that has a section related to challenges and risks in project implementation. The WVF International Programme Team will receive semi-annual and annual reports from each project and reporting on risks can be followed upon. Furthermore, virtual meetings with project teams are held regularly and risk monitoring is done during field monitoring visits. Maintaining a regular and open communication with partner countries and projects is key for WVF's risk management. With most partner countries WV has worked for years and established good and close relations, while with some the partnership has only started and more attention is needed for relationship building. During the field monitoring visits WVF will also meet and discuss with stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries as part of holistic risk management.

For any new initiatives, partnerships and joint projects with other organisations, institutions or companies, a risk assessment and due diligence process is conducted according to WVI guidelines before a go or no-go decision is made to move forward.

World Vision has three policies that are crucial for risk management: The Code of Conduct Policy, the Adult Child Safeguarding Policy, and the Anti-corruption Policy. Furthermore, WV has a "whistle-blower" policy that includes mechanism to report evidence of misconduct, including corruption, and to encourage such reporting.

Code of Conduct

World Vision's Code of Conduct is designed to ensure that employees conduct themselves in a manner that reflects honesty and integrity, and maintains the effectiveness, values and mission of the organisation, and that they conduct themselves with dignity and respect towards one another, the children and communities WV works with, to ensure compliance with child protection measures, to ensure full disclosure and to maintain the professional standing of the organisation. As per the Code of Conduct, WV is committed to conduct as an organisation and by its personnel work that is ethical, legal and consistent with its values and mission. WV opposes and does not act as a willing party to wrongdoing, corruption, bribery or other financial impropriety, or illegal acts in any of its activities, and takes prompt and firm corrective action whenever and wherever wrongdoing of any kind is found among its personnel.

Child and adult safeguarding

Safeguarding children and vulnerable adults that WV serves is foundational to all WV activities, projects and programmes in development, humanitarian and advocacy work. WVF has fully adopted the World Vision Child and Adult Safeguarding policy, also referred to as the Safeguarding Management Policy, and all staff have been introduced to the policy. The policy expands upon WV's Child Protection Standards, in place since the year 2000, to cover all vulnerable populations, especially women and children, in one integrated policy. This Policy continues to emphasise the unique vulnerabilities and special protection requirements for children, along with the importance of

preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), in particular, among other forms of adult beneficiary abuse.

The Child and Adult safeguarding Policy reflect WV's commitment to first do no harm to children or adult beneficiaries, to respect the rights of all beneficiaries, and to uphold the best interests of children as a primary consideration in all actions and decisions. The Policy is grounded in WV's broader mandates, particularly Child Protection, which builds community capacity and strengthens local and national systems that protect children. WV has zero tolerance towards incidents of violence or abuse against children or adults, including sexual exploitation or abuse, committed either by employees or others affiliated with our work. Necessary actions are to respond to any suspected or known instances of abuse. Incident responses are centred on the child or adult survivor, prioritising their interests.

Anti-Corruption

World Vision Finland has fully adopted World Vision's Anti-Corruption Policy where corruption is defined as 'the abuse of entrusted power for gain'. This includes practices such as bribery, fraud, extortion, collusion and money laundering. It also includes an offer or receipt of any gift, loan, fee, reward, or other advantage to or from any person as an inducement to do something that is dishonest, illegal, or a breach of trust in the conduct of the organisation's activities. This may include cash or in-kind benefits, or special personal services provided for the purpose of an improper advantage or that may result in moral pressure to receive such an advantage. The policy states that corruption on the part of any World Vision employee, board member or volunteer or any third party (consultant, vendor, partners, etc.) in their engagement with Word Vision entities, is prohibited in conjunction with any aspect of World Vision's activities.

Enterprise risk management

For the general risk management World Vision Finland has a risk management framework that details WV's risk management process, roles and responsibilities. The Board of World Vision Finland is responsible for good governance, approving risk tolerance, reviewing and confirming risk reports as well as assuring effectiveness of the risk management process and implementation. The Audit and Risk Management Committee, formed by selected board members and Senior Management Team members, prepares audit and risk management issues and makes recommendations to the Board. Senior Management Team reviews risk reports from risk owners, escalates and oversees risk process. The Board reviews the risk reports from the Senior Management Team at a minimum annually to ensure most significant risks and associated risk treatment plans are adequate and in line with the established risk appetite and limits.

8. Governance and Financial Management

8.1 World Vision Finland's Governance Model

World Vision Partnership has implemented a federal model of governance as contained in the World Vision International by-laws and is further guided by the World Vision International mission documents, partnership policies, and other standards. The Partnership is structured as a network of offices working in collaboration with each other for purposes of achieving shared goals and objectives. Within the WV governance framework, World Vision Finland (WVF) is recognised as an

Interdependent National Office, whose Board has final authority over WVF subject to the need to obtain WVI concurrence (primarily through the WVI Nominee serving on the WVF board) for certain key decisions with a potentially broad scope or significant risk for the rest of the Partnership. Such concurrence honors the federalist principle of "Twin Citizenship" contained in the Covenant of Partnership that makes a commitment to honour both the work of the local and global organisation i.e. recognising national interests but appreciating them in the light of the good of the whole Partnership.

There are five committees formed by the Board members. The committees are as follows: Audit and Risk Management Committee, Ministry Committee, Governance Committee, Fundraising and Marketing Committee, Safeguarding Committee. The purpose and role of the committees is to make recommendations to the full Board of WV Finland on the basis of their research and for the Board to make final decisions on issues related to committee's role and responsibilities. The Committees support the Board Chair in ensuring Board effectiveness by bringing back needed information for the Board to do its job of monitoring and oversight.

WV International organises regular Peer reviews in all offices. Peer review is the Partnership's chosen method for determining the performance and effectiveness of its governance systems and alignment against World Vision's core documents and policies. World Vision Finland is due to have its next Peer Review in 2022.

8.2 Financial Management

World Vision Finland has its own administration and financial personnel and management preparing the monthly and annual accounting and financial statements. Financial statements are audited by independent external auditor annually.

WVF's internal leadership structure is being continuously developed to answer the challenges of a changing operating environment. The goal is to ensure smooth decision making and ability to adapt to unexpected changes. The leadership of the organisation is well working and collaboration between the leadership and the board including its committees is frequent. The administration is assessed annually both internally (WV International Audit Group) and externally through financial audits. WVF has also developed a system, which enables it to move to a stronger scenario-based way of working during unstable times.

World Vision has developed processes that enable frequent reporting with regards to commonly agreed indicators in accordance with external bookkeeping requirements. WVF emphasises especially developing even stronger project specific financial reporting, so that budget commitments can be followed better. The collaboration between the finance staff in WVF and the field offices has been strengthened.

The members of WVF's finance- and administration team are part of the WV Partnership Finance Team that meets annually to share best practices and the work on meeting future goals. Within the WV Partnership there are common databases and tools, such as project budgeting, funding commitment and reporting databases. The common financial reporting has been developed and the use of common systems have been strengthened both in Finland as well as in the partnering countries to ensure a more efficient sharing of information. IT collaboration between the European WV offices has been strengthened and sharing of best practices has worked for the common good.

World Vision Finland as part of the World Vision Partnership adheres to existing Partnership policies and standards which address segregation of duties between the departments and tasks related to finance, human resources, project management and procurement.

WV is committed to maintaining the highest standards of stewardship and accountability. The concepts of stewardship and accountability are central to WV's Core Values. Thus, WV Support Offices (SO) assure and pledge to their donors that funds contributed will be used for the intended purposes. A similar commitment is implied in WV's relationship with project beneficiaries. WV can only honour this commitment to its donors and beneficiaries through the personal commitment of each of its managers and staff by the establishment of appropriate systems of internal control throughout the Partnership.

The Internal Control System document explains the importance of internal control systems, the concept of control structures, and the roles and responsibilities of office leaders in establishing control systems to protect and safeguard assets, maintaining the credibility of the organisation to its stakeholders, and ensuring the accuracy and reliability of accounting records.

World Vision Finland has a Financial Manual with accounting policies, rules and procedures, that include detailed descriptions of accounting procedures for the various types of financial and accounting transactions, including bank and cash management systems. The cost allocation keys, which are applied to compute budget cost data, are based on logical, consistent and plausible assumption and principles. The system ensures that only genuine, incurred, and eligible cost is charged to the project.

World Vision Finland is responsible for and in control of and directly in charge of all reports submitted to donor, whether interim, final reports or quarterly reporting. WVF usually receives draft versions from the Field Office that collects, verifies, and processes all input from the Implementing Partners. WVF then reviews the input regarding the quality, the content, as well as the legality and regularity. WVF International Programmes Team is responsible both for those reviews and for the submission of reports to Donor. WVF delivers support to the Field Offices to bring the reporting up to standards. The Financial Reports are reviewed and verified by WVF. WVF has the ultimate responsibility over submitted reports (through approval, signature and formal submissions). WVF provides also capacity building to Implementing Partners (field workshops and trainings) related to grants and compliance issues.

 Funding process:

The following steps outline the process how funds flow within the WVI Partnership.

- For public funds, budgets are agreed between the donor and WVF
- WVF agrees and develops budgets and cash flow forecasts to implement projects with the Field Office
- The combined estimated forecast cash flows are entered and tracked in the WVF programme database system. The actual commitments to the field offices are made in the WVI Partnership commitment system (PBAS)
- Using the combined data of the estimated public and private funding cashflows, the Global Treasury Department creates FX hedging strategies to ensure cash is available in all project's operating currencies
- WVF collects committed funds for all projects to the Field Offices and delivers to Global Treasury on an agreed upon schedule and in agreed currencies, regardless of the source of funds

- Global Treasury converts foreign currencies into USD and executes various hedging strategies to cover the cash needs of the Field Offices
- Field Offices request cash needs based on the agreed commitment done in PBAS by WVF.
- Field Offices record actual project expenditures in the budget tracking system
- WVF tracks actual funds raised from each donor and actual funds disbursed for each project. WVF receives, reviews and support financial reports from the field offices. The commitment schedule is adjusted by WVF based on actual expenditure and cash flow review.
- The budget tracking system

In order to maintain efficiency World Vision's Global Treasury Department is responsible for managing cash and financial risk to best support the Partnership's operations. Funding originates from Support Offices in multiple countries through private fundraising efforts as well as public domain project applications - grants. Through the WV system (called PBAS), WVF commits funding to the specific projects. These funds however are remitted to and managed together with Global Treasury for efficient liquidity and foreign currency risk management before being transferred to Field Offices for project expenditures.

8.3 Resources

World Vision Finland funds its programme work mainly through public funding, while match funding is covered through the private revenue. During WV fiscal year 2020 WVF's total revenue were 10,9 million euro. During the fiscal year 2020 revenue from private donors were 5,5 million euro. The MFA Partnership agreement contributed 3,015 million euro of development funding for the calendar year 2020. In addition to this the MFA humanitarian funding amounted to 0,7 million euro. Private donations contributed to 50 % of the total revenue while the MFA contributed 27% and other public funding 23%.

The budget plan for World Vision Finland Development Partnership Programme 2022-2025 is presented in detail in Annex 5a.

Annexes

1.1. Project descriptions

1.2. Project models