

**WORLD VISION FINLAND CHILD RIGHTS
PROGRAMME: “Every Child Counts”**



**Programme Report 2021
and
Programme Period 2018-2021 Report**

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Acronyms

AAC	Area Advisory Council
ANC	Antenatal Care
AP	Area Program
ARP	Alternative Rites of Passage
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBHP	Community Based Health Promotion
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitators
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CP	Child Protection
CPC	Child Protection Committee
CPU	Child Protection Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVA	Citizen Voice and Action
CWD	Children with Disabilities
DPO	Disabled People's Organisation
ECD	Early childhood development
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EWV	Empowered World View project model
FBAK	Finnish Baby Aid Kit
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HH	Household
IGA	Income generating activities
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
ISAF	Social Accountability Framework (in Cambodia)

LDC	Least Developed Countries
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NO	National Office (World Vision)
ODF	Open Defecation-free
PDS	Public Distribution System
PLWD	People Living With Disabilities
RBA	Rights-Based Approach
SAG	Sanitation Action Group
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SO	Support office (World Vision)
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
ToC	Theory of Change
TOT	Training of Trainers
TTC	Timed and Targeted Counselling
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VHT	Village Health Team
VSLA	Village Savings and loans association
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WV	World Vision
WVF	World Vision Finland
WVI	World Vision International

I. Overview and highlights of 2021

World Vision Finland (WVF, est. 1983) is a Christian development and relief organization supporting children, families and their communities to overcome poverty and injustice. WVF is a member of global World Vision International (WVI), one of the largest International Non-Governmental Organisation INGOs in development cooperation and humanitarian aid and the world's largest child sponsorship organization. The Child Rights Programme¹ was implemented in seven countries through seven Area Programs (AP) and five special thematic projects. The special thematic projects entailed WVF's areas of expertise (child protection, youth employment, disability inclusion) and mainstreamed themes (gender equality and disability inclusion). The Programme was implemented in East Africa, East Asia and Southeast Asia. Five out of seven implementation countries are categorised as the Least Developed Countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, Somalia, Cambodia), and 57% of the total programme costs 2021 were actualized in these countries. In Kenya and India (lower-middle income countries), WVF's APs were implemented in the poorest areas and pockets of poverty of the countries. The Programme contributed to the SDGs² and aligned with the Finnish Government Development Goals, and all work was built upon the better realization of children's rights. The Programme also enhanced the realization of gender equality and disability inclusion, promoted active civil society and strengthened resilience of individuals, families and communities. In some cases, WVF collaborated with Finnish private sector actors in finding innovative solutions for development challenges.

As part of WVI, WVF is strongly committed to observe the highest ethical and moral standards in all its activities including safeguarding of children and adults in this Programme. Set of principles and behaviours are defined in the Code of Conduct Policy, the Adult and Child Safeguarding Policy, and the Anti-corruption Policy. All employees of WVI are required to commit and follow these ethical principles and conduct, and WVI does systematic follow up and gives trainings on annual basis.

This report will highlight both achievements of the year 2021 and the full programme period 2018-2021.

In 2021 the Child Rights Programme directly benefitted 280 939 people (74 414 women, 68 594 men, 70 877 girls, and 67 054 boys, of which 4 606 persons with disabilities). Indirectly the Programme benefitted 342 616 people (99 303 women, 115 129 men, 63 154 girls, and 65 030 boys, of which 3 035 persons with disabilities). The Programme targeted the most vulnerable households in its implementation areas.

This report of Child Rights Programme reflects the attribution of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) funding. Match funding was raised through private sponsorships. The total cost of the Programme in 2021 was 3 943 384 euros, MFA funding 3 015 000 euros and self-financing 928 384 euros. The MFA granted 1 150 000 euros extra funding to WVF for the years 2020-21 for development cooperation in Africa, and the share in 2021 was 575 000 euros and it was allocated to two projects in Kenya (the anti-FGM project Sook and Finnish Baby Aid Kit Project, FBAK), the FMNR project in Ethiopia and the anti-FGM project in Somalia. Besides the results and impacts achieved through this funding and reported herein, WVF has implemented development, humanitarian, Weconomy (private sector partnership) and advocacy work through other funding instruments.

World Vision Finland's Weconomy model for collaborating and co-creating with the private sector was integrated into WVF's programme work. The FBAK in Kakuma/Turkana (Kenya), that was part of the Programme also implemented in Ngoswet AP (Kenya) and in Puntland (Somalia), but with WVF's

¹ Throughout the report, the word "Programme" refers specifically to World Vision Finland's Child Rights Programme, whereas the "programme" refers to a more general development programming. Area program (AP) is a long-term development programme that may contain separate projects, e.g., livelihood, health and nutrition or education projects.

² See Annex 3.

own funding. The collaboration with Logonet Ltd. is continuing in 2022 as well. In Roysambu Youth Employment project (Kenya) some participating youths were trained and employed by a Finnish company in collaboration that was funded by Finnpartnership. Other two collaborations with the private sector related to solar energy and water purification were implemented with Finnpartnership funding in Kenya during the programme period (although not in MFA programme locations) and thereby supporting programme work.

The COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions continued challenging the implementation and limited partially the data collection and reporting of the Programme's Outcome and Output level indicators. Therefore, drawing conclusions on the progress of the Programme based on those indicators was done cautiously. Some trends in the indicators were elaborated based on the available data from the final project evaluations. Considering the challenges met in the Programme implementation, one can say that this Programme progressed positively towards the set goals in 2021: five out of six outcomes advanced as expected or exceeding expectations, one outcome showing partial decline but still showing positive long-term trend.

I.1 Summary of results 2018-2021

The Child Rights Programme focused on sustainable development and empowerment of vulnerable children. It had three Areas of Excellence; Child Protection, Youth Employment and Disability that were implemented through long-term Area Programs and special projects. In 2018-2021 the total direct Programme participants were altogether ca. 1.2 million persons, and estimated indirect beneficiaries were ca. 2.4 million persons.

With the Programme WVF aimed at overall impact; *sustained well-being of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable* through six outcome areas: 1) *Parents and caregivers provide well for their children and adolescents are ready for economic opportunity* 2) *People living with disabilities enjoy equal rights and opportunities to participate in a society free from discrimination* 3) *Children are cared for, protected and participating* 4) *Children enjoy the right to good health* 5) *Children enjoy the right to quality education* 6) *Finnish citizens understanding of current development policy and positive attitude towards development cooperation.*

The impact indicator data reflects the progress from 2018 to 2021 and it was compared systematically with baseline data where possible. The impact indicators were: 1) *Proportion of people living below the poverty line* 2) *Under-five mortality rate* 3) *Proportion of adolescents who rank themselves as thriving on the Ladder of Life* 4) *Proportion of children who feel supported within families and communities.* Targets were not fully achieved, but three out of four indicators indicate positive progress in impact areas, whereas one indicator value declined moderately (under-five mortality rate).

Outcome indicator data illustrates advancement in all 6 outcome areas, and in several cases transgressing the goals. WVF systematically mainstreamed PLWDs' rights both with local partners and with other stakeholders which resulted in positive outcomes in raised awareness and concrete results in percentage of PLWD who have equal participation opportunities rising from 12% (2017) to 80% (2021). The percentage of children who feel that their community is a safe place rose from 60% (2017) to 84% (2021) in program areas. Furthermore, the Programme was able to improve children's health by reaching 91% (2021) safe births compared to baseline data 74% (2017), as well as reducing the percentage of underweight children (2017: 19% -> 2021: 15%) in geographical target areas. Although many countries shut schools for several months in 2021, WVF with implementing partners secured schooling for vulnerable children in target areas: percentage of functional literacy increased from 55% (2017) to 77% (2021) and children attending basic education from 67% (2017) to 91% (2021). Steady growth was reported with *Parents and caregivers provide well for their children and adolescents are ready for economic opportunity* ca. 5-20% increase per indicator.

Some drop was observed as the percentage of Finns who think that development cooperation and development policy is important (2017: 84% - 2021: 69%) declined. This can be at least partially explained by the pandemic when people are feeling own problems more important than those of others. At the same time WVF successfully communicated to its own supporters and the percentage of supporters who are well informed of global development policy objectives rose from 31% (2017) to 70% (2021).

In 2020-2021, gathering restrictions affected mostly children's schooling, health care systems were overburdened, some basic health care services were cancelled, and youth employment was difficult to achieve due to global economic crisis. All these factors had negative impacts on the Programme implementation, but with swift revisions in implementation methods and sound COVID-19 responses, WVF with its local partners and local staff members progressed in achieving set targets.

Overall, despite the turbulent years, WVF completed this Child Rights Programme "Every Child Counts" on a positive note: the Programme strengthened the protection of girls and boys from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and other forms of violence like child marriage and child labor. Participation of people living with disabilities increased, and adolescents now have a more meaningful voice in decision making. As a result of program activities, the FGM legislation amendments were advanced both in Finland and in Somalia/Puntland.

2. Programme management: MEAL, financial management, and risk management

WVF's International Programme's Team continued to monitor and provide technical support to the APs and projects implemented under the Child Rights Programme through regular meetings, and semi-annual and annual narrative and financial reports. The fast transition to virtual interactivity enabled a more frequent communication with all project teams around the world, where challenges and successes, stories, and updates were shared. Also, World Vision's own platforms provided opportunities to regularly monitor the progress and to contribute via the partner country strategy meetings to not only monitor but to actively promote WVF and the Programme's important priority areas, as for example disability inclusive and gender equal programming. Furthermore, on implementation level to ensure good accountability and transparency, all APs have had annual community review and planning meetings with stakeholders where achievements were discussed, and future priorities and goal agreed. Joint meetings ensured also that WVF's work is in line with national and local development plans as well as strengthen community participation and social accountability.

Building on the accomplished standardized monitoring, evaluation, adaptation and learning (MEAL) processes for the Child Rights Programme in previous years, the focus in 2021 was to still improve quality assurance. Regular support was provided to partners, documents and reporting templates were revised by focusing on results and impact of operations, even though World Vision's global standards give a solid basis for monitoring and evaluation practices. All APs and projects conducted independent data collection with some remote technical support from WVF. However, the data collection was in some areas challenging (e.g., India) also in 2021 as COVID-19 restrictions in some countries toughened qualitative data collection. As reported in 2020, WVF needed also in 2021 to define some indicator definitions for partners to ensure systematic and harmonized results analysis. Also, all WVF National Offices developed new country strategies starting in 2021 resulting need for some alignment in some of the APs supported by WVF. Making the alignments supported then the evaluation processes of the five conducted evaluations.

Most of the indicators used in the Child Rights Programme results framework are World Vision's own standardized indicators and are used worldwide. This enabled systematic and coherent exercises and results analysis. Hence, the AP's and project's results and impacts were not only contributing to the Child Right's Programme's context but also to WVF's country, regional and even international specific impact processes, and results.

The important role of monitoring and evaluation is recognized in most of the World Vision national offices, but support and training during programming is, as mentioned above, continuously needed for data quality and accuracy assurance. A shared understanding of both the Child Rights Programme, and the AP and project indicators and results matrixes and their interaction will further increase the quality of data and results guidance and reporting. However, these experiences were well considered in the preparatory work leading up to the planning and theory of change development for the next phase of the Programme. Further areas of improvement identified were strengthened data literacy skills to increase the use of collected data and experimenting with ways of bringing and presenting data more easily, both in Finland and in the global south.

WVF planned to organise yearly face-to-face Impact Seminars in Helsinki for representatives from each partner country WVF for sharing and learning about WVF's priorities and donor requirements. In 2021 it was not possible to arrange the seminar face-to-face, neither was it arranged virtually but it is WVF's high priority to strengthen both North-South and South-South collaboration and exchanging best practices as soon as COVID-19 enables it, and travel bans are lifted.

As a child rights organization, WVF emphasizes human rights with focus on disability and gender inclusion as a strong priority area. WVF capacitated partners to increase know-how by organizing capacity building sessions and "Traveling Together" -training (WVF's Disability Inclusion training) to all

Programme countries in 2019. It has clearly build the capacity and increased motivation of the partners, which was observed in 2021: many of the WV national offices independently organized supplement trainings on disability and gender inclusion for their staff members. This can be contributed directly to the inputs WVF gave into building the human rights awareness.

Overall, the 2021 MEAL work was conducted as planned, and it strongly supported the planning of the next Programme period.

2.1 Development of the results-based management

The Child Right's Programme's results-matrix was built in a way where different projects and APs contributed to different result areas. The focus was on child protection, increasing economic opportunities with emphasis on youth employment and empowerment, children's right to health and education, and disability inclusion. The long-term APs are vast in their scope and length, and therefore it was expected that they holistically and largely impacted the Programme results and implementation. Some of the projects were, on the other hand, focusing purely on a specific thematic area such as the anti-FGM project in Somalia, FMNR project in Ethiopia and Youth projects in Rwanda and Kenya.

The projects and APs outcome and output level indicator data coverage increased year by year. Efforts were put on increasing the understanding of the definitions, but WVF also developed several new methods to gather and ensure the delivery of harmonized and reliable data. Reporting, both semi-annual and annual templates were improved, and partners capacities were increased through joint virtual project meetings and annual online impact seminars.

Although efforts were put on increasing the partners' capacity on the results-based and adaptive management approach to ensure the logic of the results-framework it must be admitted that also challenges were faced as the Programme's mid-term review also suggested. The Theory of Change (ToC) and the results matrix included some defects and some of the chosen WV indicators' scope was too general. Once this was observed, WVF consulted and supported partners in depth partners on how to perceive and collect the project and AP specific results matrixes and how to match it with Programme specific outputs and outcomes.

Gathering comprehensive information on disaggregated data was challenging for our partners especially in 2020 and 2021. It was shared by our partners that COVID-19 made it hard to gather data in general but especially on collecting the data concerning the People Living With Disabilities (PLWD). This was also confirmed by the final evaluations made in 2021.

2.2 Changing contexts and adaptive management

The pandemic established Civil Society organisations (CSO) as a critical player in helping the Governments to deliver health and humanitarian aid to vulnerable populations. When the COVID-19 pandemic struck, the CSOs had the social capital – i.e. the knowledge, ability, volunteer base, and support of community groups – needed to bridge the gap between government policies and intentions and the subsistence needs of vulnerable communities. While good progress with CSO engagement was witnessed, some of the regulatory laws and policies enforced to combat the pandemic also reduced the freedom of speech and access to information. The impacts of pandemic hampered more or less all WVF operating countries resulting in lockdowns for schools and other public and private services.

In general, lockdowns in East African countries were less strict than in India and Cambodia. World Vision adapted activities to follow both organizational and public safety regulations for instance instead of public gatherings, awareness raising, and information campaigns were conducted through mass media and other remote methods. The annual progress in Programme was challenged, which led to revision of annual plans to respond the changed operational environment. For instance, training groups were down sized and pandemic awareness was included into curriculums, and some activities were postponed due to lock- downs. Some reprogramming was made to respond to growing problems exacerbated by the pandemic such as domestic violence or school dropouts. In Finland, WVF took all the necessary precautions such as remote working, taking care of staff well-being by offering health and ergonomic services. Monitoring trips were postponed and annual partner capacitation trainings, Impact Seminars, were conducted online. All in all, WVF was able to continue project work throughout the pandemic period mainly following the original plan. The success factor was the very committed and professional local staff in operating countries and strong international structures and networks.

2021 onwards violent outbursts in Northern Ethiopia led to intensive follow up by WV. Clashes occurred in limited area and had only limited impact on the project under this Programme. However, internal political atmosphere remains fragile in Ethiopia and WVF monitors the situation regularly with WV Ethiopia that has a strong preparedness strategy. Through earlywarning systems and disaster risk reduction plans, WV can mitigate the risks related to project work in Ethiopia.

In Somalia, the political instability continued but did not affect the project implementation in a greater sense. For example, the project continued to actively advocate for passing the anti-FGM/C (Female Genital Mutilation or Cutting) bill in Puntland Parliament. Close collaboration with the project committees, faith leaders, Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) groups and Government line ministries on the zero tolerance on FGM resulted in the FGM bill to be at final stage for parliament approval. The bill was passed by the Puntland cabinet. However, the COVID-19 pandemic affected the anti-FGM work on the ground: it became difficult to outreach girls as the schools were closed, and it was possible to practice FGM hidden from view. Still, it was reported that valuable advocacy and communication work was done and the anti-FGM message reached greater audience than ever before.

During the programme period 2018-2021 WVF invested in developing management systems and structures. In finances, WVF optimized accrual accounting practices for up-to-date monitoring of funds. As part of having ECHO partnership status³, WVF had a comprehensive ECHO audit in 2020. The audit results were positive, and they provided sound insight to next steps in management development in WVF. Several reforms in IT programs and services through WVF and WVI were conducted: this resulted in better information security, more efficient finance control and data collection. WVF enlarged finance base by winning grants from UN, EU and other back-donors. For making programme implementation and management more efficient, WVF made decision to concentrate in fewer countries and to limit thematic focus in development cooperation Programme 2022-2025.

2.3 Finances

The total spending of the Programme in 2021 was 3 943 384 euros of which 3 015 000 euros (76,5 % of total funding) was funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and 928 384 euros (23,5 % of total funding) was self-financing collected from private donors. MFA development cooperation funding share of WVF's total activity was approximately 24% in 2021. In 2020, the corresponding figure was 28%, and in 2019, 21%. WVF applied for funding from other sources for the project areas implemented with MFA development cooperation support and seeks synergies with other programs, stakeholders and actors. Related to this, during 2021, the project "Finnish Baby Aid Kit" (FBAK) in Kenya was implemented in collaboration with the Finnish company Logonet Oy. All in all, besides the MFA

³ WVF has ECHO (European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations) partnership status, which makes it eligible for grants from the MFA humanitarian funding instrument. ECHO eligibility is assessed regularly.

development cooperation funding, the total funding of WVF in 2021 consisted of projects financed with the humanitarian funding, funding from SIDA and different UN agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOCHA), and private funding.

In 2021 the direct project costs were 79% of the total programme costs. The remaining budget was allocated to Communication expenses (9%), planning, evaluation, and resource development (6%), and to general administrative costs (7% flat rate). During the operation year, there were no budget changes in the direct project costs, but some COVID-19 pandemic impacts occurred inside the budget lines in the “Communications costs”, and “planning, evaluation and resource development costs”. These budget revisions were approved by the MFA. Both changes were connected to the pandemic related travel restrictions, as the budgeted travel costs to produce video material were used for extra publishing and distribution of World Vision magazine, and the travel costs of Impact Seminar were used to Programme mid-term review.

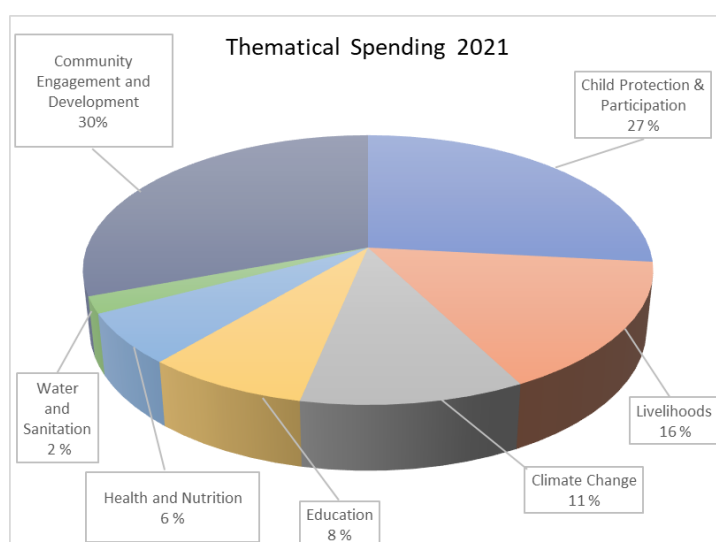


Figure 1: Programme thematical spending 2021

As the Figure 1 shows, in 2021 the share of Programme costs was as follows: Community Engagement and Development (31 % of total spending), Child Protection & Participation (27 %), Livelihoods (16%) and Climate Change (11%) activities. WVF mainstreamed Disability Inclusion into all sectors in the figure. This was a chosen strategy to enhance the effectiveness in promotion of the rights of PLWD.

The Programme expenditures were divided between seven countries through seven AP's and six thematic projects.

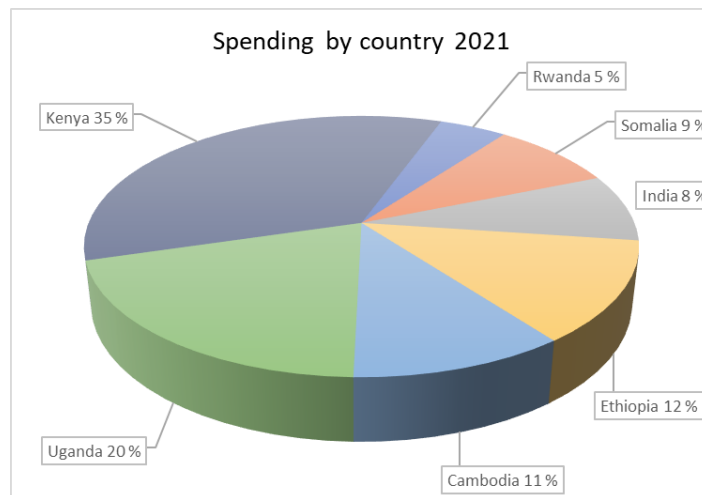


Figure 2: Programme spending by country 2021

As Figure 2 shows, most of the programme expenditures occurred in Kenya, Uganda and Cambodia. Five out of seven implementation countries are considered belonging to the Least Developed Countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, Somalia, Cambodia). In 2021 57% of the total programme budget was used in these countries, while in two countries categorized as lower-middle income i.e., Kenya and India, WVF's programmes took place in the poorest areas of the countries. The budget increased in the LDC countries from the previous years (in 2020 48%, and in 2019 49% of the programme budget) due to the ending of the Indian Area Program (Rajnandgaon AP) in 2020, and the specific aim of increasing the budget in the LDC countries with the extra funding for the FGM project in Somalia and the FMNR project in Ethiopia.

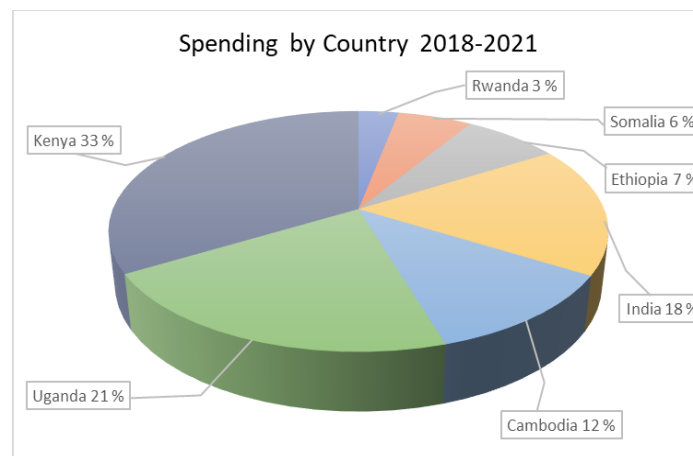


Figure 3: Programme spending by country 2018-2021

As the figure 3 shows, the overall spending in the LDC countries during the Programme period 2018-2021 was 49%. All in all, the funds were used effectively during the whole programme period, and there were no carry forwards from the projects after the last implementation year. The funds have been used generally well for the intended activities, keeping in mind the affects that pandemic had on the Programme during the last two implementation years. The pandemic related carry forwards of the year 2020 were used in 2021, as the projects were more adjustable for the continuing situation than the year before, and the projects could successfully terminate the planned activities without a need for cut-offs.

Total Spending in 2018-2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Projects	2 280 762 €	2 742 302 €	3 320 203 €	3 171 553 €	11 514 820 €
PME & Capacity Building	374 608 €	274 703 €	196 243 €	210 190 €	1 055 744 €
Communications and Advocacy	262 880 €	283 619 €	269 774 €	285 604 €	1 101 877 €
Administration	324 200 €	248 434 €	284 984 €	276 037 €	1 133 655 €
GRAND TOTAL	3 242 450 €	3 549 058 €	4 071 204 €	3 943 384 €	14 806 096 €
Foreign Ministry funding	2 740 000 €	2 440 000 €	3 015 000 €	3 015 000 €	11 210 000 €
Self Funding	502 450 €	1 109 058 €	1 056 204 €	928 384 €	3 596 096 €

Table 1. Total Spending in 2018-2021

The Table I compiles the total spending of the Programme in 2018-2021. The grand total of the spending during four-year period is 14 806 096 euros, of which 11 210 000 euros was funding from the MFA and 3 596 096 euros organization's self-financing.

2.4 Risk management

WVF's risk management practices are based on ethical rules, child protection and safeguarding policies, and adherence in anti-corruption guidelines. There are three WV Partnerships' policies that are crucial for risk management: The Code of Conduct Policy, the Adult and Child Safeguarding Policy, and the Anti-corruption Policy. Furthermore, WV has a "whistle-blower" policy that includes mechanism to report evidence of misconduct, including corruption, and to encourage such reporting.

Programme risk matrix was formulated by using WVF's analyses and practical expertise as well as WVI's, country and project level risk identifications. Programme risk management was conducted in close collaboration with national level implementing partners and WVI. Project level risk matrices are updated biannually. Due diligence and risk analysis are made for all the new partner organisations before approval as implementing partner to WVF. Furthermore, as part of international WV (WVI), WVF executes organisational risk assessments with updates to WVF Executive Board and WVI biannually. The revised risk matrix is Annex 5 to this report.

The year 2021 marked the last year of programme implementation. By and large, World Vision was able implement AP and project activities as per annual plan. COVID-19 lockdowns in East African countries were less strict than in India and Cambodia, but all the countries of operation suffered from various restrictions. Some reprogramming was done to respond the local COVID-19 reality. For instance, advocating against domestic violence or support to home schooling were intensified as the need for them grew. In Finland, WVF took all the necessary precautions such as remote working, and taking care of staff well-being by offering health and ergonomic services.

As per WVF's risk matrix, local conflicts were identified as one probable and medium risk for programme implementation. In 2021 this risk materialized especially in Ethiopia, where violent outbursts in certain geographical areas occurred. WV Ethiopia made regular assessments and reports for the international partners and made scenarios in order to limit adverse effects to the programme implementation. The conflict was manifested in Northern areas and had only limited impact on FMNR project implementation in Southern areas (Offa, Kindo Koyisha/ Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region) and Southeastern Oromia (Shashemene, West Arsi).

The risk for natural disasters in the programme countries was high in 2021. It manifested itself in most severe way in Eastern Africa region. Because of three consecutive failed rainy seasons, tens of millions of people in eastern Africa started facing some of the worst food security risks in 35 years. The main causes of vulnerability were droughts, dry spells and floods, pests and diseases that negatively affected agricultural production, availability of labor or production of food and poor access to basic services. Water scarcity effected loss of cattle and deteriorating of livelihood strategies. Effects were already seen in 2021 but the probability of this risk will grow larger in 2022. WVF expects increasing number of school drop-outs and escalating threat of famine in Somalia, Ethiopia (affecting the Shashamene part of the project) but also in Kenya. When deemed necessary, WVF will take active measures to enhance food security in project areas by delivering humanitarian aid and building resilience in the project communities.

Corruption in programme areas was ranked moderate in WVF's risk matrix, and it was monitored accordingly. Generally, anti-corruption mandatory trainings as well as commitments to anti-corrupt conduct in workplace were highlighted by International WV regularly. Fund transactions and finance management were monitored in all levels from WVF (Support office/SO) to National Office (NO) and up to field office. WVF also reviewed progress reports and commented programme implementation (including administration) as per the MFA requirements. No corrupt practices were found in the MFA funded projects.

During the year 2021 the non-profit sector world-wide, including WV SOs and in NOs, witnessed a global trend of labor turnover that was attributed to pandemic impact. Initially WVF estimated the risk for human resources low, but, in 2021 several positions in International Programme Team were open, and recruitments for Programme Advisors, Grants Advisor and International Programme Director as well as the CEO of WVF were done. With substitutes and flexible job descriptions WVF completed annual Programme management successfully. By the end of year 2021 the International Programme Team was fully staffed.

2.4.1 Lessons learned 2018-2021

Global interdependence creates both opportunities but also unprecedented threats as it was demonstrated by COVID-19 pandemic, climate crisis and political unrest. Resilience and ability to bounce back were tested, and this has set organisations and nations in a new path of adaptivity, rethinking sovereignty and preparing themselves for constant change.

Running a multi-year development cooperation programme will require more flexible strategy (and implementation) and funding criteria as predictability will remain low in the future. COVID-19 tested WVF's and WVI's capability to react swiftly to unforeseen threats, and the entire WV performed well. Institutional resilience and ability to revise implementation strategies to achieve targets and goals are strong even in fast changing environment. As lesson learned was that the "new normal" i.e. hybrid monitoring will require open dialogue, online communication and physical meetings, as well as on-going capacitation both ways.

During the following Programme period of 2022-2025 WVF will invest in developing risk management procedures by making scenarios and enhancing follow up processes. Scenarios will highlight the anticipated risks and vigorous monitoring will give an opportunity to react un/foreseeable risks in due time. WVF's strategy for risk reduction and management will be monitored quarterly on the organizational level, and twice a year on program level. WVF will receive global risk analyses from the international organization, and national level monitoring directly from countries of operation through regular one to one communication between Finland and implementing NOs.

2.5. Evaluations and recommendations

A mid-term review of the 2018-2021 Programme was carried out during 2020, and reported in 2021:

- Review of the World Vision Finland's Child Rights Programme 2018-2021. March 2021, Appraisal Consulting Ky.

The recommendations of the review were implemented especially in the planning and implementation of the new Programme 2022–2025. Based on the recommendations on the report, WVF had guaranteed the implementation of a sufficient background and context analysis in the new Programme, including gender and human rights assessments, and an assessment of the child protection contexts concerning the Programme. In the new Programme WVF defined the priorities and goals of its development cooperation programme more focused, as well as developed the Theory of Change, results and indicators, and more systematic monitoring.

WV NOs were supported in the development of their monitoring systems by organizing capacity building webinars and instructing and consulting program/project staff. Similarly, the quality assurance of the offices were promoted by improving the thematical focus in the new Programme, which allows the personnel to specialize in related topics. During the next Programme period, partner organisations' capacity will also be developed with more targeted thematic and general program training.

WVF continued to highlight the theme of youth employment by synergizing it with other projects and WVI's Youth Ready project model provided a good starting point for the holistic development of youth employment interventions. Disability inclusion and the availability of inclusive services have also been promoted in the new programme design and by developing guidelines for disability inclusiveness.

Five Area Program and project evaluations were conducted in 2021:

- Final Evaluation Report Buliza Youth Empowerment and Partnership Project. 2021. Startupmart Ltd & World Vision Rwanda.
- End of Programme Evaluation Report: Busia Municipal Council Area Programme 2011 –2021. December 2021. World Vision Uganda.
- End of Programme Evaluation Report: Mogotio AP. May 2022. Multi-Level Consultants Kenya Limited & World Vision Kenya.
- Evaluation Report: Roysambu Youth Livelihood Project. December 2021. Multi-Level Consultants Kenya Limited & World Vision Kenya.
- End of Project: Sook Girl Child Promotion Project. Final Evaluation Report. January 2022. Lartech Africa Limited & World Vision Kenya.

Two of these above-mentioned projects (Roysambu and Buliza) will start new program phase in programme period 2022–2025, and Sook anti-FGM project will be followed by a new project in new geographical area in Kenya. The findings of final evaluations were applied as a resource in project planning and implementation locally. The good results and practices confirmed by the evaluations have also encouraged partners to extend projects to new geographical areas and communities.

Both Roysambu and Buliza concentrated on youth employment and livelihood, and according to the evaluations both have had positive results, even with the COVID-19 affecting both. In Roysambu, the evaluation showed that the proportion of youth who were ready for employment had risen from 13 % (2018) to 76 % in 2021 among the youth who had gained training through the project. Especially the technical knowledge and skills gained from the project have enabled the youth to secure formal employment or start their own businesses. The accruing income of the employment or business has enabled the youth to provide for example food, healthcare, education, and transport for themselves and their families. The evaluation also emphasized the positive changes in the youth's attitudes,

confidence, and aspirations as one of the main impacts of the project. The main evaluation recommendations concentrated on the scalability of the project, for example, the youth mentorship and life skills training. This could be done by mechanisms provided by national and county governments and other development actors who could scale up business and market linkages to open new opportunities for youth in self-employment and support in registration and licensing.

In Buliza, 55% of respondents of the evaluation confirmed that their income had increased due to the project (compared with the baseline data in 2017, the project-derived increase of income was 25%). The project's final evaluation results also indicate that 94% of respondents were satisfied with their current work, compared to 62% who were satisfied with their work during the baseline survey. The main findings of the evaluation were that the access to demand driven skill training, entrepreneurship, work-based learning, apprenticeship, business advisory and formalization support, and access to market should be increased. However, the most emphasized recommendation was that an access to youth-friendly financial possibilities and services should be increased, for example, by financial loans and more youth-friendly products developed by financial institutions.

The three end of programme evaluations are used in their part in the general guidance of the future programme planning in Uganda and Kenya. According to the evaluations, all three projects and area programs had significant successes in achieving their goals. In Uganda, Busia AP's successes contributed for example to safe drinking water and sanitation, and maternal and child health. The evaluation concluded that 84% households have access to safe and clean drinking water all year round and at 500 metres from the household (baseline 50% in 2011, and national standard 70% in rural areas of Uganda). Also, 99% of households in Busia AP have access to an improved sanitation facility (baseline in 2011 93% in 2011, national rate 64%). The maternal and child health interventions focused on ensuring no occurrences of illness or death during pregnancy or childbirth, or after months of the birth. The evaluation found out, for example, that a significant amount (98%) of mothers attended antenatal care (ANC) (89% in 2016), and 95% gave birth to their youngest child at a health facility (84% in 2016). The evaluation recommendations were versatile for example, from collaboration and community-based structures in child protection, diversification of agro-enterprises, awareness raising in reproductive health, to training of farmer groups.

Similarly, in Mogotio AP the evaluation confirmed successes in access to water by improved and more close sources and more enough clean water per capita. The evaluation observed for example that 72% of the households were accessing water from improved sources (compared to 54% in 2020, 33% in 2016 and 9% in 2009 (AP Baseline Report)). The evaluation recommendations concentrated on the sustainability of the outcomes. There is already an existing structure, but sustainability could be ensured by enhancing service delivery and by linking up the existing community structures with potential partners and supporters. Other recommendations emphasized collaboration for example in the water management and replication of the sustainable development projects. The sustainability levels were suggested to be measured by mapping and the sustainability could be advanced by education and sensitization. A number of these recommendations have been followed during the last implementation year of the project in 2022 (WVF own funding).

The Sook project highly impacted the socio-cultural practices of the FGM in Sook community. Nearly all the respondents (97%) partially to strongly agreed that they would stop the practice of FGM, and 98% of the respondents partially to strongly agreed that the community accepts Alternative Rights of Passage (ARP) for girls instead of FGM. During the evaluation, knowledge on FGM and child abuse in Sook was high with all the respondents being aware that FGM is harmful (compared to 2010 baseline of 70%). Nearly all the respondents supported the eradication of FGM (99.6%) and child abuse (98%), and 96% (FGM) and 95% (child abuse) of the respondents reported these practices to be decreasing. The recommendations concentrated on many aspects of sensitization, for example on the importance of education, appropriate water treatment, and of usage of mosquito nets. The evaluation also recommended sustained awareness creation and engagement of different stakeholders, as well as deepening and propagation of the use of various stakeholders at the community level.

3. Results reporting

This chapter describes both the results gained in 2021 and the full Programme period 2018-2021. The outcome results and output results were calculated on yearly basis, but impact indicator only once at endline to reflect the overall impact and progress of the Programme.

In 2021, World Vision's "Every Child Counts" Programme continued its implementation in six Area Programs (AP) and six special thematical projects. As a change from the previous year, there was one AP less (Rajnandgaon AP in India) and one thematical project more (Finnish Baby Aid Kit, FBAK) than in year 2020. This was considered when making the impact and outcome results analyses.

Area Programs:

- Cambodia: Santuk Area Program 2017-2022 (total duration 2017-2032)
- India: Hoshangabad Area Program 2018-2021 (total duration: 2007- 2025)
- Kenya: Mogotio Area Program 2018-2021 (total duration 2007-2022)
- Kenya: Ngoswet Area Program 2018-2021 (total duration 2014 -2030)
- Uganda: Kirewa-Nabuyoga Area Program 2018-2021 (total duration 2004-2023)
- Uganda: Busia Municipal Council Area Program 2018-2021 (total duration 2009-2021)

Ended in 2020:

- India: Rajnandgaon Area Program 2018-2020 (total duration: 2004 - 2020)

Special Projects:

- Ethiopia: Assisted Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) for Sustainable Land Management and Livelihood Project 2019-2021
- Kenya: Roysambu Youth Livelihood Project 2018-2021
- Kenya: Sook Anti-FGM and reproductive health project 2018-2021 (orig. initiation year 2008)
- Kenya: Finnish Baby Aid Kit (FBAK) 2020-2021
- Rwanda: Buliza Youth Empowerment Partnership Project 2018-2021 (orig. initiation year 2017)
- Somalia: Acceleration of FGM/Cutting Abandonment Project 2019-2021

As part of a global network of WVs, WVF implements activities both national, international and global levels. This report mainly includes the results gained through the MFA funding, but some interlinked and cohesive results were gained though advocacy. One of the remarkable ones and in line with SRHR targets of this Programme was the work against FGM in Finland. With other stakeholders WVF lobbied successfully for the civil bill for criminalizing FGM in Finland. The Finnish Parliament opened the floor for discussion and the bill was made. It is expected that the bill will be passed in 2022.

3.1. Impact

The Programme's Theory of Change reflects that of the WVI. Child focus prioritizes children, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, and their empowerment with their families and communities for better well-being in the future. The Programme principles were built on the Rights Based Approach (RBA) in which both rights holders and duty bearers have a role to play. Special focus was on CWD/PLWD, gender and climate change as cross-cutting themes. Cross-cutting themes were mainstreamed into project plans and activities. Disaggregated data on gender and CWD/PLWD was reported on annual basis. Climate change adaptation/mitigation practices and information were largely introduced in projects/programs through inputs from WVF and WVI. The acute climate change effects and environment degeneration in Programme countries motivated communities to adopt mitigation methods, which at large contributed to outcome and impact targets to this Programme.

Impact area was defined as to ensure sustained well-being of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable. This goal was to be reached through six outcomes that will be analyzed in detail in section 3.2. Outcomes.

The impact indicators were:

- Proportion of people living below the poverty line
- Under-five mortality rate
- Proportion of adolescents who rank themselves as thriving on the Ladder of Life
- Proportion of children who feel supported within families and communities

The impact indicator data was collected in 2021 reflecting the progress from 2018 to 2021 and it was compared systematically with baseline data where possible. Some methodological limitations were encountered as not all projects provided baseline data and final impact indicator data was collected from various, not fully comparable sources. Additional data was derived from the project evaluations and reports that provided indicator data. Some implementing partners revised outcome indicators as reprogramming became mandatory because of COVID-19 pandemic effects. It can be argued that impact indicator data does not capture the full accomplishments of this Programme as final reports, but above mentioned other sources validate the wider impact and results of the WVF Programme.

In the Table 2. Impact Indicator below Data traffic lights present the change at impact level; green marking reaching of the targets, yellow showing progress compared to baseline, and red indicating decline compared to baseline.

Impact Indicator	Baseline	Status 2021	Target 2021	Projects reported
Proportion of people living below the poverty line	40%	29%	25%	5/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP • Roysambu
Under-five mortality rate	47/1000	48/1000	36/1000	3/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Hoshangabad AP • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP
Proportion of adolescents who rank themselves as thriving on the Ladder of Life	30%	45%	60%	5/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Hoshangabad AP • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP
Proportion of children who feel supported within families and communities	43%	45%	69%	2/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP

Table 2. Impact Indicator Data

The impact results in AP and project areas are a contribution of elements that are required for change, and the significance of contribution depended on the context. Indicator data suggest that positive impacts were achieved although targets were not fully attained. Considering the magnitude of global challenges, the total impact of the Programme can be considered good as three out of four indicators point to positive progress in impact areas. Under-five mortality rate shows a slight decline on impact level, but contrary to that, Outcome 4 of children's health indicates positive progress. The inconsistency between impact indicator 2 and Outcome 4 can be explained with lack of comparable data: the impact indicator data was collected from the state (India) and district (Uganda) level, as the Outcome data was collected from AP statistics. During the programme period, the child mortality rates decreased significantly in Ugandan APs. However, In Madhya Pradesh state, where the Hoshangabad APs is located, the child mortality rates remained high.

Next sections depict more in depth each impact indicator data and results.

3.1.1 Proportion of people living below the poverty line

Four APs and one project in Uganda and Kenya contributed to the indicator. In both countries the general economic development was good during the programme period while COVID-19 pandemic obviously had an impact at national and local levels. Overall, the impact indicators show positive progress towards the set goals. Despite the pandemic the proportion of people living below the poverty line reduced from 40% to 29%, which can be considered a good result. Key elements in WV interventions contributing to poverty reduction have been support to various income generating activities (IGA), savings and loans associations and enhanced access to finance, and business and entrepreneurship training, including Empowered World View project model (EWV) that seeks to change attitudes and encourage those living in poverty, that are often also the ultra-poor in their communities. While these actions aim at longer term impact in some programs WV also made limited multipurpose cash transfers during pandemic to help people to meet their basic needs.

In Uganda's Kirewa-Nabuyoga, where WV has implemented AP for more than 12 years with a strong focus on agricultural value chain development benefitting hundreds of farmers, a good progress in contributing to the reduction of poverty was registered. Looking at the trend, there was a 31-percentage point reduction between 2018 (62%) and 2020 (31%) while the figure increased back to high level (48%) in 2021. It can be assumed that this drop was partly because of the lock down due to COVID-19 that brought Ugandan economy to a standstill. Kirewa-Nabuyoga being farming area the limited market for the farmers' produce because of movement restriction obviously had an impact. In the same vein, the indicator measuring how well parents and caregivers can provide for their children first increased (42% in 2018 and 54% in 2020) and then however declined to 22% in 2021.

In Tororo and Busia districts, where the AP is located, WV also implemented an EU-funded agricultural project that contributed to overall development in the area. On the other hand, the drought of 2019 had a negative impact at the household level in the area. In Busia where over 80% of people are urban dwellers earning their living through participating in various forms of trade and services and who depend on food bought from the market. The proportion of people living below the poverty dropped significantly from 25% in 2018 to 11% in 2021. It is of course difficult to analyse WV's direct contribution and separate intervention's role from the general economic development in Uganda that has been good in recent years.

However, it is fair to say that support given by the AP through income-generating activities and access to financial services (microfinance institutions and Village Savings and Loan Associations) has contributed to economic wellbeing among the poorest people in Busia. For example, there was an increase of proportion of households engaged in any form of saving from 62% in 2018 to 65% in 2021 and who belong to a savings group (from 59% in 2018 to 62% in 2021) as shown by the final evaluation (2021, attached) which also found significant improvement in key economic wellbeing indicators such

as households ability to provide their children clothing, three meals per day or health care with no assistance.

In Kenya, in Ngoswet AP, the proportion of people living below the poverty line was 37% in 2021, the same as recorded at baseline. Hence WV's work to support livelihoods and access to finance is perhaps not yet reflected at the impact level. Again, it is quite likely that pandemic had some impact. Similarly, in Roysambu, the indicator was same (24%) at baseline in 2018 and in 2022. In any case, while no improvement was recorded as measured by the indicator, it would be difficult to say that a single targeted intervention like WV's youth employment project with a small number of participants would have significant impact on the poverty level in a populous area like Roysambu informal settlement of Nairobi.

In Mogotio AP there was a significant improvement in the proportion of people living below the poverty line from the baseline of 32% to 23% in 2021. At the same time, despite the increase in income, less than half (36%) of the households indicated that the income was adequate to meet all the household members' basic needs, such as food, health, and education (final evaluation 2021). On a positive note, majority (68%) of the parents with school-going children were able to provide well for the children using their own means and without external support. There was a small drop from 2020 to 2021 on this indicator attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic that resulted to reduced economic activities and growth. The final evaluation revealed that close to half (48%) of the households had suffered a shock or disaster during the past one year, the most common disaster being drought (93%).

In addition, and to support the analysis of the results based on gathered specific impact data, Kenya Sook project's evaluation report indicates that that 54% of the sampled population in the target area are members of self-help groups, with more than half indicating that they have been trained on EWW approach. Out of this 85% of households report starting small businesses, poultry, and animal rearing. Among PLWDs, the study found that out of the respondents who were living with disability, 2 were trained on EWW out of which 1 (50%) started an IGA. The end-line report also indicates that 63% of women and girls have been economically empowered.

3.1.2 Under-five mortality rate

Improvement on children's health and lowered mortality rate in program areas are presented in Outcome 4. The outcome results show steady progress, and in some cases, exceeded results compared to original targets. WVF's good outcome results contribute to the national efforts to increase life expectancy and reduce child mortality in operation countries, and the results cannot directly be derived only from WVF's input. It can be stated that in selected countries, WVF's direct impact was local but indirect impacts through advocacy and trainings was and will be broader on the national level. The mothers and families that were sensitized in health and nutrition facts and measures, will likely pass on gained information to their enlarged families, neighbors, and communities. This, in return, will enhance the impacts of implemented program activities beyond the target population.

In Uganda, Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP, the probability of death between birth and 5 years of age dropped from 100/1000 in 2018 to 40/1000 2021 because of great improvement in the health facilities services in general, but also of the work by Village Health Teams (VHT) in sensitizing expectant mothers to attend all the 4 ANC visits and making referral of sick individuals from the households. WV cooperates and supports VHTs in AP area including during the pandemic. While no baseline is available for the under-five mortality in Busia, in 2021 the rate was 50/1000. In near-by district of Tororo, child mortality has dropped by more than 50% so it might be fair to assume a similar trend in Busia AP. In any case, World Vision has contributed a lot to the improvement of child health in Busia during 2018-2021 with different actions (training, campaigning and building infrastructure) that are bearing fruit: the proportion of infants whose birth were attended by skilled birth attendant increased from 90% to 94% and the proportion of pregnant mothers attending at least 4 antenatal visits increased from 54% to 63% during the implementation period. Furthermore, there has been an increase from 56% to 98% in proportion of mothers of children aged 0-23 months who were given at least 2 doses of tetanus toxoid

vaccine. WV has supported the capacity building of VHTs (for example 120 persons in 2021) who sensitize pregnant mothers on various health and nutrition issues, and the training of household cluster health TOT (Trainer of Trainers) through WV's Care Group model has played a role as well. In addition, WV supported Citizen Voice and Action team in Busia has been very active in advocacy work aiming to improve service delivery, including recruitment of knowledgeable health workers and supply of drugs by the Government in Busia (the Mid-term review of the Child Right Programme included a case study of CVA work in Busia highlighting the impact of CVA on service delivery in the health sector).

3.1.3 Proportion of adolescents who rank themselves as thriving on the Ladder of Life

The empowerment and well-being of youth and children being the core objective of WV's programme, the Ladder of Life was included as an impact indicator that measures respondents' opinions about their current and future well-being. The self-administrative tool has three levels where the youth who belong to the top group are called "thriving". They feel that their well-being is strong, consistent, and progressing. These respondents have positive views of their present life situation and have positive thoughts about the next five years. Other two groups/level are called "surviving" and "struggling".

In Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP, Uganda, the proportion of adolescents, i.e., youth aged 12-18 years living in the program area that rank themselves as thriving on the Ladder of Life remained at the baseline level of 15% from 2018 to 2020 but then declined slightly to 14% in 2021. The decline is not significant and is attributed to COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions. During the programme period, hundreds of adolescents in Kirewa-Nabuyoga have participated in various clubs and activities in WV's Child development and participation centres, and in 2021 alone, 170 youth participated in skills training, enabling them to sustain their livelihoods within the community through the sale of their products and provide themselves with the basic day-to-day needs.

In Busia AP, the proportion of those ranking themselves as "thriving" improved from 9% (note: measured in 2016) to 14% (in 2020) and 27% in 2021 (26% boys, 28% girls). The low figure as such might reflect the challenging context of urban Busia for youth. On the other hand, the figure is much higher than in rural Kirewa-Nabuyoga where challenges are bigger and opportunities more limited. The improvement in Busia could possibly be partly attributed to youth-friendly interventions supported by World Vision, including vocational skills training and peer groups for youth (also for dealing with SRHR-issues), but also strengthening the capacity of parents and caregivers on positive parenting through WV.

In Kenya's Ngoswet AP, 25% of adolescents generally classify themselves as surviving, 38% as struggling and 37% as thriving. Results disaggregated by strong association with caregiver show that the highest proportion of adolescents (44%) who reported strong connection with caregiver consider themselves as thriving. Further, the highest proportion (37%) of adolescents who had attended school expressed that they are thriving, while among the adolescents who did not go to school, the majority (38%) are surviving on the Ladder of Life. However, even though theoretically going to school is associated with possible thriving in life, among the adolescents that ever-attended school, a majority (38%) are struggling.

In Mogotio AP, the final evaluation revealed that the proportion of adolescents that rank themselves as thriving improved from 17% in 2020 to 33% in 2021. Interestingly, a higher proportion of female (37%) were thriving compared to their male counterparts (30%). According to analyses, this increase might be at least partly attributed to coping mechanisms developed to handle COVID-19 that included increased vaccinations, wearing of masks, social distancing and increased hand washing habits. WV supported various coping mechanisms and did also cash transfer to vulnerable families that were most affected and supported community resilience efforts through development of pan dams for harvesting and storing rainwater. All these might have been affecting how young people rank themselves on the Ladder of Life in difficult and exceptional situation.

In India, in Hoshangabad AP, an increase in the number of children ranking themselves as thriving on the Ladder of Life was seen from baseline (14%) to evaluation study (61%). As compared to boys, girls have rated themselves less. This clearly shows the difference in confidence levels of genders. Also, in Rajnandgaon AP, changes relating to family environment and household level discussions were studied through focus group discussion with girls and boys of different age groups. Total 70 participated in these discussions as part of qualitative assessment. Interactions with children on trust and relationship with caregivers (especially parents) revealed that the parents are nowadays willing to support children in their education. Further, the children also feel confident to share their aspirations relating to education, work choice and marriage and take consultative decisions. In earlier days, such freedom was not enjoyed by the children. Qualitative assessment also has similar findings wherein the majority of adolescent boys and girls are clear about their goals in life and feel that they are on the right path and are confident of accomplishing the goal. Some of them do express concerns relating to financial concerns in meeting the goal. Hence, some of them position themselves at comparatively low levels on the Ladder of Life.

3.1.4 Proportion of children who feel supported within families and communities

Since only two APs – both in Uganda - provided both baseline and end line data for the fourth impact indicator of the Child rights Programme it is challenging to draw programme-wide conclusions on the progress based on indicator data. However, it is possible to analyze how the Programme has in different ways contributed to structures and processes, practices and attitudes at family and community level impacting the well-being of children.

The final evaluation of Busia AP in Uganda found that the proportion of children who feel supported within families and communities, i.e., the percentage of children who can describe ways in which they feel supported by their families and communities improved slightly from 75% in 2018 to 77%. This achievement indicates presence of strong child protection systems and structures created at community, parish, municipal council, and district levels over the years with support from World Vision, but at also the work done in schools coupled with strong relationship established with the police and the communities. This has built the confidence among communities to bring all child abuse perpetrators to book and treated them with justice. As WV has worked in Busia AP since 2012 so the work done in 2018-2021 built on strong foundations. In Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP, the existence of functional child protection systems is reflected in children's perceptions as 92% (72% in 2018) of them feel secure in their living environment indicating successful actions in ensuring that children are cared for and protected from different forms of violence against child rights like child and forced marriage and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

On the other hand, however, the percentage of children who feel supported by within families and communities dropped in Kirewa-Nabuyoga during the programme period from around 50% in the first 3 years to 13% in 2021. This can be explained by the pandemic, but it is more difficult to explain why there was no similar drop in urban Busia. Most probably, COVID-response was more visible in urban setting.

WVF's programme impact showed promising progress, although the indicator was measured in limited numbers of projects. For example, in India, Hoshangabad AP, which measured the attitudes and concrete behavior of parents, 83% of parents felt their community is a safe place for children, which sees a positive trend as compared to 50% in baseline (2016). This shows the increase in parents' confidence towards child safety is a result of Hoshangabad AP's interventions such as strengthening CPU, children's groups and training children on measures to take for their own safety.

Similarly, in Somalia, evaluation data shows 75% (79% girls, 70% boys) felt confident that CP actors were effective in taking appropriate and corrective measures against child abuse. If a perpetrator was to be reported, children's responses on action to be taken against perpetrators indicated that 41% perpetrators would be arrested/apprehended, 41% said the perpetrator would be arrested and imprisoned, 13% said the perpetrator would be levied a fine, 4% said the matter would be settled by local authorities to avoid arrest and 1.5% said perpetrators would remain at large. There was adequate

knowledge among children on pathways to follow in reporting abuses against them; this is attributed to the efforts put in place by use of trained teachers, and child protection committees.

On being safe, while in the community, 83% (93% girls, 72% boys) of the children said they were safe and free from danger or violence most of the time, 16% said they were safe some of the time and 1.5% said they did not feel safe. While in school, children indicated more safety 95% (92% girls, 97% boys) compared to safety in the community. The table below shows reasons given by children for being safer at schools than communities: 87% of the children said there was mutual respect between teachers and pupils, 82% said there was respect for child rights and 78% said there was good and safe classroom and latrine structures. The construction of classrooms, provision of materials and training of teachers has enhanced safer school environment for children to learn and play, have a personal connection with their teachers and openly communicate with them.

3.2 Outcomes

The Programme outcome results were achieved through long term APs and thematic special projects. Each outcome had 1-2 outputs that contributed to the results. This chapter entails outcome results for 2021, programme trends 2018-2021 and lessons learned.

In 2021 the Child Rights Programme witnessed good progress to the Outcome target values: all but one out of six outcomes had solely positive trend.

Mainly progress:

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

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

Outcome 3: Children are cared for, protected and participating

Outcome 4: Children enjoy the right to good health

Outcome 5: Children enjoy the right to quality education

Both progress and decline:

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

The Outcomes 1-5 progress has been analysed based on the average change that took place in the APs and Special projects for each indicator during 2021. As mentioned earlier, some implementing partners revised indicators within the Programme period because of the impacts of COVID-19. Hence, in this report, the list of projects/programs contributing Outcomes was revised, too. When collecting Outcome and Output data, it was observed that more effort is still needed to increase gender and disability disaggregated data provision as disaggregated data was not provided in full. Also, indicator definitions were bit of a challenge as in some cases they were understood in various ways.

In addition to the Outcome indicators, the analysis is supported by 17 Programme Output indicators results (see Annex 4). Five Output indicators met their yearly targets, while 12 Output indicators showed steady and good progress as most of them were only a little below the yearly targets. There were no Output indicators that did neither indicate progress nor stayed in or went under the baseline value. As a conclusion, the overall progress in the APs and projects has been good as it is evidenced that most of the cumulative indicator targets have been met (five Output indicators) or gained significant progress during the programme period (twelve Output indicators), and therefore it suggests that the results on the outcome level were supported by the output level results. Data on Finland's aggregate indicators is presented as Annex 7.

Traffic lights are used to present the change at outcome level; green marking reaching the yearly targets, yellow showing progress compared to baseline, and red indicating decline compared to baseline. Following sections present a more detailed analysis of each Outcome.

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

Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2021	Target 2021	Projects reported
% of parents able to provide well for their children	34%	65%	70%	6/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Hoshangabad AP • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP • Roysambu
% of trained youth and young adults employed	40%	45%	80%	6/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buliza • Busia AP • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP • Ngoswet AP • Mogotio AP • Roysambu
% of households food secure for the past 12 months	41%	53%	73%	4/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP

Table 3: Outcome 1 status

Introduction to the Outcome

WVF's Child Rights Programme's first Outcome is "Parents and caregivers provide well for their children, and adolescents are ready for economic opportunity". Progress towards this Outcome is followed through three Outcome and three Output indicators that were measured in six to seven projects in India, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Ethiopia. WV's work on improving the livelihood of poor families and youth focuses on improving youth employment and empowering parents and caregivers economically. These targets are realized through activities such as providing vocational and life skills training, training on sustainable agricultural methods and on business management, improving the access and use of resources such as market knowledge, market linkages and farming equipment, value chain development, providing start-up kits, enhancing the access to financial services through savings groups (Savings for transformation, S4T, or Village savings and loans associations, VSLA) and village banks, improved financial literacy and partnerships with financial institutions.

WV also encouraged and supported families in livelihood diversification for increased economic resilience. Most of WV's APs are implemented in rural settings where agriculture is the main source of income which is thereby very much dependent on weather conditions. In two urban projects the challenges are different, but not less serious in view of livelihoods. Improvement of disaster preparedness of households and communities were included in all APs and projects.

Progress in 2021

In 2021, the global COVID-19 pandemic continued having an impact on the Outcome results progress. However, the project level data collection was possible in all countries, including (unlike in 2020) also Kenya and India. Therefore, this year's Outcome results are not as such comparable to the previous year (2020). Outcome indicator targets were not met in full in 2021 (or 2020), but almost all Outputs have progressed well or satisfactorily. Unfortunately, the number of programs and projects that disaggregated data by sex and disability continued being low, although some positive development could be observed.

Households' economic wellbeing

The Programme was in many ways successful in improving income of households (HH) and supporting the establishment of more small businesses. It witnessed an increase in the percentage of families that were able to provide for their children from 43% in 2020 to 63% in 2021. The increase could have been caused by the improvement of challenging conditions of COVID-19 experienced in 2020, but on the other hand, most of the households in APs/projects that contributed to the Outcome are engaged in agriculture and are dependent on weather conditions more than those economic activities that suffered most from restrictions.

In 2021, World Vision Finland supported 1666 households to start a small business - about 600 HH more than in 2020. It seems that, in general, COVID-19 did not affect any longer small businesses similar way as in 2020. With a strong focus on savings and loans groups (S4T/VSLA) development, the support to small businesses was a crucial part of almost all programs and projects and important for both off-farm and agricultural households in securing additional sources of income, including during crisis like the pandemic.

COVID-19 hit India hard in 2020, and in 2021 the country still suffered from the impacts of the pandemic. In a rapid assessment conducted by World Vision in Hoshangabad AP area, 80% of the communities reported losing daily wages and people who had migrated for work were reported returning to villages. Small shops and snack shops had to be shut down and had a loss in the business. The marginal farmers (land holding 2.5 to 3.5 acre) reported a loss of income as the harvest sale was affected mainly due to the restriction in transportation. At the same time, households' economic wellbeing was good (84%) as measured by the percentage of parents able to provide well for their children. This could be due to the WV's AP's focus on the livelihood aspect especially of the families whose small business were hampered and daily wagers who had lost their income due to lockdowns and restrictions.

In 2021, WV provided economic development assistance for 243 families. 59 families with most vulnerable children without the Public Distribution System (PDS) ration card and unable to access the PDS scheme were supported with food basket for three months for immediate help and 131 marginal farmers were provided with wheat seed. With WV's support, 58 households were involved in starting or re-starting a small business in trades such as tailoring, grocery, saloon or carpentry.

In Mogotio AP, located in a semi-arid area in Western Kenya, the share of parents able to provide well for their children slightly increased from the previous year, but was only 68% - much less than a few years ago (not measured last year), but nevertheless higher than at baseline (50%). The number of households involved in starting a small business was not measured as it is usually related to organizing trainings like Empowered World View -training that aims at encouraging and supporting participants starting a small business which (the training) did not take place in 2021. However, in 2021 for example 10 Saving for Transformation -groups benefited from training on entrepreneurship and mentorship. Communities' ability to keep their children in school is usually boosted by the availability of these S4T groups and savings and loans opportunities accessed in these groups. In the first COVID-19 year, WV provided vulnerable households with unconditional cash. In 2021, emergency type of support continued at smaller extent as 100 farmers were cushioned from the climate shocks through

the provision of cash transfer of USD 60 to each individual farmer. The cash was utilized as a social protection as well as asset creation for the small livestock. Mogotio area experienced drought in 2019 which has continued having impact even in 2021. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries WVV supported 150 farmers with 150 dam liners for farm ponds with capacity to store 12,000 liters of water. Furthermore, farmers in the area benefited from trainings on modern agronomic practices that are now applied in planting fruit orchards, vegetables and trees which contribute to improved income and food security.

WV's 15 years long AP in Mogotio in Baringo County ended in 2021, while in Ngoswet, in neighboring Elgeyo Marakwet County the first 5-year program phase came to an end in 2021. While both APs are in semi-arid land, the context is different which is to some extent reflected by indicator data. In Ngoswet, share of parents providing well for their children was 70% (i.e., higher than in more arid Mogotio) and not affected by COVID-19 anymore.

One focus of the AP in the first years has been promoting savings culture to improve livelihood and resilience for the households and communities. In 2021, eight new S4T-groups with a total membership of 92 (78 women, 14 men) were formed and trained. For the economic transformation, the improvement in access to financial services is considered one of the critical factors in rural context. Equally important is the entrepreneurship training: in Ngoswet 85 (56 men, 29 women) members of S4T groups and farmer groups were trained on enterprises management and business skills. 53 HHs were involved in starting a small business.

The Sook anti-FGM project, located in West Pokot County in Northern Kenya, supported 160 households in starting a small business in 2021. Economical vulnerability often contributes to dismissal of child rights and increases the probability of harmful cultural practices of girls as girls sometimes undergo FGM before being married off in exchange of dowry. In 2021 project empowered caregivers by supporting income generating activities to secure economical possibilities to keep the girl children in school, i.e., paying school fees and providing school necessities. In Roysambu Youth Livelihood project in Nairobi, the data for the indicator measuring parent's economic situation was collected only in the last year of the project and stands at 50%. While no conclusion can be drawn as such, it is interesting that the indicator is much lower in an informal settlement of Nairobi than in rural areas. During the pandemic finding income was sometimes much harder in urban context with all the restrictions than in rural context.

In Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP, in Eastern Uganda, World Vision has worked over 10 years and supported farming and agricultural value chain development including formation of farmer groups and cooperatives and access to finance through VSLA, village banks and micro-finance institution. This has no doubt contributed to increased income and improved ability of parents to provide well for their children. In 2021, the indicator value was 65% - same as before the first COVID-19 year when it slightly dropped. The number of households involved in starting a small business was no less than 1000 which reflects that situation where very high number of families now have access to finance – usually a key condition for starting any kind of small business. While sex-disaggregated data is not available for 2021, data for previous years indicate that the share of men and women is fairly equal: women are majority in VSLAs and start different kinds of small business, while majority of farmers are men. In the urban program in Busia on border to Kenya, the share of parents providing well for their children returned to pre-COVID-19 level (65%) in 2021 after a drop to 50% in 2020. It seems that in urban context where livelihood is not dependent on agriculture, but services, trade and transport, the economy was hit harder, but also recovered faster than in rural Kirewa-Nabuyoga.

Youth employment

In 2021, the Outcome indicator measuring progress in youth employment did not meet the set target of 80% but was significantly lower (45%) which has been the case in every year since 2018. The result might reflect the fact that in 2020 the training of youth in Roysambu and Buliza special projects were disrupted due to COVID-19. In any case, in 2021 World Vision supported 564 adolescents and young adults to access upper secondary or tertiary school, vocational or skills training or apprenticeship thereby meeting the annual output target and making the Programme exceeding the final target of 1,900 by 1000. In general, APs and the two special projects were able to provide disaggregation by sex on this data and the two special projects also provided disability disaggregation as they also have targets (10%) for the number of PLWDs participating the projects.

In Kenya, vocational training institutes reopened only in January 2021 after 9 months of closure and the Roysambu project could support youth to enrol into various institutions. In 2021, the project supported 100 youth (40 men, 60 women) to acquire various skills to earn living. Also, the Sook anti-FGM project supported youth through vocational training where FGM survivors acquired skills in dress making, driving, computer studies, beauty therapy, masonry and electrical engineering. These beneficiaries are drawn from deep down in the villages and PLWD are given the priority. Others are victims of child marriage but have decided to give education a second chance. Upon completion of training, 10 women were supported with sewing machines and tailoring material to start their own businesses. There are indications that this kind of economic empowerment leads to improvements on the roles of women in decision-making at the household level on financial matters.

In Buliza Youth Empowerment Project in Rwanda, 345 (254 women, 91 men) youth were supported in starting a small business. Following WV's Youth Ready -youth empowerment model the project organized training sessions on financial literacy to build youth capacity to handle and manage personal and business finances thereby enabling the most vulnerable youth to become financially literate and grow businesses to increase personal and CBOs incomes. It is to note that of the 60 (20 men, 40 woman) youth who received the financial literacy training 14 (7 men, 7 woman) youth were persons living with disability. The vulnerable youth faced the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on small businesses, but nevertheless entrepreneurship and business development and financial literacy skills have been a key in growing small businesses like hairdressing saloons, tailoring shops, welders, and other artisans that experienced rebirth after pandemic later in 2021. In addition to the training, the project linked 100 youths (69 women, 31 men) to microfinance institutions. Of these youths 18 (7 men, 11 women) were PLWDs.

In Uganda, the Busia AP previously had a strong focus on youth empowerment and employment due to economic and social challenges that youth face in an urban context. However, in 2021 the 10-year program was already preparing for transition/exit and had other focus. However, in Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP youth empowerment was made a new focus in a bid to fight vulnerability amongst youths who had dropped out of school. The program supported 171 adolescents (55 girls, 34 boys) in cosmetics and soap making and 82 adolescents (42 girls, 40 boys) in shoe making through hands-on training by artisans within their communities. Out of these 253 youth, 15 were child mothers.

It could be mentioned that the FMNR -project (Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration) in Ethiopia also created employment opportunities in nursery site, thinning & pruning, fire break, road maintenance and pit preparations in both Kindo Koyisha and Offa project operational sites for 359 youths who were previously often spending their time in degraded forests for making charcoal and collecting fuel woods. On top of these, many youths who were spending their valuable time in charcoal preparation and fuel wood collection were able to engage in forest-friendly business activities such as fattening using cut-and carry system, improved poultry activities and apicultural practices.

Food security

Food security indicator was only measured in the four APs in Kenya and Uganda that are in rural areas, except Busia AP that is both urban and rural program. The annual target (73%) was not met, but the result (53%) indicates progress from the baseline (41%). While in Kenya the indicator data could not be collected in 2020 and hence the comparison to that year is not possible, in Uganda, food security clearly improved from the previous year – in Busia from 50% to 69% and Kirewa-Nabuyoga from 53% to 64% (baseline in both APs was 34%). Interestingly, in Kenya the indicator was much lower (Ngoswet 34%, Mogotio 44%), but still higher than at baseline (on 12% in both APs).

In 2021, 876 new farmers started using improved and sustainable agricultural techniques. While results did not improve compared to the previous year, the Programme exceeded the 2021 cumulative target of 3,000 farmers with 1000. This was largely because of the high number (620) of farmers included in the FMNR project in Ethiopia. In previous years WV has trained a large number of farmers in Kirewa-Nabuyoga, Uganda, for example, on high value crops and encouraged farmers to test new techniques and crop varieties by providing them initial seeds to plant, but in 2021 no new farmers were directly targeted anymore. However, the AP continued working in partnership with other stakeholders and supported 240 farmers (126 men, 114 women) to gain skills in Climate-Smart Agriculture.

Furthermore, 10 demonstration sites were established proving 312 farmers (131 men, 77 women) opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills in the production of bio-fortified food like orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, iron-rich bean and soybean. These contributed to an increase of AP own annual target from 39% to 64% of households with adequate food frequency and reduction from 30% target to 27% in households facing severe or moderate food security according to the food security index scale. The AP also engaged the Tororo District Department of Natural Resources to offer technical backstopping to build the capacity of households in practices like FMNR and agroforestry which contribute to food security.

Programme trends 2018-2021

The overall development of the Outcome I during the programme period was satisfactory. All Outcomes progressed and undoubtedly have contributed to economic development of communities and improved income of individuals in target areas, thereby contributing to overall goal of the Child Rights Programme. However, the picture as regards the indicator progress in 2018-2021 is somewhat mixed. While the end of Programme Outcome targets were not reached, the economic wellbeing and food security of households seem to have improved significantly. None of the main outcome targets has been reached, but the first indicator for parents being able to provide well for their children had good development from the baseline of 34 %, reaching to 65 % (target 70 %) in the end of the Programme. The development of the outcome has been quite varying through the implementation years, which can be caused by the volatility and challenges in the outcome measurement. The COVID-19 had its effect on the Outcome results in the last two implementing years, although not as significantly in 2021 than the year before. The other two Outcome indicators have not developed as successfully, as the percentage of trained youth and young adults under the age of 30 who are employed and the percentage of households who report that there were no months where food was scarce or unavailable in the previous 12 months had a limited progress during the four-year period.

COVID-19 pandemic naturally had a great impact on progress in 2020, but also in 2021. The cumulative Output target of HH involved in starting a small business was exceeded by 600 reaching total of 5100 HH. Youth employment Outcome stagnated, which can be explained at least partly by COVID-19. However, at Output level the cumulative target on youth with learning opportunity was exceeded by 1000 and reaching 2900. There are good reasons to anticipate that training opportunities provided by WV for hundreds of adolescents and young people will help them earn income in the future once economies have recovered from impacts of the pandemic. The target for food security indicator set in the beginning of the Programme was 73%, but in 2021 only 53% of HHs reported having being food secured in the past 12 months. At the baseline, the indicator value was 41%. During the programme

period, the indicator value has changed a lot in programs that are contributing to the Outcome and drawing conclusions is not easy. Farming is the main source of income in most APs and the annual targets for training farmers on improved and sustainable farming methods were met every year between 2018-2021, including in 2020 when restrictions for example on public gatherings were in place.

One example of excellent progress is the Hoshangabad AP in India, where there were significant changes in the proportion of parents and caregivers able to provide well for their children that was 39% at baseline increasing to 84% in 2021. Also, the food security improved from 38% to 73%. This shows that there has been changes in the livelihood of the people and thus economic development initiatives have created an additional source of income for families. According to End of Programme Evaluation in particular the breeding of the goats has improved household income thereby resulting for example families having improved access to nutritious food. The evaluation also noted a significant improvement in the conditions of women with regards to confidence, communication and fighting for their rights as a result of economic empowerment.

Lessons learned

The Outcomes related to economic empowerment and wellbeing are often dependent on the political, social, and environmental challenges (like drought) of the implementing area, which partly explains the limited possibilities of the Programme to affect their development (for this reason, the scale and targets of these Outcome indicators were checked for the new 2022-2025 Programme). However, there are actions, activities and approaches including World Vision's tested project models (for example Empowered World View, EWW) that have proven to be effective in supporting poor HHs and communities to graduate from poverty.

Most of Child Rights Programme's participants are farmers and depend on agriculture for their income. Consequently, the performance of livelihoods indicators is susceptible to vary from one year to another due to changes in weather conditions in target areas. To increase climate resilience, WV has in many programs trained farmers and farming groups in climate-smart agricultural methods to make sure that a larger number of households are more resilient to external stress factors and shocks. Encouraging farming of more than one crop variety has aimed at making farmers less vulnerable to changes in the market and more capable to use those changes to their advantage. At the same time, it has been crucial to support households to start additional income-generating activities and enhancing their access to financial services. For poor households, savings groups are extremely important as they enable them to access loans and start small businesses which provide financial security for families. For this reason, the formation of different types of savings and loans groups was supported in all our APs during the programme period.

One key lesson from the programme period is that in building families' and communities' resilience to disasters caused by both environmental or personal reasons, supporting gender equality and especially women's access to employment is important. This is important also as livelihoods are closely linked to child protection. In Sook anti-FGM project, for example, supporting households and groups with income generation is critical in protecting children from harmful traditional practices of FGM, early pregnancies, child marriage and moranism (boys being recruited to warriors) as with HH's improved income children are more likely to be given an opportunity to stay in school. Likewise, providing income generation skills for reformed circumcisers is important to compensating loss of income as a result of abandonment of FGM.

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

Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2021	Target 2021	Projects reported
% of PLWD who have equal participation opportunities	12%	82%	70%	2/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP

Table 4: Outcome 2 status

Introduction to the Outcome

WVF's Programme's second Outcome is that "People living with disabilities enjoy equal rights and opportunities to participate in a society free from discrimination". The Programme aims to monitor the progress towards this Outcome through one Outcome and four Output indicators in all APs and projects. The Programme seeks to improve Area Program and project level disability inclusion through improving WV staff capacity and knowledge on disability-inclusive programming and through empowering PLWD both socially and economically. World Vision applies the social model into disability. This means that disability is primarily perceived as the outcome of societal attitudes and structures to a person's impairment.

The activities enhancing inclusion focus on identifying and removing attitudinal, environmental and institutional barriers that prevent those with impairments equal inclusion in development programs and in societies. Disability inclusion is a cross-cutting theme in all WV APs and projects. Disability inclusion includes partnering with and supporting disabled persons organizations, promoting accessibility in infrastructure (e.g. WASH) facilities and advocacy for the reduction of stigma and discrimination. People living with disabilities and their families are also often prioritized as the participants of livelihoods and other activities since they are often amongst the poorest and most vulnerable members of the communities.

Progress in 2021

The narrative reports from projects and APs 2021 are particularly rich of information related to disabilities and inclusion compared to previous years' reporting.

Several projects and APs have updated their data on PLWD, including children with disabilities (CWD) in the implementation areas. The Santuk AP in Cambodia cooperated with local authorities to verify most vulnerable children (MVC) and PLWD in all primary focus areas and facilitated with them to identify real needs and to make family plans. As a result, the Programme has provided interventions such as food, study materials, hygiene kits, agriculture inputs and chicken breed to 132 people with disabilities. The Ngoswet AP in Kenya was able to identify 166 children living with disability through MVC mapping and the Sook AP, through its various projects with support from partners, especially the ministry of Social Security and women groups identified PLWD within the community. The Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP in Uganda worked with community Based Rehabilitators (CBR) to map out persons and children with disabilities within 200 Household Clusters and the Busia AP supported the municipality and divisions to identify children with disabilities and focused on how to best support these children. The assessment was carried out in partnership with Motivation Africa Charitable Trust organisation from Kampala.

A lot of partnering took place with local authorities, organizations, communities and other stakeholders for the support of inclusion. In addition to what is mentioned above with regards to PLWD data updates, the Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP in Uganda worked with cultural and faith leaders who conducted dialogues to address the issues of stigma, prejudice, and discrimination in society among children with disability. In total, 2,400 caregivers were reached with messages of positive parenting, inclusion, love and care for CWD. In Hoshangabad, India, the AP partnered with local NGO Dalit Sangh to empower PLWD and to form disabled people's organisations. The Roysambu Youth Livelihood Project in Nairobi, Kenya, engaged the local community and local leadership to advocate for the rights of children and youth with disability. As one result, the project was able to support the availability of physiotherapy services and to bringing them close to the nearest school.

The projects and APs have continued working for the promotion of acceptance and equality and for the reduction of stigma and discrimination. For example, the Sook project in Kenya ensured representation of PLWD in every developmental platform for WV interventions. In the Ngoswet AP parents of children living with disability participated in a 'Celebrating Families' training. As a result, many parents said that they appreciate their children more and show more love for them. The Santuk AP in Cambodia conducted awareness raising on child rights and domestic violence and commune security policy. The AP has intentionally promoted children's participation, especially disabled children's, in all primary focus areas without discrimination.

Many projects and APs have also been involved in the provision of assistive devices and in referral to specialized services for those in need. For example, the Kirewa AP in Uganda supported the assessment of CWD through partnership with Motivation Africa, leading to supporting of 52 children with wheelchairs. The AP also facilitated training of 12 community Artisans on making low-cost assistive devices. In Busia, 35 children who had mobility challenges were supported with wheelchairs. Those who had other forms of disabilities like hearing or seeing were assessed and given assistive device to help them fully participate with other children. Some children were also supported with elbow crutches, hinged knee braces, patella openings, CP chair, shoe raise, walking canes and shoulder supports. Training was provided for the users and carers on maintenance of these devices. The Roysambu project in Kenya supported parents of CWD through awareness creation to acquire the National Council for Persons with Disabilities registration, linked them with organisations that offer therapy services and encouraged them to form peer support groups. The project also supported PLWD to get assistive devices such as wheelchairs, and physiotherapy.

Programme trends 2018-2021

The Programme lists key actions to be taken in order to strengthen disability inclusion, based on World Vision International Strategic Guidance for Disability Inclusion 2014. These actions have been followed up and measured as the Programme's Outputs. During the programme implementation period, 75% of the projects and APs carried out a disability prevalence survey at least once. Staff from 92% of the projects and APs were trained on inclusion at least once. 92% of the projects and APs report that they had a functional collaboration with a disabled people's organization (DPO) during the programme implementation period.

The project and AP reporting reflect both qualitative and quantitative improvements. Staff understanding on disabilities and commitment to inclusion has clearly grown. If four years ago, disability inclusion was experienced more as a challenge and requirement by the project and AP staff and teams, inclusive programming seems to have turned increasingly towards to a natural way of working. Uncertainty and stagnation have turned towards life and flow.

Reporting on the number of PLWD benefiting from the Programme has improved so that, in 2019 a total of 1,848 persons with disabilities were reported as programme direct beneficiaries, in 2020 a total of 2,457 persons and in 2021 a total of 3,751 persons already.

There has been an increase in intentional and conscious inclusive programming. For example, in the Ethiopia FMNR Project, during the inception, cross-cutting issues associated with gender, people with disabilities and climate resilience were the major issues relatively neglected in implementation of different projects of governmental and non-governmental organizations. The project considered these issues during the designing period through conducting stakeholders' consultation meeting focussing on their inclusions in the project's implementation and empowerment of their sense of ownership. Now, PLWD are initiated to work like everyone, participating in different field works. People with disabilities are exercising their right to participate in leadership and managements of their institutions without discrimination.

The study about CWD carried out in 2018 and 2019 in the Uganda project areas in collaboration with the Disability Partnership (Vammaiskumppanuus) Finland spawned several actions during 2020 and 2021. 681 families with a disabled child in the area have been raised as a priority in income generating and livelihoods support activities. Children's schooling has been supported and their families have participated in the projects' life skills activities. Children in need of medical or rehabilitative attention have been referred to these services.

The formation of disabled people's own groups and DPOs has been particularly characteristic in India. In Hoshangabad AP, WV has provided information to PLWD on their rights and entitlements and motivated them to form and engage with Disabled Persons Groups. DPO members were then trained on their roles and responsibilities and to access entitlements in education and scholarships, employment options and reservations, medical help, pension, infrastructure, and transport. In Rajnandgaon AP, all identified PLWD were mobilised and organized in groups. 234 PLWD have received their disability certificate as per their degree of disability from the government.

Quite systematically, the latest project and AP reporting reflects increasing community acceptance and understanding towards PLWD and reduction of stigma and discrimination. This is seen to be a consequence of WV efforts to change community people's and local authorities' perceptions. There has also been changes in understanding disabilities. For example, the Santuk AP in Cambodia reports that, initially, community people and local authorities mainly focused on physical disabilities. After the AP had facilitated consultative meetings, they have realised that disability is not referred to only as physical but also intellectual, mental and emotional.

The Outcome level indicator reporting has remained challenging during the whole programme time, however, including the last implementation year, as Table 2 indicates with only two APs being able to provide the requested information correctly. It is likely that the meaning of the indicator has remained unclear. The Output level indicators seem to have been clearer and their reporting is quite comprehensive.

Lessons learned

The key factors for the promotion of disability inclusion stated in the Child Rights Programme: a) making sure that the Project and AP have accurate data on PLWD in the programming area, b) making sure that all project and AP staff is trained on inclusion and c) collaborating with DPOs and d) ensuring that inclusion is measured are effective pillars for the promotion of inclusion. What needs to be highlighted is the principle of 'Nothing about us without us!' In our programming WVF shall not work for people with disabilities, but with them at all stages.

A WV SO cannot expect disability inclusion to progress in projects and APs merely by stating that in the Program Plan. Continuous follow-up, capacity building and support is needed for/with every project and AP. During this programme implementation period, it was particularly important that WVF ensured that project and AP staff has been trained on inclusion and also invested in that financially.

Indicators related to disability and inclusion have been somewhat ambiguous. Creation of more unequivocal indicators needs attention, and it shall be ensured that both WVF staff and all field program staff share the same understanding of the meaning of inclusion-related indicators.

3.2.3 Outcome 3: Children are cared for, protected and participating

Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2021	Target 2021	Projects reported
Communities can identify, understand, and respond adequately to violations of child rights, in coordination with local justice mechanisms	48%	85%	88%	3/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoshangabad AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP
% of adolescents who know of the presence of child protection services and mechanisms	68%	82%	90%	6/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP • Roysambu • Santuk AP • Sook
% of children who feel that their community is a safe place	60%	84%	77%	5/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Kirewa- Nabuyoga AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP • Sook
% of adolescents whose views are sought and incorporated into the decision making of local government	30%	61%	47%	4/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP • Roysambu

Table 5: Outcome 3 status

Introduction to the Outcome

WVF's Child Rights Programme's third Outcome is that "Children are cared for, protected and participating". The progress towards this Outcome is monitored through four Outcome level indicators and four Output level indicators. WV uses a systems approach to child protection. This means that World Vision works to improve child protection by empowering children and by working with different partners to create a safe and protective environment around children. WV's work focuses both on addressing the root causes as well as responding to existing child protection violations.

The development results were intended to be reached by strengthening a child-friendly culture within families through teaching on parenting and child development, partnering with communities to create child-friendly communities through supporting child protection units, catalysing faith communities to transform social norms that are harmful to children, influencing governments to ensure the protection of children, and by empowering children to be influential child protection actors through teaching on children's rights.

WVF's partners built teachers, faith and traditional leaders, local and national government officials including police and different civil society groups and networks capacity on children's rights and increased their capacity on reporting and responding to child rights violations. Children were actively

supported to participate in decision-making within their families and communities at age-appropriate ways, as well as to participate in WV project planning and monitoring activities.

Progress in 2021

The Outcome indicators have progressed all in all well in 2021 which indicates that the challenges faced because of pandemic, and which presented itself as a decline in results in 2020, were recovered. It seems WV, the special projects and AP's managed to adopt a new functional way of programming and operating in a changing world. Further, the unrests in the Horn of Africa did not directly affect the work, instead, full focus was put on improving child wellbeing with improved results. Two out of four indicators reached their target values in 2021 and two indicators were very close in reaching their targets. It must be, however, stated that outcome data from Somalia is missing in 2021 analysis but outcome data from Kenya is now available which was not the case in 2020. On output level there is a steady progress in indicator values which also explains the results achieved on outcome level. All output level indicators progressed except one and the reason for this is that data from India was not available. The Rajnandgaon AP in India closed in 2020. The improved awareness on child protection within families and communities, active advocacy and partnership work supported the intended outcome results as well as sustainability of child protection activities.

Community level child protection efforts

In 2021, 16 334 (5 447 in 2020) community members were engaged in advocacy and/or CVA community gatherings on child protection issues which is 6 334 more members than the target figure. A very good progress from 2020 to 2021 took place. Men's engagement in advocacy and/or CVA community gatherings on child protection issues has increased based on the data obtained although fathers' involvement in child protection is usually not viewed as part of the traditional male role in the areas where the projects are implemented.

The community-level gatherings indicate the communities' improved awareness on children's rights as well as their motivation towards improved child protection. This achievement is reflected also in the increased and almost reached outcome target. 85% (76% in 2020) of community members including children can now identify, understand, and respond adequately to violations on child rights in coordination with local justice mechanisms. It is also evitable that when community level child protection efforts have taken place in such widespread manner in many AP and special projects also the proportion of adults and caregivers' knowledge of child protection mechanism has increased (72% in 2020 to 82% in 2021), although the target for 2021 was not fully reached.

In Uganda, the AP in Busia town came to an end in 2021. In 10 years, WV has established and strengthened community-based child protection structures and raised the awareness of community members. Positive indication is that there is a general improvement in child abuse reporting and management in Busia with 96% of parents mentioning that they feel free to report child protection incidences as compared to the baseline figure of 90%. However, the situation can also change from year to year in Busia which is a fast-growing town with new people moving in. This has an impact on child rights and child protection awareness.

In Uganda, WV's work in Kirewa-Nabuyoga has supported very well the implementation of the National Child Policy that aims at strengthening the capacity of the local government and community childcare and protection structures for effective response to prevent, and protect all children against all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. In 2021, WV continued supporting community protection structures such as Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) working team and Child Protection Committees (CPC), and Faith and Cultural leaders in conducting dialogues on ending violence against children with local authorities and lobbying for increased budget for case management i.e. following up of identified child protection cases to logical conclusion. In the Sook project, both children

themselves, caregivers, and other community members together with stakeholders and partners have been active in advocacy work in 2021. All in all, 210 (F90/2PLWD, M120/2) community members were engaged in the work and partnership with stakeholders resulted in the formation of an anti-FGM committee in the area and registration of two new CBOs, which will among other things focus on PLWD issues and focus on influencing the National Council for People Living with Disabilities to enable PLWD to get access to government's services like school fee payments, livelihood safety net, food and nutrition in schools.

In Somalia, the community child protection committees were established in the community, and they played a vital role in the protection of children. These committees exist in all districts of the project area and their total number is 21. Committees are a group of volunteers who conduct awareness raising on child protection and GBV prevention and response mechanisms to mitigate all kinds of violence against women and children. Further, project activities promoted community awareness sessions on the existing laws and policies that prevent and respond to FGM/C issues such as prevention of medicalization of FGM and status of the current FGM bill at Puntland Parliament. The total of number of people reached was 3 068 (560 boys, 690 girls, 832 men, 986 women) against project target of 700 community members.

Adolescents' and children's child protection capacity

WV has organized trainings for children and youth on child rights and rights violation reporting mechanisms and engage community members to participate in advocacy and CVA activities on child protection. Usually, trainings take place in children's clubs, children's parliaments or during life skills trainings. In 2021, 15 935 (in 2020 7 273) children and youth were trained on child rights in eight of all eleven APs and projects. In the six out of eight APs and projects that reported disaggregated data by sex 5 015 of the trained children were girls and 5 603 were boys. One project reported eight girls and nine boys with disabilities to have participated in the trainings. The annual result suggests an increased knowledge in child protection among children in all target areas even though the annual target of 19,250 was not reached. However, annual progress was still witnessed and markable. This evidences that new methods and training practices which were developed by the project teams during the first year of COVID-19 pandemic have been successful. For example, in Kenya the trainings took place in schools but also at homes during the school lock downs which enabled children and youth to be continuously knowledgeable about the presence of services and mechanisms relating to child protection. The pandemic hit hard on India also in 2021 which is reflected on the results. Hence, 4 024 children were trained.

The percentage of adolescents who know of the presence of child protection services and mechanisms increased in 2021 by 10 percentage points (from 72% in 2020 to 82% in 2021). The target (90%) was almost reached, and the reason for not have achieved the target was the decline in one are AP (Mogotio). The report indicates that only nearly half (48%) of the youths aged between 12 and 18 years know of a place or adult to report to in case of violation of children's rights. But it is also stated that it is normal that this kind of indicator values vary a lot from year to year depending on whether sensitisation campaigns have been organised or not.

In Uganda, however, a relatively high proportion (82%) of project participants report having knowledge of what to do in case of abuse and what structures exist to protect them. There has been a steady progress on the change in Uganda from year to year. At the beginning of the programme the rate was just 57%. This good result is further highlighted by the fact that even more, 87% of, adolescents report having a positive connection with their caregivers, implying they can open to them in case of any potential threat to being abused. In one project (Sook) the final evaluation, reveals that the community's rate of awareness on, for example, negative implications of FGM and related protective mechanism in the area stands at 97%. This rate has also steadily increased from year to year. The hard work has paid off and the long-term attitudinal change among adolescents, care givers and other community members is evitable and is foreseen to be sustained. The evaluation report evidences further that the parents are now protecting the girls from harmful cultural practices and are

keenly monitoring their performance in schools, which has contributed to increased school enrolments for girls.

Adolescents' participation to decision making

The children's clubs and parliaments support children and youth to voice their own concerns and opinions and to participate in community-level decision-making in accordance with Article 12 in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children's and adolescents' right to opinion and full consideration of their opinions can be a controversial matter for adults who also control the access to those forums where important decisions are made. It is therefore important to also work with adults to educate them on children's rights and abilities for decision-making.

The proportion of youth who report that their views are sought and incorporated into the local government's decision making decreased somewhat in 2021 by nine percentage points (from 70% in 2020 to 61% in 2021) but despite of this sudden decline the 2021 target of 47% was reached. It seems that the 2021 figures are somewhat more reliable than the 2020 results as more projects/programs were able to report data on this indicator this year.

Child-friendly communities

WVF has promoted child-friendly communities which are committed to improve the lives of children within their jurisdiction by realizing their rights as articulated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The target number of functional child protection systems within the program and project areas for 2021 was set to 190 functional child protection systems.

The progress that was witnessed in 2020 continued somewhat in 2021 also, but the numerical target of 190 was not reached. The main reason for this underperformance lies in the fact that one area program that has steadily contributed to the progress of child-friendly communities ended in 2020 and another Indian AP faced challenges due to COVID-19 when participants could not meet, and active operations were less. Therefore, World Vision's area program locations had only 127 functional child protection systems in 2021, compared to 159 systems in 2020.

The existence of functional child protection units enhances children's experience on how safe their communities are as the units have an important role in advocating for children's rights as well as monitoring, preventing, and reporting any child protection violations. In 2021, there was an increase of 8 percentage points (from 76 % in 2020 to 84 %) in the percentage of children that felt that their communities are safe. The indicator achieved and went beyond the 2021 target of 77 %. Child protection remains one of the most important aspects of the APs, and the work to achieve the set targets and universal level of reporting of child right violations will continue. It is also to be noted that usually the increase in advocacy and information sharing on rights also leads to the increase in number of reported rights violations.

Due to its importance as a crucial child right that is also important for child protection, World Vision works in many APs to promote and increase the birth registration of children. Birth registration is a proof of legal identity. For example, a birth certificate is required to access social service systems including health, education, and justice. Birth registration usually depends on the combination of parents' and caregivers' awareness of its importance, families' financial ability to pay for the registration and the availability of registration places. 7 951 children under the age of five were registered in five Area Programmes in 2021. Disaggregated data on gender was reported from three APs: 2 473 girls and 2 597 boys. In Cambodia, to increase birth registration of children in all primary focus areas, Santuk AP worked with local authorities like village leaders, community leaders, and district governors to identify root causes and challenges for birth registration to all children under 18 years old with a specific action plan. For example, local authorities had provided outreach activities to provide awareness and registered birth certificates to the children in all 30 villages.

Programme trends 2018-2021

The 2018-2021 results regarding the Outcome 3: Children are cared for, protected, and participating suggest a positive trend throughout the four-year period as the indicators shows a steady development. However, a challenging period is clearly visible as some of the 2020 results were not achieved, or a decline was visible. But on the other hand, not all the indicators were that much affected. For example, the proportion of children feeling safe in the communities increased year by year which indicated the effectiveness of the WV's work. Some of the indicators clearly dropped in 2020 but quite well recovered back to target levels in 2021.

Out of the output results two out of four indicators reached by far their four-year targets. First, the Programme targeted 28 251 (target 10 000) community members who were engaged in advocacy and/or CVA community gatherings on child protection issues. When considering what the situation was in the beginning of the Programme (1000 engaged community members) it is evitable that the Programme had an impact. In addition, the Programme managed well in increasing and/or establishing functional child protection systems. 445 communities have reported to have functional child protection systems. It is obvious that because of COVID-19 participants taking part in child rights clubs, children's parliaments or life skills trainings were less than anticipated. However, based on the overall results on output level one can easily state that improved child protection within families and communities has taken place and has had impact in also achieving the outcome results.

The overall results also indicate that children are cared for, protected, and participating more in 2021 than in 2018. Two out of four outcome indicators show that the four-year targets were well achieved, and two indicators were almost achieved. This suggests that the Programme has had an impact on children's lives where child protection mechanisms and systems have been improved, children are more active and know their rights, number of FGM/C practices has diminished and Bills on zero tolerance on FGM/C are now in process. There are more children with birth registration certificates which can partly be attributed to the World Vision's support in sensitization of communities on the importance of birth registration. This also means that many children in the Programme were able to be enrolled in learning institutions as the certificate is mandatory for enrolment. Birth registration also mean that children are legally recognized and for example are ready to inherit their share from parent's wealth. Finally, authorities have been widely trained on child protection issues.

However, none of these demonstrated changes would have been possible to achieve without strong local ownership and partnership with different partners and stakeholders. World Vision involved the community throughout the implementation cycle. The community participated actively in the design of the projects and gave recommendations in areas they deemed necessary. The community therefore owned the change process, and they took lead in ensuring targets were achieved. Stakeholders and partners were facilitated to come together for planning, learning and reflection meetings where they gave out recommendations on the best way to design and implement the project's activities. Before rolling out interventions, for example in Kenya the Sook project undertook a needs assessment with the community's stakeholders and partners where they ranked their needs in order of priority which in turn advised the Project. During community review meetings involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the Project. All stakeholders mapped in the area played a role in facilitating transformational development in Sook.

The sustainability of the change lies now in the hands of all right-holders and duty bearers but as the various end line evaluations also state good work in ensuring sustainability has taken place.

Lessons learned

Some of the identified challenges under Outcome 3 are the sustainability of child protection measures in the face of economic and other distresses and men's involvement in child protection advocacy work. The Programme does not directly monitor the prevalence of child rights violations in the implementation areas. The indicators should reflect the wider child right's situation in implementation areas through the children's own feeling of security and the community's perspective on children's rights and roles.

COVID-19 pandemic affected the programming differently in different countries because of national and local regulations and the overall COVID-19 infection situation. In Kenya, for example, some projects utilised weekends for boarding schools and for the day schools, the project worked with life skills teachers to ensure they slot it as part of their lessons in classes. Also, In Cambodia, the Santuk AP faced a lot of pandemic related challenges and interventions that were abrupted for short periods of time. However, it became clear that the COVID-19 adaptation methods and practices invented and taken into use in 2020 in the program areas were further developed and successfully implemented in 2021. Further, in Kenya, collaboration with community-based child protection structures and authorities is crucial for strengthening child protection in the AP areas, during the COVID-19 the role of faith leaders in child protection became even more important in communities.

While the main goal of the anti-FGM work in West Pokot County is to save girls from cutting and child, early and forced marriage, it is important to note that boys are also threatened by number of child rights violations. Consequently, boys are utilising the capacity of the safe houses built by communities with WV's support. Safe houses protect boys from being recruited into moranism (Pokot warriors) or being forced into marry early by the community. As boys do not feel left out by the various project activities, they have come up to immensely support End FGM and child marriage campaigns. Men should also be actively brought at the centre of Anti-FGM policy formation, and they should be targeted more actively in awareness forums to still increase the number of girls being saved from harmful cultural practices. As the reports and information shared indicate, the importance of equal access to school, practices of alternative rites of passage (ARP), role models of FGM survivors and reformed circumcisers cannot be stressed enough and these lessons learnt will now be transferred in future FGM work.

WV's work in Uganda to develop child protection structures and to tackle the root causes of violence and abuse against children seems to be bearing fruit. The COVID-19 pandemic, however, has impacted children's feeling of security. Focus group discussions with children in Busia over WV's survey findings revealed that some children no longer felt safe because they were exposed to the risk of acquiring COVID-19 due to their location close to the border with Kenya with a lot of unchecked cross-border engagements/movements. Some children, especially girls, feared they may not get back to school and their parents might give them away for marriage during the period when schools were temporarily closed. On a positive note, many of the parents and caregivers (81%) felt that even amidst the current challenges brought about by COVID-19 outbreak, the community remains relatively safe and child safety has improved.

3.2.4 Outcome 4: Children enjoy the right to good health

Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2021	Target 2021	Projects reported
% of safe births	74 %	94%	95 %	6/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Hoshangabad AP • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP • Santuk AP
% of underweight children	19 %	15%	15 %	5/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Hoshangabad AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP • Santuk AP
% coverage of essential vaccines	83 %	87%	98 %	6/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia AP • Hoshangabad AP • Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP • Santuk AP

Table 6: Outcome 4 status

Introduction to the Outcome

WVF's Child Rights Programme's fourth Outcome is that "Children enjoy the right to good health". In 2021, monitoring of the Outcome level data was conducted in all APs. The progress toward the Outcome is monitored through three Outcomes (table 4) and three Output indicators.

World Vision's health work focuses on improving access to quality health services and protecting against injuries, infections, and diseases. The activities under this Outcome include improving local health service provision and the quality of services through the CVA method and partnerships with local Governments. Furthermore, awareness-raising on nutrition, hygiene, and health matters, rehabilitating malnourished children and supporting access to clean water have been promoted. Community health volunteers and community health committees are essential in monitoring children's health situation and providing information to primary caregivers on nutrition, health, and children's development. In addition, anti-FGM work is closely related to health work. This includes, e.g., building the capacity of health service providers in FGM case management at various health facilities and organizing different awareness aimed to increase community knowledge and understanding of FGM consequences to girls and women and their children's health.

Progress in 2021

The data from 2021 shows positive trends in the prevalence of safe births and nourished children. However, the coverage of essential vaccines has been somewhat stagnant during the Programme and shows only a slight decrease. The COVID-19 situation has affected the delivery

of health services and people's willingness to access these services, such as vaccinations. The overall challenges under this Outcome have dealt mainly with reducing the impacts of extreme weather conditions on access to water and children's malnutrition during standard years. Finally, it can be concluded that the pandemic drastically started to impact the enabling environment to deliver health services and is assumed to have begun to influence the overall health status of children, families, and communities.

Child mortality

Antenatal care (ANC) visits are a significant part of realising women's sexual and reproductive health and rights. They are essential for the health of the mother and the foetus and diminish the likelihood of maternal and child mortality. In the AP areas, community health volunteers and health care workers encourage families to practise family planning, and sexual and reproductive health and rights are mainstreamed in projects not focusing on health.

During the reporting year, 3 761 mothers in the AP areas attended at least four ANC visits before the birth of their youngest child. This shows a slight decrease from the year 2020 when 4160 mothers participated in the required amount of ANC visits. However, the lack of data from one of the Kenya APs (Ngoswet) partly explains the decrease and indicates rather good progress towards reaching the end of Programme targets. In Ngoswet AP, the proportion of mothers with four or more ANC visits stood high at 90%, but no number of the exact mothers is available. However, it must be more than 1000 as this was a condition for receiving a Finnish Baby Aid Kits (FBAK). FBAKs were given to mothers who met the set criteria of having 1st ANC visit before the 8th week of pregnancy and attained at least 4 ANC visits, had a skilled delivery at the health facility and had postnatal care within 48hrs of childbirth. The FBAK Weconomy-project has been implemented with private and Finnpartnership funds and Logonet Oy.

Attending antenatal care in local health facilities can also increase the probability of mothers seeking professional help for childbirth. Now, as high as 94% of mothers report that a skilled birth attendant was present at the birth of their youngest child. In comparison, the baseline percentage was only 74%. The indicator is slightly below its 2021 target (95%). For example, in Mogotio AP, all births (99%) were attended by a skilled birth attendant, which is a much higher percentage than in the previous year (29%). It seems feasible that mothers were not afraid of COVID-19 as in 2020.

Children's vaccinations

Health workers and volunteers have actively encouraged caregivers to vaccinate their children to prevent spreading diseases and infections. In 2021, 87% of 12-59-month-old children had all the essential vaccinations. Interestingly, this Outcome indicator remained at the baseline for the first years (baseline 83%), but in 2021, the indicator increased to 87%. Despite the progress, false beliefs and lack of knowledge of the actual impacts of vaccination are still some of the remaining challenges in the APs. The indicator definition can also contribute to the only slight increase of the indicator as vaccination cover is verified through vaccination cards and caregiver's recall. Caregivers have been reported to be unable to locate vaccination cards or not able to recall which vaccinations their children have received.

For example, in Uganda, Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP, the percentage was 85%, which is higher than in the previous year (77%) but lower than in 2019 and 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic might have stopped or limited vaccination campaigning, which is essential for reaching high coverage. In 2021 many parents could not take their children for immunisation due to the same movement restrictions also affecting programme monitoring. Similarly, in Hoshangabad AP, India, the coverage of essential vaccines was only 63%, as one of the challenges due to the COVID-19 was the immunisation/vaccination of children. Due to the lockdown and limited movements, vaccinations could not be done on a large scale.

Furthermore, as the health workers were mainly busy handling the COVID cases and providing awareness on COVID-19, the regularity of immunisation services was hampered.

Underweight children

Better sanitation facilities, access to clean water, good nutritional practices, and access to quality health services contribute to children's good dietary situation. In 2021, 15% of the 0-59-month-old children were underweight. This is an improvement from the baseline (19%) and has reached its target (16%). However, there are vast differences between different APs, ranging from Busia's 1% to Hoshangabad's 29%. For example, in Busia AP, Uganda, the proportion of underweight children dropped significantly to 1% (baseline 14%). The improvement in the nutrition status of children is a result of increased adoption of recommended infant and young feeding practices by caregivers. This is evidenced by an increase in children 0-6 months who are exclusively breastfed to 60% (baseline 16%). Additionally, there was a significant improvement in the proportion of children under two years receiving early initiation of breastfeeding from 41% in 2020 to 91%. This is attributed to the strengthened capacity of Village Health Teams to support pregnant and lactating mothers to adopt infant and young child feeding practices by WV.

Improved protection against injury, disease, and infection

Improving households' and communities' access to clean water, improving sanitation facilities, and promoting hygiene practices all support children's protection from diseases and impact their development. In 2021, 58% of households reported that they could access water from improved sources within 30 minutes. This Output indicator is witnessing slight positive progress compared to the baseline (52%) but is still behind its 2021 target (80%). This indicator is heavily affected by weather conditions which affect water availability from different sources, and the APs feeding in data into this analysis this year were affected.

For example, the Mogotio AP area in Kenya is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) and regularly suffers from drought, affecting children's health. Because of the difficult circumstances in Mogotio, improving the water and sanitation situation has been the focus of World Vision work for the whole duration of the AP. However, the proportion of households with sufficient drinking water from an improved source was only 29% in 2021 (baseline 35%). Similarly, in Uganda, Busia AP, the share of households with sufficient drinking water was 64%, less than in the previous two years (72%). On the other hand, the situation with sanitation facilities has improved from just above 40% to 66% in 2021, and 86% of the households report having a hand washing facility with both soap and water. The mixed picture of the WASH sector is probably the result of the rapid population growth that Busia has witnessed.

The use of good sanitation facilities, such as improved latrines or toilets, is another critical indicator that affects children's health. In 2021, 76 % of households were using improved sanitation facilities, which is almost the same as the last two years' figures (75%). For example, in Cambodia, Santuk AP cooperated with District Rural Development Officer to facilitate reflection meetings with sanitation action groups (SAG) to identify families without latrines. The AP has also conducted Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) follow-ups and monitored and conducted hygiene promotion in the communities. Consequently, there were 303 new latrines built, and four new villages were celebrated as open defecation-free (ODF). The project got strong support from government partners and active community participation. Currently, 84 % of households are using improved sanitation facilities.

Programme trends 2018-2021

Regarding health-related indicators, it is notable that only APs have provided information as most special projects did not contain elements related to health and nutrition. It is also noteworthy that during the last programme year, Rajnandgaon AP data was unavailable, as the AP ended in 2020.

The results show that child health has clearly improved during the Programme period. Two out of three outcome indicators show that the four-year targets were achieved, and only one indicator was not achieved. For example, safe births increased steadily during the WV's Programme period. However, it is notable that in many APs, COVID-19 has affected this indicator. Kenyan and Indian AP reports indicate that mothers had problems reaching the health centers for a safe birth because of the strict lockdowns. Therefore, it is probable that the number of safe births would be even higher if COVID-19 had not affected it.

Prevalence of underweight in children under five years of age decreased from 19% to 15% during the Programme, reaching its Indicator target. A decrease of four percentage points may seem modest, but eradicating child malnutrition and underweight is usually slow, and there can be setbacks. Being underweight is a complex issue associated not only with diet and eating habits but other social factors, such as gender equality, women's excessive workload in agriculture and at home and the distribution of scarce family resources within the family. In this light, the reached decree seems reasonable and the target realistic.

Finally, the coverage of essential vaccines among children rose to 87%. However, the result is far behind the Programme target of 98%. For example, in India, the health system suffered a lot from COVID-19. This has increased the gaps in the vaccination and immunisation of children below five years. Furthermore, the restrictions and limitations due to COVID-19 also led to gaps and irregular immunisation.

Lessons learned

COVID-19 has clearly affected the Programme activities and its targets' achievements, even though this is not directly seen in all indicators. As many local health centers were struggling with COVID-19 patients, their capacity to deliver regular services was limited. This hampered the child growth monitoring and providing child vaccinations. Furthermore, APs stated that many mothers feared visiting cramped health centers because of the fear of COVID-19 infection. All in all, it is justified to say that the health-related outcome results would be better if the pandemic had not affected the health sectors of the programme areas.

CVA work has played an essential role in improving health service provision. Furthermore, Community-based health promotion (CBHP) has been one of the cornerstones in improving health care services in programme target areas. During the programme period, WV promoted change by actively involving the local people in the change process. The use of community health workers and local health volunteers has been crucial for ensuring that the results are sustainable. Health promotion was primarily done using World Visions' global methods like Time and Targeted Counselling (TTC) and Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). Although health-related behaviour change among community members is often slow, WV Programme indicators show that chosen strategies have efficiently promoted child health in the WV's Child Rights Programme target areas.

3.2.5 Outcome 5: Children enjoy the right to quality education

Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2021	Target 2021	Projects reported
% functional literacy	55 %	77 %	72 %	2/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mogotio AP • Ngoswet AP
% basic education	67 %	91 %	85 %	2/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mogotio AP • Santuk AP

Table 7: Outcome 5 status

Introduction to the Outcome

WVF's Child Rights Programme's fifth Outcome is that "Children enjoy the right to quality education". WVF does not implement any stand-alone projects on education within the APs or none of the special projects is solely focusing on education. However, activities enhancing education were included in the child protection and community engagement and sponsorship projects of 5 APs and one special project. Progress towards the Outcome target was monitored through two Outcome and three Output indicators. WVF's efforts under this Outcome focused on improved access to and completion rate of basic education, and on improved reading, writing and numeracy skills which reflect the quality of the education. WVF supported the access to education and quality of education for example through advocating for the importance of education and supporting children's learning, supporting the renovation and construction of safe school facilities including WASH and promoting better learning conditions through CVA, providing teacher training as well as supporting the culture of reading at community and household levels. APs also provided remedial education and helped school dropouts to re-enter their education.

Progress in 2021

Due to the fact that Outcome was not the main target of the projects and programs, the annual outcome monitoring was conducted only in few of the APs. Therefore, programme level analysis was made cautiously bearing in mind that the annual progress was mainly reported by output data. Three out of six APs reported outcome level (Mogotio, Ngoswet and Santuk) and on outcome level the yearly targets were met and even surpassed. On output level the three output indicators showed no progress as planned, but the low level of project reporting affected results, and must also be considered. All in all, the outcome progressed satisfactorily in 2021.

The COVID-19 brought its challenges also in the year 2021, even when the effects were not as drastic as previous year. APs that measured this Outcome reported that the most challenging factor was closing of the schools and online learning was not available, especially in the rural areas (e.g. Santuk AP in Cambodia and Hoshangabad AP in India). In Hoshangabad regular final exams were not organised, and the end of academic year assessment was made based on the quarterly and half-yearly assessments. Some village classes were held by volunteer teacher. The Hoshangabad AP made an effort to provide resources, such as smart phones or smart TV at community level, so that the children could get access to education through online and virtual mediums. However, as many children were unable to access the virtual classes due to inaccessibility of resources, they were provided books for home study. Due

to the challenges in teaching, the AP focused specifically on building the capacity of community members to more effective use of virtual mediums, so that in future situations of lockdown the programs could continue through these platforms.

Functional literacy

According to the 2021 results, 77% of the children in Grade 6 or equivalent could read with comprehension. The indicator was reported by two AP's and shows decrease from the result of 2020 (79%) but markedly surpassed the 72% target of 2021.

Functional literacy was measured in outcome level in two AP's, in Ngoswet and Mogotio in Kenya. In Ngoswet, the share of children who were functional literate was raised up to 81%, compared to the baseline value of 59%. In Mogotio the indicator for functional literacy stood at 76% which is more than double higher than in the beginning of the Programme (34%). While the APs are not directly addressing education related issues, WVF has contributed to improving conditions for children to learn by for example providing access to water and sanitation which is important for improved learning results. WVF's child sponsorship activities in Mogotio AP have a clear link to education. The regular monitoring of the progress of the sponsored children has showed that the sponsorship has contributed to the wellbeing of sponsored, as well as other children in the schools. In 2021 there were organized five forums in the program area, where parents, teachers, pupils, and motivational speakers encouraged children in their studies. A Pupils' Education Report revealed that schools within the AP area led the eight first positions of the examination (including 33 primary schools out of which 12 were from the AP). It is to note that the share of children who have completed primary education in a structured learning environment was as high as 90%, meaning that school infrastructure was at satisfactory levels. As the schools were reopened in 2021 WVF supported them with hand washing equipment and masks for 5 000 children. This support and the support given by the government (to which Mogotio CVA group also advocated for) and other stakeholders contributed to safe reopening and continuation of schools.

Even when not measured on an outcome level, the project in Sook in Kenya contributed to the functional literacy by supporting 44 girls and 15 boys from low-income households in primary and secondary school with fee subsidies. These children remained in school and performed well in their exams. The project also constructed two safe houses at Terero and Sayuni Secondary Schools which are equipped to accommodate 100 girls which have increased the level of girls to over 120 (earlier 30-40) in both. Some of the girls are seeking a safe environment for learning, and teachers in these schools have been trained and provide services on psychosocial support for victims of child abuse. The project also addressed socio-cultural issues through capacity building sessions conducted by different experts and aimed for parents in order to take their children to school and monitor their performance there, and to protect them from harmful cultural practices. In addition, as a result of 'back to school' campaigns in road caravans, radio talks, community capacity building, and School Boards of Management trainings, the enrolment rate for girls increased from 7940 in 2016 to 8149 in 2021 (Evaluation Report 2021). The community has also lobbied the government to support primary schools with additional sanitary towels benefitting approximately 1600 girls, developing better road network to schools, and for more teachers (one teacher to the 'hard-to-staff' school and three teachers employed by the government from the earlier number of one per school).

Functional literacy has earlier been measured also in Santuk AP in Cambodia, but due to government COVID-19 restrictions, all the schools were closed and therefore, it was not possible to measure the indicator in 2020 and 2021. Instead, to ease children's learning during the pandemic in 2021, the Programme provided 1594 children with distance learning material (worksheets and activity packs). COVID-19 impacted education also in other projects, and for example in Hoshangabad AP in India the academic institutions had to be partly closed and children were unable to complete their term examinations, leaving a void in the quality of education. Many children were unable to learn as they did not have access to smartphones or other virtual aids. The AP had consulted the education department and the community leaders to engage some volunteers who could teach the children

during the lockdown at the community level. One of the after-effects of the pandemic was that some children dropped out and were not coming to schools when they were reopened. The parents lacked interest in sending their children back to school due to their economic situation resulting of the pandemic. The AP provided awareness through parent meetings on the importance of education and on sending their children to school again. Due to these meetings, during the second wave of COVID-19, it was observed that only few children had dropped out of school.

Parents' support to their children's literacy development is important as it improves children's own views and motivation towards literacy learning and education, as well as reflects the value for education in the communities. Parents' and guardians' support to children's literacy development was measured in an output level in Santuk AP in Cambodia, Kirewa-Nabyoga AP in Kenya, and Anti-FGM Project in Somalia. In the AP's measured in 2021, 2 367 parents or guardians actively participated in supporting their children's literacy development (1097 in Santuk, 950 in Kirewa-Nabyoga AP, and 320 in Anti-FGM Project). The result was below the outcome of 2020 (3505), but higher than the outcomes of 2019 (1621) and 2018 (1350). It should, however, be noted that the output indicator was only reported by two out of five APs in 2021 (two in 2020) which affected the slow progress of the indicator. The indicator was not embedded into any of the AP's logical frameworks, and it has been noticed that the programs have had difficulties in monitoring and reporting indicators that are outside their own results frameworks.

Primary school graduation

Based on the outcome indicator, it can be stated that the development of primary school graduation has been positive in 2021. Of the measured projects, the percentage of the children who completed basic education in a structured learning environment was 91%, visibly surpassing the target of 2021 which was 85% (baseline 67%). The outcome indicator was measured in Mogotio AP in Kenya (outcome 90%) and Santuk AP in Cambodia (outcome 91%). When looking at the output level, the progress was more limited. The yearly target (50) for number of schools that are improved based on performance measures defined by community (CVA-team) was met the first time during the four-year Programme in 2021 (53). The output was measured in Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP in Uganda, Mogotio AP in Kenya and Anti-FGM Project in Somalia.

WV offices continued supporting children's enrolment into early childhood education as this supports children's overall development, prepares them for primary education and enhances child protection as children have a safe place where to stay when parents are working. Establishing and rehabilitating early childhood development (ECD) in the communities also enhances women's opportunities for income generation and thus support gender equality. In 2021, 23 ECD centers in three AP's (7 in Hoshangabad, 15 in Mogotio and 1 in Santuk) were established or rehabilitated through World Vision's support. In Hoshangabad, due to the Pandemic and closure of the Anganwadi/Pre-school, children had lost the interest to come back to ECD centers. Thus, child-friendly play materials were provided to the most challenging centers to encourage the children. The AP supported 7 ECD centers with 17 different playing materials for child-friendly environments, benefitting 300 children under 6 years.

In Cambobaa, Santul AP, through social accountability and local dialogue through local advocacy (ISAF project model), action plans to improve services were identified in 39 primary schools. Most of the actions focus on the quality of teaching, increased number and attendance of teachers, improved school buildings, sanitation and toilets, and increased number of books. Through the ISAF project model, WV also recruited and trained volunteers to empower citizens, children and youth on their rights and the quality standards that primary schools should meet, and supported, implemented and monitored an accountability process (citizen monitoring and local dialogues). ISAF covered 11 112 children (5818 girls), and 5398 MVCs (2602 girls) aged 6-12 years, including most vulnerable and disabled children. Santuk AP also implemented a small micro-project during the reporting year aiming to promote child learning and enjoyment in school and encouraging children to go to school regularly. The project also purchased study material for supporting the most vulnerable children and material

for installing a playground in primary school. The project benefitted 285 persons (164 females), including 243 children of which 170 most vulnerable children.

Programme trends 2018-2021

During the four-year period, the progress of this Outcome has been on a good level, considering that it is not in the main targets of the Programme. Many of the APs have indirectly improved the quality of education which is a positive result but challenging to measure. The overall progress in outcome level has surpassed the four-year target in both Outcomes. Target (72%) of the Outcome on functional literacy increased steadily through the programme cycle and was surpassed both in 2020 (79%) and 2021 (77%). For example, in Busia AP, which had percentage-wise the highest results in increasing the functional literacy, the functional literacy level was already at a very high level in 2020 with a result of 95%, improving substantially from baseline (68%).

The progress of the other outcome target, the percentage of the children who have completed basic education in a structured learning environment, was positive in the first implementation years. After a decrease, likely due to COVID-19 restrictions in 2020, met its target (85%) and even surpassed it in 2021 (91 %) (baseline 67%). For example, in the APs in India, the remedial classes have been one of the main educational interventions having an effect on improving the learning outcomes and academic capabilities. In Hoshangabad, the evaluation study found out that 96% of the students receiving remedial classes considered improvement in their learning. In Rajnandgaon, the remedial education was implemented through peer educators and remedial education centres. The remedial classes contributed especially to the individual attention and confidence that the children received in their learning. They also contributed to the overall rise on the enrolment of the students and their performance in both APs in India.

While many of the projects and APs have not directly in outcome level supported children's right to quality education, this result has been possible to attain through the synergies with other Outcome areas contributing also to education. For example, as per the field assessment during joint monitoring with government stakeholders of the school dropout rate in Kindo Koyisha District in Ethiopia, the rate was reduced from 18% in 2019 to 15% in 2021 due to different direct and indirect factors associated with the project and a government campaign for raising school enrolment rate in the district. The enrolment has also increased in some APs that have had "back to school" –campaigns during COVID-19 (e.g. Kirewa-Nabuyoga and Hoshangabad) and through the volunteers trained with the Social Accountability Framework (ISAF), who empowered citizens, children and youth on citizen's rights and quality standards that primary schools should meet (Santuk). In Cambodia also the Santuk AP established or rehabilitated five ECD centers, of which one has contributed to the increasing of teacher salaries through the local Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. During the programme implementation WVF contributed in one way or another to the rehabilitation of over 30 schools or ECD centres.

Upgrading the school infrastructure also have had a visible effect on education. For example, the improvements in the WASH issues and facilities in the schools (e.g. in Mogotio AP), building of student dormitory for girls (Kenya), and providing boundary walls, toilets, sitting facilities and teaching material (Hoshangabad AP) have contributed to the improvement of the enrolment amount and performance of the students during the programme implementation period. Also, for example in Rajnandgaon AP, the improvement of the girls' safety and hygiene had a significant effect on their education. Additionally, in Santuk AP, also monetary support has contributed to that youth groups, saving groups and church have been able to purchase study materials for community preschool.

In addition, the work towards children's rights and advocacy work have resulted in improving educational standards in the schools and the number of children continuing in secondary schools (Mogotio), and schools have been the most important platform for educating children about their rights (e.g. Busia). Also, for instance in Kirewa-Nabuyoga AP in Uganda, CVA –practitioners and faith and cultural leaders have over the years conducted dialogues on GBV and harmful practices where

emphasis has been put on supporting education of the girls. Additionally, the child sponsorship has been key avenue for ensuring that children go to school and returned to school in most of the AP's (e.g. Kirewa-Nabuyoga), and also improving of child protection also has had an impact on education and learning (e.g Busia).

Lessons learned

Even when the Outcome 5 was not the focus of the projects and AP's, many of them have supported children's right to quality education along with the developments in their main Outcome areas. Other Programme outcomes have contributed to education simultaneously for example with improvements in health and child protection. The projects and AP's have also indirectly supported the Outcome with improvements for example in children's rights, infrastructure, and accessibility. The direct actions taken place towards children's right to quality education, such as remedial classes and "back to school" -campaigns have been successful, although not always measured in an Outcome or Output level. The Outcome then has added value for the programme, but its function and measurement could be developed even further in the future.

As with other Outcomes, the COVID-19 has had its negative effects on education through most of the implementation period, mainly because of closing schools and the lack of distance learning possibilities. However, some AP's such as Hoshangabad has turned this also as an opportunity, focusing on capacity building of the distance learning, and this way preparing for the possible challenges and lockdowns in the future.

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

Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2017	Status 2021	Target 2021
Percentage of Finns who think that development cooperation and development policy is important	84%	68%	Remains at least at the baseline level
Percentage of World Vision Finland supporters who are well informed of global development policy objectives	31%	70,4%	Annual growth of 2%

Table 8: Outcome 6 status

Introduction to the Outcome

The sixth Outcome of World Vision Finland'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 World Vision Finland's communication and

advocacy actions. The progress towards the Outcome is monitored through two Outcome and four Output indicators.

Progress in 2021

In 2021 the pandemic still limited to some extent the communications activities in WVF office as well as WV offices in the partner countries. Due to this, the focus of the Communications was on the direct and secondary effects of the pandemic on children's rights. WVF office worked remotely and was forced to postpone or cancel some activities such as organising and participating in live events and content gathering trips.

However, WVF continued to strengthen the content gathering cooperation with its partner countries' WV offices. Through the cooperation with WV Global Communications and national offices as well as AP staff WVF was able to deliver stories and information in its social media channels (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and LinkedIn), electronic newsletter (34 000 recipients per issue) and World Vision magazine (two issues, total circulation for each over 22 000). WVF published 59 web news articles (33 in 2020) and 12 press releases, (remotely) produced and edited video stories, participated in organizing two webinars (both focusing on FGM and girls' rights) and after a long pause organised one live press event.

The media work resulted in coverage focusing among others in FGM and child marriages, education and the effects of the pandemic and the crisis in Afghanistan and girls' rights. In total WVF's work generated 189 proper media hits in 2021). The WVF experts were interviewed among others and Helsingin Sanomat, STT, Huomenta Suomi, Yle1 radio news and Me Naiset -magazine. Also, stories of our work & global issues were published, or the organization's ambassadors/spokespeople were interviewed among others in Seura, Apu, Anna, Kirkko & kaupunki and MTV3 web news.

The main themes in 2021 were child protection, youth employment and disability. Within child protection, WVF focused on FGM, and other issues related to violence against children. In addition to these the focus was on two other themes: literacy and education (including the effects of Covid) and climate change. The WVF's literacy/education campaign, The Unreadables, in April had a potential reach of over 13 million people in social and traditional media.

WVF produced two issues of World Vision magazine and the spring issue focused on Child Rights and Environment with a special focus on climate change and FMNR. According to the 2021 WV magazine readership survey 36 % (31 % in 2020) of the subscribers said that they were *very well* and 57 % said they were *well* informed (62% in 2020) of the results of development cooperation through the magazine's content.

WVF produced a steady flow of material in social media channels, mainly Instagram, Facebook and LinkedIn. The goal was to highlight topics for discussion while emphasizing results and children's own voices. The number of followers in WVF's social media channels grew by 11% (23 763 followers at the end of 2021). This is a good growth and surpasses the organization's growth target of 10 %. Also, the number of impressions and engagements clearly surpassed the targets. This positive result is partly because there was produced and shared more article content tackling e.g., frequently asked questions and development cooperation myths, that generated more likes, comments and shares. It also indicates that there have been some changes in algorithms. Since the social media platforms change their algorithms and reporting metrics constantly, target-setting for several years has proved to be quite challenging. However, they have worked sufficiently well in measuring the effectiveness of activities.

The WVF supporter survey revealed that the percentage of the organization's supporters who are well informed of global development objectives has stayed almost at the same level increasing from 69% (2020) to 70%. This is well above the baseline which was 31%. The number of World Vision supporters who are informed of the results of WVF's development cooperation has stayed rather close to the baseline figure (86%) being now at 85% (82% in 2020).

However, 68% of Finns (Taloustutkimus survey 2021) think that development cooperation is important. Thus, the public support has decreased somewhat clearly from the baseline figure of 84%. This can be explained partly by the pandemic and its effect on people's lives, but it is a figure that needs to be reflected on.

It was a challenge to have media space for global issues (and especially long-term cooperation and its impact) with the pandemic and the national situation dominating the news. WVF tried to find various angles tied to the pandemic which helped the organization to get coverage for children's rights in developing countries.

Programme trends 2018-2021

WVF managed to produce an increasing flow of engaging content material during the Programme period despite the pandemic limiting travel and the organization of live events since the beginning of 2020. Thus, the output targets set for engagement and impressions in social media we met. Also, the number of e-newsletter subscribers increased from 30 000 to 34 000. However, there has been a slight decline in the number of media hits that derive from in-depth articles/reportages illustrating the everyday life in developing countries and the impact of long-term development cooperation. This is at least partly because all media and content gathering trips came to a halt in the beginning of 2020.

The targets were reached related to understanding global development objectives and the results of WV's work (supporter survey) but the percentage of Finnish people who think that development cooperation is important (Taloustutkimus) has seen a clear decline during the programme period.

Lessons learned

To keep on contributing to WVF's objectives of strengthening understanding and support for development cooperation and eradication of poverty, the organization needs to strengthen its focus on the results and impact. WVF's work in conflicts and other humanitarian crisis gets coverage in the media but at the same time they may increase doubt whether development cooperation has a sustainable impact. Thus, the organization needs engaging stories and in-depth articles from its partner countries and needs to assist and invite journalists and film makers to visit its programmes and to meet and interview the local staff, stakeholders, and partners but most importantly the people and communities participating WVF's Programme.

The stories must be ethically correct and must reflect honestly and directly the challenges and setbacks faced e.g. in fragile contexts. Strengthening and increasing content gathering cooperation with the field staff has led to great materials and given a stronger voice to our local experts and the children and families. For example, children have filmed stories with mobile phones, and filmed video calls between children and families & field staff and supporters have taken place in Finland. This is something that will be further developed also after the pandemic and its restrictions are over.

4. Sustainability and way forward

As part of WV International partnership, WVF's approach to sustainability is based on the understanding that WV's contribution to a community's development will always be temporary. Sustainability is defined as "the ability to maintain and improve upon the outcomes and goals achieved with external support after that support has ended". The challenge of ensuring that the positive changes to child well-being have been achieved as a result of a World Vision Programme last beyond its transition, is always multi-faceted. Five key *Drivers of Sustainability* listed below are to be built into

the programs and projects in order to increase the likelihood that improvements in children's well-being will continue beyond WV's involvement in a programme area. The drivers of sustainability are as follows: *Local Ownership, Partnering, Transformed Relationships, Local and National Advocacy and Household and Family Resilience.*

WVI has specific indicators for these drivers of sustainability, and the progress towards sustainability at each of the five levels can be measured as part of the regular Programme monitoring and end of Programme evaluations. Ultimately, the best way to measure sustainability is through ex- post evaluations that are made after World Vision's presence in an area ends. During the 2018-2021 Programme, WVF commissioned external ex-post evaluations of two MFA-funded APs in India and Uganda that were implemented in previous Programmes. WVF will have ex-post evaluations during the following Programme period 2022-2025 to monitor sustainability of results gained in projects and APs 5 years after the exits.

It can be stated that local ownership and partnering in all operation countries were strong as WVF's implementing partners are local and well established in their respective countries, and WV has earned trust of local communities and authorities. All National WVs have solid working relationships with governmental authorities, local enterprises and other CSOs. Advocacy through CVA was integral part of community mobilizing, and it had promising results, for instance, in Public Expenditure Tracking where the communities held local and national authorities accountable for service delivery in their residential areas. Household and family resilience was one of the key action points that was implemented in most of the projects in this Programme. Resilience was built by training communities with coping mechanisms that can either mitigate or prevent environmental and societal risks or climate hazards.

As a conclusion, one can say that the Programme implementation in 2018-2021 was exceptional. The agility and adaptivity of both communities and WV was tested, and as presented in this report, both could stand this test. Innovative ways to implement activities were found, communities were able to continue participating in project activities and new ways of remote working and monitoring were invented. Global instability and insecurity will likely continue, and great level of adaptivity and agility at all programme levels is the new normal.

Next Programme period WVF will continue to make a sustainable and positive impact in the lives of most vulnerable children and adults mainly in Least Developed Countries. Programme efficiency will be enhanced by focusing the number of countries and projects, but also developing results framework and monitoring practices.

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