



VIETNAM

Statement of Impact

QUANG UYEN PROGRAM AREA, CAO BANG PROVINCE

2011–2014

Acknowledgement +

We would like to express our sincere thanks to Ms Deborah Leaver (Country Director, ChildFund Vietnam) and Ms Maria Attard (International Program Coordinator, ChildFund Australia) for their full support during the process of undertaking this Attribution and Statement of Impact in Quang Uyen District.

We would like to extend our gratitude to the district and commune authorities, in particular to Mr Dinh Huy Giap (Chairman of the Quang Uyen District People's Committee), Mr Nong Viet Thai (Vice-Chairman of the Quang Uyen District People's Committee) and other officials who assisted the team during the workshop. We also thank the mothers, children and youth of the seven communes in the district for their participation in, and meaningful contribution to, the Attribution and Statement of Impact Workshop.

We would also like to express our most grateful appreciation to all ChildFund Vietnam staff, especially the Cao Bang team, for their active and enthusiastic participation in the whole process and their considerable efforts to make the Attribution and Statement of Impact Workshop possible. We thank all the facilitators for sharing knowledge, experiences, comments as well as making the workshop effective.

We would like to acknowledge our debt to all people, named or unnamed, for their support to us in many ways.

Lastly, we acknowledge the sole responsibility for any errors of commission and omission, as well as any mistakes that this report might have.

Development Effectiveness and Learning (DEL) Team

ChildFund Vietnam is the representative office of ChildFund Australia – an independent and non-religious international development organisation that works to reduce poverty for children in the developing world.

ChildFund Australia is a member of the ChildFund Alliance – a global network of 12 organisations which assists more than 15 million children and families in 58 countries. The work of ChildFund Vietnam is generously supported by ChildFund Deutschland, ChildFund International, ChildFund Korea, ChildFund New Zealand, Taiwan Fund for Children and Families, and Un Enfant par la Main.

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**Australian
Aid** 



Australian Government
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+ Executive Summary



This document presents the assessment by community members and local government representatives of the impact of programs supported by ChildFund Vietnam, carried out in the Quang Uyen program area of Cao Bang Province. ChildFund's Development Effectiveness Framework was used to implement these programs and to assess the results.

This Statement of Impact is about long-term change in Quang Uyen and ChildFund Vietnam's contribution to it. The Statement focuses on a set of Outcome Indicators adopted by ChildFund Australia across all of its country offices, including Vietnam, covering key areas of intervention which seek to build assets around the child and caregiver, enhance child protection, build the participation

of people involved (including children), and strengthen the power of people to take action collectively to advance the rights of their children. Activities in Quang Uyen included child well-being, education, maternal and child health, access to water and sanitation, HIV and AIDS, youth working conditions and household income.

The Statement represents the considered views of community members, government representatives, elected officials and mass organisations from Quang Uyen District. They gave their views at an Attribution and Statement of Impact Workshop during which they discussed and drew conclusions about the changes that took place in Quang Uyen over the last three years and ChildFund Vietnam's contribution to this change.



To assist them in assessment process, over two days community representatives were presented with evidence from surveys conducted in 2011 and 2014, which showed changes over time. The surveys were conducted by interviewing randomly selected samples of children, youth, women and selected local authorities. The sampling was done using a methodology called Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS).

It is important to note that the level of rigour applied in the process was intended to be fit for use. This means that the methods used were designed to support community reflection and discussion only; no attempt was made to validate conclusions by use of a control group methodology. Nevertheless, participants were confident in making the statement, which follows, based on the evidence presented and their own experiences.

During the two-day workshop, participants were divided into target groups and then commune groups to discuss the change within each indicator and to reach a consensus on the extent to which ChildFund Vietnam has contributed to the change. They reviewed the changes of all indicators to develop an overall statement about ChildFund Vietnam's impact in the Quang Uyen program area.

Participants concluded that: "In the last three years, ChildFund Vietnam has made a significant contribution to the positive changes of the local socio-economic aspects, especially for women and children. ChildFund's contribution was considered significant due to its support to local children, youth and women in the areas of water and sanitation, child protection, healthcare and livelihoods."

This represents the carefully considered opinion of representative groups rather than a view put forward by ChildFund Vietnam.

Background Information +

ChildFund Vietnam (hereafter called ChildFund) implements the Development Effectiveness Framework (DEF) system to measure the immediate and longer-term results of its development programs.

The DEF includes a number of components of which the Statement of Impact represents a summation of the results of activities supported by ChildFund in a particular geographic area over three years, along with a determination of the attribution of these results to ChildFund or other actors. This involves measuring positive or negative changes to child well-being over time and assessing the level of attribution for these changes to programs supported by ChildFund Vietnam.

As stated in the ChildFund Australia Program Handbook, we define Impact as similar to Outcome, except that contribution is addressed. The main process ChildFund uses to assess impact involves periodic surveys of its Outcome Indicators (to measure change) followed by a process in which local community members and partners agree on the extent to which ChildFund has contributed to those changes and then issue a Statement of Impact.

As such, the Statement of Impact is a combination of three inter-linked parts, which are (i) documenting change; (ii) assessing ChildFund's attribution to the change and, based on that, (iii) developing a Statement of Impact.

The Attribution and Statement of Impact workshop has three objectives:

- 1) Assess the changes (impact) over the last years;
- 2) Assess ChildFund's contribution to the change;
- 3) Develop a Statement of Impact for ChildFund's work in the program area.



+ ChildFund Vietnam in Quang Uyen district

In 2009, ChildFund carried out research in Quang Uyen District and selected seven communes: Doai Khon, Doc Lap, Hanh Phuc, Hong Dinh, Hong Quang, Ngoc Dong and Tu Do. As the research results show, the priority areas for ChildFund's intervention included: health services, access to water, access to quality education and livelihoods.

Based on this needs assessment, since 2010 ChildFund has implemented five projects with a total budget of more than US \$1.5m. The five projects include: Improving women's and children's health in Quang Uyen District (2013-2015); Improving access to quality basic education in Quang Uyen District (2012-2015); Improving household economies through sustainable development of agricultural production for ethnic minority groups in Quang Uyen District (2010-2013); Improving water and sanitation conditions in Quang Uyen District (2010-2013) and Child protection and child rights implementation promotion in Quang Uyen District (2013-2015).

+ Process Description

The Attribution and Statement of Impact Workshop in Quang Uyen involved the participation of 113 community representatives from different groups including children, youth, women, district government officials and commune leaders from all seven communes in Quang Uyen District: Doc Lap, Tu Do, Hanh Phuc, Hong Dinh, Hong Quang, Ngoc Dong and Doai Khon.

The workshop was held during 25-26 March 2015, where participants were presented with data from the 2011 and 2014 Outcome Indicator Surveys. On the first day, participants worked in four affinity groups: (i) children, (ii) youth, (iii) women/caregivers, and (iv) commune and district leaders. Each group worked on results at district level of relevant indicators to:

- identify the change of each indicator: positive, negative or no change;
- assess the level of change of each indicator;
- identify all actors contributing to the change;
- discuss ChildFund's contribution to the change on a five-scale score: (0) no contribution, (1) minor contribution, (2) significant contribution, (3) major contribution, and (4) fully responsible for the change; and
- develop an Impact Statement for the target group.

At the end of the first day, each target group shared their discussion results with all other groups.

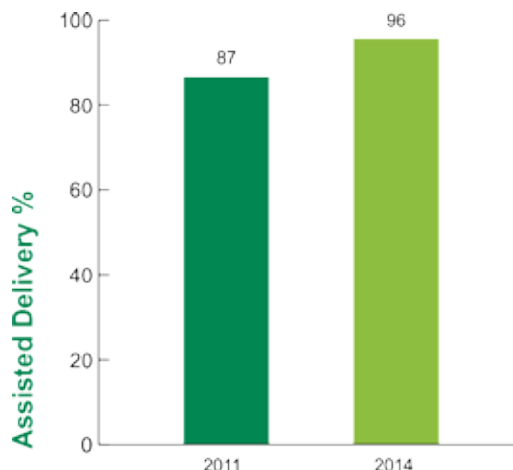
On the second day participants worked in seven commune groups, with district staff divided among these groups. Each group reviewed the results at commune level of all indicators and discussed the change, the level of change and ChildFund's contribution to this change. Each commune also developed an Impact Statement based on their discussion. Later, 45 participants from all seven communes (five from each) as well as district staff were selected on a voluntary basis to form three mixed teams. Each team developed an Impact Statement based on key words, which featured in the seven commune statements. Finally, all participants voted for the most suitable statement and made some adjustments to finalise it.

Results: Change by Outcome Indicator and Attribution to ChildFund+

Outcome Indicator 1:

% of women 15-49 years with children age 0-59 months who delivered their last child while being assisted by skilled and trained personnel

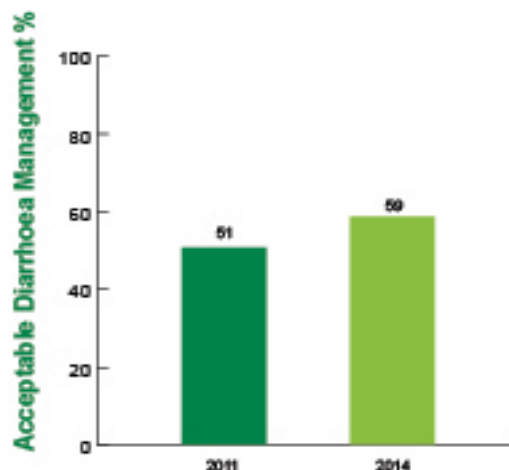
Results show that the percentage of women at child-bearing age (from 15-49 years old) being assisted by a skilled health professional during their deliveries increased from 87% in 2011 to 96% in 2014. Community representatives noted that the positive change was meaningful to the community since more women would be able to give birth in a safer manner with the support of fully trained health professionals with nationally recognised midwifery qualifications. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to this change** through its activities in communications and raising awareness among expectant mothers and mothers with children under five-years-old.



Outcome Indicator 2:

% of children aged 0 – 59 months whose most recent case of diarrhoea was acceptably managed

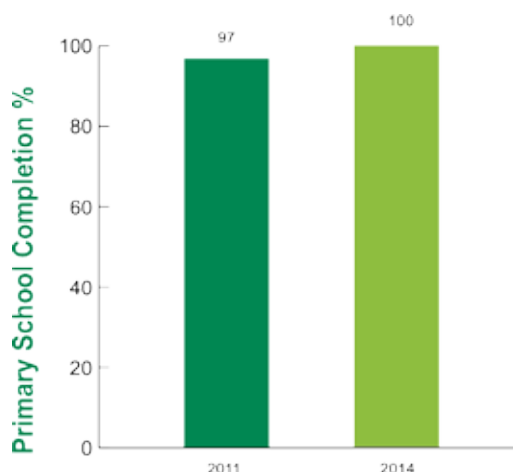
Results show that the percentage of acceptably-managed diarrhoea cases increased from 51% in 2011 to 59% in 2014. Community representatives noted that the positive change resulted from a number of factors including a national program on medicine provision, improved sanitation and better healthcare service for children. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a minor contribution to this change** through its interventions in building the capacity of health staff on disease diagnosis and treatment, and raising the awareness of caregivers on child healthcare.



Outcome Indicator 3:

% of 12-16 year old boys and girls who have completed primary education

Results show that the percentage of children aged 12-16 years old who have completed primary education increased from 97% in 2011 to 100% in 2014. Community representatives noted that this change is important to the community as it ensures that all children would be able to finish primary school without having to drop out. It was a result of government's financial support for day-boarders and ChildFund's support to school children in the form of bicycles, books, notebooks and winter coats. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to this change** through many projects in the education domain.

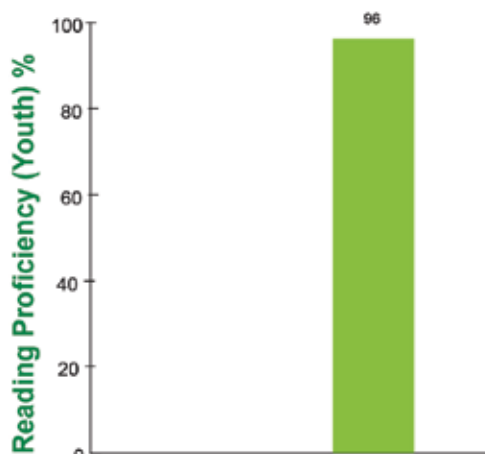
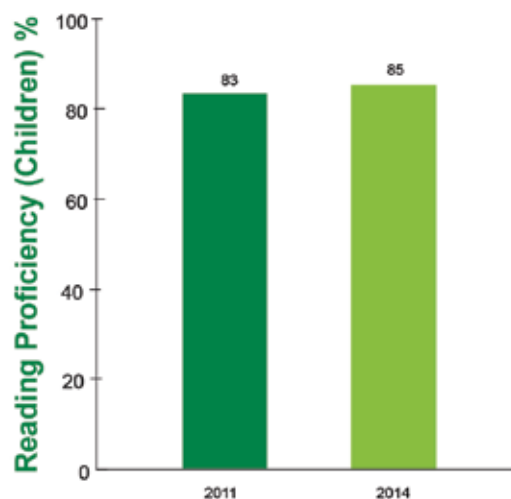


Outcome Indicator 4:

% of children and youth who perform at or above their current grade level in reading

Results show that the percentage of children aged 6-14 years old who can perform at or above their current grade level in reading increased from 83% in 2011 to 85% in 2014. While the change is statistically insignificant, community representatives still concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution** to reading fluency through a number of activities under education projects including building the teaching capacity of teachers, improved teaching methods, the provision of teaching-aid supplies, and establishment of child-friendly learning corners and construction of schools.

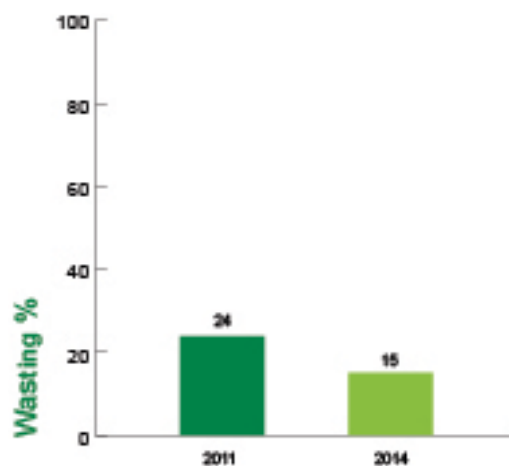
Data from the 2014 survey shows that 96% of youth interviewed, both male and female, are performing at or above their current grade level in reading. Although there was no comparable data from 2011, community representatives, based on the belief that literacy equals to knowledge, noted that the survey showed good results as it implied that youth with reading fluency could improve their knowledge. Key factors contributing to this included youth's attendance and performance at school, being able to access newspaper and magazines, and the national program on illiteracy elimination. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made no contribution to this indicator** since it has no activities in this field for youth, and its work with children is rather new, thus would not have had an impact on the youth.



Outcome Indicator 5:

% of boys and girls 0-59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population

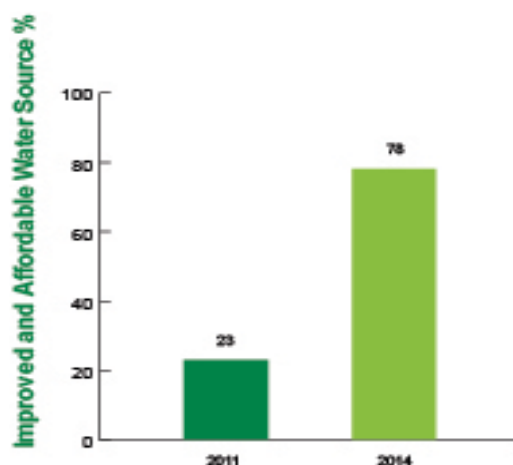
Results show that the percentage of underweight children aged 0-5 years-old decreased from 24% in 2011 to 15% in 2014. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund Vietnam made a minor contribution to this change** through the provision of vitamins, micro-nutrient, calcium biscuits and formula milk to children.



Outcome Indicator 6:

% of households (with children age 0-59 months) with year-round access to an improved, affordable water source

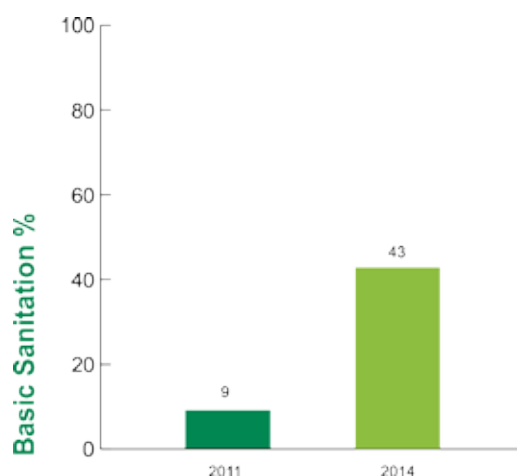
Results show that the percentage of households having year-round access to improved and affordable water source increased from 23% in 2011 to 78% in 2014. Community representatives agreed that this positive change was very meaningful to them as more households could have access to improved water and thus improve the communities' sanitation situation in general. The change resulted from various factors including a national program on water and sanitation, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) projects, and ChildFund Vietnam's support in building a number of water supply works in the program area. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to this change**.



Outcome Indicator 7:

% of households (with children age 0-59 months) with year-round access to basic sanitation

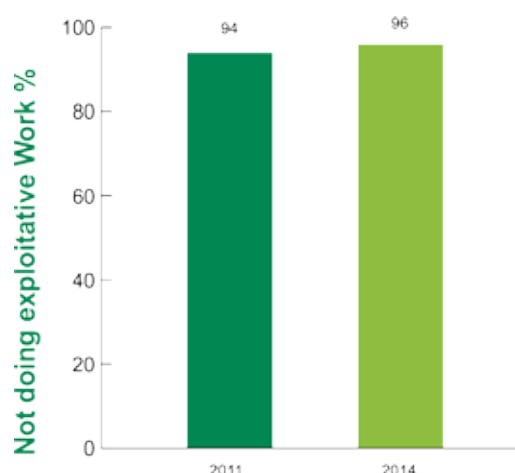
Results show that the percentage of households having year-round access to improved latrines increased from 9% in 2011 to 43% in 2014. Community representatives noted the change was meaningful as it helped to improve household sanitation conditions as well as preventing diseases. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a major contribution to this change** through its Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) activities including training and support for latrine building and raising awareness among communities on sanitation issues.



Outcome Indicator 8:

% of youth not doing exploitative, harmful or dangerous work

Results show that the percentage of youth not doing exploitative, harmful or dangerous work remained at a similar level with a negligible increase from 94% in 2011 to 96% in 2014. Community representatives noted that, in their experience and observation, it appears that youth are more aware of the risks of each type of work through their involvement in group and association activities, such as extra activities at schools, sharing with their friends, and communication sessions. This was a very important change to the community. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a minor contribution** in this area, as its role was modest in comparison with other contributors, including school and informal youth networks.

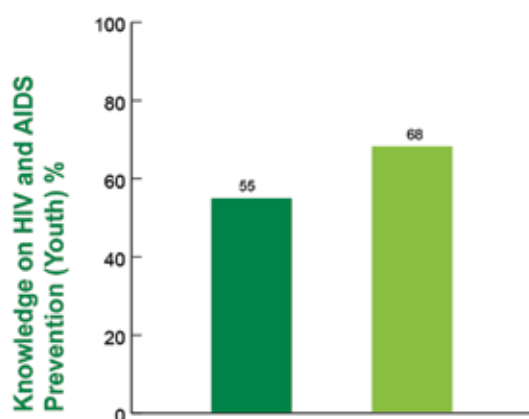
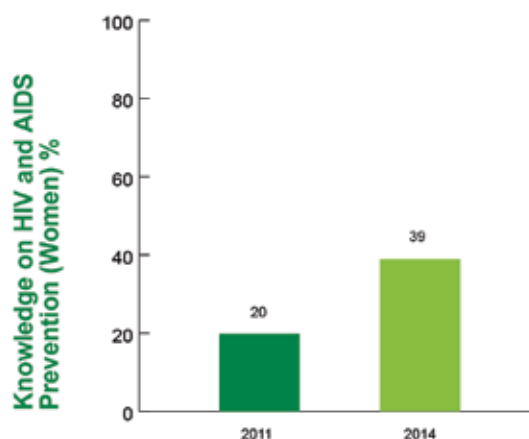


Outcome Indicator 9:

% of women of child bearing age and youth can identify and articulate at least two ways of preventing HIV infection

Results show that the percentage of youth knowing at least two ways of HIV prevention increased from 55% in 2011 to 68% in 2014. Community representatives noted that the issue became better and the level of change was important to the community. In their experience and observation, it appears that youth had more chances to improve their knowledge in this area by participating in communication and knowledge-sharing activities. Community representatives concluded that, although the change was positive, **ChildFund made no contribution to this change**, as ChildFund has not yet implemented any specific activity in this field.

Results show that the percentage of women knowing at least two ways of HIV prevention increased from 20% in 2011 to 39% in 2014. Community representatives noted that the change was positive because local women could name some common prevention methods such as using condoms and avoiding sharing needles. The main contributor to this change were national programs which included mass media and communication activities. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made no contribution to this change**.

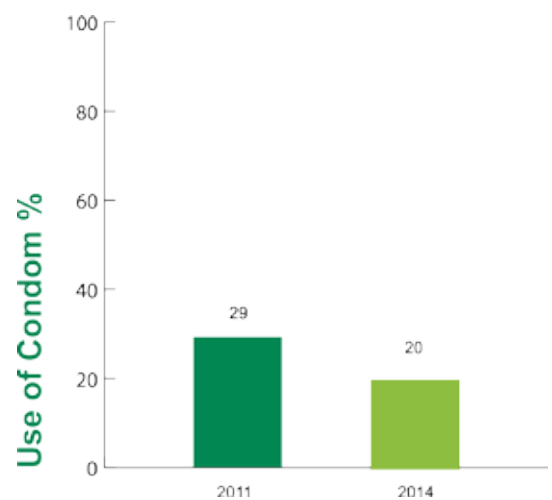
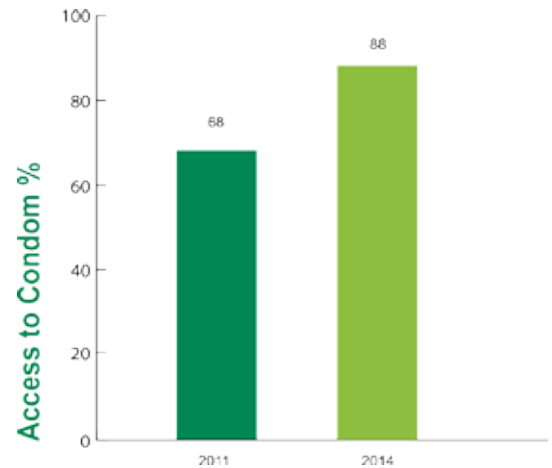


Outcome Indicator 10:

% of youth being able to access and having knowledge of how to use condoms effectively

Results show that the percentage of youth knowing where to get access to condoms increased from 68% in 2011 to 88% in 2014. Community representatives noted that the change was positive and significant to the community. The change resulted from awareness-raising activities implemented by the local government, the national HIV and AIDS program and village health workers. In addition, youth have also had access to available information on the internet, in newspapers and through mass media. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made no contribution to this change.**

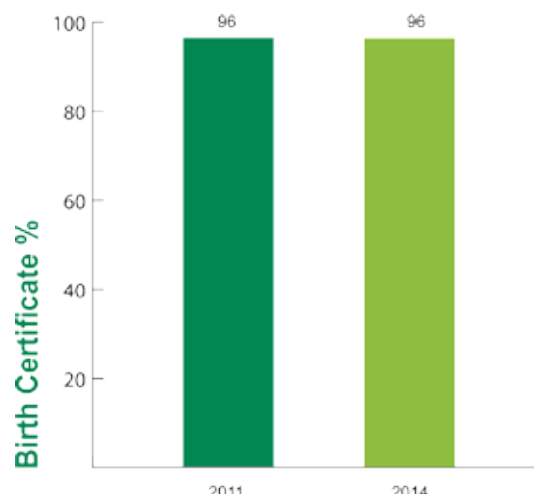
Results show that the percentage of youth knowing how to use condoms effectively decreased from 29% in 2011 to 20% in 2014. Community representatives noted that there were several reasons for this negative change. One reason is that many youth have not been trained on how to use a condom. Another reason is that the topic of using condoms is quite culturally sensitive. Many youth would have felt uncomfortable about sharing information about this topic and this has negatively affected the results.



Outcome Indicator 11:

% of children aged 0-5 years whose mother/caregiver can produce a birth registration certificate

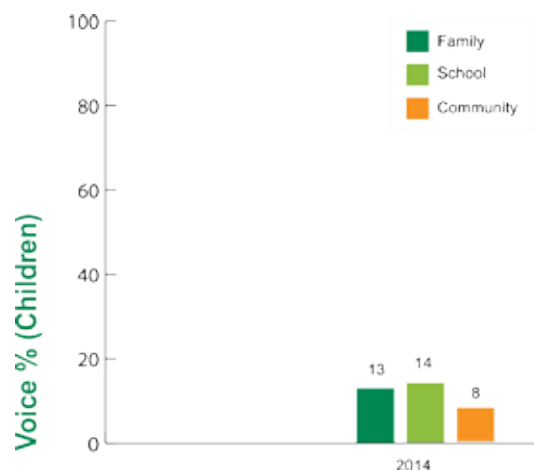
Results show that the percentage of children aged 0-5 years old having birth registration certificates stayed unchanged, at 96% between 2011 and 2014. Community representatives noted that local government communications leading to community awareness was the key factor contributing to the maintenance of this high percentage. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made no contribution to this indicator**, as the organisation has not implemented any activities in this domain.



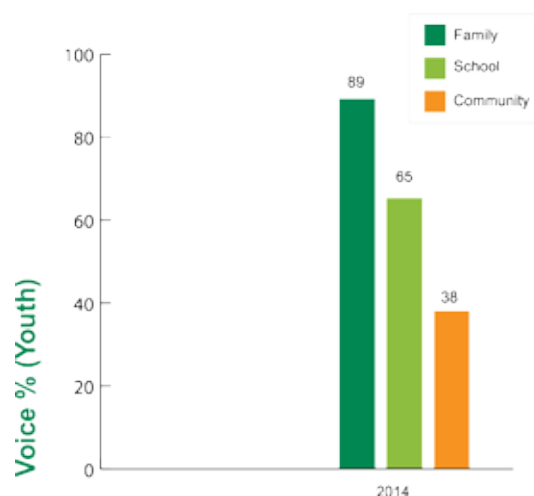
Outcome Indicator 12:

% of children and youth who report having opportunities to voice their opinions in decisions that concern them

Results show that the percentage of children being able to voice their opinion at home, at school and in the community in 2014 were 13%, 14% and 8% respectively. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that in their experience and observation, there were more children who could freely express their ideas to parents, teachers and even village leaders due to encouragement by teachers and their participation in children clubs. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to the 2014 results** through training on child rights, training on life skills for children at child clubs, and the establishment and operation of children's forums and child clubs.



Results show that the percentage of youth being able to voice their opinion at home, at school and in the community in 2014 were 89%, 65% and 38% respectively. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that in their experience and observation, there was a remarkable change in the ability of youth to be more proactive in decisions related to them such as vocation choice and income-earning options. Some factors that have contributed to this change include activities which have increased the self-esteem and confidence of youth, as well as improved knowledge and skills due to their participation in different project activities and access to mass media. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to the 2014 results** in youth voice at home and at school, but no contribution to youth voice in the community.



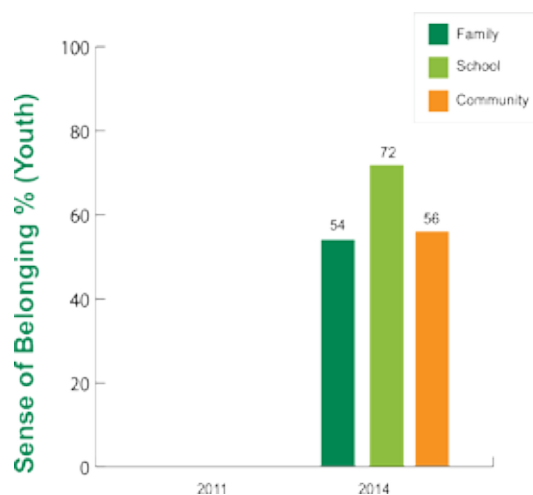
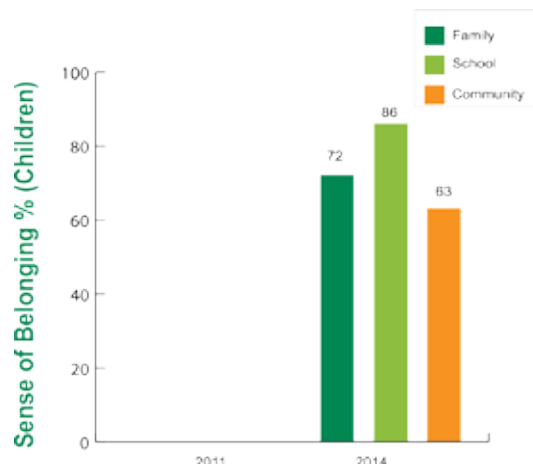
Outcome Indicator 13:

% of children and youth with a sense of belonging and a positive outlook for their future

Outcome Indicator 13: (a) % of children and youth with a sense of belonging

Results show that the percentage of children with a sense of belonging to home, to school and to community in 2014 was 72%, 86% and 63% respectively. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that in their experience and observation, there was a positive trend of children feeling more comfortable and happy with parents at home, with friends and teachers at school and with neighbours in the community. This is a result of parents and teachers being more friendly and listening to children. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a major contribution to the 2014 results** through its child rights and child protection training activities and the establishment and operation of child clubs and a children's forum.

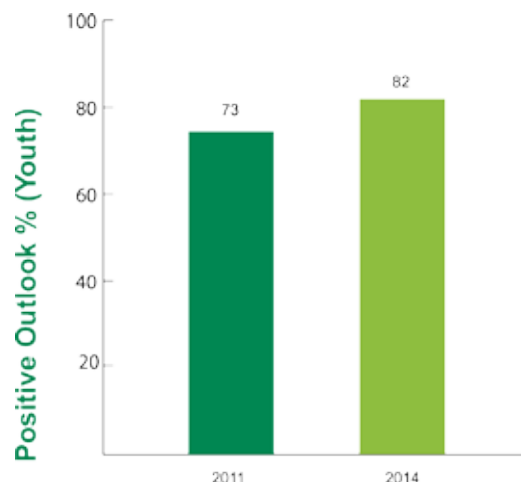
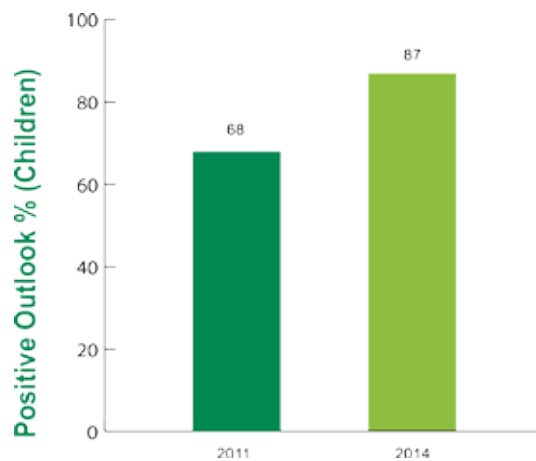
Results show that the percentage of youth with a sense of belonging to home, to school and to community in 2014 was 54%, 72% and 56% respectively. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that in their experience and observation, youth tend to be less attached to family, as they need to look for work outside of their village or commune. The closer engagement with their school and community is due to their motivation to study further, positive feelings about the school environment and the Study Encouragement Association. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a major contribution to the 2014 results** through adolescent health and life skills training activities.



Outcome Indicator 13: (b) % of children and youth with a positive outlook for their future

Results show that the percentage of children with a positive outlook for the future increased from 68% in 2011 to 87% in 2014. Community representatives noted that children became more confident of having the right skills and knowledge to build a bright future. This positive change resulted from various factors including children having access to information from newspaper and mass media, ChildFund's training sessions on child rights, participation in child clubs and interest groups at school, being listened to and a stimulating school environment. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a major contribution to this change** through its activities in this area.

Results show that the percentage of youth with a positive outlook for the future increased from 73% in 2011 to 82% in 2014. Community representatives noted that youth are more positive since they have had opportunities to attend vocational training, better knowledge of household economic models such as chicken, goat, pig and cattle raising, and the application of technology to production. Their local socio-economic conditions have also improved. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to this change** through a number of activities such as implementing household economic models and vocational training.

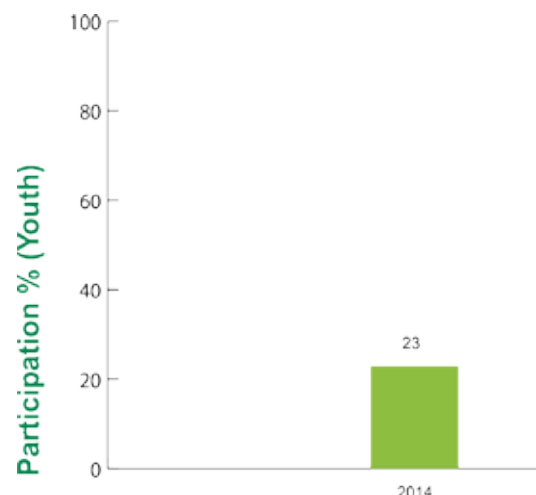
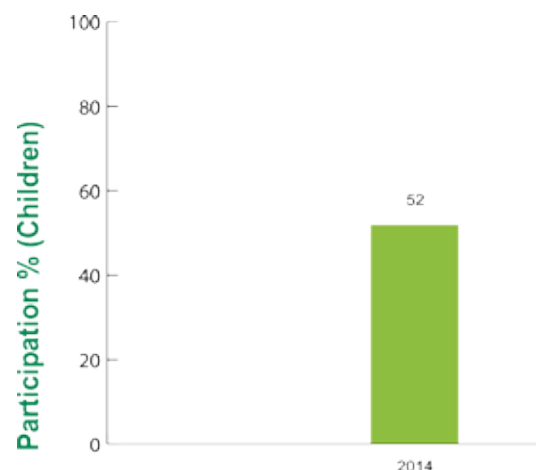


Outcome Indicator 14:

% of children and youth who participate in groups, clubs or other social or community organisations

Results show that the percentage of children participating in voluntary clubs, groups and associations in 2014 was 52%. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that in their experience and observation, children have had opportunities to join different clubs and associations such as ChildFund's child clubs, young reporter clubs, interest groups and friendly corners at school. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to the 2014 results.**

Results show that the percentage of children participating in voluntary clubs, groups and associations in 2014 was 23%. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that in their experience and observation, youth have had more chances to participate in various clubs and associations such as sport teams (football and volleyball) and interest groups (raising rabbits) to improve their interpersonal skills, social networks and to contribute to the development of their communities. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to the 2014 results.**



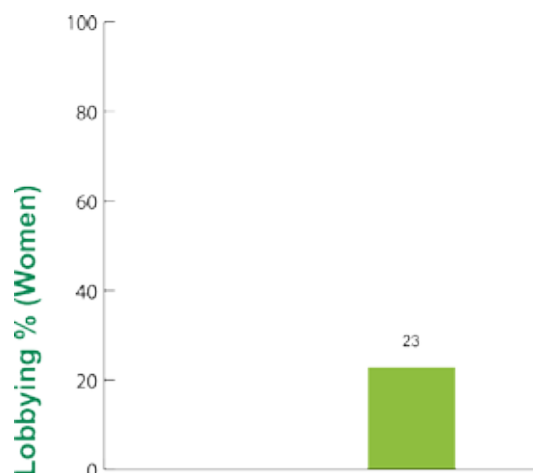
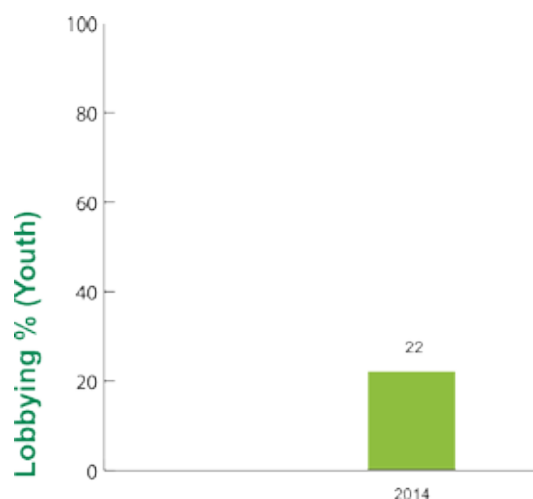
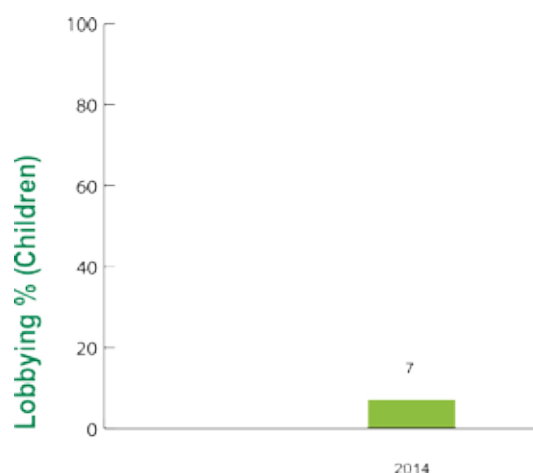
Outcome Indicator 15:

Number of ChildFund Australia local community-level partners and/or ChildFund supported community groups that have advocated or lobbied local duty-bearers for changes to service provision or the realization of child rights

Results show that the percentage of children having their voice raised to duty bearers in 2014 was 7%. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that they saw more children asking local leaders to provide equipment to the schools and questioning local leaders on the timeline for inter-commune road repair. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to increase the voice of children to local authorities** through many activities such as supporting extra curricular activities at school, the establishment and operation of child clubs and creation of other opportunities for children to express their opinion and voice.

Results show that the percentage of youth having their voice raised to duty bearers in 2014 was 22%. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that in their experience and observation, youth have had opportunities to participate in ChildFund-supported activities such as meetings, training and workshops, which made them more confident in raising their voice. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a major contribution to the change.**

Results show that the percentage of women having their voice raised to duty bearers in 2014 was 23%. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that in their experience and observation, more women have raised their voice to local duty bearers, especially at the grassroots level during village or commune meetings. This has resulted from women having higher levels of literacy, confidence in voicing their ideas and having the chance to participate in many ChildFund-supported activities to gain more knowledge as well as confidence. Community representatives concluded **ChildFund made a significant contribution** to the situation through training sessions on parenting skills and livelihood activities. All seven local authorities from seven communes confirmed that unquantified community groups raised issues and expressed ideas to them. Commune or village representatives would also ask permission to implement group-initiated activities in their respective villages.



Outcome Indicator 16:

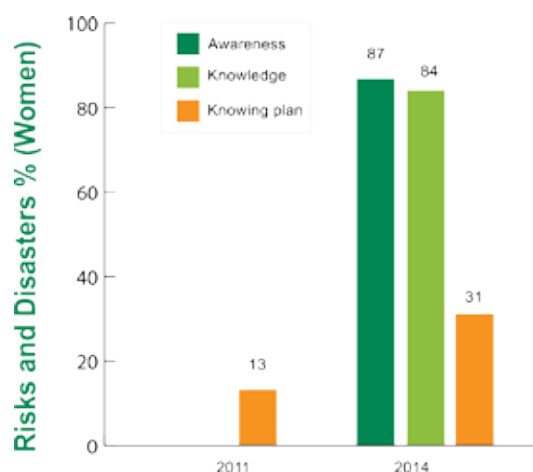
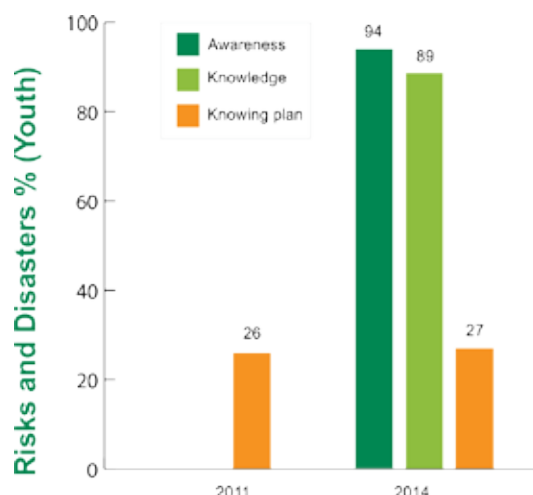
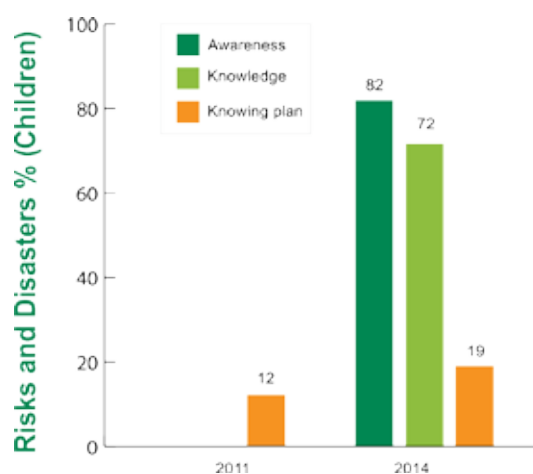
(a) % of women/caregivers, youth, children and local authorities aware of potential risks and disasters and can say what to do in response

(b) Number of communities with a Community Action Plan for Risk Reduction (and, if considered necessary, a Disaster Preparedness Plan) based on a participatory assessment of risks, including those related to climate change, relevant to local conditions, known to the community, and consistent with national standards

Results show that the percentage of children having awareness of potential risks, and knowledge of responses in case of risks, in 2014 were 82% and 72% respectively. The percentage of children knowing of the existence of a Community Action Plan for Risk Reduction increased from 12% in 2011 to 19% in 2014. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to the 2014 results** and the change since 2011 through disaster risk reduction training and communication materials for children.

Results show that the percentage of youth having awareness of potential risks, and knowledge of responses in case of risks, in 2014 were 94% and 89% respectively. There was no change to the percentage of youth knowing of the existence of a Community Action Plan for Risk Reduction (26% in 2011; 27% in 2014). Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a minor contribution to the 2014 results** through its support to local communities to develop risk reduction plans.

Results show that the percentage of women having awareness of potential risks, and knowledge of responses in case of risks, in 2014 were 87% and 84% respectively. The percentage of women knowing of the existence of a Community Action Plan for Risk Reduction increased from 13% in 2011 to 31% in 2014. Community representatives noted that local women gained their knowledge from different sources such as mass media, community communication sessions and training supported by ChildFund. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a minor contribution to this change** on awareness and knowledge of local women on disaster risks and but no contribution to women's knowledge on community risk reduction plan.



Outcome Indicator 17:

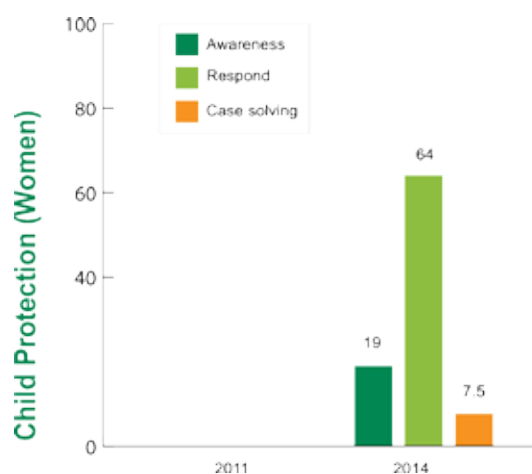
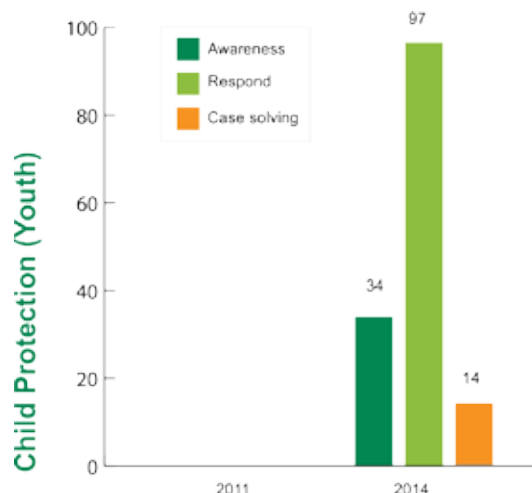
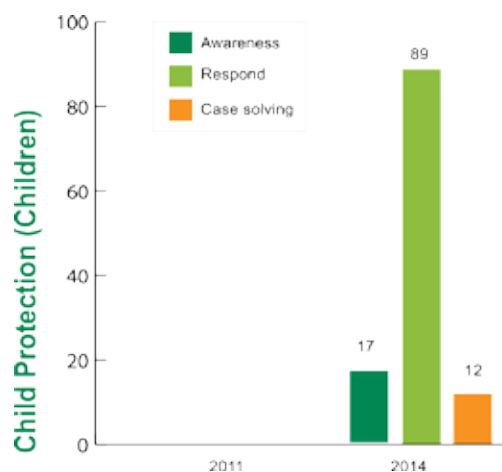
% of mothers/caregivers/children/youth and local authorities who:

- (a) Can name at least three different kinds of child abuse*
- (b) Can say what they would do if they had a friend, relative or community member told them something bad had happened to a child*
- (c) Can give an example of a response to a situation in which something bad had happened to a child*

Results show that the percentage of children having knowledge on child abuse, knowing how to respond to child abuse and being able to give example of an existing response mechanism to child abuse in 2014 were 17%, 89% and 12% respectively. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted examples of children knowing how and what to do in case of child abuse such as informing local authorities, local police and relevant stakeholders. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to the 2014 results** through the provision of child abuse prevention training, thematic discussion sessions and the child clubs that it has established.

Results show that the percentage of youth having knowledge on child abuse, knowing how to respond to child abuse and being able to give example of an existing response mechanism to child abuse in 2014 were 34%, 97% and 14% respectively. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to the 2014 results** through child abuse prevention training and communication materials.

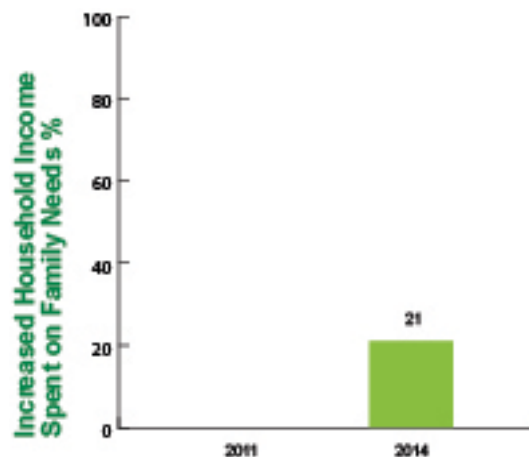
Results show that the percentage of women having knowledge on child abuse, knowing how to respond to child abuse and being able to give examples of an existing response mechanism to child abuse in 2014 were 19%, 64% and 7.5% respectively. Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that the 2014 results for women group were positive. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to the 2014 results** through child abuse prevention training and communication materials.



Outcome Indicator 18:

% of women who report a significant increase in household income over the past three years, which was spent on family needs

Although there is no comparable data from 2011, community representatives noted that in their experience and observation, household incomes had increased as a result of improved animal husbandry, and cultivation of sugar cane, maize and rice. This positive change resulted from various factors including support from the government with training sessions on cultivation, ChildFund's training and support in pig raising, chicken raising, maize cultivation and rice cultivation models, as well as irrigation system building. Community representatives concluded that **ChildFund made a significant contribution to the 2014 results** of increased household income, which was spent on family needs in the program area.



Conclusion +

The Attribution and Impact Workshop was highly appreciated by local community representatives in terms of the active participation of representatives from local communities and local authorities. Children, youth, women and local authorities had the chance to collectively discuss and assess changes in Quang Uyen program area based on their experiences, perceptions and the evidence presented in written documents. At the end of the workshop, the results and conclusions from these discussions were collected and documented to reflect the voices and ideas of all representatives of Quang Uyen program area. The conclusions on the changes, and ChildFund's contribution, were made by specific groups of children, women and youth, from each of seven project communes, as well as district representatives.

In general, all three groups of children, youth, women and community representatives noted that there were positive changes against almost all outcome indicators

and these changes were important to the communities. ChildFund's contribution was considered significant due to its support to local children, youth and women in the areas of water and sanitation, child protection, healthcare and livelihoods.

For the seven communes, community representatives noted that in the last three years ChildFund's support had made a positive impact in many aspects of socio-economic conditions. The changes were more positive in the areas of water and sanitation, children and youth participation, and income generation. In general, community representatives came to the conclusion that ChildFund made a significant contribution to these positive changes. However, they also mentioned that ChildFund made no contribution towards birth registration, youth's voice in community, youth and women's knowledge of HIV prevention, youth access to condoms, and women's knowledge of Community Action Plans for Risk Reduction.

ChildFund Vietnam Management Response +

This Impact Statement Report is a useful tool for ChildFund Vietnam to both reflect on our past activities and to plan our future activities with the people of Quang Uyen. While particularly valuable to our work in Quang Uyen, it will also help our broader work in Vietnam as we can compare and contrast results from across our different program areas.

Of particular note in Quang Uyen are the relationships between the different aspects of results regarding reading comprehension and reading fluency; access to condoms and knowledge on how to use them; and the relationship between being able to identify child abuse and the action that should be taken.

We will work with teachers and parents to improve understanding of the importance of not just reading fluency, but reading comprehension as a critical part of quality learning and life skills.

Access to condoms and the ability to use them correctly are equally important. Access without knowledge is perhaps just as ineffective as knowledge without access. This observation provides us with information to help influence local authorities and partner communities and look at not only

communication and awareness about condoms but also reducing the stigma associated with them.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the disconnect between understanding of child abuse and knowledge of reporting mechanisms and processes reveals both strengths and weaknesses in community understanding and our project emphasis. Using these findings we can see that awareness and understanding on reporting is high but there are issues related to children, youth and adults being able to identify child abuse. ChildFund Vietnam can use this information to better inform our advocacy, awareness raising and behaviour change communications to increase people's understanding of the different types of child abuse that can happen in their community and be better able to act on it.

This Attribution and Statement of Impact Workshop report will be circulated and shared with relevant stakeholders. It serves as a useful source of reference and indicative information to recommend to ChildFund Vietnam about where and which areas to direct its resources in Quang Uyen and therefore helps the organisation to set broad directions for community development projects in the program area.



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