



# Assasuni Area Programme

Assasuni, Satkhira Bangladesh

# a triumph of transforming lives in all its fullness

1 October 2005 -30 September 2021



### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP Area Development Programme

ANC Antenatal Care
AP Area Programme

CBO Community Based Organization

CESP Community Engagement and Sponsorship plan

CF Child Forum

CPA Child Protection and Advocacy
CVA Community Voice and Action
DMC Disaster Management Committee
DPA Development Programme Approach
ECCD Early Childhood Care and Development
EPI Expanded Programme on Immunization

FGD Focused Group Discussion

FY Fiscal Year

GMP Growth Monitoring Promotion
GO Government Organization

HHs Households

HNW Health Nutrition and WASH
HSC Higher Secondary Certificate
IGA Income Generating Activity
KPI Key Performance Indicator

LEAP Learning through Evaluation with Accountability & Planning

LVCD Local Value Chain Development MDG Millennium Development Goal MoU Memorandum of Understanding NGO Non-Government Organization PD/Hearth Positive Deviance Hearth PDD Project Design Document PFA Primary Focus Area PNC Postnatal Care

PSC Primary School Certificate

PSF Pond Sand Filter
RC Registered Children

SDG Sustainable Development Goals
SMC School Management Committee
SSC Secondary School Certificate
TP Technical Programme

UAO Upazila Accounts Office

UDMC Union Disaster Management Committee
UHFPO Upazila Health and Family Planning Offic

ULO Upazila Livestock Office

Upazila Sub-district

UPGP Ultra Poor Graduation Project

UZDMC Upazila Disaster Management Committee

VDC Village Development Committee
WASH Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WVB World Vision Bangladesh

# ABOUT WORLD VISION

# OUR CORE VALUES

### 1. We are Christians:

From the abundance of God's love, we find our call to service

# **2.** We are committed to the poor: We are called to relieve their sufferings

We are called to relieve their sufferings and to promote the transformation of their condition of life.

### 3. We value people:

We regard all people as created and loved by God. We give priority to people before money, structure and systems.

### 4. We are stewards:

We are faithful to the purpose for which resources are given and manage them in a manner that brings maximum benefit to the poor.

### 5. We are partners:

We are members of an international World Vision Partnership that transcends legal, structural and cultural boundaries.

### 6. We are responsive:

We are responsive to the life-threatening emergencies where our involvement is needed and appropriate.

# WORLD VISION BANGLADESH

World Vision's first involvement in Bangladesh was in response to 1970 tidal surges that occurred in coastal areas of the country. The organization provided emergency relief supplies to the disaster victims of Bhola. In 1971, World Vision International carried out relief operations in refugee camps in India. Following Bangladesh's independence, in 1972 it started relief and rehabilitation programmes as per invitation of the Bangladesh Government. Currently the organization works in 56 programme locations and impacting the lives of around 2 million children of 24 districts.



Total District



54



Total Beneficiary 398,557



Total Children 195.245



### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Assasuni AP in its long and tireless journey has successfully endeavored to create positive impact in the lives of children, their parents and community through efforts in Health, Education, Livelihood, and Sponsorship Management Projects. This report details major achievements and challenges encountered in the past 16 years along with highlights of projects implemented in the sectors of health, education, economic development, sponsorship, and disaster management.

Assasuni AP implemented Health Nutrition and WASH interventions to improve health and nutrition status of mothers and children. We made significant contributions by reducing malnutrition, improving maternal and child health and improving hygiene. The End Phase evaluation report conducted in 2020 demonstrated the results: 97.2% children were fully immunized as compared to 59.4% during the baseline study 2007 while 74.8% of the households use improved sanitation up from 70% in 2018. The stunting, wasting and underweight status significantly declined to 32.1%, 12.1% and 24.2%, from 34.5%, 17.3% and 27.5% in 2018.

Education was the priority sector during first phase and second phase as it contributes to the overall well-being of a child. Our activities have built awareness about the importance of education among parents, caregivers, and school management. Capacity building initiatives have played a vital role in quality education and enrollment. School enrollment has increased by 19.61%. While primary level dropout rate decreased by 5.98% and secondary level school dropout rate decreased by 6.33%.



Livelihood project under economic development sector at Assasuni AP emphasized capacity building through different trainings and other income generating mechanisms. As a result, proportion of households with one or more earning adults increased to 90.7% from 60% in 2018. It is a significant achievement that 25.4% of the households today have a secondary source of income and the community is strengthened because 96.5% of households have year-round access to sufficient food (FGD Report, March, 2021). As a disaster-prone zone, Assasuni AP played a key role to train the community to prepare for and mitigate disaster. The impact of various awareness programmes, training and workshops on disaster preparedness and risk reduction among the community is notable too.

The Assasuni AP built a long-lasting relationship with 3,868 children, their parents, their donors and their community through the Sponsorship Management Project. These registered children participated in different programmes and received health and educational support from World Vision. As part of the Child Forum, they had the opportunity to explore their potential and leadership capabilities. There are 47 fully functional Child Forums under the project that conducted right based activities like awareness on preventing violence, awareness building on dowry system, early marriage, etc. It was revealed through phase evaluation 2020 that 96.6% households are satisfied with sponsorship programme, a marked rise from 42% in 2011.

The immeasurable achievements of the past amazing 16 years have been made possible only with the support of the donors, partners, community and the staff of the AP. The hope remains that this success be sustained even after the AP is phased out.

# ASSASUNI AREA PROGRAMME

Satkhira, Bangladesh

1 October 2005 -30 September 2021

### **Budget:**

Approximately **7,157,602.58 USD** (FY 2005 - FY 2021)

# **Expenditure:** Approximately

6,957,980.73 USD (FY 2005 - FY 2021)

### Children Impacted:

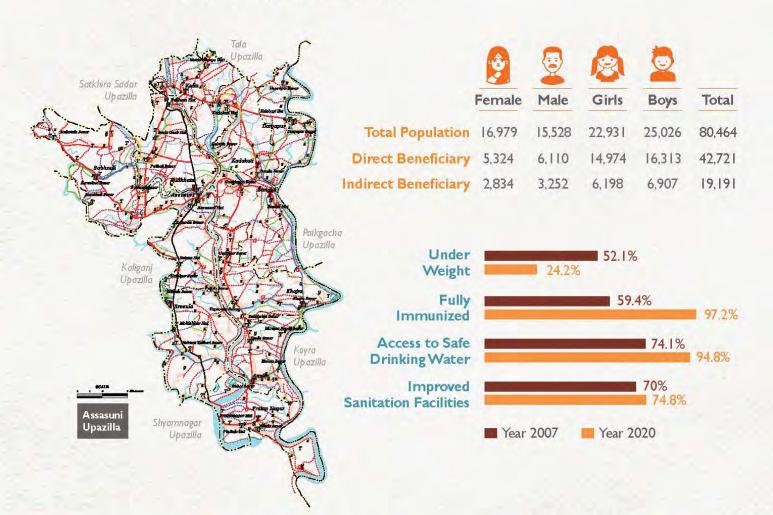
3,868 Registered Children (RC)

### **Geographic Location**

Assasuni Area Programme is located at Assasuni Sadar Upazila (Sub-district), Satkhira district, Khulna division of Bangladesh. It has 40,735 households and an area of 402.36 sq km. Assasuni has 11 unions (Sriula, Assasuni, Kadakati, Kulla, Budhhata, Durgapur, Baradal, Khajra, Shovnali, Protapnagore, and Anulia), 143 mauzas and 242 villages. According to the 2011 census, it had a population of 268,754, males constituted 49.86% and females 50.14%. Muslims formed 72.94% of the population, Hindus 26.46%, Christians 0.50% and others 0.10%. Assasuni had a literacy rate of 49.83% for those above age 7. Assasuni, at 281.6 km south-west from the capital of Dhaka is a 11-hour drive from the National Office. The usual mode of transportation is by road but traffic is an obstacle especially around the ferry.

### **Programme Goal**

Ensure sufficient health services for mother and children, safe water and sanitation and enabling quality education for the targeted communities by increasing consistent income through partnership with leaders, GO & NGOs and active participation of children.



### **SOME ACHIEVEMENTS**

At Individual Level Coaching programme established for students

3,288

Agricultural training to farmers/producers

1,474

Supported students post, SSC, HSC, Graduation & Masters Degrees

1,304

IGA training to individuals

3,254

At Household Level Construction and installation of sanitary sets

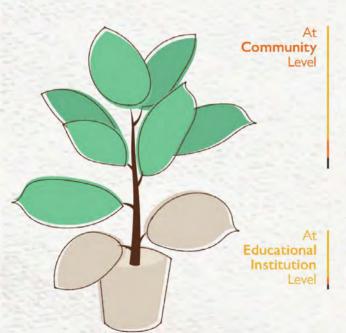
6,426

Committee Level Village Development Committees (VDCs)

42

Child Forums

47



Installation of Pond Sand Filter (PSF)

5

Construction/renovation of school buildings

12

Pre-schools established

56

Awareness sessions: education, health, nutrition & WASH

42,721

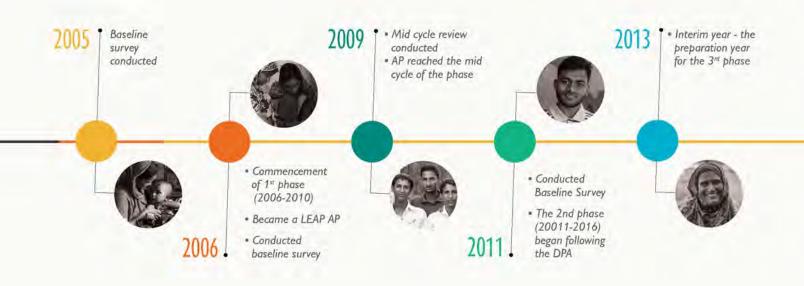
Provided educational support for needy student

17,519

# Introduction to ASSASUNI AREA PROGRAMME

World Vision has been serving children, their families and communities to alleviate poverty in Bangladesh since 1972 with the aim "Our vision for every child, life in all its fullness; our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so". World Vision Bangladesh began Area Development Programme (ADP) in Assasuni Sub-district in 2005. Assasuni is an Sub-district in Satkhira district, in the South-west of Bangladesh and is about 11 hours away from capital city of Dhaka by road. Most of the communities in the region remain vulnerable in terms of their access to health, education, livelihood and water. Assasuni AP worked among targeted communities through various interventions to promote quality life of children, families and communities to ensure they enjoy their rights.

World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) moved from LEAP 2 (Health, Education, Livelihood security, Sponsorship Management project) to LEAP 3 on 1 October 2017, as per World Vision (WV) global guidelines. The four Technical Programmes (TP) — i) Livelihoods, ii) Health Nutrition and WASH (HNW), and iii) Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan (CESP) continued till 30 September 2020. Assasuni AP adopted TPs and one CESP in order to reduce the vulnerability of children and community. It included sponsorship, accountability, disaster risk reduction, advocacy, child protection, faith and development to ensure community engagement, collaborating and sustainability of the programme.



Currently the AP is in an extended year of transitional tasks with a closure date of 30 September 2021. Note: World Vision Bangladesh initiated a special project named Community Development Project (CDP) in 1991 under at Buria village of Barodal union at Satkhira district.

Assasuni AP designed its programme to focus on Health, Education, Economic Development, Disaster mitigation and Sponsorship Management. The AP implemented its interventions through three implementation phases, each phase was formulated for five years and the transition phase was for three years.

In the past years, the financial status of the community has improved significantly, which has brought a sustainable change in the field of education, health, livelihood and social dignity of the community. Therefore, the overall goal set out for the AP "Children grow in fullness of life and are protected, ensured by poverty free healthy environment..." by "...enabling quality education for the targeted communities by increasing consistent income through partnership with leaders, GO & NGOs and active participation of children" has been successfully reached.





# OVERALL PROGRAMME GOAL OF ASSASUNI AREA PROGRAMME (PHASE-WISE)

Ensure sufficient health services for mother and children, safe water and sanitation and enabling quality education for the targeted communities by increasing consistent income through partnership with leaders, GO & NGOs and active participation of children.



Increase community capacity to sustain transformational development process leading to improved well-being in a holistic manner through health, education, livelihood, security and sponsorship management projects.

Increase community capacity to sustain transformational development process leading to improve well-being in a holistic manner through health, education, livelihood security and sponsorship management projects.

To ensure child protection/ well-being through quality education with poverty free healthy environment. This goal was revised when the AP was adapted LEAP 3: Children grow in fullness of life and are protected, ensured by poverty free healthy environment.



# RATIONALE FOR PROGRAMME TRANSITIONS

The interventions were implemented with close collaboration of local stakeholders and engagement of community since the inception of AP. This ensured sustainable impact during the transitions in FY'21. The insights received from the community during programme review and evaluation demonstrates that the communities can manage child well-being and implement, monitor and evaluate development interventions. Additionally, the Sub-district Health Complex, Primary Education Office, Agriculture Department, Public Health, and Cooperative Office in Assasuni Sub-district have acquired capacities to ensure government services. Therefore, it is highly likely that the community will be able to sustain the results. The end phase evaluation reports when compared with baseline survey of 2007 corroborate this expectation:

- Underweight among children under five years decreased by 24.2% from baseline status 52.1% in 2007;
- Full immunization coverage of the children (12-23 months) increased from 59.4% to 97.2%;
- Access to safe sanitation increased from 70% to 74.8%;
- Safe drinking water access rose to 94.83% from the 74.13%;
- Finally, 96.6% HHs indicate being satisfied with the activities of sponsorship programme.

During LEAP 3 implementation from FY'18-20 Assasuni AP worked with the community, others stakeholders to advocate for government services so that programme could address gaps. Assasuni AP extended its lifetime from FY'20 to FY'21in agreement with the Support Office (SO) to buttress on areas for improvement identified.



### **Programme Sustainability**

AP considered sustainability, proper planning and effective ownership of the community before implementing any project. As the programme approaches its transition period the community is focused on resource management and access to information. In accordance to the plan of continuation, the AP expects the Village Development Committees (VDC) to carry on the development work at the community level. The plan was prepared during the transition and design workshops in presence of the VDC members and other community stakeholders. The AP has already built a common platform for community leaders, individuals, Government (GO) and Non-Govt. Organizations (NGO).

AP will follow the WVB policy for its assets transfer/disposals in the phase. During this transition period, field level programmes will be gradually decreased gradually and staff will focus on building links between VDCs and GOs/NGOs to ensure sustainability.

# Sustainability drivers

### **Progress**

### Ownership

Community based organizations and committees like CBO, Village Development Committee, Child Forums (CFs), Pond sand Filter Committee (PSFC) have taken ownership of the development. They are working on a voluntary basis to ensure the wellbeing of their children. They have prepared and implemented a shared plan, conducted community-led monitoring, visited both RC and non-RC households and supported in beneficiary selection. They also support the Child Forum in conducting child-led activities. They are more capable of facilitating development activities in the community by themselves.

### Partnering

Assasuni AP is currently implementing its programme in partnership with 42 VDCs. Additionally, MoUs have been signed with the local level NGOs like Unnoyon Prochesta, Social Development Foundation, MOUMACHI and with local government-Union Parisads. In order to create a greater impact, the VDCs have maintained strong networks and coordinated to integrate the works of other development agencies.

# Transformed Relationships

To build transformed relationships between the sponsors and sponsored children and other potential stakeholders, TPs and CESP conducted various sessions at the field and AP level with the goal that children experience God while the stakeholders stay motivated. Initiatives were undertaken for different groups like UPGP and LVCD members to increasing their income generation skills. The VDCs have been performing their roles and responsibilities enabling them to build better relationships in the community.

### Household and Family Resilience

The UPGP and LVCD members have been utilizing their knowledge and skills on livestock rearing and vegetable cultivation in their local context. They have learned how to adapt with livelihood process in the saline-prone context. The targeted HHs have made saving a habit and are capable of managing their business and have developed a trust-based relationship with financial institutions. The community now is providing for their children and is resilient.

### **Design Document**

The AP is ready for transition as it has successfully met its goal based on specific outcomes and evaluation impact indicators such as increase in enrollments, increase in passing rate with credible GPA, reducing common illnesses of mother and children, increasing mobility through shared plan implementation, improvements in the well-being of children programme and capacity building of partners through trainings, workshops and gatherings. Community development can now be managed locally by VDCs. Therefore, World Vision's facilitation support and financial resources are no longer required because VDCs are well-positioned to mainstream ongoing activities.

### Established well-being of children, families and communities

Evaluation impact indicators revealed that the community's ability to sustain transformational development and the well-being of children through the interventions of Assasuni AP has exponentially increased. A tangible improvement has been observed in personal hygiene practices among individuals and general awareness about reproductive health services, vaccination and nutrition among women. Additionally, communities are cognizant of means of COVID-19 transmission and prevention. The Education Project interventions have led to advancement in quality of education. The enrollment numbers in primary and secondary level among the targeted households has increased significantly. It has also been recorded that the income level among targeted households has surged. Thus, food security and livelihood status of the most vulnerable has improved. Sponsored children have an increased awareness on child rights and child protection. They have come together as the Child Forum to explore leadership roles and raise their voices against violations. They now have platform and agency to participate in family and community level decision-making.

### Communities' and partners' capacities

Assasuni AP has continually conducted capacity-building measures with development partners like VDCs, community, schools, CPA committees, CBOs, Child Forums, DMC, Government Departments, Faith Based Organizations and likeminded NGOs. The Key Informants Interview with these partners indicated that they are ready to conceive and execute their own development activities. In addition, the joint efforts of TPs and CESP has increased the communities' ability to sustain the transformational development process to attain well-being in a holistic manner.

### Organizational decision

It was recommended that the AP enter final transition on 30 September 2021. This transition is in line with the overall Ministry Strategy FY 17-20 of the National Office and the decision of the support office. It was also recommended that the programme prepare a transition plan focused on key elements to ensure smooth transition. The programme has met its vision, goals, and main objectives as articulated by annual plans and agreements. Therefore, Assasuni AP has developed a plan to reduce the number of staff based on budget, transition plan and volume of programme activities at field level. A designated staff is working as Sponsorship and Child Protection. The AP Manager will be able to handle the pre-defined programme activities during this phase. Simultaneously, two Programme Officers (PO) are responsible for four PFAs and will manage Health, Nutrition and WASH Technical Programme, Livelihoods Technical Programme (TP) and Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan (CESP) alongside local partners. There will be one Finance Officer, supported by an APC Finance coordinator to handle the relevant financial issues and hand over documents. Assasuni ASP has been able to empower our existing staff to assist in all present field level works. AP strongly believes that key stakeholders on the ground will carry on the initiatives to ensure further development.

### **MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The End Phase Evaluation Report 2020 indicates that Assasuni AP has achieved most of the indicators at a very satisfactory level. Notably, the service tenure in this community has enhanced the scope of leadership of the community. They will sustain the impact they achieved with the support of World Vision.



# CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)



### Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 | By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Base Year (2007/2011/2015/2018)

Status in AP working area (2020)

60% households having one or more adults were earning an income. (2018)

90.7% households having one or more adults were earning an income.



# Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.2 | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Base Year (2007/2011/2015/2018)

Status in AP working area (2020)

52.1% of children under five years of age were underweight. (2007)

24.2% of children under five years of age were underweight.



### Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Base Year (2007/2011/2015/2018)	Status in AP working area (2020)
59.4% children of age 12-23 months were fully immunized. (2007)	97.2% children of age 12-23 months were fully immunized.



# Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Base Year (2007/2011/2015/2018)	Status in AP working area (2020)
21.04% of primary school children having completed their grade. (2007)	85.9% of Primary school children having completed their grade.



# Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Base Year (2007/2011/2015/2018)	Status in AP working area (2020)
70% of households were using improved sanitation facilities. (2007)	74.8% of households were using improved sanitation facilities.

### IMPROVE HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

Malnutrition among mother and children under-5 is a critical problem in Bangladesh. Assasuni AP has augmented nutritional awareness by applying Positive Deviance (PD/Hearth) approach at the community level to tackle malnutrition in a cost-effective way. Awareness sessions with mothers/caregivers, supplementary feeding programmes, Positive Deviant (PD) Hearth programme and Community-Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (C-IMCI) programmes have been implemented and improved the nutritional status of mother and children. This AP also linked its nutrition interventions with PD Hearth committee, WASH committee, relevant NGOs and the Government health sector to achieve the overall purpose.

A total of 10,500 mothers/caregivers have received orientation on health and nutrition education which impacted thethe health status directly and reflected in the End Phase Evaluation Report:

- Severe underweight children fell from 52.1% in 2007 to 24.2% in 2020
- Rates of stunted children fell from 56.8% in 2007 to 32.1% in 2020
- Percentage of wasted children fell from 22.2% in 2007 to 12.1% in 2020

**Breastfeeding:** WHO and UNICEF recommends to feed children colostrum immediately after birth and continue to be exclusively breastfed up to six months. The AP run awareness programmes on this and the results were eventually reflected in the End Phase Evaluation Report:

- 56.3% children under 6 months of age were exclusively breastfed on track with the national average of 62.6% (MICS 2019)
- 75% of children under 2 years received early initiation of breastfeeding as compared to national average of 46.6% (MICS 2019)

**Immunization:** Assasuni AP has facilitated awareness session on maternal and childhood immunization among 6,840 mothers and adolescents. AP also assisted the Government during the EPI service sessions. The joint initiatives have helped to increase the EPI coverage as demonstrated by End Phase Evaluation Report:

 97.2% children have been fully immunized on or before 12 months compared to 59.04% in 2007. **Diarrhoea:** WVB, Assasuni AP has worked extensively to reduce water-borne diseases especially by mass awareness on diarrhoea management and prevention. AP conducted awareness sessions on diarrhoea and ORS preparation for 5,236 individuals. The AP also installed 6,426 low-cost sanitary latrines (including 5 school/madrasa-based latrines), 5 Pond Sand Filters, and Rain Water Harvesting Systems in 824 HHs. The outcomes of these efforts were demonstrated by the End phase Evaluation Report:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 fell from 8.39% in 2007 to 5.9% in 2020
- Proportion of population using an improved drinking-water source increased from 74.13% in 2007 to 94.8% in 2020
- Number of households using improved sanitation facilities increased from 70% in 2007 to 74.8% in 2020

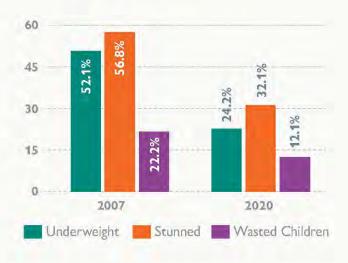


Table 1: Threshold Level Indicators regarding malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months.\*

Strategic KPI	Acceptable (Green)	Attention Required (Yellow)	Critical (Red)	Status of AP	BD National Status	Remarks
Prevalence of underweight in children under five years of age (WAZ <-2SD)	<10%	10-30%	>30%	24.2% EPE-2020	22.6%	It's a CWBT and also WVB's transition indicator
Prevalence of Stunted in children under five years of age (HAZ <-2SD)	<20%	20-40%	>40%	32.1% EPE-2020	28.0%	CWBT core indicator
Prevalence of Wasting in children under five years of age (WHZ <-2SD)	<5%	5-15%	>15%	12.1% EPE-2020	9.8%	CWBT core indicator

<sup>\*</sup>Reference: MICS 2019



### Thematic Area - 02

### **IMPROVE ACCESS TO AND QUALITY TO EDUCATION**

The goal of Education project was "Improve accessibility and quality education for most vulnerable children". To achieve this goal major interventions such as functioning School Management Committees (SMC), school readiness programme, life skill-based education was implemented. The progresses made over the years through these interventions are sectionally reported below.

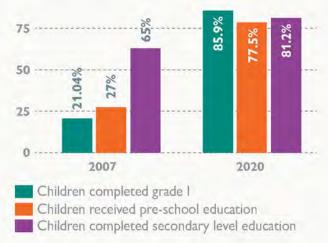
**Completion of basic Education:** The project assisted 18,117 students and facilitated coaching programme for 3,585 children ensuring that children complete at least six years of basic education. The AP constructed seven schools and renovated five to improve the infrastructure particularly in hard-to-reach areas. The End Phase Evaluation Report 2020 demonstrated the result:

 85.9% of children have completed six years of basic education in a structured learning institution and increase from 21.04% in 2007.



Pre-School Education: The project has selected and trained facilitators on teaching methods to conduct classes in an effective and interactive way. Next, classes have been conducted for the age-appropriate children (4-5 years of age) for a year to prepare them for formal education. This project was facilitated in 56 pre-schools where 1,120 children participated. Moreover, the project created 44 Early Child Care & Development Centres that prepared 850. Additionally, literacy boost centers were run in 20 Government primary schools ensuring 500 children were given introductory reading and writing training. The End Phase Evaluation 2020 demonstrated the result:

- 85.9% of children completed grade I which is an increase from 21.04% in 2007
- 77.5% of HHs with one child (1-5 years) received pre-school education; an increase from 27% in 2011
- 81.2% of assisted children completed secondary level education; an increase from 65% in 2011.



### Thematic Area - 03

### **ENSURE CHILDREN ARE PROTECTED AND CARED FOR**

The Sponsorship Management Project has conducted a lot of interventions to ensure child well-being. The AP has worked with the most vulnerable children through regular monitoring and necessary health and education support. The AP has also established a strong bond with registered children, their families as well as sponsors. During its lifetime, 3,868 children were registered by World Vision in Assasuni AP the project has ensured 100% of their birth registration (Sponsorship Management Report, March, 2021).

The AP formed 47 Child Forums to provide the children with a platform to raise their voices and opportunity to explore their potential. The Child Forums have more than 4,500 members and are continually working on important issues such as child protection. The forums have emphasized capacity building and developing vocational skills. The Child Forums have worked to establish child rights in the community by conducting regular meetings, observed different national and international day, and held dialogues with duty bearers. Additionally, they have carried out welfare activities for their own community. Today, the Child Forums today run their organizations by themselves. Over 10,000 children have benefitted through its development programmes over the years. The End Phase Evaluation 2020 demonstrated the result:

- 70.6% of parents/caregivers feel that their community is a safe place for children
- 32.2% of children participate in family decision-making





### Thematic Area - 04

### **INCREASE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

Socio economic condition: Community

Engagement and Sponsorship Project (CESP) was a significant focus in the LEAP3 journey. In order to meet the goal "Community ownership of transformational development increased" Assasuni AP meticulously established of 42 Village Development Committees (VDC). In the first year, VDC members are oriented on advocacy initiatives, accountability framework, child protection issues, disaster preparedness and CVA initiatives. Community Led Monitoring will be initiated into the VDCs for better implication of child well-being efforts through sponsorship activities. Growing child leadership was one of the important objectives of CESP that will be managed through the VDCs as they will form Child Forums at the village level.



Capacity building of VDC members through different meetings, trainings and workshop will be a continuous process, so that they can capable to contribute to achieve their village level goal. Today, each VDC manages their shared plan with the help of partner organizations. The VDCs have signed MoUs that will continue for next 03 years (2021-2023) even after the AP is phased out.

Economic solvency of families is critical to ensure fullness of life for vulnerable children as reflected by the project's goal "Households have sustainable sources of income to provide the basic needs of children". Therefore, Livelihood Technical Programme was utilized to increase household income. This project created alternative employment opportunity through Ultra-Poor Graduation Approach, improved agricultural and non-farm practices, livestock rearing and horticulture gardening. Over time, the projects and TP contributed to improve household status in terms of income, food and social security. The AP focused on increasing income and assets of UPGP members to bring economic resilience. A total of 20 LVCD groups consisting of 400 members and 22 UPGP groups having 440 members, have been formed to promote farmer-to-farmer learning. These learning centres have helped establish strong network among community members, NGO and CBOs. Gradually the community has achieved the capacity of providing sufficient food for their children and family as well as ensuring education and health care. A total of 2,500 HHs have been benefitted from the AP in different ways.

The AP has organized a series of technical trainings for targeted groups. Even during its transition phase, AP mobilized 320 Ultra poor HHs under Ultra Poor Graduation Programme and 200 LVCD group members. It also observed that 94% of trained farmers applied improved and sustainable techniques. Additionally, 91% of the HHs have set up vegetable gardens that contribute to access nutritious food in their diet (Field Monitoring Report, March, 2021).

The AP conducted orientations on disaster management, business management, savings policy, etc. Additionally, effective linkages were built with GO, NGO service providers, so that community members could tap available resources. Visible changes have been seen term of income generation despite the negative impact of COVID-19 — 88% of HHs have sufficient food can meet educational expenses (Field Monitoring Report, March, 2021). Moreover, those families are able to save money on a regular basis which will help them overcome unpredictable events. This was witnessed post Cyclone Amphan. Currently there are a total of 520 active savers under UPGP and LVCD groups.

Community Building: The AP emphasized capacitybuilding of CBOs keeping their sustainability in mind. The CBOs were mobilized to operate their various interventions independently. Currently, two CBOs operate microcredit projects among the CBO members. Eventually, 78% of parents/caregivers/CBO members report having access to savings and credit. It also found that 95% households reported that CBOs run independently. Assasuni AP has supported five CBOs, registered under Govt. Cooperative Department, with a total of 2,052 general members. The CBO Capacity Assessment Report (March 2021) found that 100% registered CBOs conducted awareness activities without support from Assasuni AP or other organizations. They performed rally, observed days and made mothers aware of health and nutrition, WASH, disaster management, etc. CBOs worked with Child Forum or independently for child rights and child protection. They also played significant roles of raising awareness to their respective communities during the pandemic situation of COVID-19.

The report also shows that 100% of registered CBOs have established links with WVB, other NGOs, different govt. offices and local service providers. The end phase evaluation report found that 87.42% of members have basic reading, writing and arithmetic skills, an increase from 28% in 2011. Assasuni AP hopes that this good rapport and their strong financial capacity will help them to continue implementation of social and economic development activities.

**Disaster Management:** Due to the worsening climate crisis, Bangladesh has become a victim of natural calamities such as tropical cyclones, floods, riverbank erosion, earthquakes, landslides, causing colossal loss of lives and property. Assasuni is a disaster-prone area as it is situated in the coastal belt. Additionally, a lot of individuals facing forced migration live in this region. The Government of Bangladesh has undertaken plans to mitigate the adverse impacts of disasters through disaster management.

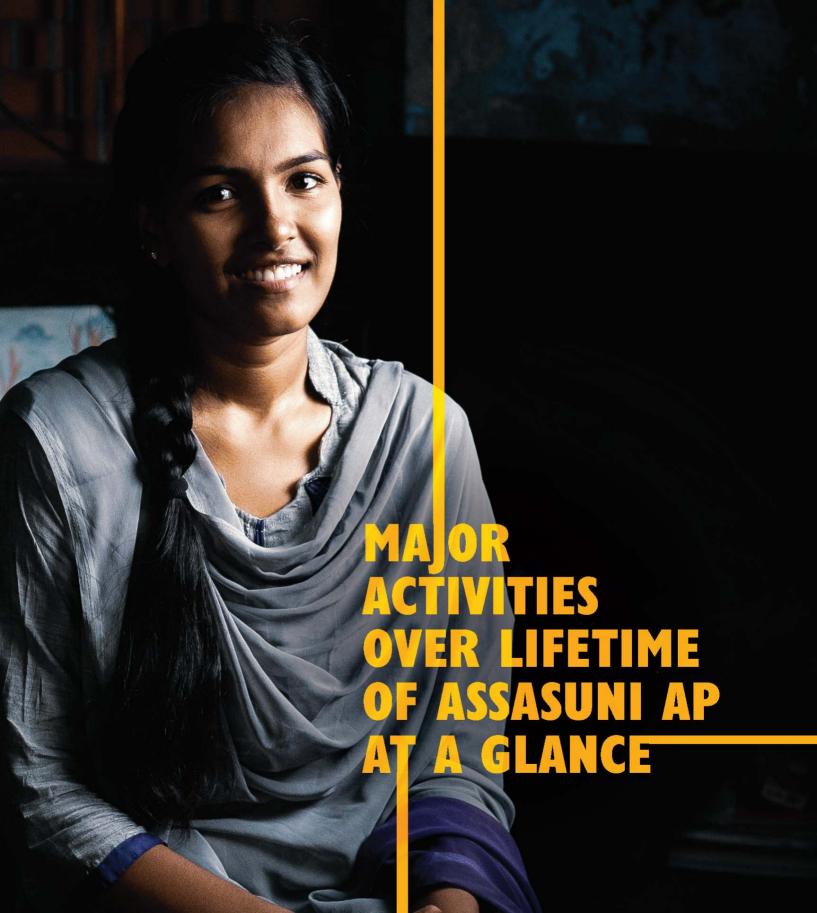
To strengthen the community's resilience to disaster and maximize their coping ability the project has organized awareness programme among VDC members, CF members, CBOs members. These efforts revealed that 84% households have knowledge of copying strategies (FGD, March, 2021). These lessons were put to test during the recent cyclones, *Bulbul* (2019), *Fani* (2019) and *Amphan* (2020), and the adverse impacts were mitigated. After Cyclone Amphan, a project called UNICEF Child Protection Project under the WVB was implemented to raise awareness and rehabilitation.



# Align with the SPONSORSHIP MINIMUM PROGRAMMING STANDARDS

Assasuni AP has worked to guarantee that sponsorship minimum programming standards are upheld and that these standards are applied to both registered and non-registered children.

Indicators	Achievement
Participation in health and nutrition activities enabled and action taken if RC is not following growth curve	100% of households having RC reported participating in various ways in selection and registration of their children in sponsorship programme (Sponsorship Management Report, March, 2021)
Access to full immunization	97.2% of children of age 12 months have been fully immunized (End-phase Evaluation Report, 2020)
Appropriate follow up action or referrals promoted if child protection or health needs reported	42 child protection committees are functional. Community led monitoring conducted by them every month and reported
Functioning community emergency health preparedness plan promoted that enables access to health care in case of emergency	4,000 community members are cognizant of community health preparedness plan. 7500 community members received preventive and curative health services. 74% of households have been trained on copying strategies (FDG Report, March, 2021)
RC included in community surveillance and programmes designed to address food insecurity	73.4% of households reportedly had capacity to manage sufficient food with household income round the year.
Access to education enabled	85.9% of primary school children primary completed their grade 77.4% of secondary school children completed their grade. 81.2% of assisted children passed secondary level with min. B grade. 77.5% HH having one children of age group 1-5 years receive pre-school education
Access to education and/or vocational preparation enabled	
Presence of RC in the community monitored and appropriate follow up action or referrals promoted if child protection or health issues reported.	100% RC in community have been monitored and appropriate follow up action
Participation in and benefit from development process promoted for RC and their families, who are able to articulate their involvement	9,500 children participated in child led programme/development activities
Legal identity and status for RC and other community children promoted	100% of RC supported with acquiring birth certificate (Sponsorship Report-March,2021)
RC included in context appropriate programmes that promote holistic child well-being, including their spiritual nurture.	



### **HEALTH SECTOR**

7,500

People oriented and received preventive & curative health services, 2007-2018

1,750

Family health education among women & adolescents, 2007-21

150

TBA training for women, 2007-2017

4,270

Latrine Installation 2007-2019

Source: Attendance Sheet & Muster roll

1,500

Health awareness education among men & women, 2007-2021

2,500

Mothers and adolescents oriented on diarrhoea management, 2007-21

3,030

People under deworm programme, 2007-2015

390

Provided treatment or sick, 2007-2018

500

Awareness on controlling of communicable diseases, 2007-2018

9,742

People received training on WASH / WATSAN, 2007-2021

12,500

Trained key stakeholders' groups on STI/HIV/AIDS, 2007-2015

6

Provided treatment or sick, 2007-2018

7,500

People recieved primary health care education, 2007-2021

7,500

Mothers & adolescents trained on EPI, 2007-2017

2,500

Mothers and adolescents oriented on diarrhoea management, 2007-21

5

Pond Sand Filter (PSF) established

### **EDUCATION SECTOR**

12

School construction

12

Rainwater Harvesting System and Latrine Installed

18

Secondary school teachers trained on teaching technique

11,226

Provided educational support for vulnerable students

47

Child Forums

2

Furniture provided to nstitutions

555

Students supported post SSC

44

ECCD Centres Established (with 850 learners)

1,120

Child Forum total members

5

Toilet installed in educational institutes

113

Students supported post HSC

20

schools-initiated Literacy Boost Programme with 500 learners 56

Pre-schools established

1,120

Children enrolled in Pre-school

2,865

Students attended coaching programme

5

High School Teacher training on health education

Source: Attendance Sheet & Muster roll

### **ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

50

Managed Development Groups 2007-17

495

Leadership skill training among community leaders 2007-21

50

Savings and credit management support among DG

1,500

Conducted advocacy among social leaders 2007-2021

250

Training on saline land use and management 2007-2017

200

Training on village forestry among community members 2007-17

50

Savings and credit management support among DG

800

Ponds re-excavated and fish culture started 2007-2017

2,052

Total Development Group Members 2007-17\*

480

Development Group members trained 2007-17

350

Farmers trained on goat rearing, 2007-2017

6 KM

Tree plantation alongside roads 2007-2017

50

Individuals trained on small trade, 2007-2017

100

Vaccination and animal health care training among youth 2007-2017

17

Ground raising at schools and markets 2007-2017

\$75,874

Development Groups net capital up to 31 March 21\*\*

50

Logistics support among Development Group 2007-17

627

Farmers trained on winter vegetables, 2007-2017

850

Farmers trained on summer vegetables, 2007-2017

25

Individuals trained on embroidery, 2007-2017

150

Individuals trained on nurseries and tree plantation 2007-2017

800

Farmers trained on crop production 2007-2017

6,552

Cattle and poultry vaccinated 2007-2017

4,248

Cattle dewormed 2007-2017

14,946

Cattle and poultry vaccinated 2007-2019

16,436

Cattle/poultry treatment support 2007-2017

85

Individuals trained on handicraft, 2007-2017

700

Women trained on organic homestead gardening 2007-2017

200

Individuals trained on fish culture 2007-2017

### **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMMING (CESP)**

47

Child Forum formed & function\*

VDC Formed & function\*\*

Implemented Shared plan\*\*

42

Develop Shared plan\*\*

5.000

Parents/caregivers oriented on sponsorship

3.868

Organize appreciation programme for RC

3,868

Meeting with registered children

3,868

Distribution of RC gift

18

Secondary school teachers trained on teaching technique 555

Students supported post SSC

Students supported post HSC

2,865

Students attended coaching programme

718

Community members/volunteer trained on disaster preparedness and management

Source: Attendance Sheet & Muster roll \*Child Forum Report, March, 2021

2.044

Awareness building on reporting and feedback for community members

\*\*VDC Report, March, 2021

### DISASTER MANAGEMENT

UZDMC members trained on disaster preparedness and management

650

Community leaders trained on disaster preparedness and management

Community volunteers trained on disaster preparedness and management

UDMC members trained on disaster preparedness and management

Government officers trained CBO members trained on on disaster preparedness & management

Assistance for rehabilitated vulnerable families, 2007-2021

School teachers trained on disaster preparedness and management

disaster preparedness and management

Disaster preparedness and management training, 2007-2019

Students trained on disaster preparedness and management

Affected households received relief support (Cash and kinds)

Established communitybased disaster committees

Source: Attendance Sheet & Muster roll

### SPONSORSHIP MANAGEMENT

23,340

Individuals oriented on sponsorship

2,850

Individuals participated in training on sponsorship management and child issues 2,317

Conducted advocacy on child rights, child protection, early marriage & gender among social leaders, students and others

Source: Attendance Sheet & Muster roll

### FISCAL YEAR WISE BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

FY	Budgeted Amount \$	Expenditure Amount \$	<b>Budget Variance</b>	Remarks
2005	210,000.00	210,000.00	0.00	Approximately Programme Budget
2006	219,600.00	219,600.00	0.00	Approximately Programme Budget
2007	202,141.00	202,141.00	0.00	Programme Budget Only
2008	295,001.00	295,001.00	0.00	Programme Budget Only
2009	370,209.00	370,209.00	0.00	Programme Budget Only
2010	382,000.00	382,000.00	0.00	Approximately Programme Budget
2011	484,859.58	496,115.00	11,255.42	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2012	592,639.00	583,270.94	9,369.00	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2013	635,000.00	630,925.66	4,074.34	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2014	660,000.00	669,372.67	-9,372.67	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2015	609,000.00	537,229.29	71,770.71	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2016	510,000.00	468,761.22	41,238.78	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2017	477,341.00	392,457.67	84,883.33	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2018	585,513.00	585,502.02	10.98	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2019	485,621.00	473,447.62	12,173.38	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2020	443,013.00	441,947.64	1,065.36	Total Fiscal Year Budget
2021	205,665.00	181	4	Fiscal Year Not yet Completed
Total:	7,367,602.58	6,957,980.73	409,621.85	Approximately

### **LESSONS LEARNED**

Lessons can be categorized into two categories — implementation strategy and replicable actions. In addition, this project, the TPs and CESP in LEAP 3 cycle, have produced some lessons that provided target-oriented result. Each of these lessons have articulated in a meaningful way, strategy-based lessons relate to implementation strategies while action-based lesson relate to best practices.

### Strategy-based Lessons:

- Culture-sensitive implementation strategy: A strength of this project is its Implementation Strategy that was inclusive of community members and local context making certain is strategy is culturally sensitive.
- Community engagement approach: Without community engagement, no programme or project result can be sustained. This project has involved local elites, professionals and women representatives, and members of CBOs. It also ensured active participation of children and women in society.
- Life skilled model: Life skill-based education has contributed to developing girls and boys who will contribute
  to society in the future with a reflexive method.
- Empowerment approach for gender development: Empowering adolescent boys and girls was found to be an effective approach of capacity building. Lactating mothers and other vulnerable women have developed earning capacities and are raising their voice against gender-based-violence at familial and societal levels.
- Peer-education mmethod: An effective method to transfer lessons from one adolescent child to another
  which was used by the scouting and project authority for peer leaders of the project. This method will ensure
  child rights and protection even after the withdrawal of project support and will benefit future generations.
- Reflexive and replicable method: This project has been implemented at the field and has the potential to transfer knowledge through reflexive pathways. It is possible to replicate this model accross Bangladesh.
- Livelihood interventions will be more sustainable if it includes eco-friendly strategy and conservative agriculture techniques.

### **Action-based Lessons:**

- Protecting children from violence: Introduced awareness and actions against child violence and ensured
  access to information on Child protection Helpline and Complaint Offices. This approach should be
  disseminated among other areas to help to reduce child violence and abuse.
- Training for job creation: Actions related to training among children, adolescents, and women that enables them to acquire a job that are examples that should be explored.
- **Disaster management:** Over the years, the project oriented the community on mitigation and pre-signal preparation and taught them mitigate disaster. This has given them confidence to take necessary precautions during emergencies. These actions need to be disseminated to other parts of this region.
- Sensitization local groups and enhancing social capital: In all its tasks, this project has sensitized the
  society on the benefits of collaboration with all segments of society and to fight against all types of injustice, for
  a child and women-friendly environment. Peace-building at micro-level of society and creating opportunities to
  build bridges could be replicable.
- **Gender sensitiveness:** It is important to create an equitable society with no discrimination between males and females, this project has taken various actions that planted seeds of gender equality in the project areas. These ideas can be replicated to other parts of the country.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

### Issue-01: Project Extension

Though WVB has worked for a long time in Assasuni there is still scope to work for vulnerable communities. If there is any opportunity to extend specific projects, the AP can run the phase considering other criteria mentioned below.

### Issue-02: Selection Process and Baseline

- · The target population should be selected through a criterion-based checklist.
- There should be more compatibly between the baseline and the end evaluation indicators to compare better.

### Issue-03: Training and Job creation

More vocational training should be introduced and self-employment-based climate adaptive agriculture should be promoted among women and adolescents.

### Issue-04: Financial package and Earning Tools introduction

- Provide technical trainings to create IGAs for poor beneficiaries.
- Earning kits, such as seeds, seedling, grafts, livestock, sewing machine, van, and rickshaw should be distributed
  to beneficiaries especially those who are under the extreme poverty line.

### Issue-05: Children and Girls Forum Formation

- Boys and Girls Forum should be formed in higher numbers as they play a role of change-makers in society.
- The sponsorship plan through which WVB has helped many students should be strengthened and expanded.

### Issue-06: Cooperation, Coordination and Sustainability

- Cooperation and Coordination should be extended among local NGOs, VDCs, CF, CBOs, elites, women Leaders and Representatives, and UP representatives that help to create strong networks.
- Sustainability should be made possible by including of local issues within the project.

### Issue-07: Identifying Project Limitations

Identify the loopholes of the project and re-design where needs to be re-arranged.

### Issue-08: Strategy, Approach, and Replication

Successful strategies & approaches that have proven results should be replicated in other programmes where applicable.

### Issue-09: Publication and Advocacy

Project success should be published in written form and to be used as a tool for advocacy.

### Others

- Government and Non-Government Organizations need to be involved as change-makers at the local level and community involvement should be ensured as the prime task.
- Steps should be taken for to allocate a specific budget for child development issues such as for food and nutrition, quality education, and prevention from violence and trafficking.
- Advocacy regarding community involvement that ensures child development is essential. Therefore, seminars, workshops should be organized and collaterals should be printed and distributed.
- Such a project should be conducted in areas where stakeholders at the community level can be engaged.

# TRANSITION PLAN

During the transition process components of a project are gradually handed over to beneficiaries. This is possible because beneficiaries have attained the capacity to undertake the responsibilities of development process and the impacts of the projects. The AP team believes that beneficiaries have developed confidence to keep the projects going, so the transition can take place. Therefore, the AP gradually began withdrawal in RC, budget, staffing and other involvements. Simultaneously, AP provided more support and strengthened VDCs and Child Forums.

Assasuni AP developed a comprehensive sustainability and transition workshop with active participation from primary stakeholders and community members, at the beginning of FY2021. The community identified the indicators of sustainability and developed a transition plan. The AP monitored the implementation of the plan. Stakeholders like cooperative department, health complex, education office, NGOs, CBOs, Child Forum are carrying out their responsibilities according to the transition plan. The following components trace the implementation.



### Sustainability of Village Development Committees

There are 42 Village Development Committees, working at the community level for holistic wellbeing. As per the VDC functionality Report FY 2021, 86% of VDCs are fully functional while the remaining 14% are moderately functional. An action plan has been prepared to make all VDCs fully functional by September 2021. They have a shared plan and are capable to run activities on their own even after phasing out of AP activities. They have been built relationships with other likeminded NGOs/GOs department/and CBOs. They liaise with different organizations, such as department of agriculture extension, department of livestock, women and children affairs, youth development, social development foundation and Sub-district Community Health complex. It is expected that by utilizing these links and developing the partnerships the VDCs will be able to sustain their activities in the future.

### Sustainability of CBOs

The project focused on capacity-building for CBOs to ensure their sustainability even after the AP phased. Today, CBOs run microcredit initiatives among CBO members. This initiative has made them self-reliant and is an indicator of their financial sustainability. The FGD Report, March, 2021 found that 100% registered CBOs conducted awareness activities without support from Assasuni AP or other organizations. They conducted rallies, observed days, ran programmes on child-mother health and nutrition, as well as WASH and disaster management. CBOs continued to work with the Child Forum for child rights and child protection. They also played a significant role in raising awareness during the pandemic. FGD Report, March-2021 shows that 100% registered CBOs have connections with WVB and other NGOs and local service providers. Therefore, Assasuni

AP hopes that this good rapport and their strong financial capacity will help them to continue implementation of social and economic development activities after the phase out.

# **Sustainability of Community Based Disaster Management Committee**

Strengthening communities' disaster resilience and maximizing coping ability was the focus in this reporting period. The project has organized awareness programmes with key stakeholders like VDC members, Child Forum members, CBOs members and UP level through collaboration of UZDMC & UDMC. Through all these efforts, the FGD Report, March, 2021 revealed that 95% Community members are aware of disaster warning systems and preparedness plan.

# Sustainability of Child Protection and Advocacy Committee

Assasuni AP bolstered its community-based child protection committee, so that they could continue their work of child monitoring. In order to look after registered children, ensure child rights, prevent child labor and child marriage, provide education to vulnerable children and to ensure overall well-being of the RC, 42 Child Protection and Advocacy Committees were formed and remain functional.

Every month, along with VDCs monthly meeting, child protection issues are discussed and need based plan for child monitoring are prepared. Issues like child monitoring, assisting vulnerable children are discussed and appropriate decisions are taken. The VDC members are well-trained on community lead monitoring and have required management skills to continue their work. In FY 2020, Child Forum

members, along with the VDC members, submitted a budget petition to their respective Union Parisads requesting an allocation of 10% of the budget for children. Chairmen of Union Parisads have agreed to allocate the money and spent the money for child protection, especially during COVID-19.

### Sustainability of Child Forum

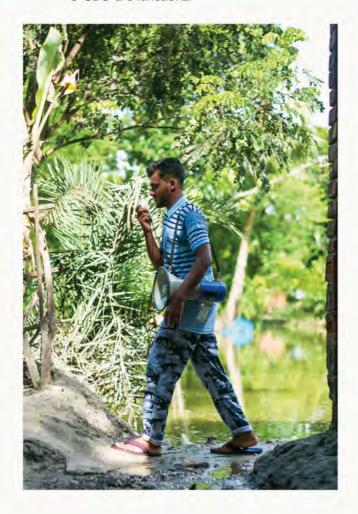
Currently there are 47 functional Child Forums, 42 at the village level four at PFA level and one at AP level. A total of 4,500 children are working together on child rights issues under the same umbrella. Child Forums work under the direct supervision of VDC. The Child Forums have not yet been registered with concerned government department, though the registration was under process. However, with the support of VDCs the forum members collect contributions from their respective communities and perform their activities. The forums have an Executive Committee of 11 members selected for three years. Executive committee members conduct a monthly meeting. Every six months, all Child Forums conduct a centralized meeting of all Child Forums. In the monthly and bi-annual meetings, developmental activities of the forums are discussed. Every year, with the support of the World Vision Bangladesh, each Child Forum conducts its annual general meeting (AGM). In the AGM, discussion is held on the current status of the children who have dropped out from schools or Child Forums; and the reasons for their drop out and a plan of action is determined.

The executive committee instructs members on child rights, child protection and disaster management. Child Forum members are confident in their abilities to continue their activities with the help of the VDC. They have plans to perform the following activities in future: prevention of child marriage, ensure birth registration of all newborn children, different day observation, afforestation, internal small road repair, and conducting training on child rights. Besides, Child Forum members conduct life skill-based education to 200 children which helps them to learn about their lives for better future.

### Progress toward sustainability

Assasuni AP has handed over some interventions like Pond Sand Filter (PSF), CBOs to the community and MOUS have been signed with VDCs and other partners. It is hoped that they can continue the projects even after AP phase out. Following activities are currently being carried out:

- 42 VDCs are fully functional
- 47 Child Forums are fully functional
- 23 UPGP groups consisting of 320 HHs are functional
- 10 LVCD groups consisting of 200 HHs are functional
- 4 PSF functional at the 04 PFAs
- 5 CBO are functional



Progress towards sustainability like target and achievement with source documents have been incorporated in the *Table-Progress toward Sustainability* in Annexure part.

		T	reshold Leve						
KPI No.	Strategic KPI	(Green) Require		Critical (Red)	Current AP level*	National level*			
1.1.1	Prevalence of under- weight in children under five years (WAZ <-2SD)	<10%	10-30%	>30%	<b>24.2</b> % EPE 2020	<b>22.6%</b> MICS 2019			
			or is at a yellov	w/red thresho	ld level)				
<ul> <li>The following need to enabling to sustain the impact the:</li> <li>Addressed economic interventions for the poorest households specially implementation of UPG project model</li> <li>Government community clinic services and improve mother &amp; child health services of health departments</li> <li>Union Parishad (Local government) are more fictional</li> </ul>									
1.2.1 % of population using improved sanitation (for defecation)  >70%  60-70%  60-70%  FPE 2020  N									
Plan for Sustainability and Improvement (if current AP level is worse than the national level or is at a yellow/red threshold level).									
The following need to enabling to sustain the impact the:  Addressed economic interventions for the poorest households specially implementation of UPG project model  Government public health and engineering department will provide sanitation facilities among the poor households.  Union Parishad (Local government) are more fictional									
1.3.1	Prevalence of diarrohea under 5	>95%	85-95%	<85%	<b>5.9%</b> EPE 2020	6.0% MICS 2019			
Plan for Sustainability and Improvement (if current AP level is worse than the national level or is at a yellow/red threshold level)									
	No.  1.1.1  Plan for (if curred)  1.2.1  Plan for (if curred)  The form  1.3.1  Plan for (if curred)	No.  1.1.1 Prevalence of underweight in children under five years (WAZ <-2SD)  Plan for Sustainability and Improving four AP level is worse than the Addressed economic into of UPG project model  Government community health departments  Union Parishad (Local gound in the Addressed sanitation (for defecation)  Plan for Sustainability and Improving four AP level is worse than the Addressed economic into of UPG project model  Addressed economic into of UPG project model  Addressed economic into of UPG project model  Government public health among the poor household union Parishad (Local gound in India and Improving India and India and India a	KPI No.  Strategic KPI  Acceptable (Green)  1.1.1 Prevalence of underweight in children under five years (WAZ <-2SD)  Plan for Sustainability and Improvement (if current AP level is worse than the national level of the current AP level is worse than the national level of the current AP level is worse than the national level of the current AP level is worse than the national level of the current AP level is worse than the national level of the current AP level is worse than the national level of the current AP level is worse than the national level of the current AP level is worse than the national level of the following need to enabling to sustain the improvement (if current AP level is worse than the national level of the following need to enabling to sustain the improvement of UPG project model  Government public health and engineer among the poor households.  Union Parishad (Local government) are  1.3.1 Prevalence of diarrohea under 5  Plan for Sustainability and Improvement	KPI No.  Strategic KPI No.  Acceptable (Green)  Acceptable (Green)  1.1.1  Prevalence of underweight in children under five years (WAZ <-2SD)  Plan for Sustainability and Improvement (if current AP level is worse than the national level or is at a yellown of UPG project model  Government community clinic services and improve health departments  Union Parishad (Local government) are more fictions  1.2.1  % of population using improved sanitation (for defecation)  Plan for Sustainability and Improvement (if current AP level is worse than the national level or is at a yellown of UPG project model  Acceptable (Yellow)  10-30%	KPI No.   Strategic KPI   Acceptable (Green)   Attention Required (Yellow)	KPI No.  Strategic KPI  Acceptable (Green)  Acceptable (Green)  Acceptable (Green)  Acceptable (Red)  Required (Yellow)  1.1.1  Prevalence of underweight in children under five years (WAZ <-2SD)  Plan for Sustainability and Improvement  (if current AP level is worse than the national level or is at a yellow/red threshold level)  The following need to enabling to sustain the impact the:  Addressed economic interventions for the poorest households specially implem of UPG project model  Government community clinic services and improve mother & child health services health departments  Union Parishad (Local government) are more fictional  1.2.1  % of population using improved sanitation (for defecation)  Plan for Sustainability and Improvement  (if current AP level is worse than the national level or is at a yellow/red threshold level).  The following need to enabling to sustain the impact the:  Addressed economic interventions for the poorest households specially implem of UPG project model  Government public health and engineering department will provide sanitation famong the poor households.  Union Parishad (Local government) are more fictional  1.3.1  Prevalence of diarrohea under S  Plan for Sustainability and Improvement			

Services from Govt. community clinic and improved mother & child health by health dept.

Union Parishad (Local government) are more fictional

			T	hreshold Leve	el .	Current AP level*	National level*			
Impact Area	KPI No.		Acceptable (Green)	Attention Required (Yellow)	Critical (Red)					
2. Improve access and quality to	2.1.1	% of HH having one child of 1-5 years receive pre-school education	>90%	50-90%	<50%	<b>77.5</b> % EPE 2020				
education		or Sustainability and Improve rent AP level is worse than the		or is at a yellov	v/red thresho	ld level)				
	The following need to enabling to sustain the impact the:  • To enhance education for children in right age and acquiring right competency following PNS project.  • Government initiated pre-school programme with each primary school in this regard.									
	2.2.2 % of youth (12-18 years) receive vocational opportunity 13.5% EPE 2020									
	Plan for Sustainability and Improvement (if current AP level is worse than the national level or is at a yellow/red threshold level).									
	2.2.3	% of children passed secondary level with minimum B grade	>80%	70-80%	<70%	<b>74.4%</b> EPE 2020				
	Plan for Sustainability and Improvement (if current AP level is worse than the national level or is at a yellow/red threshold level)									
	2.3.1	% of children of primary (12 years) completed their grade	>80%	70-80%	<70%	<b>85.9</b> % EPE 2020				
		or Sustainability and Improve rent AP level is worse than the		or is at a yellov	v/red thresho	ld level)				
	To address poorest households by taking economic interventions through Ultra Poor Graduation (UPG) project model and increasing household consistent income as they can meet the children needs by earning income. Beside of that strengthen the VDCs as they can mobilize the parents, schools and government education office through awareness, meeting, dialogue and workshop.									



### CONCLUSION

The AP has received unconditional support and cooperation from various stakeholders including the community enabling its successfully 16 years run in Assasuni Sub-district. Therefore, we would like to acknowledge our steadfast partners. WVB is truly grateful to the Government of Bangladesh, local government administration for the opportunity and providing continuous support. WVB is also sincerely thankful to the Sub-district Nirbahi Officer-Assasuni Sub-district, Sub-district Chairman-Assasuni Sub-district, Union Chairman and all Government department especially, UHFPO, UAO, ULO for their endless supports. Their valuable suggestions enabled the AP to reach the most vulnerable members of the community.

WVB is also thankful to the community for their unity and sincerity in overcome challenges independently. VDC and CBO leaders and members also deserve special thanks as they walked alongside the AP to bring transformation in the community. In every initiative, their continuous support was praiseworthy. WVB is also grateful to committee members who played a vital role in planning, implementation and monitoring of development programme. WVB would like to extend its sincere and honest thanks to all programme participants. Without their generous participation, it was impossible to carry out activities. WVB is also grateful for the representatives from educational institutes, other institutions/organizations and Faith Based Organizations who always inspired us.

This organization would also like to express its deepest gratitude to all sponsors whose contribution made child well-being possible at Assasuni and brought a cycle of hope to the community. World Vision is grateful for their prayers and loves that powered this transformation in Assasuni.



### ANNEX-01:

### List of Community Based Organization (CBO) in AP

SI.	Name of the CBO and Address	Total Members	Amount of Share (BDT)	Amount of Savings (BDT)	Amount of Capital (BDT)
1	Assasuni Ekota Sarbik Gram Unnoyon Samity Ltd. Assauni	406	215,305.00	1,130,678.00	1,345,983.00
2	Budhata Ashar Alo Sarbik Gram Unnoyon SamityLtd. Budhata, Assasuni	300	322,244.00	711,576.00	1,033,820.00
3	Kulla Mohona Sarbik Gram Unnoyon Samity Ltd., Kulla Assasuni	353	184,400.00	631,424.00	815,824.00
4	Kadakati Golap Mohila Unnoyon Samaity Ltd., Kadakati, Assasuni	447	1,448,630.00	2,775,772.00	2,924,402.00
5	Borodol Padma Sarbik Gram Unnoyon Samity Ltd., Borodol, Assasuni	546	224,000.00	105,225.00	329,225.00
	Total	2052	2,394,579.00	5,354,675.00	6,449,254.00

### ANNEX-02: Lifetime VDC information of Assasuni AP

		Total members in VDC						
SI.	Name of VDC	Male	Female	Boy	Girl	Total		
1	Assasuni	7	6	1	1	15		
2	Beula	7	6	1	1	15		
3	Chapra	6	7	1	1	15		
4	Dhannahati	8	5	1	1	15		
5	Durgapur	8	5	1	1	15		
6	Kunduria	10	3	1	1	15		
7	Manikkhali	7	6	1	1	15		
8	Paithali	6	7	1	1	15		
9	Shodkona	8	5	1	1	15		
10	Sreekalosh	8	5	1	1	15		
11	Bahadurpur	7	6	1	1	15		
12	Kachua	6	7	1	1	15		
13	Gunakarkati	6	7	1	1	15		
14	Agordari	5	8	1	1	15		
15	Aitola	9	4	1	1	15		
16	Madarbaria	5	8	1	1	15		
17	Budhata	6	7	1	1	15		
18	Kulla	6	7	1	1	15		
19	Dadpur	8	5	1	1	15		
20	Shewtpur	8	5	1	1	15		
21	Purohitpur	7	6	1	1	15		
22	Hamkura	5	8	1	1	15		

		Total members in VDC						
SI.	Name of VDC	Male	Female	Boy	Girl	Tota		
23	Dorgapur	7	6	1	1	15		
24	Ramnagar	10	3	1	1	15		
25	Hossainpur	8	5	1	1	15		
26	Sridharpur	8	5	1	1	15		
27	Uttor Kadakati	4	9	1	1	15		
28	Talbaria	6	7	1	1	15		
29	Jhikra	3	10	1	1	15		
30	Joduardanga	6	7	1	1	15		
31	South Kadakati	4	9	1	1	15		
32	Tengrakhali	8	5	1	1	15		
33	Borodol	7	6	1	1	15		
	Christianpara							
34	Borodol Bazar	7	6	1	1	15		
35	Buria	8	5	1	1	15		
36	Fakrabad	8	5	1	1	15		
37	Jelpatua	8	5	1	1	15		
38	Goaldanga	7	6	1	1	15		
39	Jamalnagar	8	5	1	1	15		
40	Dumurpota	7	6	1	1	15		
41	Tetulia	8	5	1	1	15		
42	Mitra tetulia	7	6	1	1	15		
	Total	292	254	42	42	630		

ANNEX-03: Lifetime Child Forum information of Assasuni AP

SI.	Name of PFA	# of Village level CF	PFA level CF (Y/N)	Member information			Total in Reproting mont		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	PFA-01	10	Y	477	440	917	477	440	917
2	PFA-02	12	Y	693	562	1,255	693	562	1,255
3	PFA-03	10	Υ	72	78	150	72	78	150
4	PFA-04	10	Υ	523	528	1,051	523	528	1,051

ANNEX-04: Income Generating Activities Training

SI.	Name of Training	Number of participants
1	Mobile Servicing Training	24
2	Sewing Training	577
3	CBO leadership & management training	358
4	Business management training	200
5	Cow rearing training	356
6	Poultry rearing training	647
For	PG members	
7	Training on savings policies	200
8	Training on post-harvest handling	200
9	Training on loaning process and management	200
10	Improve agriculture training	200

### Assasuni Area Programme

Assasuni, Satkhira, Bangladesh

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