

World Vision Finland

Child Rights Programme: “Every Child Counts”

Annual Report 2018



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Glossary

AP	Area Program
ANM	Auxiliary nurse midwife
ASHA	Accredited social health activist
ASHWA	Alliance for Sustained Health and Wealth in Africa
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CVA	Citizen Voice and Action
DPO	Disabled People's Organization
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FNMR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
HH	Household
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
LEAP	Learning through Evaluation with Accountability & Planning
LCD	Least Developed Country
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MCHN	Mother and Child Health and Nutrition
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
PWD	People with Disabilities
SACCO	Credit and Loan Cooperatives
SHG	Self-Help Group
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WV	World Vision
WVF	World Vision Finland
WVI	World Vision International

1. Preamble

Overview

World Vision Finland (WVF, est. 1983) is a Christian humanitarian organization working to create a lasting, positive change in the lives of children, families and communities living in poverty, and to secure and promote children's rights. We are part of World Vision International (WVI), one of the leading development and humanitarian organizations and the world's largest child sponsorship organization.

During annual year 2018 World Vision Finland implemented the first year of its Child Rights Programme "Every Child Counts," that focuses on sustainable development and empowerment of vulnerable children and their communities. The Child Rights Programme is based on three Areas of Excellence: Child Protection, Youth Employment and Disability Inclusion and is implemented through long-term Area Programmes (AP) and special projects. In the target countries; Cambodia, India, Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda, implementation has been done in partnership with the National World Vision (WV) office that has extensive experience, wide networks and good contacts with the local government.

In addition to the specific focus on the three Areas of Excellence, WVF's programme work also contributes directly or indirectly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) amongst others. Societies where we work are to a very large extent dominated by men and women are marginalized socially and economically. As a child-focused organization World Vision is well-positioned to contribute to the improvement of gender equality in the long run for example through children's groups and common activities for boys and girls. Through our programme we support women's social, economic and political participation, rights and income generation for instance through women's savings and self-help groups. Realization of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) is closely linked to gender equality and women's empowerment and most of WVF's programmes work to promote SRHR. As one of the crosscutting themes for World Vision it is required that women's views, interests and needs shape our work as much as those of men's, and that programme strategies support progress towards more equal relations between women and men, girls and boys. (Annex 5 shows a table of WVF Child Rights Programme connection to MFA development policy and SDGs)

This report reflects the attribution of Ministry for Foreign Affairs' (MFA) KEO-30 funding. The required match funding has been collected through private sponsorship. In addition to the results and impact reached through this funding and reported herein, WVF has implemented development, humanitarian, Weconomy (private sector partnership) and advocacy work through other funding instruments (please see Annex 7 on other funding sources during 2018). Concurrently with changes happening in WVF's target countries, changes in Finland need to happen to achieve an awareness of global responsibility in Finland and to motivate the support of the Finnish society including citizens, companies and government, towards WVF's work and providing them with a way of taking part in the global responsibility. The focus areas for the Finnish awareness raising and communication have been the same as the thematic sectors of excellence of the development work done in the field; Child Protection, Youth Employment and Disability Inclusion.

Partnerships

We approach the targeted communities in developing countries through building partnerships. To ensure sustainable change the local government, civil society, community groups and religious communities need to work together as partners. In alignment with WV's international strategy, WVF has moved more towards a role of combining, coordinating and facilitating implementing partnerships within the community with the goal of a stronger civil society that has an influence in decision making at grassroots, national and global levels.

One of our central goals when implementing a development programme is to mobilize communities to form local development workgroups and self-help groups, strengthen and to support them to become registered, judicial grassroots level actors. Together with our local partners we have strengthened and supported the development of societies, in which our role has specifically been to facilitate cooperation. Partners in our work may be e.g. government officials, private sector, other Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and religious societies. Support reliance is avoided in all stages of planning and implementation, while resilience is emphasized.

To solve the challenges in the developing countries, new innovations and partners are needed, and therefore WVF has continued to collaborate with the private sector, academia and other non-governmental organizations during 2018. This has been done mainly with funding from other sources.

Concurrently with changes happening in WVF's target countries, changes in Finland need to happen to achieve an awareness of global responsibility in Finland and to motivate the support of the Finnish society including citizens, companies and government, towards WVF's work and providing them with a way of taking part in the global responsibility. The focus areas for the Finnish awareness raising and communication have been the same as the thematic sectors of excellence of the development work done in the field; Child Protection, Youth Employment and Disability Inclusion.

Risk Management

During the reporting year, risk management has been followed as planned in the Child Rights Programme Risk Management Matrix (see Annex 6). Under the contextualized risks, financial and economic risks including exchange rate changes became reality, but with positive consequences. While the agreed U.S. dollar budgets stayed unchanged the positive development in the exchange rates led to more funds available. A more in-depth analysis of this has been provided in the financial report. With regards to political and social risks, many of our partnering countries experienced general elections during the implementation year 2018 with some waves of insecurity. The time around the elections our partnering WV offices ensured that all security and follow up measures needed were taken and timely communication to WVF was maintained. No major interruptions to programming work were needed. Finally, our risk management was strengthened through WVI updating our global *Adult and Child Safeguarding Policy* and reporting system, as well as requiring each employee to undertake a yearly information security training.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

World Vision Project Planning, Implementation and Management is based on a project cycle thinking. This is part of the World Vision network project management tool called LEAP. The project cycle has five steps (assess, plan, monitor, evaluate and close) that are always repeated in the same order.

Our Results Based Programme 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. Further each programme and project is monitored through annual monitoring visit.

Reflection and learning are a participatory process that is part of the process during the whole programme cycle. After an evaluation for example, all partners within a programme including local governmental representatives, CBOs and community members are gathered together so that the gathered information and results may be analysed together, recommendations from different partners can be taken into consideration and changes to the plan can be made in agreement. The opinions of the adults and children from the communities play an important role.

In addition to the evaluations that are conducted at the end of each programme cycle, post-evaluations are conducted after a certain period has passed since the completion of an area programme with emphasis on the effectiveness and sustainability of the programme. The post-evaluation aims at deriving lessons and recommendations for the improvement of World Vision Finland's Programmes and for the planning and implementation of more effective and efficient programmes.

During the implementation year 2018, two programme evaluations were conducted. Firstly, the end evaluation of Kalpitya ADP in Sri Lanka, and secondly our first external post-evaluation in Ambegaon, India. See Annex 3 for both Kalpitya and Ambegaon evaluation summaries.

According to the evaluation conducted in Kalpitya, the enrollment of children in primary education has been increased from 81% in 2009 to 95,3% in 2018. This increase is remarkable positive change over the period as the baseline yardstick was already quite high. With regard to the health work, the premature ending of the project has been reflected on the results thus supporting the learning, that focusing on ensuring as sustainable and long-term funding is key to achieving sustainable results.

The results of the post-evaluation of Ambegaon AP were very positive. We are of course aware that WVF's contribution to the sustainable and continuous change cannot directly be verified, since government and other actors have played their role. Nevertheless, finding that although most CBOs no longer exist, their members are employed or active in local government activities and different authorities have taken over many CBO tasks. In addition, all 8 World Vision supported women's self-help groups (SHG) graded themselves high on various group aspects. The SHGs have empowered women financially and socially.

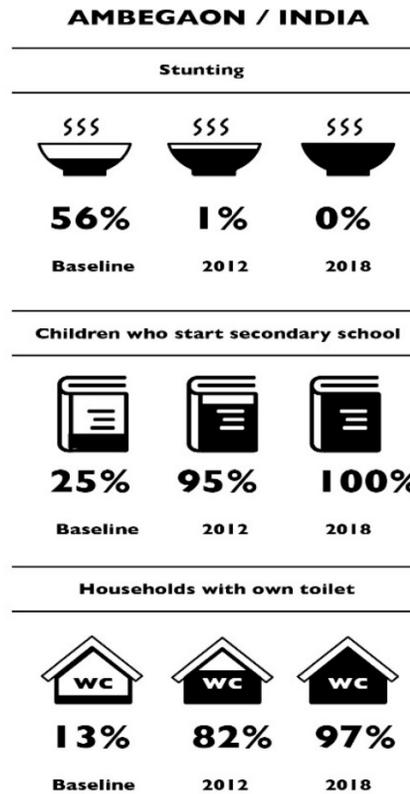


Figure 1: Ambegaon post-evaluation results

During the implementation year 2018, we also organized our annual *impact seminar* that gathered together representatives from all our partnering countries to share and learn from each other as well as ensure that good practices can be scaled up more widely within the organization. In 2018, the thematic focus of the impact seminar was on our three Areas of Excellence. The impact seminar was also visited by a representative from MFA and Valteri (The Centre for Learning and Consulting that operates under the National Agency for Education) and a field visit was made to the HelsinkiMissio. The goal of the field visit was to show the participants how support within the focus themes have been organized in Finland. Despite the settings being very different, it has opened up good discussions and innovative ideas that may be applied in the field work.

Theory of Change

WVF’s theory of change reflects that of World Vision International (WVI). The organization has confirmed that, at the heart of our work, there are three foundational elements of being *Child-focused, Community-based and Christian*, which make up our Integrated Focus. We have defined the essence of WVI’s Christian identity as hope and resilience, which are core elements that support all change. Our child focus prioritizes children, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, and empowers them together with their families and communities to improve their well-being. Our work is Community-based, which means that our primary role is to ‘walk alongside’ communities, organizations, agencies and faith communities, which are rooted in the area. Local ownership is the guiding principle in all our work.

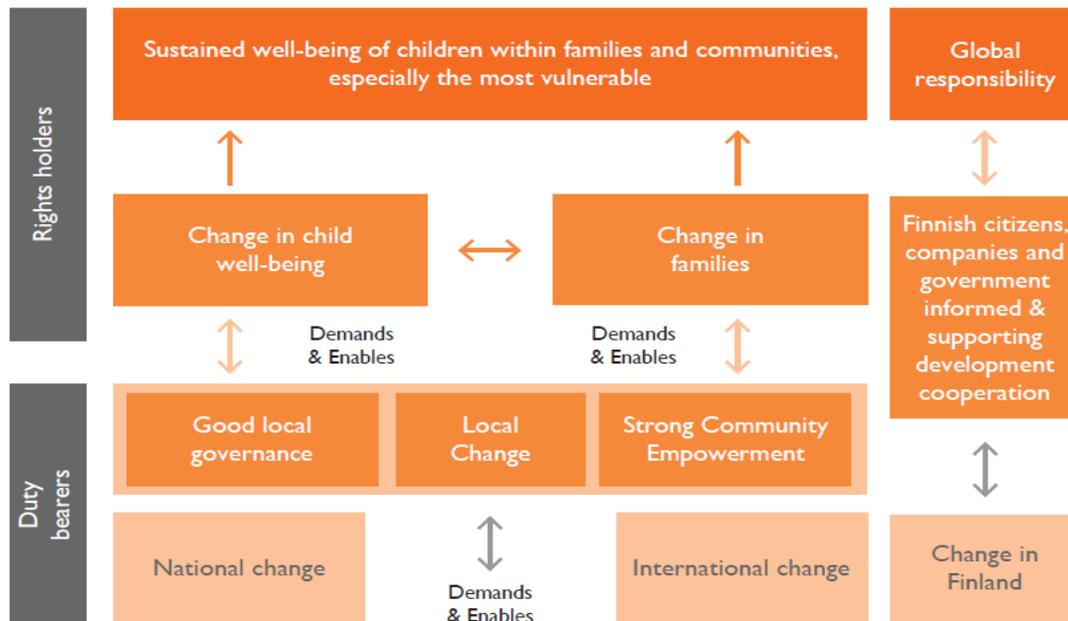


Figure 2: WVF Child Rights Programme Theory of Change

The rights-based focus and advocacy work has increased in our programmes during the last few years. WV uses its own *Citizen Voice and Action (CVA)* approach to support community members including children and youth to recognize human rights violations and inequalities as well as to demand duty bearers to deliver on their responsibilities and ensure that the rights of the people are supported. Through this approach, corruption has been reduced and services have improved in public facilities such as schools and health centers. The change inputs to achieve child well-being are broader than WVF’s contributions; WVF will only contribute to some elements that are required for change. No change can be directly attributed to WVF, rather our level of contribution will vary from minor to significant, depending on the context.

Development of communities is approached with a focus on the needs and the rights of children. The well-being of children and supporting the rights of children is the goal of all activities. In terms of achieving the sustained well-being of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable, the theory of change asserts that this is dependent on achieving the four *Child Well-being Aspirations* below:

- Children enjoy good health;
- Children are educated for life;
- Children are cared for, protected and participating;
- Children experience the love of God and their neighbour.

Being child focused also means that children are not only seen as receivers, but as active, participating right holders and partners. Child participation and inclusiveness has been emphasized during the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the programme work. In our programmes, we have supported children’s life-skills training,

especially in children’s clubs. These clubs give children and youth a chance to grow into advocates as duty bearers and give them a way of discussing issues that are important to them within their communities. We also support founding of children’s parliaments and establishing dialogue between children and decision-makers at different levels.

In the core of WVF’s theory of change are empowered communities, since the well-being of children cannot be sustainably ensured without supporting whole communities and working together with them to ensure an active civil society, where the rights holders are empowered and they receive the services and protection they are entitled to. Several local level social, political, technical, environmental and economic enabling conditions need to be met to ensure that communities and families are empowered to work together towards sustained child well-being. An empowered community will also be mobilized to demand (sub-) national-level change that supports its vision for improved child well-being. The community is primarily responsible for their own development. The members of the community define the goals of the change and development, and monitor and evaluate the implementation as well as make changes where needed. This strong emphasis on local ownership is one of the key drivers of sustainability in our programming and Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) is one of the tools used.

World Vision's approach to civic engagement with local communities: Citizen Voice and Action

Only the local communities themselves can sustain the legal basis of their rights in a sustainable way. It is not enough to take human rights into account in project and program planning for legal programming. The goal is for individuals and communities to be aware of their rights and challenge the authorities or others who are responsible to act so that the rights are realized. The WV’s Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) approach helps citizens, particularly children, to become empowered, recognize human rights violations and injustices, and demand the fulfilment of their responsibilities and rights.



Figure 3: World Vision's Citizen Voice and Action

Citizen Voice and Action is based on the three following steps:

1. Enabling Citizenship - Preparatory Actions

The first step is to raise awareness of laws and regulations related to a particular theme, such as education. If necessary, the materials are translated into the local language. Connections between civil society actors will be established and trust will be built between them and the public sector. Children's participation is also supported.

2. Community Gathering

The second step will be when civil society actors and local government representatives are ready to discuss community services together. The purpose of the meetings is to record the standards associated with the services in an easily understandable form. In this way, the community can be involved in the evaluation of services. When the level of services is assessed in relation to the accepted standards, an action plan is made to remedy any shortcomings.

3. Action to improve the quality of services

In the third stage, the Community action plan is implemented, and the authorities take responsibility for their implementation in accordance with their obligations. The implementation of the Action Plan will be evaluated together with the different actors. As the services have improved, the advocacy work will continue in other sectors.

2. Results Framework

The expected impact (our goal) of WVF's Every Child Counts programme is the *sustained wellbeing of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable*. The work towards reaching the goal is done through six outcomes that support the fulfilment of the rights supported in the International Human Rights Framework, especially the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (2006). The year 2018 was the first year of implementation of the programme and it targeted 251 673 direct beneficiaries (out of which 100 591 were children under 18 years of age) by sustainably changing the lives of children in their families and communities in Cambodia, India, Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda.

We have analysed the progress of our Every Child Counts programme Outcomes after its first year of implementation based on the average change that took place in the Area Programme (AP) and project indicators. The average change is presented in percentage points. This has been calculated by counting the percentage point difference between 2018 and 2017 results for each individual programme and project per each indicator, and counting the average change based on that data. The program status for each indicator in 2018 has been counted by adding the average change to the 2017 baseline. Overall the WVF Child Rights Programme has progressed well in reaching its targets for 2021 for all Outcomes. Outcome 2 was the only one that we were not able to report at Outcome level in 2018. This Outcome focuses on the equal participation of disabled persons. The Programme plans to update the disability data in all area programmes and projects every two years. Some projects and area programmes will only make their data update in 2019 or after, after which we should be able to report this outcome level data as well. WVF will arrange capacity building to area programme and project staff

on Every Child Counts Programme outcome and output indicator data collection and monitoring in 2019 to close any gaps we noticed in the data reporting in 2018.

We have updated some of the outcome indicator baselines from those in the 2018-2021 Every Child Counts Programme plan as part of the year 2018 reporting. The 2017 baseline figures have been updated based on previously missing data from part of the area programmes. During the 2018 result analysis we noticed that several outcome indicator targets for 2021 had been set too low. Some of the outcome indicator targets have therefore also been revised based on the progress made during the first year of implementation. However, it should be noted that, in some cases, it is more meaningful to focus on maintaining the achieved targets than on aspiring to higher results, as some indicators are more sensitive to change than others. For example, indicators on parents’ ability to provide well for their children is still in many programmes very susceptible to significant changes in climate conditions which can vary drastically from one year to another.

See Annex 4 for the indicator table.

Outcome 1: Parents and caregivers provide well for their children and adolescents are ready for economic opportunity

Name of indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2018	Target 2021	Projects reported
% of parents able to provide well for their children	34 %	62 % (change 28 % points)	70 %	4/6
% of trained youth and young adults employed	40 %	38 % (change -2 % points)	80 %	4/6
% of households food secure for the past 12 months	50 %	54 % (change 4 % points)	69 %	5/6

Table 1: Outcome 1 Indicator Matrix

WVF’s Child Rights Programme’s first Outcome is that parents and caregivers provide well for their children, and that adolescents are ready for economic opportunity. This Outcome consists of activities enhancing beneficiaries’ professional skills, financial management and business skills, life skills as well as providing beneficiaries with opportunities for starting and growing their businesses through material support and access to markets. For better professional skills, WVF supports beneficiaries either in attaining vocational training or by providing training on farming practices and animal husbandry. WV also encourages and supports families in livelihood diversification for increased resilience. Most of WV’s programmes are implemented in rural areas where agriculture is the main source of income for families. In 2018, 961 adolescents were in upper secondary school, vocational training or in an internship through World Vision Finland. Approximately 3 % of the beneficiaries were persons with a disability (PWD). In 2018, 775 farmers were trained and applying improved and sustainable agricultural practices. WV supports caregivers’ and adolescents’ financial management and business skills together with different microfinance institutions and banks. Beneficiaries are given training on

saving, establishing and strengthening saving and loan groups, and provided with training on business planning, budgeting and marketing. Based on their business plans, young adults starting their own businesses are supported with basic start up kits and farmers and cooperatives are provided with seeds or livestock to start with. In 2018, 1243 households or individuals were involved in starting a small or micro business.

Overall, the Child Rights Programme has made good progress towards almost every Outcome and Output indicator under the Outcome 1. For households (HH) involved in starting a small or micro business, we have already exceeded the original target for 2021 (820 households) as over 1200 HH started a small or micro business in 2018. The new target has been set to 2000 HH in 2021. This good result is partly explained through some projects supporting whole saving groups to start their own businesses, in which case a wide group of people is reached at one time. Strengthening and diversifying households' sources of income directly enhances parents' ability to provide well for their children. The percentage of parents that can provide their children for basic needs has also already exceeded the original target that was set for 2021. This target has also now been revised. Well-functioning savings groups are one of the important factors contributing to caregivers strengthened ability to provide for their children. Through the saving groups caregivers and entrepreneurs gain access to loans and savings to enable them to start businesses or income generating activities, as well as are supported to develop their financial management. WV supports the establishment and improved functionality of saving groups in almost all of our projects and programmes.

The Child Rights Programme is also progressing well towards the target of 1900 adolescents having received vocational, internship or upper secondary school training. In Africa, these training focus mostly on vocational and life skills training, while in India adolescents are more often supported to receive remedial education as well as training in life skills. The Programme seems to be behind on reaching its target on the percentage of youth and young adults that have been trained through WV and since been employed by 2021. However, data from the youth employment projects in this reporting does not give a realistic picture of the 2018 trainees employment as most of the project trainees only finish their studies well into 2019. If the youth employment project data is excluded from the analysis, the Programme is on track in reaching its 2021 target for trained and employed youth.

The number of farmers trained and using improved and sustainable agricultural techniques increased satisfactorily in 2018. In connection with the number of farmers with better agricultural techniques, the number of households that had been food secure for a year saw a significant increase in 2018. This indicator has progressed as planned in reaching its end of programme target (69 %) as now 54 % of households are food secure. 2018 saw good rainfall in some of the project areas, which increased the crop yield and partly enhanced families' food security. Additionally, the development of irrigation systems has also contributed to better crop yields. Some projects for example in India have also used the CVA tool to help citizens to claim their rights, such as food rations for the lowest income segment, school feeding programmes and 100 days of employment guaranteed by the state, more efficiently. Supporting the realization of these rights also contributes to increased food security and financial well-being of families.

Despite the overall good progress, the Outcome has also faced some challenges. In the youth employment projects, the challenge has been to find skilled trainers on a wider variety of vocational skills as well as supporting especially disabled youths' access to training facilities. Some women who have been trained in male dominated professions have faced discrimination when searching for trainee and employment placements. Unpredictable and uncontrollable weather conditions, scarcity of water and environmental disasters such as mud slides have been a challenge in some projects, especially in connection with agricultural production. Training communities on disaster mitigation and continuing to support families for a variety of income generating activities, will help

to minimize the effects of natural disasters in the future. One of the best practices under the Outcome 1 is the use of saving and loan groups. These groups are formed and equipped in almost all the projects and area programmes. Membership in the groups provides an easy access to capital for starting a small business. The groups can also be used to get training on business skills. The groups are supported to register as formal groups that are entitled to government benefits.

Outcome 2: People living with disabilities enjoy equal rights and opportunities to participate in a society free from discrimination

Name of indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2018	Target 2021	Projects reported
% of PWD who have equal participation opportunities	12%	N/A	64%	0/10

Table 2: Outcome 2 Indicator Matrix

WVF’s Child Rights Programme’s second Outcome is that people living with disabilities (PWD) enjoy equal rights and opportunities to participate in a society free from discrimination.

The Programme states that, during the programme period, disability inclusion shall be further strengthened in every project and programme that the organization supports. In particular, the following shall be done:

- ☐ Carrying out a disability prevalence survey in the project or programme implementation area every two years.
- ☐ Ensuring that all project and programme staff is trained or refresher trained on disability inclusion yearly.
- ☐ Ensuring that every project and programme has a functional collaboration with a Local or National level Disabled Peoples’ Organization (DPO).
- ☐ Ensuring that all project and programme components are inclusive of children and adults with disabilities.

During 2018, WVF replicated a *Mapping on Project and Programme Staff Capacity on Inclusion*, which was first carried out in 2011. Responses were received from all project and programme staff teams. The staff estimated their capacities for inclusion as ‘average’, ‘rather strong’ or ‘very strong’, while ‘rather strong’ prevailing. However, refresher training on inclusion was requested, updated information about disability prevalence in the implementation area was needed and separate project budget lines for inclusion proposed.

In 2018, staff from all WVF supported projects and programmes in India, Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya received two-day training on disability inclusion, based on World Vision’s disability awareness training manual *Traveling Together*. Staff from the Santuk Area Programme in Cambodia was trained in January 2019. In Action Plans that were developed by the end of each training, the need for updated databases on disability prevalence, community advocacy on disabled people’s rights and the mobilization of people with disabilities to participate prevailed.

From 2018, yet not enough consistent information was available in order to report the outcome indicator above. A challenge is that, in demographic data collection, the definition on disability still varies between different

countries and Programmes, and for example persons with mental and intellectual disabilities are frequently undercount. Globally, WV is currently in the process of adopting the use of the *Washington Group on Disability Statistics*¹ on comparable population based measures on disability. WVF aims to have more consistent disability prevalence data from its project and programme areas accordingly during 2019.

Outcome 3: Children are cared for, protected and participating

Name of indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2018	Target 2021	Projects reported
Communities can identify, understand and respond adequately to violations of child rights, in coordination with local justice mechanisms	48 %	69 % (change 21 % points)	83 %	2/8
% of adolescents who know of the presence of child protection services and mechanisms	68 %	76 % (change 8 % points)	84 %	5/10
% of children who feel that their community is a safe place	60 %	71 % (change 11 % points)	74 %	5/7
% of adolescents whose views are sought and incorporated into the decision making of local government	30 %	36 % (change 6 % points)	45 %	4/7

Table 3: Outcome 3 Indicator Matrix

WVF’s Child Rights Programme’s third Outcome is that children are cared for, protected and participating. WV uses a systems approach to child protection. This means that the child protection work enhances a protective environment as well as empowers children themselves. WV’s work under this Outcome focuses on capacity building, strengthening collaboration and addressing the root causes of child rights violations. This work is conducted by strengthening a child friendly culture within families, partnering with communities to create an environment that values children, catalysing faith communities to transform social norms that are harmful for children, influencing governments to ensure the protection of children and by empowering children to be influential child protection actors. WV strengthens a child friendly culture within families by building parents’ and caregivers’ awareness on children’s rights, the effects of parenting styles and methods on children’s development as well as reporting on rights violations. Changes in family culture are validated in the way children

¹ <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>

are treated within families. In 2018, it was reported that 12 842 children under five years of age had been given a birth certificate.

Partnering with local communities for better child protection is an essential part of WV's work. WV works for example with teachers, local government officials and different civil society groups to build their awareness on children's rights as well as reporting and responding to child rights violations. WV establishes and strengthens child protection committees and CVA groups to monitor their communities' child protection situation. Different community groups are also supported to include children and young people in decision making. WV also works with different faith leaders and communities to strengthen their understanding on child protection and participation, as well to combat different child rights violations such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and early marriages. The programme areas had 98 functional child protection systems in 2018.

In addition to working with local government officials to enhance the government's responses to child rights violations, WV also lobbies for more advanced child rights legislation at national level and uses CVA groups to raise awareness on any gaps in local level government services. In 2018, 2830 community members participated in advocacy or CVA gatherings on child protection. WV works with children and young persons to raise their awareness on their own rights as well as on how to respond to rights violations. The aim is to make sure that children have the best possible knowledge and skills to protect themselves and their peers. Children are actively supported to share their opinions within their families and communities, as well as to participate in any WV project management and monitoring activities. In 2018, 8081 6 to 18-year-old children were trained on child protection and rights.

All Outcome and Output level indicators have progressed well towards reaching the targets that were set for them for 2021. However, it should be noted that less than half of the area programmes and projects reported 2018 data for most outcome indicators. Area programs and projects were requested to report on some of the new indicators for the first time in 2018, which meant that some were not fully prepared to collect the correct data.

The Child Rights Programme has already almost reached its original 2021 target of 3000 community members engaged in advocating for child protection. This shows that the communities have an increased knowledge, capacity and motivation to work for children's rights. However, only two programmes reported the percentage of communities that can identify, understand and respond adequately to violations of child rights, in coordination with local justice mechanisms. The Child Rights Programme has far exceeded its original target (4000) on the number of children trained on child protection as indicated above.

In the different trainings children and youth are taught about their rights and the reporting mechanisms for rights violations. The trainings have been effective, as the percentage of adolescents who know of presence of child protection services and mechanisms increased in 2018 by 8 percentage points which is a good progress. Most of the trainings take place in children's clubs, children's parliaments or during life skills trainings but the APs also arrange large awareness raising events as part of their child protection work. These events attract many participants and can therefore reach a wide audience. However, children should be exposed to the child rights and child protection information on a regular basis in order to increase sustainability. The children's clubs and parliaments support and teach children and youth to voice their own opinions and to participate in community level decision-making and advocacy in accordance with Article 12 in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children and adolescents' right to opinion and full consideration of their opinions can be a controversial matter for adults who most often are in charge of the access to opinion sharing platforms. However, there has been a 6

percentage point increase on average from 2017 in the percentage of adolescents who report that their views are taken into consideration in local government decision making.

The number of functional child protection systems within the programme and project areas is progressing quite well to reach the target of 180 by 2021, as could be seen above. Having functional child protection units enhances children’s experience on how safe their home communities are for them as the units have an important role in advocating for children’s rights as well as monitoring and reporting any child protection violations. In 2018, there was an 11 percentage point increase in the percentage of children that felt that their communities are safe. This is a very good result, and it almost meets the target that was set for the indicator for 2021. Realising children’s rights requires a change in the way parents and caregivers think and act towards children. The number of registered children under the age of five has increased well and is on its way to reaching the target of 85 502 registered children in 2021, as over 12 000 children were registered in 2018. Overall the good progress towards the Outcome and Output indicators can be contributed to the good cooperation the programmes have had with different child protection actors and especially the many trainings for building the capacity of these actors in order to improve the child protection situation in their areas. The community-based voluntary structures that WV have helped to establish and develop also have an important role in enhancing children’s rights in collaboration with official government structures and informal agents such as faith communities.

One of the main challenges under the Outcome 3 is to make sure that the achievements towards increased child protection are not reversed when families and programme areas face financial difficulties. As most of the programme work is conducted in rural areas, the loss of or bad harvest caused by extreme weather conditions such as drought increase children’s vulnerabilities to new rights violations. For instance, it can cause the re-emergence of rights violations such as early marriages as poor families opt for extreme coping mechanisms. Increasing children and adolescent’s participation is also a challenge as adults’ perceptions on children’s skills and abilities are usually slow to change. Getting fathers involved in child protection issues also often takes time and a lot of deliberate action. Projects and Programmes that are implemented in urban areas face specific challenges within child protection as the high mobility of the population makes it difficult to create sustainable change.

Outcome 4: Children enjoy the right to good health

Name of indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2018	Target 2021	Programmes reported
% of safe births	74 %	82 % (change 8 % points)	91%	6/7
% of underweight children	19 %	20 % (change 1 % point)	16%	7/7
% coverage of essential vaccines	83 %	86 % (change 3 % points)	98%	7/7

Table 4: Outcome 4 Indicator Matrix

WVF’s Child Rights Programme’s fourth outcome is that Children enjoy the right to good health. Health issues are addressed in seven WVF supported long term Area Programmes (AP) in India, Kenya, Uganda and Cambodia. The focus is on maternal and child health, nutrition as well as on clean water and sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

In India, malnutrition has been addressed through *Action for Acute Malnutrition, especially PD Health Programme*, where mothers of malnourished children are trained and followed up at regular intervals. The APs also work with the state structure on *Anganwadis*², where both nutrition and early childhood education are approached. Maternal health is done in cooperation with state ASHAs³ through *Time and Targeted Counselling* approach. Sanitation is addressed using *Community Led Total Sanitation* approach along with tight cooperation with the government's *Swachh Bharat Mission*. In Uganda, World Vision trained community health workers who work at family level and, in collaboration with local health centers, brought services closer to people. Much attention has been paid on births attended by skilled birth attendants, the coverage of children's vaccinations and the reduction of malnutrition. In Kenya, the main focus on health has been in ensuring access to clean and safe water. In Cambodia, the main focus has been in strengthening pre- and post-natal services and in promoting families and children to use these services.

The most notable improvements have taken place with regard to children's safe births, meaning that babies are born in clinics or in the presence of a skilled birth attendant. This is also linked to mothers'/families' regular antenatal visits (4 or more during pregnancy) to health facilities. The progress has been the most significant in India. In Rajnandgaon India, 96 % of pregnant mothers visited health facilities regularly during pregnancy, and 100 % had a safe delivery (97 % in 2017). WVF supported programmes in Uganda have also witnessed clear improvements in this regard as now 87 % of women have safe deliveries in comparison to 79 % in 2017. World Vision's close collaboration with local public health centres to bring services closer to people has strengthened mothers' and families' trust in those services in Uganda.

The coverage of essential vaccines for children has also been gradually growing. This is also linked to the increase in mothers'/families' and children's pre and post-natal visits to health facilities. The four-year (2018-2021) cumulative target for children's/families' appropriate pre and post-natal visits in programmes is 15,000 children/families. In 2018, 3,595 children's/families' appropriate pre and post-natal visits were reported, hence the progress towards the target is well underway. To combat childhood malnutrition, WV has also promoted the use of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) methods and capacitated community members on hygiene methods, including hand washing and waste management.

In the 2017 baseline, 68% of households in programmes reported access to increased sanitation facilities. The four-year target (2018-2021) is 82% and the year 2018 reported achievement was 78%, hence the progress towards the target has already been rapid. In Rajnandgaon India, considerable increase in coverage, access and utilization of sustained WASH practices has been observed in AP target villages. Hand washing and hygiene has been promoted in the community and schools through campaigns on hand washing. Due to joint efforts with government, we have sensitized communities on WASH, personal hygiene, hand washing and use of toilet have been increased. AP constructed toilets and urinals in 3 schools and 1139 school children were (girls 740 & boys - 399) benefited. Awareness and counselling at household level on *Community Led Total Sanitation* has been done in partnership with the government, *Swachh Bharath Mission (SBM)*. During this reporting period all 55 communities in the AP target areas were declared open defecation free communities and received an appreciation letter from the government. Drinking water programmes have helped community members have access to drinking water facilities. Despite decreasing ground water levels, the program interventions have helped to maintain the percentage of households having access to drinking water, which has decreased the time needed to fetch water from the source. The programme has also dug 6 water ponds in 6 communities, drastically

² Anganwadi is a type of rural child care centre in India. A typical Anganwadi centre provides basic health care in a village.

³ An accredited social health activist (ASHA) is a community health worker instituted by the government of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a part of the National Rural Health Mission.

increasing the water holding capacity, thus benefitting 1755 households. Furthermore, 450 acres of agriculture land has also been positively impacted as it is now able to sustain a desired moisture level for longer.

However, at the general programme level, the four-year target of 78% of households having access to water from improved water sources did not show improvement in 2018; the figure was at 51% as compared to 52% at baseline in 2017. This has been mainly due to drought, which has dried existing water sources and lengthened fetching distances despite simultaneous efforts to improve WASH facilities.

Despite constant and systematic work, the reduction of children’s malnutrition and underweight takes place remarkable slowly, which WVF has already witnessed in its previous development programme cycles. Underweight is a complex issue, as it is associated not only with diet and eating habits, but other social factors as well, such as gender equality, women’s excessive workload on agriculture and at home and the distribution of scarce family resources within the family. Unlike in the case of safe births and vaccinations, in many places community members still demonstrate a poor understanding towards the health benefits promoted by messages and services related to nutrition and on the ill-effects of childhood malnutrition. Therefore, the male family members, grandmothers and other in-laws also need to be oriented as they play a key role in family decision making. Poverty, absence of exclusive breast-feeding practices, as well as lack of food diversity and proper WASH practices as well as normalization of the childhood malnutrition have also kept child malnutrition and underweight in tenacious stagnation.

Outcome 5: Children enjoy the right to quality education

Name of indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2018	Target 2021	Projects reported
% functional literacy	55 %	67 % (change 12 % points)	72 %	3/4
% basic education	63 %	67 % (change 4 % points)	82 %	4/5

Table 5: Outcome 5 Indicator Matrix

WVF’s Child Rights Programme’s fifth Outcome is that Children enjoy the right to quality education. The activities under this Outcome focus on improving both the attendance to school as well as the quality of education. WV supports children’s attendance to school mainly by advocating for the importance of education, securing girls a safe way to school and by identifying drop-outs and supporting them to return to their studies. One way to improve attendance is also to rehabilitate schools and Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres so that they are more functional, inviting and most importantly, disability inclusive. WV established or rehabilitated 37 ECD centres and improved 72 schools through the CVA tool in 2018.

WV improves the quality of education mainly by facilitating trainings to teachers and by providing low performing students with remedial education. Improving the school facilities, for example teacher’s quarters, helps to keep teacher’s posted in remote schools and areas, which positively affects the quality of education. In addition to raising parents’ awareness on the importance of education, they are also taught the positive impact parents’ and caregivers’ support and encouragement can have on children’s studies. 1350 parents or caregivers (800 women, 550 men) are reported to actively have supported their children’s literacy development in WVF’s Kirewa-

Nabuyoga Programme in Uganda alone. All the work done to improve the quality of education also helps to increase children's attendance to school.

The Child Rights Programme has made good progress in achieving its targets for 2021 under the Outcome 5. WV does not implement any stand-alone projects on education. However, activities enhancing education are included in some of the child protection as well as community engagement and sponsorship projects within APs. Only one AP, Kirewa-Nabuyoga in Uganda, reported the number of parents that support their children's literacy development. This project however, showed good progress towards the Child Rights Programme's 2021 goal (41 000 parents and caregivers). The Output indicator was presented for the first time in 2018, and this might have affected the number of Programmes that measured this indicator. The Child Rights Programme has progressed well to reach its target of 72 % of children who are functionally literate in 2021, as currently 67 % of programme area children in grade 6 are functionally literate. WV's work to increase the presence of teachers, to improve the quality of education and children's better attendance at school all contribute to the improvement in children's literacy skills.

37 ECD centres were rehabilitated or established under the Programme in 2018. WV's focus in many areas is still on primary and secondary schools and school-aged children. The stronger focus on primary and secondary education can be seen in the larger number of schools that have been improved in 2018. In 2018, CVA groups had initiated the improvement of 72 schools. So far, 125 schools have been improved in the AP areas. This shows good progress, as the original target for 2021 was to have 100 improved schools. This target has now been revised to 200 schools in 2021.

Parents' financial situation, attitude towards education, the quality of education as well as school facilities, such as proper washing facilities for teenage girls during menstruation, all affect children's school attendance. There was a 4 percentage point growth in 2018 in the percentage of 12-18-year-old children that have completed basic education/ primary schooling. Now 67 % of children have completed basic education. This shows that the Outcome indicator is progressing well to reach the end goal of 82 % of the age group having completed basic education in 2021. One of the contributing factors for increased completion rate is the good harvest in 2017 in some programme areas, which contributed to families' better income situation and helped schools to maintain their school feeding programmes, which made it easier for children to remain in school.

Despite the good progress towards most Outcome and Output indicators, children's right to education also faced challenges. Children's attendance to school is very susceptible to many factors. For example, children's contribution in fetching water is still required in some programme areas and the lack of good sanitation keeps the water-borne disease incidents high among children. For girls, menstrual hygiene poverty is one important element affecting their ability to attend school.

Disabled children face a double challenge in attending school, because of the prejudices about disability, the distrust on the abilities of disabled children and lack of proper infrastructure in schools. WV will keep advocating for the rights of disabled children to attend school and to make sure that schools are fitted to the needs of disabled girls and boys.

Outcome 6: Finnish citizens' understanding of current issues in development policy and positive attitude towards development cooperation has increased

Name of indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2018	Target 2021
Percentage of Finns who think that development cooperation and development policy is important	84 % of Finns (2016 survey)	88 % of Finns (2018 survey)	Remains at least at the baseline level
Percentage of WVF supporters who are well informed of global development policy objectives	30,8 % (2017 survey)	36,3 % are well informed of global development policy objectives in 2018	Annual growth of 2 %

Table 6: Outcome 6 Indicator Matrix

The sixth outcome of WVF's Child Rights Programme is that Finnish citizens understanding of current issues in development policy and positive attitude towards development cooperation has increased. This outcome consists of WVF's communication and advocacy actions.

In 2018 we communicated through our growing social media channels, electronic newsletter (30 000 subscribers, 8 issues) and *World Vision Magazine* (total circulation 21 000, one issue). We published 58 web news articles and 10 press releases, produced and edited 15 video inserts focusing on children's rights and organised one press conference. Throughout the year we had meetings with and served journalists by providing information related to our development cooperation & humanitarian aid and also organized 7 study trips and/or media and content gathering trips. The study trips alone generated 64 articles that were published both online and in print. In total WVF's work generated 628 media hits in 2018. Furthermore, we organized our own events such as a photo exhibition in Sanomatalo's *Käytävägalleria* (62 930 visitors in Sanomatalo during the exhibition week).

The number of followers in our social media channels grew by 8,2 % (19 186 followers at the end of 2018). The amount of engagement and reach in those channels surpassed our targets with clear numbers: 5 029 407 million views and 180 998 engagements in all channels combined. Our supporter survey revealed that the percentage of our supporters who are well informed of global development objectives is growing (baseline: 30,8%, 2018: 36,3%).

All in all, we managed to reach or even surpass all our targets except one, the number of followers, which we missed slightly - target was set for 10% annual growth, and an 8,2 % annual growth was achieved. Clear contributing fact to this was that we managed to produce a steady flow of engaging material that reached our audience successfully. We had a clear focus on children's rights and especially child protection and a strong emphasis on results.

One hindering factor has been the attempt to cover too many messages and topics simultaneously. Strengthening our focus on child protection has helped us to make our communication and advocacy actions

more effective. Also social media channels' changes in algorithms and reporting metrics can make them challenging indicators and thus they might need to be assessed again later during the programme period. However, for the time being, these metrics provide an appropriate tool to analyse impact and effectiveness of our communication. We also managed to strengthen our media work resulting in a wide media coverage. This helped to create several in-depth articles and interviews with our experts and thus reaching larger audiences with development aid and policy themes.

3. Partner Countries

AFRICA

Kenya

- Mogotio Area Program 2018-2021 (total duration 2007-2022)
- Ng'oswet Area Program 2018-2021 (total duration 2014-2030)
- Roysambu Youth Livelihood Project total duration 2018-2021
- Sook Anti-FGM and reproductive health project total duration 2018-2021

The Presidential elections in August 2017 lead to political instability in Kenya as the results were contested in the Supreme Court and new elections held in October 2017. In March 2018, President Uhuru Kenyatta and his opponent Raila Odinga signed a pact that was to stabilize the country and in 2018 President Kenyatta also step up efforts to implement his so called Big Four agenda for creating more jobs, improving food security and providing better health care services among other things. While Kenya's economic growth continues to be very good (5,7 % in 2018), key development challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change and the vulnerability of the economy to internal and external shocks remain the same. Some parts of the country suffer from insecurity.

WV's work in Kenya contributes to Kenya Vision 2030 - the long-term development blueprint for the country that was launched in 2008 and that is being implemented through 5-year plans. Also, WV's work contributes very well to all the Impact Areas of *Finland's Country Strategy for Development Cooperation in Kenya 2014-2019*, and more specifically to *Impact 1* (Accountable devolved governance), Outcome 1.1: Increased accountability in county-level governance and Outcome 1.2: Improved access to water and sanitation services in selected counties, *Impact 2* (Improved access to jobs and livelihoods), Outcome 2.1: Increased productivity and economic opportunities in forestry and agriculture, and *Impact 3* (Women's and girl's rights), Outcome 3.2: Sexual and gender-based violence addressed in selected counties.

Both APs in Kenya (Mogotio and Ngoswet) are being implemented in mostly semi-arid areas in Western Kenya where access to safe water is one of the biggest challenges that communities are confronting. Consequently, the main objectives of both programs are households' and communities' (including schools and health centres) improved access to clean water and improved sanitation and hygiene. Furthermore, both programs support development of livelihood opportunities and food security. Making communities more resilient to climate change is also objective in both programmes as the climate change is posing great challenges to communities, in particular in Mogotio that at times suffers from drought. In Sook in West-Pokot County, where the Anti-FGM

project is being implemented, drought has become almost regular in recent years. Luckily, in 2018 a severe drought was avoided.

Enhancing community-led child care and protection are key objectives of WVF’s work in Kenya as well. Gender inequality, child marriage and violence against girls are among the issues that WVF is addressing in both APs and in the Sook special project that aims at protecting young girls from physical abuse and FGM and providing them with equal opportunities in particularly access to education. Another special project in Nairobi in turn is proving access to vocational education and training for youth and helping them to employ themselves as entrepreneurs and to find employment in the job market.

Partnerships and civil society

In both APs, WV has established strong partnerships with county governments and relevant national government ministries. Cooperation in Mogotio is particularly close as the AP is improving water infrastructure together with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. In Mogotio, WV also has a representative in Baringo County Development Advisory Council. A token for this successful partnership is the adoption by the County Government of WV’s innovative *Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)* approach for restoring degraded farmlands and forests.

Partnerships with the local governments have an important capacity building element as well. Participation in WV’s programme planning and review processes increases all stakeholders’ capacity and for example for the local government the data collected by WV for various indicators is in fact critical as it would not be able by itself to acquire the data for planning and reporting. For the civil society and communities, the participation with WV’s support in forums organized by county governments has meant improved understanding of the Country Integrated Development Plans and budgets. This, in turn, has ensured that their needs are better incorporated into county plans.

In 2018, WVF provided a 2-day disability inclusion training for the staff of two APs and two special projects in Kenya in order to enhance the capacity on disability inclusive planning and implementation. Increased capacity and attention to disability inclusion will in the future provide basis for closer partnership with local Disabled People’s Organizations that is one of WVF’s programme indicators.

Name of partner	Role in the project
County Governments (Baringo, Elgeyo-Marakwet, West Pokot) and their departments	Participation in project planning and monitoring
Sub-county offices (health, children, education, registrar of person etc.)	Coordination and cooperation at technical level
National Government ministries (Agriculture, Livestock, Education, Trade and Industry, Water, Gender, Children and Social Development)	Coordination and cooperation at technical level
Area Advisory Council	Coordination framework for child protection.
Child Welfare Society of Kenya (state corporation)	Policy and technical support in child rights and protection
Chiefs and assistant chiefs	Community mobilization

Pokot council of Elders	Community mobilization
West Pokot anti FGM Network, West Pokot Child Protection Network,	Advocacy, coordination and capacity building
Faith based organizations and civil society organizations	Project beneficiary selection
Financial institutions, private businesses, training facilities	Project implementation

Table 7: Partners and their roles in Kenya

Sustainability and risks

Sustainability is at the core of WV’s goal: all programmes and projects aim at sustained well-being of children and communities. There are five so called *Drivers of Sustainability* that are built into our approach. These are: (1) local ownership, (2) partnering, (3) transformed relationships, (4) local and national level advocacy, and (5) household and family resilience. All these drivers are important from the very beginning of programme implementation, while some grow in importance when programme is coming to an end. For example, the Mogotio AP has entered its last five-year cycle and as partnerships have become even more important that in the beginning to secure that the results and changes that have been achieved together will be sustainable and continue after WV has left the area.

In both APs in Kenya, farming is the main source of income of households and the programmes are located in drought prone semi-arid areas. While building household and family resilience is critical in terms of sustainability, environmental disasters caused by drought or flooding pose a serious risk for programme areas and the programme implementation. Consequently, development of disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies are included in WV work. Promotion of *climate smart agriculture* that secures sustainable food security under climate change is crucial in Kenyan context and hence efforts to increase farm productivity in a sustainable manner are key programme components in APs.

Rwanda

- Buliza Youth Empowerment Partnership Project 2018-2021 (total duration 2017-2021)

The Republic of Rwanda held parliamentary elections in September 2018. The Rwandan Patriotic Front and its coalition maintained their majority role in the parliament, while first time since the genocide an opposition party won seats in the parliament. Although some political prisoners were pardoned and released in 2018, reports on repressing freedom of speech and political opposition are still coming up. 61 % of all the seats in the parliament are held by women, which makes the Rwandan parliament the most predominantly female parliament in the world. The elections were conducted peacefully and did not affect the implementation of the Buliza Youth Empowerment Partnership Project.

The Buliza Youth Empowerment Partnership Project supports the realization of many of the government of Rwanda Vision 2020 goals. The main government goal the project advances is the creation of off-farm jobs and advancing women and girls’ education and employment.

Partnerships and civil society

WVF works to strengthen the local civil society in the Mbogo Sector to enable it to better advocate, monitor and promote the rights and wellbeing of youth and disabled people. WV partners with local level officials and private sector partners to improve the support and education provided to the most vulnerable youth in the area. WV has continued to advocate for the realization of the rights and status of persons with disabilities, and especially for the positive attitudes towards people with disabilities. In 2018, Buliza Youth Empowerment Project staff participated in a two-day disability inclusion training provided by WVF. The training was part of WVF's efforts to strengthen the project teams and WV Rwanda's capacity on disability inclusive thinking, planning and project implementation.

WV partners widely with different local government, business, financial and education entities in the Mbogo Sector, and the wider Rulindo District, to select beneficiaries, and to implement and monitor the Youth Empowerment Partnership project. The project has a steering group which consists of Rulindo District and Mbogo Sector representatives, WV staff, local training institution and previous beneficiary representatives and other partners who are responsible for providing feedback and support on project implementation. In 2018, the project set up a committee consisting of Mbogo sector agronomist, social welfare officer and cell level executive leaders to provide oversight, management and support to the established cooperatives. The committee has for example helped the cooperatives on their registration processes. Collaboration with the local authorities has been good and conducive of the project goal of empowering and enhancing the employment opportunities of Mbogo youth. These collaborations significantly strengthen the sustainability of the project impact.

Name of partner	Role in the project
Rulindo District youth employment and disabled persons officials	Implementation, monitoring (within steering group), beneficiary identification
Business Development fund	Training on entrepreneurship and business development, facilitating access to financial services
Rulindo District and Mbogo sector cooperative officers (also BDF)	Training and support to cooperatives
Mbogo sector agronomist, social welfare officer, cell level executive leaders	Provide oversight and management to cooperatives on community level
Bushoki Vocational Training Center and Gisha Trading center knitting trainer	Vocational training
Micro finance institutions, credit and loan cooperatives (SACCO)	Access to loans and banking services

Table 8: Partners and their roles in Rwanda

Sustainability and risks

The district and government official monitoring and oversight to Youth Empowerment Partnership Project on new businesses and cooperatives strengthens the sustainability of the project achievements. Project beneficiaries also have access to funding for their businesses and private needs through credit and microfinance institutions, as well as through established saving groups. Access to funding is one of the key aspects of sustaining the youth's well-being. The saving groups have been working well, and they also offer the youth an opportunity to establish group-based income generating activities. The project conducted a market analysis in 2018 to map out the existing and upcoming professions in the area. The results of this analysis help the project to support the beneficiaries in getting training and to establish businesses in profitable professions, which should further enhance the sustainability of created businesses. The youth are also trained in basic entrepreneurship skills such as bookkeeping and marketing as well as saving and financial management to help them run a profitable business.

The Buliza project is implemented in the northern part of Rwanda, in the Rulindo District. The district's main source of income is agriculture. The hilly countryside combined with the current agricultural practices make the area prone to different environmental disasters. In 2018, Rulindo District suffered from earthquakes, mudslides, as well as from wind and soil erosion. The environmental disasters have caused loss of lives as well as destroyed properties and livelihoods in the area. The project encourages and supports youth groups working in agriculture to use organic pesticides and environmentally friendly farming practices to protect the environment. In 2019, the project will train project youth and community members on disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies to strengthen their ability to cope with and avoid natural disasters. Lack of skilled trainers in specialized vocational skills led to some of the youth dropping out of the Buliza Project in 2018. The project will aim to ensure that project beneficiaries graduate with skills in profitable professions by utilizing the market analysis results when choosing vocational training courses.

Uganda

- Kirewa-Nabuyoga Area Programme 2018-2021 (total duration 2004-2013)
- Busia Municipal Council Area Program 2018-2021 (total duration 2009-2025)

President Museveni's rule in Uganda is rather authoritarian and basic rights that are crucial for civil society such as rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly are often restricted. Journalists and others who criticize the President or his family are sometimes arrested, detained and harassed and in the past NGO offices have been raided. The recent decision by the Ugandan parliament to remove the age limit for the President effectively made Museveni a president for life.

According to the World Bank, Uganda's economy has in recent years grown by 4,5 % annually compared to the 7% achieved during the 1990s and early 2000s. The reasons for the slowdown include adverse weather, the poor execution of public projects and the conflict in South Sudan. Uganda's refugee population has almost tripled since 2016 making it the largest refugee host in Africa with around 1.35 million refugees. At the same time Uganda's annual population growth rate as well as the urban growth rate (5.2%) are among the highest in the world. The Uganda National Household Survey 2016/2017 suggests that the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line slightly rose from 2013 to 2017 and is around 20 %. Only in the Northern Region, which is the poorest region, poverty decreased from 44% to 33%.

WVF has two long-term APs in Uganda, in Kirewa-Nabuyoga and Busia, both of which are located in the Southeast of Uganda. The Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP is being implemented in rural setting, while the Busia AP is an urban programme. These different settings shape the character and objectives of the programmes. The focus of the Busia AP is child protection and health, whereas in Kirewa-Nabuyoga the main focus is the improvement of food security and development of agricultural value chains. However, child protection and promotion of child rights are important themes also in the Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP, and in Busia the programme also works to improve youth employment by providing training opportunities for the youth.

In Busia - a busy and fast-growing border town on the Kenya-Uganda border – the focus of WV's work is child protection, youth employment and health. The programmatic choices reflect the challenges Busia is facing due to its location, multicultural character and the high mobility of people. For instance, sensitization of parents on child rights has to be continuous as the population is increasing fast. By working alone WV could not achieve programme outcomes, in particular in health and child protection. Therefore cooperation and partnerships with authorities, community groups and networks are essential.

Partnerships and civil society

Uganda is currently implementing a National Development Plan (2016-2020) that is the second in a series of six 5-year plans aimed at achieving Uganda Vision 2040. Based on this national development plan districts and municipalities have developed their own plans that WV's APs are aligned with. Further, to ensure the alignment local government authorities participate in World Vision's annual planning and review meetings at programme level. In addition, WV has initiated joint monitoring and reflection to review various projects' performance against set benchmarks and document lessons learnt and emerging promising practices to see whether they correlate with the intended goal of the programmes. This has resulted in cross-check for quality, effectiveness, efficiency and ownership of community assets and programme intervention by local government.

Partnerships are at the heart of WV's approach. That means close cooperation, coordination and co-creation with local and central government authorities. In Busia, for example, WV has supported setting up Child Protection Coalition that has representatives both from authorities (police, local administration, local political leadership) and from the civil society. It is worth mentioning that the Busia Youth Centre constructed by WVF has the biggest conference room in Busia. The hall is used for various kinds of trainings, meetings, workshops and official functions and is highly appreciated by the Busia Municipal.

Participation is one way of building stakeholders' capacity as it enables them to take the lead in identifying and prioritizing their local needs and development of contextualized actions to address the needs. In 2018, the local structures and institutions whose capacity was built and thus took various roles during the review and planning process included members of the Busia Child Protection Coalition, parish coordinators of Busia Village Health Teams, members of the Citizen Voice and Action Local level Advocacy team, number of local CBOs such as IPD-Uganda, Alliance for Sustained Health and Wealth in Africa (ASHWA), faith-based organizations including Busia Deliverance Church and Busia Miracle Church. Other stakeholders who were engaged at various levels of review and planning were Busia Municipal Council Technical Staff such as the Principal Community Development Officer, Principal Medical Officer, Health Inspectors, In-Charge for Busia Police (Children and Family Protection Unit) and Municipal Education Officer.

WV's contribution to supporting local civil society is both financial and capacity building. For example, in 2018 WV funded in Busia the community stakeholder consultation and other related processes towards coming up with the child protection ordinance but also its final dissemination. At the same time, the capacity building was

provided to CVA working group to effectively hold document evidence for advocacy but also guide the various engagements (gatherings and dialogues) aimed at improving public service delivery.

Similarly, in Kirewa-Nabuyoga, the focus of capacity building was child protection structures such as the sub-county Orphaned and Vulnerable Children’s Committee and Child Protection Coalition who were trained in reporting and referral mechanisms and on the roles and responsibilities using the coordination guidelines of Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. While this kind of work aims at strengthening child protection systems and structures to end for example child marriage or child labour, the establishment and support of CVA groups on the other hand seeks to improve service delivery and enhance accountability. Sometimes CVA activities can lead to more than one positive improvement. In Kirewa-Nabuyoga, CVA group’s work in the education sector resulted in the District Council lifting the staff sealing, and consequently more teachers and especially women were recruited to fill the gaps of matrons in schools found in Kirewa-Nabuyoga sub-counties - gender equality situation was improved through civil society action. In Busia municipality, CVA work has in recent years been particularly active in improving service delivery in the health sector.

In 2018, WVF provided a 2-day disability inclusion training for programme staff in Uganda in order to enhance the capacity on disability inclusive planning and implementation. Increased capacity and attention to disability inclusion will in the future provide a basis for closer partnership with local Disabled People’s Organizations that is one of WVF’s programme indicators.

Name of partner	Role in the project
Kirewa and Nabuyoga district councils and Busia Municipal council and departments	Participation in project planning and monitoring
Sub county Community Development Officers	Coordination and cooperation at technical level
Sub county Orphaned and Vulnerable Children’s Committee, Child Protection Committee, Police Child and Family Protection Units	Coordination frameworks and partners in child protection and child rights promotion
Kirewa Farmers Development Association	Agricultural development
Citizen Voice and Action groups	Advocacy work
Community Volunteers Association	Child protection work
Health Centres	Health services
Village Health Teams	Health promotion and monitoring
National Identification and Registration Authority	Birth certificates
Busia District Special Needs Coordinator	Disability inclusion

Table 9: Partners and their roles in Uganda

Sustainability and risks

Sustainability is at the core of WV's goal: all programmes and projects aim at sustained well-being of children and communities. There are five so called Drivers of Sustainability that are built into our approach. These are: local ownership, partnering, transformed relationships, local and national level advocacy, and household and family resilience.

In both APs in Uganda, drivers of sustainability are taken into consideration very well. The programmes work with various partners such as local government, community structures and associations to promote child well-being ensuring strong local ownership and buy-in. Advocacy at national level is led by WV Uganda National Office, whereas at local level both APs and structures supported by WV in particular CVA groups are engaged in advocacy vis-a-vis authorities or in campaigning to increasing public awareness.

Building household and family resilience has been one important element of WV's work in Kirewa-Nabuyoga. In 2017, resilience of communities in Kirewa-Nabuyoga was put to test as Uganda and the AP suffered from severe drought. Luckily, in 2018 the area received normal rains. However, as climate change continues to affect weather patterns, building community resilience remains a critical objective for WV. Community resilience is enhanced by improving agricultural productivity, diversifying production and developing value chains, mainly in partnership with local farmer's cooperatives and Kirewa farmer's union. Savings associations have an important role in helping families to diversify their sources of income and thereby mitigating food insecurity. In Kirewa-Nabuyoga, WV has also supported the sub-county disaster management committee that for example disseminates weather information from the Uganda National Meteorological Authority and bi-monthly National Integrated Early Warning Bulletin (U-NIEWS).

ASIA

Cambodia

- Santuk Area Programme 2018-2021 (total duration: 2017-2032)

Cambodia held general elections in July 2018. The ruling Prime Minister, Hun Sen, and his Cambodian People's Party won all the seats in the National Assembly. The main opposition party, the Cambodian National Rescue Party, was dissolved prior to the elections. Many civil society groups and media as well as the political opposition were restricted and harassed prior to the elections. The elections hindered some of Santuk Area Programme activity implementation. Some of the Programme activities were postponed because local government stakeholders were heavily involved in the general election process.

WV's work in Cambodia supports the realization of *Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018*. WV's work feeds into the government's main development goals of improving good governance by strengthening "the capacity, efficiency and quality of public services to raise public confidence in government and respond to the needs and aspirations of the people". WV's work supports especially the development of quality education and health services that are targeted under component four in the Cambodian National Strategic Development Plan.

Partnerships and civil society

WV works to strengthen the local civil society in the Santuk AP area to enable it to better advocate, monitor and promote the rights of children. WV for example trains community members on child protection and supports the formation of child protection committees. The Santuk AP also builds the capacity of other civil society members, such as children’s and youth groups, saving groups and churches to serve their communities better. WV uses a community accountability facilitator in Santuk to raise awareness among citizens on their rights and service standards, as well as on open budgeting for example on health care and education. Citizens are supported to monitor and report faulty service delivery according to WV’s CVA model. In 2018, the citizens raised issues to do for example with availability of health centre services, low customer service quality, service hours and poor school environment. The community administration has responded to all these issues satisfactorily.

WV partners closely with many local government officials as well as civil society groups to implement the Santuk AP. The Programme has a leadership group that is responsible for the community vision and implementation monitoring. The leadership group’s work quality improved from 2017.

Name of partner	Role in the project
Provincial Health Department, Operational District, Health Centres	Strengthening village health support groups, improving health centre services
District Office of Education Youth and Sport, school directors, teachers, School Support Committees	Installing handwashing stations and toilets to schools, school environment development, teacher development
Community Committee for Women and Children	Raise awareness on human rights, gender, and child protection policy to community, respond to rights abuse cases, raise awareness on health care and food practices
Village Leader and community leader	Provide support to community groups, support WV programme staff on problem solving and implementation at village level, mobilize community resources
Student council, Youth and children’s group	Support children and youth’s literacy and life skills teaching, monitor children’s participation in child protection and education activities, mobilize community resources for community development activities, develop school environment
Village health support groups	Raise awareness on basic health care, child feeding, ANC/PNC, conduct home visits and counselling to pregnant women and mothers after delivery, register beneficiaries, report on community health situation

Community Committee for Disaster Management	Develop preparedness plan for DRR, respond to disasters in programme target area, build knowledge of community, youths and children about disasters and climate change
District Office of Agriculture	Provide technical support and advice to community on agriculture and saving practices, coordinate networking and partnering among agriculture related partners

Table 10: Partners and their roles in Cambodia

Sustainability and risks

2018 was the second year of implementation for the Santuk AP. Both the programme ownership among beneficiaries as well the programme sustainability is growing due to ongoing capacity building of different community groups. The programme has also worked to strengthen the communities’ disaster management which also supports the sustainability of project activities. The Santuk AP cooperated with District Disaster Management Committees to conduct a Disaster Risk Assessment to 10 Community Disaster Management Committees in the Santuk district. The programme also cooperated with the District Disaster Management Committee to conduct training to 54 Community Disaster Management Committees on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The Disaster Management Committee has further raised awareness on disaster risk reduction among the community in village meetings.

One of the main challenges in 2018 was the Santuk AP Leading Group’s issues in project monitoring. The group’s monitoring of the community development plan implementation was hindered due to the groups’ limited power to influence local service providers on project activity implementation. In 2019, the AP will work with the Leading Group to build their capacity on project monitoring.

India

- Hoshangabad Area Programme 2018-2021 (total duration: 2007- 2022)
- Rajnandgaon Area Programme 2018-2020 (total duration: 2004-2020)

During the current reporting period, WVF financed two APs in India. Programmes are in alignment with the WV India’s Country Strategy 2014-2020, which endeavours to reducing malnutrition and childhood illness, enhancing quality education, strengthening child participation and protection systems, building resilient communities and promoting value-based governance. WV India’s country strategy is in alignment with the global and national priorities. For example, the strategic priority on reducing malnutrition and childhood illnesses is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and will have a direct impact on the following goals, Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 3: Ensure health lives and promote well-being for everyone at all ages; and Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Partnerships and civil society

To strengthen the civil society, WV programme staff work closely with several local, regional and national partners. For example, APs collaborate with local governing bodies and APs have several joint health initiatives with Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres and the Health Department, in order to monitor child growth and nutrition

and to implement campaigns on water and sanitation, breastfeeding as well as immunisation. In order to improve child participation, WV APs support Children Clubs so that children can act as agents of change in their local communities. APs also have close relationships with faith-based organisations to contribute to the cultural development of children. In addition, APs empower different self-help groups to create initiatives and ownership with different subgroups such as women’s self-help groups or men’s self-help groups. Programmes also collaborate with agricultural and horticultural partners to make use of resources including technical expertise and new technologies. Finally, APs work together with veterinary department and forest protection committees in order to improve the immunisation and para-veterinary services for livestock health and to avail services and co-operation for income generation programs.

Name of partner	Role in the project
Local Government service providers and ward members, local governing bodies (Panchayats)	Community Development
Geographic groups like Gram Panchayats, Child Protection Units, Youth clubs	Organise training programmes for different community-based organisations through resource persons
Self Help Groups and microfinance groups	Arrange training for members on saving pattern, loan rolling etc. Community organisation/savings/food security
User group - Teachers, SMCs, Water and Sanitation committees	Protection, discipline, health and hygiene
Community Health Service groups (anganwadi workers, community health workers, ANMs)	Provide health assistance to ensure all children and adults have good health
ICDS, Health Department- ANM & ASHA and Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres	Child health and nutrition, mother and child care (MCHN)
Private organizations – NGOs	Awareness building, capacity building of community men, community development
Faith based organisations like Bhajan Mandal, Ganesh Samitee, Durga Samitee	Cultural development of children
Children’s clubs	Child empowerment, child rights and child participation
Agriculture and horticulture committees and Forest Protection Committees	Food security
Veterinary Department	Livestock, ensuring nutrition of children

Table 11: Partners and their roles in India

Despite independent media, strong civil society and an independent judiciary, there are serious human rights concerns in India. Gender disparity is high and casteism still plays a role in society, factors which play a role in the prevailing situation of child rights in the country. The political environment in India varies by state, but generally Hindu nationalism has been on the rise. Further proof has been presented in the important state elections of 2017. These were seen as predictions of the general elections in 2019. India is a relatively free democracy and in terms of democratic rule India is among the evolved ones in the developing world. However, more and more power seems to be accumulated to one party and opposition is getting weaker. As inequality is on the rise, it is important to maintain an active civil society and an ongoing dialogue with officials about human rights of the poor and marginalized groups.

In India, local governments usually have various development schemes, but these schemes do not always reach the most vulnerable beneficiaries. To improve the situation, WV APs are building consensus among various local governing bodies through networking and filling the service gaps through capacity building of local service providers. In addition, awareness and sensitization programs are carried out to make people aware of their rights and the process to avail the benefits through those schemes. APs will also help community members to know and enjoy various entitlements through the Citizen Voice and Action programs. In Hoshangabad AP, CVA training was conducted for 50 villages to identify the services provided by the government's health and education department. The programme carried out a gap assessment on services provided by local anganwadi centres and found 74 cases where anganwadi workers were not fulfilling their tasks related to individual home visits. In addition, many anganwadis had improper infrastructure. During the reporting period 74 communities developed their action plans as part of a local advocacy process. Because of the CVA training, in Khapriya village the residents presented their awganwadi problem before the local governance institution by the CVA group, which culminated in sanction of constructing a separate building for an anganwadi center. At the moment, the construction is nearly finished. In addition, the local government has assured to provide lights and fans to use in the building.

To ensure the religious sensitivity, WV APs emphasise the development of community in a secular manner, with no discrimination in respect to caste or creed. Programmes will strengthen Community-Based Organisations, especially the self-help groups. They also encourage a growing number of community members to be part of self-help groups in order to start developing saving habits. In order to improve childcare and child development, programmes work alongside the Government CDPO Offices, as they are the primary nutrition care and development providers in the communities. Work with CDPO is essential, as they are the governing head for the ICDS centres and workers. Programmes will strengthen the ICDS centres in the community and enhance the knowledge of the ICDS workers so that the children in the community would get the best service. Despite the fact that Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees exist in most of the local communities, they are usually non-functional. It is therefore that WV APs will revive the VHSNC and make the community aware of the roles and responsibilities of the group members. Programmes roll out Community Led Total Sanitation Campaigns in the local communities to increase the demand for using toilets. Finally, WV programmes, together with the governmental education office, thrive to provide educational facilities and a proper education system in the area. In supporting this purpose, programmes enhance monitoring through strengthening the School Management Committees and conducting Citizen Voice and Action activities to combat existing gaps in the current education facilities.

Sustainability and risks

In order to ensure sustainable development, WV APs are implementing activities in coordination with the local government and leaders, stakeholders, health frontline workers, teachers and local community members by developing and enhancing the capacity and knowledge through various awareness trainings. Programme activities are developed through a consultative process so that at the time of local adaptation, all the relevant stakeholders are consulted and interventions planned together with joint responsibilities. The focus will be on building the community capacity to sustain the interventions with help of strengthened systems and structure.

The main sustainability drivers of the APs are ownership, partnering, local and local advocacy, transformed relationships and household and community resilience. In regard to programme sustainability, area programmes enhance ownership and facilitate local communities to have a clear vision and priorities on how to achieve child well-being outcomes and how to implement and monitor programme activities even after the official closure of the area programme. APs will partner with relevant government partners, local governments and external partners to implement the project activities. They will closely work with local block and district level government departments for effective implementation and scale-up of interventions. APs will also partner with local and national level partners for advocating for the implementation of different policies to ensure child well-being. They will build the capacities of local communities through CVA to address gaps and access entitlements. In order to enhance transformed relationships, the APs focus on addressing local issues such as child marriage, domestic violence and child labour, and on supporting vulnerable children and transformed relationships among the children, peer groups, at family level, at community levels through informal discussions and reflection workshops. Communities will be capacitated to address issues for vulnerable children. Regarding household and community resilience, children with disabilities, vulnerable children and their families will be facilitated to have access to resources and employment opportunities. Coping mechanism will be in place to manage emergency and turbulence situations like floods, cyclones and epidemics, and poor families will be identified and supported to build their resilience, especially in contributing to children's well-being

Both programmes are implemented at the Indian countryside, which is prone to increased problems resulting from climate change. The main risks identified are droughts, floods, religious sensitivity and accidents. To manage the risk of drought, local people are encouraged to save the seeds for the coming year and apply water harvesting plans. With this apparent risk, the role of WV and other stakeholders is to provide technical support, provide financial support and implement joint intervention between WV and other stakeholders. To manage the risks of floods, communities are encouraged to prepare disaster mitigation action plans. The role of WV and other stakeholders is to keep ready safe places, like schools and community halls. In addition, APs also provide disaster mitigation training to the community youth and help communities to form disaster mitigation committees to have proper preparation plans. Due to possible religious sensitivity, there is a risk that local administration might cause challenges in implementing child sponsorship activities the APs will arrange basic sponsorship education for all communities, in order to mitigate the risk. In addition, WV and other stakeholders will arrange regular updates of programs and results to district collector and block level administrators. Representatives of all religious groups' will be involved in all planning and implementation processes irrespective of caste, creed or any other barriers. Regarding accidents, the role of WV and other stakeholders is to spread self-awareness for prevention of such incidents, and to keep ready of all essential assets and equipment such as sand and water.

4. Communication and Advocacy

The goal of WVF's communication and advocacy actions is to promote the realization of children's rights. The aim is to increase Finnish citizen's understanding of current affairs in development aid and policy. In 2018 the focus in the communication was on children; WVF communicated issues relevant to development aid and development policy through the perspective of children's rights. In the various communication channels, the causes of poverty and inequality were focused on and the results achieved through development aid were emphasised.

The main themes were *child protection*, *youth employment* and *disability*, linking to the three areas of excellence chosen for the Child Rights Programme. Within child protection the focus was on FGM and other issues related to violence against children. These themes were linked to WVI's global campaign *It takes a World* (to end violence against children). The aim was to deliver engaging stories and relevant information to create topics for discussion. In order to achieve this, WVF communicated through its growing social media channels, electronic newsletter (30 000 subscribers, 8 issues) and *World Vision Magazine* (total circulation 21 000, one issue). WVF published 58 web news articles and 10 press releases and organised one press conference during the operational year. Five media and content gathering trips to Cambodia, Kenya (2), Northern Uganda's refugee settlements and Rwanda were organised. In addition, WVF organised two study trips for sponsors to India and Uganda. The study trips alone generated 64 articles that were published both online and in print.

In total WVF's work generated 628 media hits in 2018, which does not include stories that were published only in print without digital editions, making the actual number slightly bigger. During the operational year our experts and spokespeople were interviewed in various channels including Yle Aamu-tv, Huomenta Suomi, Yle Puhe, Apu, MeNaiset, Yle Radio1, Yle TV news in Swedish, Hufvudstadsbladet and Yle Perjantai.

Our work and themes such as FGM and infant mortality were featured in in-depth feature stories e.g. in *Seura* (total circulation 363 348 readers), *Sunnuntaisuomalainen/Uutissuomalainen* (total circulation 1,5 million readers) and *Apu* (total circulation 439 119 readers). The operational year was composed of theme campaigns such as *Pelasta pimppi anti-FGM campaign* that consisted of an active social media campaign involving new spokespeople, advocacy activities and media work. The campaign led to a launch of a citizens' initiative for legislation against FGM. Together with *Finlayson* and thanks to an active presence in social media and lot of media coverage WVF managed to collect the required 50 000 signatures of support for this initiative to proceed to the parliament's consideration.

Throughout the year WVF served journalists by providing information related to our development cooperation and humanitarian aid, pitching stories and experts to editors and assisting those interested in visiting projects in developing countries. WVF also launched the web portal's renewal process during the operational year and sponsors were given access to a new extranet service. The promising cooperation in content creation with bloggers and vloggers continued; for example, a video cooperation with a single vlogger for the *Pelasta pimppi* campaign generated over 100 000 views and reached a slightly younger audience than the more traditional channels.

WVF continued to provide platforms for people to participate and learn about topics related to its work. For instance, a *Ladies After Work* event was organised in the restaurant Apollo focusing on FGM, as well as a photo exhibition in Sanomatalo's Käytävägalleria (62 930 visitors in Sanomatalo during the exhibition week). We also participated in the World Village Festival (Maaailma Kylässä) and produced a 4th fundraising gala for TV channel

Nelonen - we produced and edited all video inserts included in the show that focused on our development work, development policy and children's rights in humanitarian crises.

WVF were an active partner of other child focused and humanitarian NGOs, Fairtrade Finland (Responsible procurement advocacy campaign, 2017-2020), Finnwatch (Ykkösketjuun) and Kepa/Kehys networks. We also cooperated with networks/entities that promote Finnish businesses' involvement in development and sustainable and ethical business, such as Team Finland partners and FIBS ry.

WVF was also a partner in a research project conducted by University of Eastern Finland and University of Vaasa and funded by Tekes (now Business Finland), which investigates avenues for internationalization and networking for Finnish SMEs. In 2018, WVF participated in the research project steering group and project meetings. A master thesis student gathered material from WVF's private sector partners to assess the different ways NGOs can support new international business ventures in developing markets and how well WV has succeeded in supporting these ventures so far. The results of this research will be shared in 2019. In addition to this we have had a successful twin school model between a Finnish and some Kenyan elementary schools. We have also distributed 1 300 copies our World Vision Magazine to Finnish schools through SubjectAid service.

5. Finance and Administration

The management and administration of the WV network is professional and reliable. The development of the organisation's internal management system has continued during the program period to better meet the challenges of a changing operating environment. The goal is to ensure smooth decision-making and the ability to adapt to unforeseen changes. The management of the organization's activities has been intensified and cooperation with the Board and its committees has been strengthened. The Executive Board meets once a week and the Board 4-5 times a year. The Board Committees, Fundraising & Marketing, Governance and Audit & Risk Management Committees meet at least once before each Board meeting or more frequently should the circumstances require. This is also in line with the guidelines of the International WV Network. The administration is regularly monitored and audited annually, both internally (by the WV International Audit Group) and by external auditors.

We create and develop processes that enable regular reporting of commonly agreed metrics and compliance with external accounting requirements. During the program period, WVF has invested particularly in developing even more accurate project-specific reporting so that the budgeted commitment to projects can be monitored more closely. Also, collaboration between financial managers of WVF office and program offices has been improved. Meetings through Skype are now held on a regular basis to make sure the reporting is sufficient, and the schedules will hold. WVF finance and administration team members are part of Partnership Finance Team which meets annually to share best practices and work for future targets.

Common databases and tools, such as the Project Budget and Financial Commitment Database and the Financial Report Database are available for the entire WVI Network. Uniform reporting has been developed and the use of common systems has been enhanced both in Finland and in the target countries to obtain and share information more efficiently. A major upgrade of the ERP system was implemented at WVF and a joint system was introduced with four other European countries in order to manage the administration more efficiently and also to gain economic benefits.

In the WV network, fundraising is defined as the primary role of support offices. WVF has also invested more in fundraising from private and other public sources in a challenging situation due to cuts in government funding.

During the programming period the organization had a total of EUR 9.5 million euros to spend. Out of this, EUR 4.2 million was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs development cooperation aid and EUR 5.3 million was WVF self-financing from private sources. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has granted state aid to WVF for the period 2018-2021 worth a total of EUR 10 million of which the share of operating year 2018 is EUR 2.7 million. The humanitarian aid granted by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs amounted to EUR 1 million. EUR 0.6 million was allocated to projects financed from other public funding channels.

Most of the development cooperation funds were spent on improving employment and provision, child protection and participation and health. 1% of the funding was spent specifically on disability inclusion work, however the theme is increasingly mainstreamed throughout all programme thematic sectors. See the chart below for distribution.

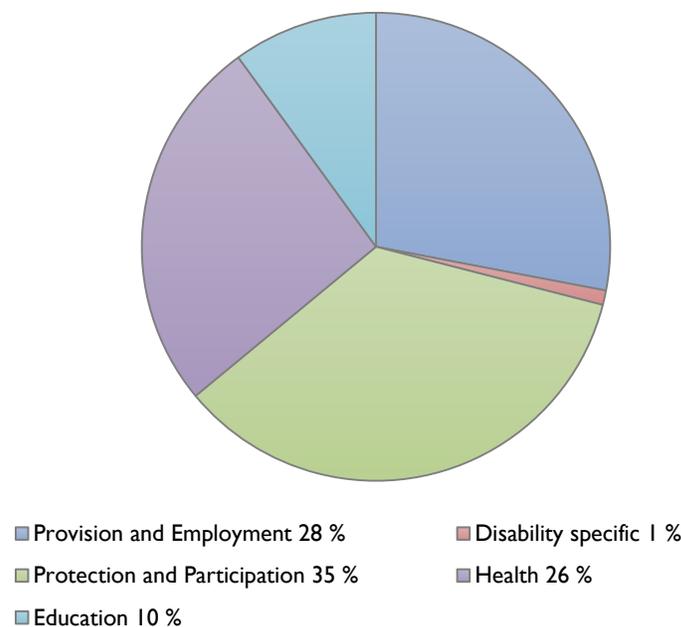


Figure 4: WVF spending per outcome

40% of the funds were allocated to LDC countries. WVF is in the process of shifting the focus of its activities to fragile and less developed countries. Already in 2017, development cooperation has started in Rwanda and Cambodia. In the future WVF also strives for increased effectiveness through shared programs with other WV partnership offices.

Human resources

WVF’s internal management system has been developed during the programming period to better meet the challenges of a changing operating environment. The activities of the association are managed and supervised by the Board in cooperation with the CEO. During the program period, Tiina Antturi acted as the CEO and Annette Gothóni continued as International Programme Director. The international programmes team consisted of 5 persons in addition to the Programmes Director.

Board members include Pirjo Ståhle, Silja Kosola, Antti Väisänen, Mia Aspegrén, Jutta Urpilainen, Atte Korhola, Marko Kulmala, Satu Saarinen, Kai Kaasalainen and Charles Badenoch. No deputy members were elected. Pirjo Ståhle, who is also a member of the board of the International Network (WVI Board), was elected Chairman of the Board. The Board convened 5 times during the financial year 2018. The annual meeting of the association was held in accordance with the rules in December 13, 2017 and the spring meeting on June 13, 2018.

At the beginning of the financial year, the organization had 29 permanent employees, and at the end of the year 28 employees. In addition, trainees from different educational institutions worked in the office periodically following work-based learning plan. The employees have had opportunities to take part to both internal and external coaching according to individual and organizational needs.

6. Annexes

Annex 1: Finance table, audit report and recommendations

Annex 2: Project description

Annex 3: Evaluation summaries

Annex 4: WVF Indicator table

Annex 5: World Vision Finland Child Rights Programme connection to MFA development policy and SDGs

Annex 6: Risk Management Matrix

Annex 7: Matrix on World Vision Finland Funding/Projects Outside of KEO-30 in 2018