



CLOSURE REPORT

2004-2021



Bhaluka Area Program
World Vision Bangladesh

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Acknowledgement

It's our great pleasure to have an opportunity to complete the AP Closure Report from 2007- 2021 of Bhaluka AP. Firstly, we are humbly obliged to Almighty God and pleased to all who have made their valuable contribution to this effort.

We are especially grateful to the communities and their families, VDC members, CBO leaders, schoolteachers, technical persons, youth forums, Child forums FBOs government officials who continuously extended their cooperation to implement the program in the area successfully to ensure the sustainability of well-being of children especially the most vulnerable. This has been amazing cooperation that enhanced through rendering their endless support, vigorous participation, suggestions, opinions and feedback over the entire life of the Program and contribution to effectively run the Program in the area with successfully to bring sustainable well-being of children. We highly acknowledge the AP colleagues who were directly involved front liners in bringing changes in the lives of children and their families over the year.

World Vision Bangladesh is especially thankful to the Local Members of Parliament (MP), Deputy Commissioner, Ward Councilors, Government Officials, and NGOs/Local partners for their heartfelt support. Their support made our journey easy to implement the Program successfully at the grassroots level.

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Archana Claudia Rozario
Area Program Manager
Bhaluka Area Program
August 20, 2021

Affirmation

Bhaluka Area Program has prepared this closure report to highlight the contribution of World Vision Bangladesh, the community, and different stakeholders over the last 17 years. All data and information presented in this report has been collected with the active of the community, GO, NGOs and different stakeholders. The data and information presented in this document are authentic, reliable and shall be considered as the property of the community. Thus, all information and data must be used with their consent only.

Archana Claudia Rozario

Area Program Manager

Bhaluka Area Program

August 20, 2021

Acronyms

Acronyms	Abbreviations	Acronyms	Abbreviations
ADP	Area Development Program	Govt.	Government
AP	Area Program	HH	Household
ANC	Ante Natal Care	HNW	Health, Nutrition & WASH
APC	Area Program Cluster	IEPE	Integrated End Phase Evaluation
ASA	Association for Social Advancement	IGA	Income Generating Activities
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey	ITT	Indicator Tracking Tool
BL	Base Line	LEAP	Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning
BLS	Base Line Survey	LSBE	Life Skill Based Education
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	LVCD	Local Value Chain Development
BSC	Bachelor of Science	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
CBDMC	Community Based Disaster Management Committee	MP	Member of Parliament
CBO	Community Based Organization	LSBE	Life Skill Based Education
CBDMC	Community Based Disaster Management Committee	LVCD	Local Value Chain Development
CBDPP	Community Based Disaster Preparedness Plan	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
CBSMC	Community Based Sponsorship Management Committee	NGO	Non-Government Organization
CESP	Community Engagement & Sponsorship Plan	PD Hearth	Positive Deviance Hearth
CHCP	Community Health Care Provider	PE	Phase Evaluation
CHAT	Community Hope Action Team	PNC	Post Natal Care
CID	Criminal Investigation Department	POPI	People's Oriented Program Implementation
CIMCI	Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness	PQA	Program Quality Assurance
CLM	Community Led Monitoring	RC	Registered Child
CoH	Channel of Hope	RDD	Re Design Document
COVID	Corona Virus Disease	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
CP	Child Protection	SMC	School Management Committee
CVA	Citizen Voice & Action	TEO	Thana Education Officer
DMC	Disaster Management Committee	TP	Technical Program
EduCo	Education Connected	TVET	Technical & Vocational Education & Training
EPE	End Phase Evaluation	U5	Under 5
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization	UNDC	Urban Neighborhood Development Committee
FBO	Faith Based Organization	UP	Union Parishad
FY	Fiscal Year	UPG	Ultra-Poor Graduation
GO	Governmental Organization	VDC	Village Development Committee
GoB	Government of Bangladesh	WASH	Water Sanitation & Hygiene
		WV	World Vision
		WVB	World Vision Bangladesh

About World Vision

World Vision is an international non-profit, Christian humanitarian and development organization that seeks to create long-lasting change in the lives of children, families, and communities living in poverty and injustice through development, relief, and rehabilitation programs around the world. World Vision serves all people regardless of race, religion, caste, creed, ethnicity, or gender. Dr. Bob Pierce, an American war correspondent, established the organization in year the 1950. He was touched by the grim situation of abandoned children in Seoul during the Korean War. After his return at home, he started to help the war-afflicted children giving them hope for a better life and future. As the years passed, World Vision's work expanded in many other countries and presently works in nearly one hundred and ten countries worldwide.

Our Vision

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

Our Mission

The mission of World Vision is to follow the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the kingdom of God by our word, deed, sign and life.

Our Core Values

We are Christian: We seek to follow Jesus Christ in his identification with the poor, the afflicted, the oppressed, the marginalized, in His special concern for children, dignity of women equally with men, challenge to unjust structures and systems, sharing resources with each other; and in His love for all people without discrimination.

We are committed to the Poor: We are called to serve the neediest people, to relieve their sufferings and to promote the transformation of their condition of life.

We Value People: We regard all people as created and loved by God. We give respect to all people before money, structures, systems, and other institutional machinery. We act in ways that respect the dignity, rights, uniqueness and intrinsic worth of every person.

We are Stewards: We are faithful for the resources given to us, and use them in a manner that brings maximum benefit to the poor. They are a sacred trust from God gifted through donors on behalf of poor.

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

We are Responsive: We are responsive to life-threatening emergencies where our involvement is needed and appropriate. We are willing to take intelligent risks and act accordingly.



Involvement in Bangladesh

World Vision was involved in response to the tidal surge that occurred in the coastal areas of the country in 1970, providing relief supplies to the affected victims. In 1971, World Vision International carried out relief operations in the refugee camps in India along with the help of World Vision India. Following the liberation of the country and gaining independence from Pakistan rule creation of an independent Bangladesh, it began to work in 1972 in greater Mymensingh district from a small coordination office at Birisiri under Durgapur Upazila. It played a significant role to re-build the war-torn country in the war aftermath. In the late nineties, World Vision adopted a new development approach, called “Area Development Program (ADP) that are long term (10-15 years) to address the needs of people at the macro level that would bring about transformation, impact, sustainability and self-reliance in communities especially in the areas where World Vision serves. Now World Vision’s programs and activities are spread across 27 administrative districts in Bangladesh. World Vision works through long-term sustainable community development programs and immediate disaster relief assistance in 68 locations at sub-districts with 51 Area Programs and 15 Grant-funded projects impacting the lives of around 5 million children and 3.1 million adults with various services (Source: <https://www.wvi.org/bangladesh>)



Journey of Bhaluka AP

World Vision Bangladesh started its Sponsorship program in the Bhaluka area in 2004 as a Seed ADP. To implement its operation fully in Bhaluka working area 2005-2006 (two years) engaged and completed its design process as well as an identified potential area for moving toward Area Development Program mode due to needs and cooperative attitude of the community people. This AP has partnered with the communities of 5 unions and a Municipality (Pouroshobha), e.g., Bhaluka, Dakatia, Kachina, Mollickbari, and Hobirbari, to improve child well-being since its starting as ADP from 2007. Bhaluka AP has completed its 3 phases such as 2007-2011 implementation phase-1, 2012-2016 implementation phase-2, In 2017 Re-design and phase evaluation process, 2018-2020 implementation phase-3 and 2021 also transition phase of Bhaluka AP and it will end by September 30, 2021. The re-design documents (RDD) describe that Bhaluka AP addressed 11 outcomes with 19 outcome indicators under four projects- Health, Livelihood, Education, Sponsorship Management by ensuring the involvement of the different stakeholders. The Bhaluka ADP implemented its Programs in collaboration with community-based organizations (CBOs), GO/NGOs, government departments like Upazila Health Complex, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Social Welfare, Cooperative and Education alongside had a partnership with like-minded NGOs.

Bhaluka Area program (AP) is located far from 80 km the capital city of Dhaka and 40 km of Mymensingh. It is an Upazila (sub-district) under Mymensingh district. The area of current Bhaluka Upazila is 444 Sq Km. The Upazilla is bounded on the north by Phulbaria & Trishal Upazila, on the east by Gafargaon Upazila, on the south by Sreepur Upazila of Gazipur Zila, and on the west by Sakhipur Upazila of Tangail Zila. It is a rural area, but day by its growing industrialization in recent times, the setup is changing rapidly. Most part of the area is residential, though a significant part of the area is industrial and commercial zone covered by shops, markets, industries, and factories.

Bhaluka AP, World Vision Bangladesh has located in Bhaluka Upazila in the South part from the district town Mymensingh city, and it is covering one Municipality (Pouroshobha) and five unions such as Bhaluka, Dakatia, Kachina, Mollickbari, and Hobirbari. As per the plan, Bhaluka AP started in 2007 and planned to be phased out in 2021, and the duration has been divided accordingly.

Now the last phase is aligning with LEAP 3 from FY 2018 to FY 2020, which is an extended phase covering the two technical programs as Strengthening Health, Nutrition and WASH Services and Livelihoods, and Community Engagement Sponsorship Plan.

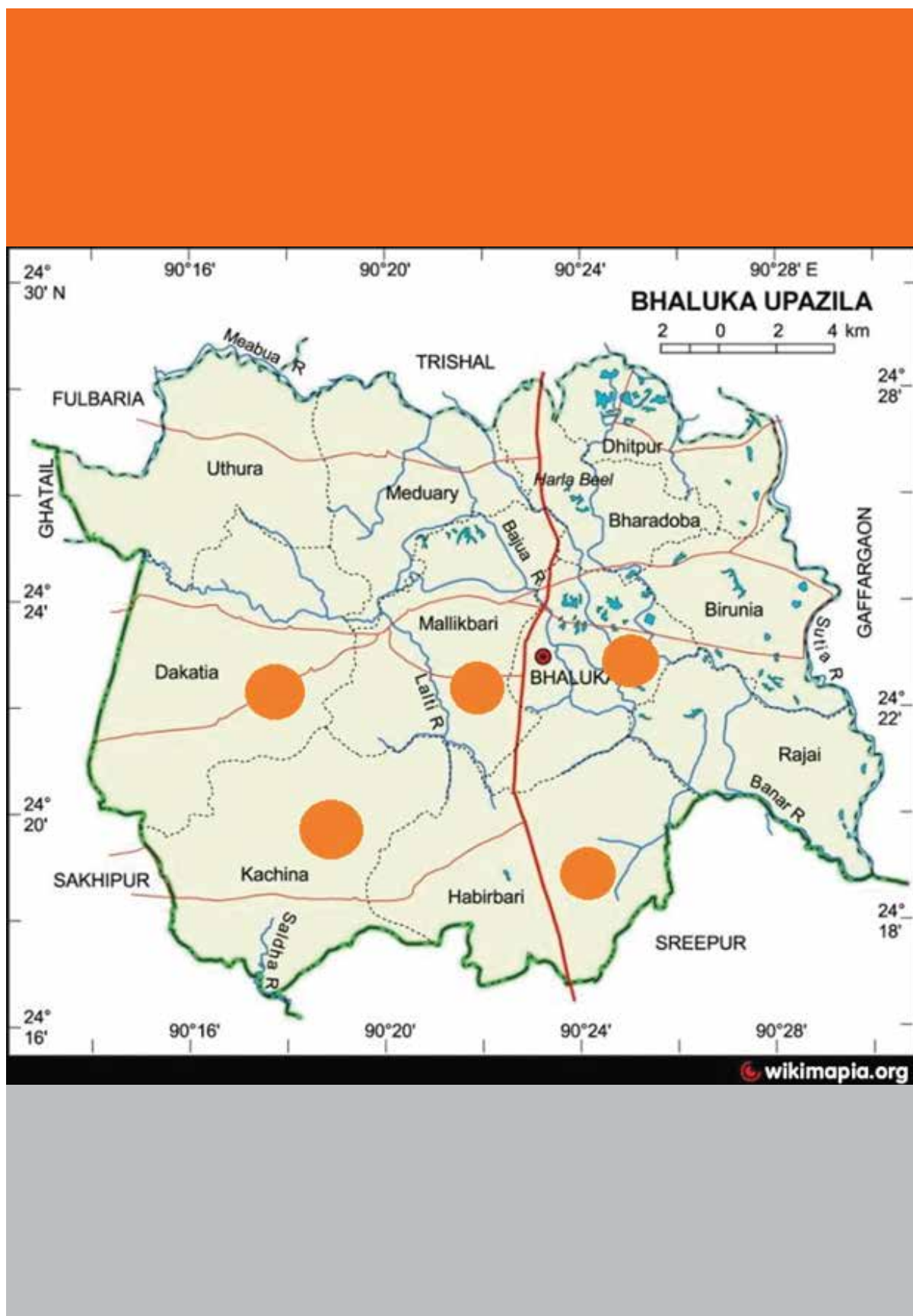
Phase (AP)	From	To
Seed AP	FY 2004	
Design Phase	FY 2005	FY 2006
1 st Implementation Phase	FY 2007	FY 2011
2 nd Implementation Phase (LEAP-2)	FY 2012	FY 2016
Redesign Phase LEAP 3	FY 2017	
1 st Implementation Phase LEAP 3	FY 2018	FY 2020
Transition Phase	FY 2021	

Bhaluka AP Lifetime & Support Office

This AP has been started its journey in 2004. The lifetime of the AP is up to 2021. The AP has been aligned with LEAP 3 in FY18-FY20. It is currently in the transition phase of its life cycle and will end by September 30, 2021. From the very beginning, the AP is supported by World Vision Germany.

i. Program Profile

Organization Name	World Vision Bangladesh (WVB)
Name of the Program:	Bhaluka Area /Development Program
AP Start and closure date:	1 October 2007 to 30 September 2021
Geographic location of the AP:	Bhaluka AP/ADP, World Vision Bangladesh is located in Bhaluka Upazila, District Mymensingh and it is covered Municipality 1,2,3,4,5 ward, Mollickbari, Hobirbari, Dakatia, Kachina, and Bhaluka Union Under Bhaluka Upazila
Program Goal	"To ensure economic solvency for human resources development (men & women) through quality education and initiate 100% health service facilities by 2020 of Bhaluka Upazila"
Population impacted in the Program area:	<p>Total population: 233,147 (Male: 81500, Female: 78303, Boys: 37140, Girls:36204)</p> <p>Direct beneficiary: Total: 48125 (Boys: 5920 Girls: 8005 Male: 10750 and Female: 23450)</p> <p>Indirect beneficiary: Total 233,147 (Male: 81500, Female: 78303, Boys: 37140, Girls:36204)</p> <p>(Source: Annual Reports 2016)</p>



ii. Executive Summary

Aiming to achieve the organizational vision “Our Vision for every child, life in all its fullness; our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so.” World Vision Bangladesh has been working in Bangladesh for the last about 50 years since 1972. During these long years of journey, World Vision as a child-focused organization, implemented significant intervention having collaboration with multi-level partners line Government, NGOs, UNDCs, FBOs and achieved remarkable successes in different development arenas with their support.

Bhaluka AP is going to close its interventions officially on September 30, 2021. The overall objective was “To ensure economic solvency for human resources development (men & women) through quality education and initiate 100% health service facilities by 2020 of Bhaluka Upazila”. The AP oriented and empowered the community to take ownership of the programs to bring changes in the lives of the most vulnerable children. Special concentration was given on health, education, economic development, and sponsorship program for child protection.

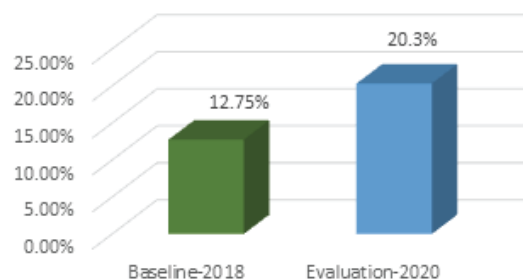
HNW TP

The BL 2010 found 38%, PE 2017 revealed 41.1%, BL 2018 found 12.75%, EPE 2020 found 20.3%, and MICS 2006 indicated 20.6% of mothers who report that they had four or more antenatal visits while they were pregnant with their youngest child. It was found that the progress happened from the BL 2018 as the AP continued its activities through VDCs and trained volunteers and through close supervision of AP staff. The BL 2010 found 33%, PE 2017 depicted 57%, BL 2018 exposed 41.66%, and MICS/BDHS 2007 found 20.1% of women whose last birth was attended by a skilled birth attendant of the AP. The EPE 2020 found almost the double rating 80.6% of women whose last birth was attended by a skilled birth attendant by AP. The Program had a small significant improvement of the ANC coverage, so the EPE 2020 found this modest improvement. The EPE 2020 revealed 80.6% of women who gave birth to their youngest child at a healthy facility whereas the BL 2018 found only 41.66%, so highly satisfactory progress occurred since the AP raised strong awareness on these issues involving VDC, PD Health committees, FBOs and concern community people; as a result, the community parents realized the importance of safe delivery to have a healthy baby and risk-free mother after delivery.

The Evaluation 2020 found 87.8% of mothers of children aged 0–23 months received at least two post-natal visits from a trained health care worker during the first week after birth, whereas the BL 2018 revealed only 19.6%. This remarkable progress was possible as the AP initiated home visits of the new mothers regularly by HNWP's Community Facilitators, who encouraged them to receive two post-natal visits.

The data of EPE 2020 was not found or not measured at this indicator level. The EPE 2020 revealed 67.5% of infants aged 0-5.9 months who were fed breast milk exclusive within the last 24 hours but, this rate was only 57.14% at BL 2018. Community mothers got an adequate opportunity of getting awareness of the benefit of exclusive breast feeding so the high achievement found in EPE 2020. The EPE 2020 revealed 88.8%

Fig: 2: Proportion of mothers who report that they had four or more antenatal visits while they were pregnant with their youngest child (7.58% increased)



of children under two years receiving early initiation of breastfeeding. The BL 2018 found 67.40% of children under two years receiving early initiation of breastfeeding. The BL 2018 revealed 63.0% of children 6-23 months receiving minimum dietary diversity for age, and in EPE 2020, the consultancy firm found this 57.4%. The achievement declined in maximum percentage because parents faced trouble during the Covid19 pandemic for consumption of foods from at least 4 food groups which the child had a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food, one fruit or vegetable and a staple food (grain, root or tuber) during that day. Prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age at EPE 2020 revealed 10.0%, and at BL 2018, it was 42.90%. The tremendous achievement found at this indicator level due to AP's strong involvement of community people engaging them in VDCs and PD Heath committees who raised strong awareness on nutrition and nutritious food for children of mentioned age. The BL 2018 exposed prevalence of wasting in children under five years of age was 16.90%, whereas the EPE 2020 found this 9.4%. The recent study found Bhaluka AP engaged PD Hearth committees, VDC, WASH committees and CP committees to aware community mothers about various diseases that may cause malnutrition in children under five years. As a result, community mothers became aware of these, and wasting in children reduced in the community expressively. The BL 2018 depicted prevalence of underweight in children under five years of age was 25.70%, PE 2017 found 25%, BL 2010 revealed 43%, National BDHS/MICS found 41%, and the EPE 2020 found this only 8.80%. It is noted that Bhaluka AP continued awareness among community mothers on child health and nutrition issues as a result; the very satisfactory result was found in the recent EPE 2020. The Evaluation 2020 depicted 99.7% of the total target population have access to safe water, and the achievement of this indicator at BL 2018 was 98.0%; therefore, in both surveys, the progress is almost the same and high. Access to drinking water and basic sanitation is a fundamental need and a human right vital for the dignity and health of all people. So, the AP successfully achieved this target of this indicator through awareness-raising for safe water. The Evaluation 2020 exposed 97.9% of households using a basic sanitation facility for open defecation, whereas BL 2018 found this 93.72%. It was found in the transition cycle that sanitation facilities are private is a significant gender issue. Bhaluka AP has taken steps for proper sanitation facility through its various supports and awareness-raising Program and achieved this progress. The EPE 2020 found 67.6% of parents or caregivers with appropriate hand-washing behavior, whereas only 22.27% was in BL 2018. This excessive achievement was possible because, for the Covid19 pandemic, Bhaluka AP raised awareness among community people jointly with AP's current Program. As a result, community people became more aware of hand-washing, and they practiced this at the household level with all family members.

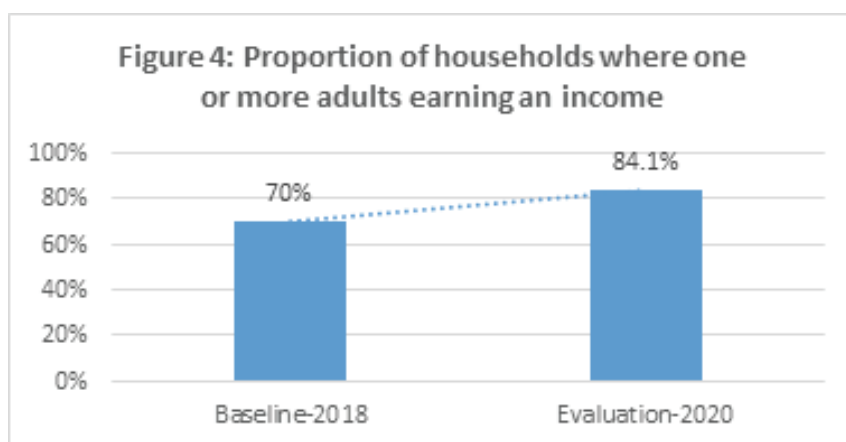
Fig: 3: Proportion of mothers of children aged 0-23 months who received at least 2 post-natal visit from a trained health care worker during the first week after birth



Livelihoods TP

The EPE 2020 found 84.1% of households where one or more adults were earning an income, whereas 70% was revealed at BL 2018, so good progress was found at this indicator level.

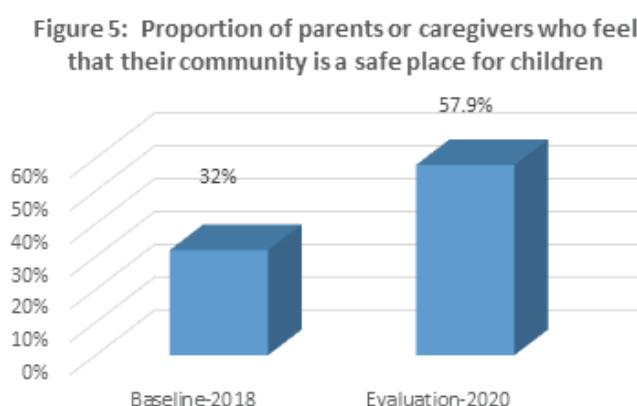
The BL 2018 revealed 83.0% of parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children, whereas the EPE 2020 found this 77.6%. The progress decreased because due to the Covid19 pandemic, parents faced difficulties in earning income, especially in lockdown situations. The BL 2018 found 14.0% of households with a secondary source of income, whereas the EPE 2020 found this 29.6% which has increased mentionable. The EPE 2020 revealed 6.7% of youth report having improved skills needed to engage in the employment market. In contrast, the BL 2018 exposed only 0.39% of youth who report having improved skills needed to engage in the employment market.



Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan:

The EPE 2020 found 34.3% of parents or caregivers feel that their community is a safe place for children, whereas the BL 2018 revealed 32% of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children.

The EPE 2020 found 50.6% of adolescents who have a strong connection with their parent or caregiver, and 84.90% revealed at BL 2018. Reduction of Program in the transition phase and due to Covid19 pandemic the engagement in the community was not up to the mark, so the progress results in EPE 2020 reduced. The EPE 2020 found 38.2% of adolescents who rank themselves as thriving on the ladder of life, and the BL 2018 depicted this as 42.30%. This indicator measures young people's perceptions of their overall well-being representing judgments of life or life evaluation rather than feelings or daily effects which may change, so the achievement reduced a little bit. The EPE 2020 revealed 92.5% of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, whereas only 19.10% was found at BL 2018. The understanding of experiencing any physical punishment among children aged 1-17 years changed because the AP oriented children to know which punishment was or not that might be a little or big. Good progress found in the end of Program evaluation 2020 to provide supports on HNWW, Livelihoods, child protection, and education and providing well for the children by their parents of the Bhaluka community. It was found that 12 CBOs, 40 VDCs, 5 UNDCs, 52 Child Forums, 51 HNWW committees, 28 Producer Groups, 28 UPGs, 51 Disaster Management Committees and local community increased their financial and supportive capacity to promote health status, quality education, child protection and livelihoods security of the community people of Bhaluka. The end Program evaluation 2020 found Bhaluka AP's goal, outcomes, outputs and activities were considered through planning plenary workshop, community summit and ACRP collaboration and participation with CBOs, Child Forums, VDCs, UNDCs, Faith Leaders, NGOs, Producer Groups, Journalists, Union Parishad, different sector of government and community people. Through quantitative and qualitative measurement of the outcome level indicators, very satisfactory progress was found in the health sector, economic development, empowerment of women, and leadership development of children. The EPE 2020 found the local sanitation facility increased, and they practice hygienic behavior



after defecation, before and after taking meal. Awareness among parents and teachers on quality education improved. The qualitative data shows the primary school enrolment is also satisfactory. The trained farmers are using improved agricultural technology for agriculture production. It was found that 12 CBOs have become more empowered in leadership and management. Participation of women in economic development and IGA activities increased. Women's participation in decision-making in the family increased, and male persons respect the decisions of the women in the family and community. The EPE 2020 found 100% sponsorship standards were followed; as a result, child participation, their rights, and leadership development ensured, and they are found enjoying a peaceful and happy life.



Key Success Points:

HNW TP: The end program evaluation 2021-revealed awareness on health issues among children and community people increased. It is observed that community people now can purchase and install slab latrine set on their own, use slab latrine in a healthy way, and wash their hands with soap or washing powder after defecation. Before taking a meal, they wash their hands with soap and do the same after the meal. Before involvement in WV, people did not use the hygienic latrine. After involving in WV, the number of hygienic latrine user HHs increased. Community mothers of Bhaluka AP are practicing PD Hearth's learning at HHs for ensuring nutrition and weight gain for their children.

Livelihoods TP: Bhaluka AP provided tremendous input support such as cattle, poultry, goats, fish-lings, sewing machines, and saplings for the poor sponsored families and CBO members aiming to facilitate them with increased income during its previous and present life cycles. AP provided various training through LVCD and UPG project models for the targeted HHs. AP also provided farming inputs through training. Producer Groups, UPG, and LVCD program participants have increased their livelihood security, and they can provide their children appropriate nutrition foods for their income-generating activities. The 3 CBOs increased their capacity by the AP's various training, supports, and suggestions to sustain in the community. The evaluation revealed that a sustainable development was ensured through the establishment of 53 VDCs. Having different supports from the AP, many community families have become economically solvent, taking training initiatives such as fishery, poultry farm, cattle, and goat rearing, IGA, and fruit gardening.

Women empowerment: Bhaluka AP ensured women empowerment through Livelihoods and CESP initiatives. The end program evaluation 2021 revealed that the AP had played a vital role in women empowerment and development. The AP involved women almost in all programs through VDCs. Women received training on LVCD, UPG, leadership & management, various awareness-raising training such as women rights, early marriage, etc. They were engaged in raising family income through IGA initiatives. As a result, they have become more aware and empowered in their management and leadership. Now they participate in all kinds of development activities along with men. Leadership increased among women, especially in VDC management. Previously women's contributions were not considered in society, but presently they are a more empowered and capable of taking the challenge.

CESP Management: Through CESP, children's leadership development is enhanced. The CESP operated different activities on child rights and protection issues. It is mentioned that children and parents participated in those activities. As a result, they have become aware of child abuse, violence, the harmful effect of early marriage, and child labor. The end program evaluation 2021 indicated that about 100% of community people participated in childcare and protection issues. Therefore, change happened in the lives of children through CESP management initiatives.

Community-Based Organization (CBO): There are 5 CBOs registered from the Government Cooperative department in the Bhaluka AP area. The committee members can able to maintain and manage their organization. There are 100% women led CBO; they are more active and capable of sustaining their CBO.

Child Forum: Child Forum and Communication for Development C4D members are very active. They participated in various development activities and actively working to ensure child right issues as well as human rights also as a change maker. Through CBO, they will continue their activities, and WV, and CBO will sign MOU to run this group.

CVA committee: Community Voice and Action committee members are very active. They are directly included in different stages of development activities, and they perform active role planning, monitoring and right-based, activities for ensuring community development and rights and social and government services. They will not continue as the CVA team after WV is gone but link them with CBO, NGO. and other groups. and they will act as CVA activities.

Community Clinic-management committee CC: This is the government department charged with providing health services to the community. World Vision partnered with the Community Clinic on the various interventions aimed at increasing access to health care. The current status is that the department manages the day-to-day running of all health facilities in the Bhaluka area through 19 CCs. They take the initiative to the proper functioning of health service through these CCs.

Value chain /graduation groups: During the implementation period, within three years total of 50 Value chain groups were formed and capacitated for their sustainability. The group members were directly involved

with income generation activities and were capable of meeting up their family needs and capable of ensuring child well-being needs. Farmers group: The special activities Red Chittagong Cattle (RCC) formed five farmers groups. They were all RRC rarer. They had a savings group, Bangladesh Agricultural University-BAU, also supported technical needed, and they would sustain the community through RCC rarer farmers.

Faith Based Organization (FBO): Some faith-based organizations jointly worked through collaborative ways to sensitize community people to ensure the right issues and other development initiatives to promote their development



iii. Rationale for program transition



Bhaluka AP has also developed a Transition and Sustainability plan by organizing a workshop with different stakeholders, i.e., schools, CBOs, VDC/UNDC, child forum, different sub-committee, church leaders, union council, NGOs, and Government. As per the plan, these stakeholders would take responsibilities gradually based on their plan and budget. The physical infrastructures developed by the AP and the capacities facilitated by the program would remain in the community for a long time. WVB expects these would help the community to carry on their development interventions by themselves after the phase-out of the AP.

Over the AP period of operation, the AP worked in infrastructure development and motivational works. This assistance now belongs to the community, and the stakeholders now own the resources and are responsible for future maintenance.

Since its inception WVB, in AP has been promoting communities to foster their leadership in taking responsibilities for development activists in their respective communities. Consequently, The evidence from community reflection during the program review, program evaluation shows the communities are more capable of managing child well-being issues and can implement, monitor, and evaluate development interventions. Besides that the government Upazila Health Complex, Primary Education Office, Agriculture Department, Public Health, Cooperative Office, etc. and, the local government institutions in Bhaluka Upazila is also more capacities acquired to ensure government services.

From the very beginning of the Area Program, it was great concern about program sustainability for successful or responsible program transition at the end of the program phase. To build the capacity of local beneficiaries, especially women, AP emphasized institutional development by developing 11 CBO's. All of the CBO have registration from The Department of Cooperation of GOB. At present all CBOs has played a

vital role as partner to implement the development program including awareness-raising and advocacy program. The CBOs has capable of managing credit and savings, social development and leadership program independently and visualized to tap resources and technical support from local government and departments of the Bhaluka sub-district. The CBOs engaged with the local government structure by ensuring the representation of their members. They contributed to planning, implementing, and monitoring of the local government program and the program of Bhaluka AP. All CBO's have recruited one person for maintaining official activities and playing a vital role in job creation.

To create future leaderships for forming an ideal country, Bhaluka AP is trying to engaging children in various activities. Child Forum is one of the most viable institutes for developing child leadership. Bhaluka AP has formed 45 Child Forum. Child Forum are leading child-initiated activities i.e., stopped early marriage and dowry, awareness-raising on child rights, abuse, and protection, along with conducted cultural and social events education materials distribution, day observation, etc. The Child forum leaders also linked with the national Child Forum as well as CBOs. Village Development Committee (VDC) always monitors Child Forum. CF also extended their communication skill with Union Parishad, other local clubs.

Bhaluka area is well known for culturally habituated with spiritual practices. There are three major believers like Muslim, Hindu, and Christian communities living in a peaceful environment. Religious leaders are seen as important stakeholders in the AP, and they play an important role in community mobilization during the planning, implementation, and monitoring phases. It was observed; the FBOs contributed to children and communities by operating charity programs.

After the departure of Bhaluka AP, VDC will take the whole responsibility for all development activities in the locality. 40 VDC's and 05 UNDC's were formed and functional in the working area. The entire institute is working for the development of their village. They have created a vision and objectives for achieving their goal. They have made their plan, stakeholder mapping, identified partners smoothly. Bhaluka AP helped build their leadership capacity, Community-Led Monitoring, resource tracking, and maximum use of them profitably. VDC is monitoring all development activates among their areas. They can now communicate with different sectors like Govt. offices, UP, other organizations.

For ensuring the program's sustainability, community engagement is the fundamental element. The entire planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation process of community groups/committee members have been played a crucial role. The community groups, especially Ultra-poor Graduation Group, Local Value Chain Development Group, PD Hearth committee, Sponsorship Management Committee, etc., has strengthened and been functioning to bring community ownership. Strong linkages of the groups with local government and other stakeholders created development opportunities and bargaining authority alongside of the communities. The diverse experiences and lessons learned by the groups are assisting communities in maintaining excellent practices and accommodating services from many sources. The root-level community attaching bodies are divided into three layers: Union, Municipality, and Sub-district. The chief and members of the bodies are directly elected with the followed democratic system. They are playing a role in operating the entire development business of the central government locally.. In the past, the bodies were low functional compared to the current maturities. With the influences of AP, the bodies strengthened and changed their development concept in terms of child well-being and increased accountability in service delivery, road communication development, law influences and enforcement, community awareness, etc. The bodies have the authority to influence or monitor extension services of the other agencies, institutes, or organizations. Community-level different groups and committees, including CBOs closely linked with the local government bodies.

Within three years, during the implementation period, have the plan to form and capacity building a total of 28 Value chain and graduation groups. The members of the group will be directly involved with income generation activities, and they will be capable of meeting up their family needs and being capable of ensuring child well-being. Upazila Health Complex, under the Ministry of health, is the government department charged

with the responsibility of providing health services to the community. World Vision partnered with the department on the various interventions aimed at increasing access to health care. The current status is that the department manages the day to day running of all health facilities in Bhaluka.

Upazila Education Department under the Ministry of education has been one of the stakeholders that the AP partnered with to deliver of education to the children of Bhaluka AP working areas. The department of education is in charge of all the schools in all the area that Bhaluka AP is presently working and employs the teachers, and it is well understood that the responsibilities to educate its children in the school-going age will be addressed even in the absence of World Vision.

Upazila Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Dept. under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has been the major stakeholder in building the capacity of farmers in the Bhaluka AP working area. The Ministry has also, been providing inputs support in terms of seed and fertilizers and consultation to the poor but viable farmers.

Upazila Water & Sanitation Department under the Ministry of Department of Water Affairs Upazila water (Safe Drinking water and irrigation) affairs, Agriculture department and Health service departments of the Upazila and District have been very instrumental in the water and sanitation sector and hoped to provide technical guidance from related Department of Government in the area.

The Upazila Disaster Management Committee under the Govt. Upazila Administration, where there are Union Disaster Management Committees with which Bhaluka AP Disaster Management Committee have worked together for a long time and had full cooperation and approval of Ministry of Disaster. During the last tenure of Bhaluka AP, has strengthened and made ready to handle the pre, during and the post-disaster situation at the local level community and continue in the Transition Phase.

Capacity building of Village Development Committee (VDC) on development issues. This will create the ownership by changing the behaviors and attitudes towards self-development. The village Development committee will prepare a plan of action through dialogue, mutual understanding for program implementation and will continue even after the end of World Visions engagement.

Capacity building of Child forum takes place to develop initiatives in their community like awareness on child protection issues and influence to reduce early marriage, eve-teasing etc. Facilitate to build linkage and collaboration of community stakeholders, which included children, parents or caregivers, local leaders, civil society organizations and the local government for sustain interventions. The stakeholders will play key roles during the planning, implementation, monitoring of the planned interventions.



The well-being of children, their families and communities is improved

To improve the well-being of children, communities and families, significant changes took place in Bhaluka working area throughout the lifecycle of the Bhaluka Area Program. Urgent issues such as reduced malnutrition, child rights and protection, maternal health services, improve sanitation as well as drinking safe water, reduced school dropout, most of the families, are involved more income sources. In this regards, increased sustainability and coping capabilities of the community people for the transformational development process and thereby improved the child, individual, family and community wellbeing. Health Nutrition and WASH technical program Bhaluka AP covered and brought positive impact directly & indirectly, Total of 173,554 community people, children, Caregivers, partners contribute towards achieving the goal stated in terms of sustained well-being. Which includes: Male: 52231, Female: 51207, Boys: 35405, Girls: 34711. (Sources: AP Plan 2018). Health and Nutrition Technical program mobilized community to use safe sanitation, maintained personal hygiene, and practiced appropriate handwashing practices. It is found that in this area, 97.9% of people are using safe sanitations, 67.6 % of people are practicing appropriate hand washing as well as 100% of people are drinking safe water from water sources. It is found that prevalence of underweight in children under five years of age from seen 41% (BSL-2010) where 25.7% (BSL-2018) and finally found 8.8% (End Phase Evaluation-2020). Prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age found 41% (BSL-2010) where it was 18.8% (PE-2017) as well it was 42.9% (BLS-2018) and finally found 10% (End Phase Evaluation-2020) Increased aged of 0-5.9 months who were fed exclusively breast milk within last 24 hours found 57.14% (BLS-2018) and increased by 67.5% (End Phase evaluation-2020). The proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities (for defecation) 88.9% (BLS-2010) increased to 92% (PE-2017) and which indicated 93.7% (BLS-2018) finally found 97.9%. (End Phase Evaluation-2020). Increased four or more time antenatal visits while they were pregnant with their youngest child Baseline survey 2001, 38 % (BSL-2010) where it was found 43.1% (PE-2017) and also found 12.75% (BSL-2018) and 20.5% (End phase evaluation-2020). Prevalence of underweight in children under five years of age from found 41% (BSL-2010) where it was 25% (PE-2017) and 25.7% (BSL-2018) and finally found 8.8% (End Phase Evaluation-2020), Wasting in children under five years of age where baseline it was 16.9% (BSL-2018) and finally found 9.4% (End Phase evaluation-2020). Economic Development Sector and Livelihood Technical Program executed initiatives to ensure sustainable income sources for households to provide the basic needs of children. To achieve this goal, AP initiated activities to improve the living status of community people through creating employment opportunities for unemployed youth and farmer, increase agricultural production and improve Employment opportunities. 70% (BLS-2018) of households where one or more adults are earning an income and it was found 84.1% recent survey (End Phase evaluation-2020). As a result, it is found that 83% (BLS-2018) of parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children where it was decreased by 5.4%

finally found 77.6% (End Phase evaluation-2020). Almost 92% of households reported having three full meals in a day (BLS-2010), but it increased by 6% that is 98% of households reported to have three full meals (PE-2017), 14% of households with a secondary source of income (BLS-2018) but it is found 29.6% (End Phase evaluation-2020). 70% (BLS-2018) of households where one or more adults earning an income and it was found 84.1% recent survey (End Phase evaluation-2020). Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan facilitated the community-led childcare & protection through active participation of the community in its different activities and interventions. Child Forums are conducting regular meetings maintaining resolutions. Thus the leadership and effective communication skills enhancing. Child Forum published one wall magazine and one print magazine by their initiatives. Four Child Forums have their own meeting place to continue their regular activities. Child Forum and VDC members jointly disseminated awareness messages among community people during the COVID-19 pandemic situation. VDC/ UNDC is playing a vital partnership role through selecting appropriate beneficiaries, initiating community-led monitoring, organizing various programs and national and international day observation. CHAT Group members are acting as a catalyst for avoiding child violence by quoting religious messages during prayer. It is found that 32% (BLS-2018) of parents or caregivers feel that their community is a safe place for children, and it was found 34.3% (End Phase evaluation-2020)

Capacity of development partners and communities

Bhaluka AP extended its continuous effort to strengthen the capabilities of partners' and different stakeholders. Strong networking and collaboration are built with GOs and NGOs, Village Development (VDC), and Urban neighbourhood development committees (UNDCs), teachers, School Management Committees (SMCs), institutions, and faith-based organizations, WASH Committees, child protection committees, children and youth forums and local partners. Now they can take ownership and continue the development activities independently after the phasing out of the AP. Currently, in the AP area, there are many like-minded development organizations that are working actively and significantly contributing to developing economic and improved health nutrition and education status of children and community people, creating improved livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households towards women empowerment and poverty reduction in the community. All VDC/UNDCs having collaboration with FBOs, local government, child forum and youth forum are working in the community on child rights and protection issues, stopping of child labour and marriages, hygiene practices, the importance of child education, disaster preparedness and mitigation. Child Forums are advocating on child rights and protection issues besides School dropout, hygiene practice promotion in household and institution as well as tree planting, raising funds for addressing emergencies, etc.

Program and community sustainability:

Considered program sustainability for the overall well-being of the community, children and their families. Bhaluka AP worked with potential partners and shows community ownership.

Local ownership of activities:

The recent survey found sustainability at Bhaluka AP has taken place by AP operated numerous activities. The AP operated all activities with good recognition and reputation. The sustainability of programme determined how the community has taken ownership of development initiatives. The EPE 2020 assessed the engagement and commitment of individuals or groups as well as committees and measured the rating of progress.

- i) **Support of conscious community people:** The EPE 2020 revealed that the community people of Bhaluka AP were very supportive. They provided their support to the Health project/HNW TP providing venues and selecting Program participants. They did it because they have known the impacts of the programs operated by the AP. Through the awareness-raising Programme, community people have known about the local health centers and they have received health care services, and this practice is increasing. They attended the GMP session willingly along with their children. This practice will continue in the community.
- ii) **WASH Committee:** The Health Project/HNW TP formed 51 active HNW committees with local leaders, elite persons, youths, VDC members (40 VDCs), 5 UNDCs, CBO (12 CBOs) members and interested community people to ensure awareness on WASH in the working area. The AP staff regularly supervised and monitored the WASH committee's responsibilities and their initiatives at the community level. After the phase-out of Bhaluka AP, the WASH committee would continue the program to reduce various water-borne diseases in coordination with the local government. In addition, 40 VDCs, 5 UNDCs and 12 CBOs would support improving the water and sanitation facility in the community. These committees would continue their roles and responsibilities and would ensure sustain of the WASH program.
- iii) **Community Based Organization (CBO):** The survey team found that the 12 CBOs (705 members) are keeping regular communication with Bhaluka AP and with other NGOs. The members of the CBOs stated that they received different skill development training from Bhaluka AP, which supported to be more functional of the CBOs. The CBOs are increasing child savings and actively involving in preventing early marriage and dowry. This is also mentioned that CBOs are provide educational supports/logistics for their children, developing female and child leadership, vegetable production, cow fattening/cow rearing, goat rearing, poultry rearing, fish cultivation etc. These initiatives are as evidence that CBOs would sustain as a local level organization in the community of the Bhaluka AP area.



- iv) **Child Forum:** Child Forum is a platform nurtured by Bhaluka AP. A total of 52 Child Forums with 2128 members were formed to create leadership quality among the children. These forums were formed to ensure child rights, protect children from any form of violence, prevent child marriage, stop dowry and child labour. The AP made the children aware of education, child rights and raising their voice on children's issues. The study team found that the Child Forums are conducting meetings regularly and keeping minutes. Members are found passionate and aware about their rights. They organized many programs in their own areas as well as at schools. The EPE 2020 indicated the Child Forums are conducting awareness-raising sessions on child rights, the bad impact of child marriage, conducting

meetings, doing RC monitoring and assisting in implementing AP's programme. They are also disseminating messages to child's parents about APR, Christmas Cards distribution etc. The Child Forum leaders and members expressed their commitment to continue their initiatives after the phase-out of the AP. So, it is believable that the Child Forums will sustain and continue their initiatives in the community, ensuring the support of 40 VDCs, 5 UNDCs and 12 CBOs.

- v) Child Wellbeing Committee/CP Committee: The 51 (255 members) well-functioned Child Protection Committees are the successful initiatives of Bhaluka AP. They mainly monitor the children and nurture them with proper advice at the community level. Another major objective of the CP committee is to make children aware of child rights and their protection. Accordingly, the CP Committee ensures logistic support for vulnerable children; prevent child trafficking, early marriage, dowry, child labour, eve-teasing and reduced school dropout rate. The committee specially highlights about the importance of quality education. They meet for monthly meetings, visit children and maintain the record of the monthly discussion. In meetings, they mainly discuss the good and the bad aspects of the community children. Observing all mentioned, the EPE 2020 team seems CP Committee will sustain in the community.
- vi) Village Development Committees (VDC): Bhaluka AP formed 40 VDCs with 705 members and 5 UNDCs at the village level. The members of the VDCs were from CBOs, School Teachers, Faith Leaders and interested community people. The AP imparted different training for the VDC members and strengthened them about the TPs and their activities to have a clear understanding of these. The ultimate purpose of the AP was each VDC would play the role of as a community-based partner who would take ownership of the programs that would be implemented in their community. The study team found its reality in the community, and it was also found that VDCs implemented all programme with their ownership, where Bhaluka AP's role was as the facilitator. During the FGD with VDC members, the study team found functioning all the VDCs. They informed that after phasing out of the AP, they would continue child monitoring, supporting children with educational materials, provide treatment facilities to poor children ensuring support from CBOs as most of the VDC members were from 12 CBOs. The interest and participation of the VDC members were appreciative. Ensuring supports from the CBOs and other organizations, the VDCs would continue a few activities. As the VDCs are organized, they do regular meetings, and take different activities so gradually, the VDCs would sustain in the community.

Partnering:

Local Level: The purpose of this level is to establish the relationship, strengthen mutual understanding, to share information, to tap technical resources, supplement and complement each other. Below listed are some organizations with whom coordination and collaboration have been maintained.

Upazila/District Administration: By the leadership of Upazila Nirbahi Officer GoB/NGOs, coordination meetings are normally held each month. In the meeting, NGOs share their running activities and also next month plan. Bhaluka AP always participated in such meetings and established strong relationships and collaboration with GOV/NGOs. In addition, a monthly progress report is submitted to the UNO office in a prescribed format.

Government Departments in this area: Bhaluka AP hired government resources and services, maintaining high-level coordination and collaboration with Government departments. AP hires technical persons from various government institutions and organizations like Upazila and district Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, Social Welfare, Cooperative department to conduct training sessions. Technical concern also received for purchasing livestock, saplings, seeds, etc., from the respective departments.

NGOs: Bhaluka AP also hired resource persons from other NGOs for training purposes where and when needed and tried to avoid duplication by sharing information, dialogues, meetings, and exposure. These initiatives enriched coordination and relationship with other NGOs.

Local Government (Union Parishad): Bhaluka AP maintained a good relationship with the local government (Union Parishad). They support AP to handle community conflicts if an unexpected situation arises. They also helped AP to identify potential beneficiaries and also attended local-level programmes.

CBOs Level: The CBOs (11 CBOs) are already doing some welfare-oriented activities for their community, and some of them have the potentialities to grow in the future. CBOs have been nurtured and empowered properly for becoming development partners and sustain the development activities when World Vision will be phased out from the area. Bhaluka AP has been working with these CBOs to increase their leadership capacity.

Child Forum: The EPE 2020 found 52 Child Forums are operating activities at the Bhaluka AP area. The forums are working to create leadership quality among the children, ensure child rights and prevent child marriage, stopping dowry, child labor to make aware children and aware community about education, child rights and raising voice on children's issues. AP encouraged these Child Forums to link with Upazila women and child protection officials to have active support to protect any incident that may happen to the children. The FGD reports revealed only local level partnering was made at the Bhaluka AP area. The financial partnership was not done between WVB and 12 CBOs or 40 VDCs, 5 UNDCs as well local NGOs. AP has made some service agreements and memorandum of understanding (MOU) for receiving several services, and to implement programs, and as well as monitoring after program implementation. Besides, community-based monitoring was found through local level partnership. The EPE 2020 found 45 VDCs working as associate partners. They opined to continue the interventions after the transition of World Vision as they are sustained as local level institutions.

Local and national level advocacy

The FGD with AP team found World Vision did advocacy, especially on child and maternal health issues, child rights, protection, and quality education at the local and national levels. Besides, World Vision arranged Child Health Now, Bride not before 18 and 'It takes me' campaign. Through the campaigns, World Vision involved thousands of people to raise their voices against malnutrition, early marriage, and any kind of violence against children.

Transformed relationship

Relationship transforming is a valuable quality that adds value to the organization. In this regard, Bhaluka AP has transformed relationships through various programs like PD-Hearth, WASH, awareness-raising initiatives, supporting to school students and schools, skill development for unemployed youths, child leadership, life skill-based education, leadership development, awareness on child rights and protection through 52 Child Forums at the community level, disaster preparedness initiatives, emergency support during the disaster that has highly supported to achieve the goal of Bhaluka AP. The AP accomplished all of its programs through coordination and collaboration with government sectors, NGOs, 40 VDCs, 5 UNDCs, 12 CBOs, 52 Child Forums, 51 HNW committees, and community people. According to the FGDs and KIs report, AP carried a vital role regarding a transformational relationship with Upazila health, education, Agriculture, Fisheries, Live-stocks, and Disaster management offices.

Household resilience

Bhaluka AP initiated raising awareness on disaster and its mitigation. For reducing disaster risk and mitigation, the AP formed Union/Upazila based 51 disaster management committees (280 members) and increased their knowledge through different sessions. The AP developed a Risk and Resourced map involving community people. AP conducted a planned wise workshop with CBDMC and UZDMC. All the Union/Upazila level

disaster management committees were well-functioned for their sensitization. AP mainly focused on increasing the preparedness capacity of people during the disaster to reduce risk. AP implemented awareness-raising activities at its area and made community people capable of mitigating any disaster. The EPE 2020 revealed knowledge among community people on disaster preparedness, adaptation, and mitigation increased than in previous years. The evaluation found the major success of the AP's Programme is, people became aware of how to face disaster.

Comparative status finding of indicators

Indicator	BLS-2010	Phase Evaluation 2017 (%)	Baseline 2018 (%)	Evaluation 2020 (%)	Evaluation 2021 (%)	BDHS 2014
Proportion of children under 2 years receiving early initiation of breastfeeding			67.40%	88.8%		
% of infants aged 0-5.9 months who were fed exclusively breast milk within last 24 hours			57.14%	67.5%		
% of boys and girls, 6-23 months, meeting minimum dietary diversity for age			63%	57.4%		
Proportion of mothers who report that they had four or more antenatal visits while they were pregnant with their youngest child			12.75%	20.5%		
Proportion of mothers of children aged 0–23 months who received at least 2 post -natal visit from a trained health care worker during the first			19.60%	87.8%		
Proportion of parents or caregivers with appropriate hand-washing behavior			22.27%	67.6%		
Prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age, by sex, age, and registered child status			42.90%	10%		
Prevalence of underweight in children under five years of age, by sex, age and registered child status		25%	25.70%	8.80%		
Proportion of households using a basic sanitation facility			93.72%	97.9%		
Proportion of total target population have access to safe water			98%	99.7%		

Indicator	BLS-2010	Phase Evaluation 2017 (%)	Baseline 2018 (%)	Evaluation 2020 (%)	Evaluation 2021 (%)	BDHS 2014
Increased literacy rate from exiting _% to _ %	60.1%	67.3%				
Increase _ % of households having 3 full meals a day from existing _ %	92%	98%				
Proportion of households where one or more adults earning an income			70%	84.1%		
Proportion of households with a secondary source of income			14%	29.6%		
Proportion of parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children			83%	77.6%		
Proportion of youth who report having improved skills needed to engage in the employment market			0.39%	6.7%		



iv. Major activities, accomplishments and participants

Bhaluka AP is going to end its development journey on 30 September'2021. AP conducted an integrated end program evaluation. Based on the end program evaluation report'2021 Bhaluka AP has successfully met the maximum of the targeted indicators at a satisfactory level and, in some cases, exceed. Last 15 years, the AP has been serving the Bhaluka community for women empowerment, established CBOs and capacity building that led the community people more steps ahead as their capacity was developed for leadership, savings and credit program initiative, income-generating activities for youth (IGAs), disaster mitigation in a vast proportion. There are 12 Government registered CBOs in Bhaluka working area, which will work as sustain for the community. In the last 2 year AP worked hard to include child forum members to take associate membership to CBOs, so child forum might act as the future leaders of the community for fast-tracking the drive for socio-economic development. Now, the community is dreaming of transforming itself into a sustainable community.

The third phase of Bhaluka AP taken the initiative to made development partner and established 40 Village development committees and 5 UNDCs. It is found that 80% VDCs and UNDCs are ready to work for the most vulnerable groups, and they are committed to applying their values and learning, which they learned from Bhaluka AP WVB.




To achieve the overreaching vision or Goal "To ensure economic solvency for human resources development (men & women) through quality education and initiate 100% health service facilities by 2020 of Bhaluka Upazila". AP addressed most priority basic interventions along with community and different stakeholders. As a result, now this area malnutrition rate has decreased, improve sanitation coverage is significant, EPI coverage increased, women are receiving ANC according to standard as well as lactating mothers are receiving PNC, and it increased, reduce the prevalence of diarrhea, Children receiving minimum dietary

diversity, enrollment of children, education rate increased, increased household two or more income, HH have initiated measures for family disaster preparedness, children who enjoy their rights in the community and dropout rate has been reduced significantly. The Community is tagged with and networking with local government, government sectorial department and different NGOs done appropriately so that the same type of works could be led by the CBOs, partners, and VDCs/ UNDCs in the absence of WVB at Bhaluka.

AP facilitated CVA approach along with strong CVA core team group with 25 community members, to the health facilitates points, social safety Nate issues at Union Parishad, and police station to ensure quality and appropriate services for the community especially most vulnerable groups. It is found the integrated end program evaluation as well as monitoring data that 22 Community Clinic Bhaluka Model Thana, Union Parishad are providing quality and standard wise services.

In the life cycle of Bhaluka AP worked closely with children for their protection, well participation in families' decisions, and ready to be a leader. Through achieving these issues, AP established 52 child forums having 780 executive members and one (1) youth forum of 20 members are directly working in the community, maintaining collaboration with local government, and planning to work together in the absence of WV.

Different initiatives of World Vision in Bhaluka Upazilla also have assisted in directing implications for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh. Moreover, the World Vision Bangladesh maintain a relationship with different Govt. Department to implement its intervention effectively that link with Govt. Target for the community.

SDGs Target	Contribution of Bhaluka AP, WV Bangladesh
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● End Program Evaluation Report 2020 shows that in the AP working areas about 84.1% HHs with one or more adults, over 18 years is earning a regular income to meet the basic needs of the household. In the baseline survey 2018 it was seen that 70% of households where one or more adults earned an income. Poverty is reducing addressing ultra-poor HH through asset transfer and capacity building
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● End Program Evaluation Report 2020 reveals that 57.4% of boys and girls 6-23 months meeting minimum dietary diversity for age. ● Baseline Report 2018 found 63% of boys and girls 6-23 months meeting minimum dietary diversity for age. A good progress found from BL 2018 data. ● Phase evaluation report 20217 reveals that 98 % of households having 3 full meals a day where shows that most of the HH take three full meal in day which indicate reducing hunger where Baseline survey report 2010 reveals that 92% HH having 3 full meal a day.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● End Phase evaluaiton 2020 reveals that 67.5% of infants aged 0-5.9 months who were fed exclusively breast milk within last 24 hours where Baseline survey 2018 shows 57.15%. ● End Phase Evaluation 2020 shows that 20.5% mothers who report that they had four or more antenatal visits while they were pregnant with their youngest child where Baseline survey-2018 shows 12.75% ● End Phase Evaluation 2020 shows that 87.8% mothers of children aged 0-23 months who received at least 2 post-natal visit from a trained health care worker during the first week after birth where baseline survey 2018 shows 19.6%. ● End Phase Evaluation 2020 reveal that 67.6% of parents or caregivers with appropriate hand-washing behaviour where baseline survey 2018 indicate that 22.27%

- End phase evaluation shows Prevalence of underweight 8.80% in children under five years of age, by sex, age and registered child status where baseline survey 2018 shows 25.70%.
- Under weight is reduced tremendously due to exclusive breastfeeding, increased participation in PD health session and good health-seeking behaviour and access to health service.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



- Phase evaluation report 2017 shows that Literacy rate is 67.3% among household population aged (6+ years) where baseline survey-2010 shows that 60.1%
- Phase evaluation report 2017 reveals that 41.8% of children aged within 11 years completed primary education (boy: 33.7%, girl: 51.4%)
- Baseline survey report 2010 shows that 41.3% of children aged within 11 years completed primary education (boy: 32.7%, girl: 50.0%)
- The schools drop-out both at primary and secondary level significantly reduces from baseline finding. It shows that both in primary & secondary level, the drop-out rate have been reduced. With the aim of improving standard of education among people in the Bhaluka ADP area, the BADP through its Education Project has provided specific educational assistance to the targeted community children
- Phase evaluation report 2017 reveals that Almost all (98 percent) children aged 6-18 years had ever attended an educational institute, and among them, 87 percent were currently (in 2017) enrolled and attending. Among the children, who were currently enrolled in grade-I, 56 percent reportedly attended pre-schools and completed pre-schooling before admission to a formal school. Forty two percent children aged within 11 years reportedly completed primary education.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



- End Program Evaluation Report 2020 reveals that participation of women in economic development activities mentionable increased. Women's participation in decision making in the family increased and male persons respect the decisions of the women in the family and community.
- Bhaluka AP ensured women empowerment through Livelihoods and CESP initiatives. The end program evaluation 2020 revealed that the AP has played a vital role in women empowerment and development. The AP involved women almost in all programs through VDCs. Women received training on LVCD, UPG, leadership & Management, various awareness raising training such as women rights, early marriage etc. They were engaged in raising family income through IGA initiatives. As a result, they have become more aware and empowered on their management and leadership. Now they participate in all kinds of development activities along with men. Leadership increased among women especially in VDC management. Previously women's contributions were not considered in the society but presently they are more empowered and capable taking challenge

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



- The evaluation 2020 found 97.9% of the total target population has access to safe water while the BL 2018 depicted 93.72%. Although above 60% is acceptable yet, the AP could make progress 97.9%, which has been possible due to awareness on safe water.
- The evaluation 2020 found 99.7% of households using a basic sanitation facility and BL 2018 revealed this 98%.
- Bhaluka AP address most of the HH in clean water and sanitation due to mass awareness session and functioning WATSAN committee

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



- Ensured linkage with related government sectors for increasing farm and non-farm production from diversified sources.
- Enhanced managerial, institutional and financial capacity of 12 CBOs and 45 VDCs.
- 70% (BLS-20218) of households where one or more adults earning an income and it was found 84.1% recent survey (End Phase evaluation-2020)
- It is found 83% (BLS-2018) of parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children where it was decreased by 5.4% finally found 77.6% (End Phase evaluation-2020)
- Women empowerment and participation in development activities
- Ensured skill youths and women involving in income generating activities.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



- Accomplished AP's activities related to health, education, economic development and institutional development for sustainability of the communities.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



- Ensured sustained food security increasing family income source through financial capacity building.
- Ensured alternative income sources through various IGA initiatives to ensure responsible consumption and production.
- 92% households reported to have three full meals in a day (BLS-2010) but it increased by 6% that is 98% households reported to have three full meals (PE-2017)
- AP provided different kinds of vegetable seeds for 5000 HHs the community to increase production

13 CLIMATE ACTION



- The AP worked on improving resilience, raising awareness sessions for around 3000 persons on early warning, sound environment and rehabilitation.
- Encouraging tree plantation for future income and on environment friendly development
- Ensured lives and resources saving capacity during and after disaster.
- CBO, DMC (Union & Upazila level) are functioned to take initiative on disaster management in pre, during & post disaster situation.
- AP provided saplings among around 5000 households for adapting Climate change

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



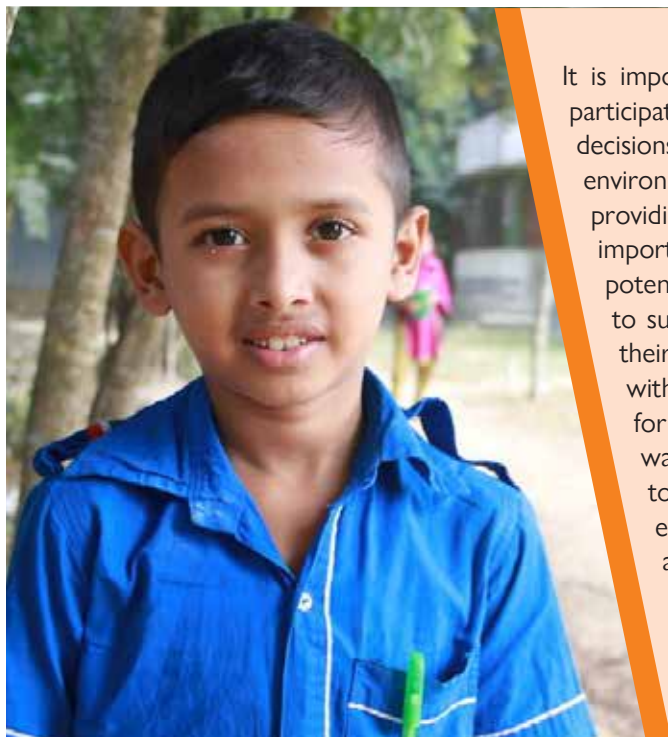
- Sustained harmonious relationship and peace between children, parents, religious leaders, World Vision staff and community people through moral advice during Program implementation.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



- Facilitated to form forty five (45) VDC/UNDCs having 675 members capacitated with collaborating and leadership skills.
- Fifty-three (45) child forum having 695 executive members and one (1) youth forum having 15 members are well capacitated and functional in the community.
- Strengthened good relationships with 27 local schools, local government and local administration and together implementing program for the wellbeing of the most vulnerable communities and children.

Thematic Area-01: Increase in children who have positive and peaceful relationships in their families and communities:



It is important that to ensure child protection, child participation in development activities, and families decisions as well as create child-friendly and positive environment in the communities, schools, services providing points, and at in-home its also very important factor in order to develop their full potential. World Vision program interventions are to support children and young people to develop their confidence and build positive relationships with their peers, families, and wider communities for their enjoyment through fun and meaningful way and learn together further than imagined towards development. Through a positive environment and peaceful relationship, children and young can enjoy together for building bright future visioning that contributes towards peaceful relationships in the families and communities.

a. Capacity building training and awareness on child rights and protection issues:

Bhaluka AP arranged different trainings, capacity building awareness-raising initiatives for community children, child forum, and youth members and prepared their vision towards development. The child forum members also capacitated and empowered through different skill developments trainings on child leadership, life skill, child rights, protection issues, and local level advocacy. As a result, they are playing an active role in preventing child marriage, child labor and ensuring child rights and protection issues in the community. Currently, a total of five (43) Child Forums are functioning actively at the community level and contributing to reduce school dropouts and increase enrollment rate and participating in various national and international level observance, stop child marriage campaigns as an agent of other children and community. They have established a child protection mechanism jointly with VDC/ UNDC at the police station. The AP also built awareness and capacity of child forum on COVID 19 pandemic; as a result, they are practicing and disseminating the message of badly affected of this virus in order to reduce infection in the community. Moreover, they are working on building awareness on birth registration, child marriage, child labor, and promoting child rights and protection issues in collaboration with VDC/UNDCs, local government, schools, and other authorities.

b. Child Forum initiatives:

Bhaluka AP facilitated in forming forty-three (43) child forums having 675 executives with 2128 general members at the community level. AP also formed an AP level youth forum where is 15 members available jointly work with child forum and other committees. They are working in the community as a change agent for other children's development. They maintained good linkage and liaison with local government, VDC/ UNDCs, youth forum and local community leaders, local schools and police station for creating violence-free

community as well as ensured child rights and protection. They also arranged social awareness campaigns to stopping of child marriages, reduce child labour in the community. In addition, a mechanism is developed in the 5 Union Parishad that the child forum in the locality are monitoring sponsored and community children as well. As a part of the child forum initiative, we revealed that the child forum published a yearly magazine, distributed masks, hygiene items among 300 most vulnerable children and families. They have jointly stopped 19 child marriages from the community. Hence, AP continuously built the capacity on child rights, child protection, advocacy campaign, networking, and collaboration with local administration and Government, and community to empower children, families, communities, and partners to prevent and respond to exploitation, neglect, abuse, and other forms of violence affecting children, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable. To make this happen, Child Sponsorship Program is designed through application of a systems approach to child protection, helping to strengthen the protective environment around children, as well as the children themselves.

c. Child Protection Status:

To ensure the child protection in the community and reduce the child violence against children and women AP take different initiative in the area through capacity building child forum, youth forum, VDC/ UNDC, and other stakeholders as a result as per phase evaluation report 2017 the 98 percent children aged 6-18 years had ever attended educational institutes; among them 87 percent were enrolled and attending in 2017. Among those, who were in Grade-I, 56 percent attended pre-schools and completed pre-schooling before admission to a formal school. Forty-two percent of children aged 11 years completed primary education. Overall, the depth of knowledge on child rights of children aged 12-18 years, 89.68% of them can name three components of child rights. Good percentages (92.72%) of the community people are now aware of child rights and behavior protocol. Data regarding feeling safety in the society show that 71.34% of the children feel safe most of the time, 11.21% of them sometimes feel safe, less than one percent of the children do not feel safe at all and 16.75% did not reply to this question. About 67.28% of the children aged 2-18 years live in a safe community (source: phase evaluation 2015). 84.9% of adolescents have a strong connection with their parent or caregiver (BLS-2018) but finally found 50.8% (End Phase Evaluation-2020). It was increased due to the COVID-19 situation and 32% (BLS-2018) of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children, and it was found 57.9% (End Phase evaluation-2020).



At a glance: Registered Children (RCs) at AP

Present status	Number of children		
	Male/Boys	Female/Girls	Total
Studying			
Ongoing study	829	1047	1876
Completed education	1179	39	86
Sub total	2008	2460	4381
Teacher	4	14	18
Nurse	0	3	3
Computer Operator	3	0	3
Community Development Facilitator	12	8	20
Dancer	0	17	17
Driver	3	0	3
Researcher (Tin Tang)	1		1
Sales Coordinator -Private sector -Hifs Agro Food Industries	5	0	5
Salesman	14	8	22
Accounts Officer	3	2	4
Govt. Employee	17	13	30
Restaurant worker	7	0	7
Small Businessman	38	14	52
Sub Total	107	69	176

Thematic Area-02: Increase in girls and boys protected from violence



Sponsorship Management Project and CESP have done a lot for child well-being. In this regard, AP closely worked with the most vulnerable children through regular health and education support and regular monitoring. Besides, AP built a good relation with sponsored children and their families, which resulted in children are aware of individual development and experience of God's love and their neighbours. Now the children are better cared for by the family members and community people.

The IEPE 2020 found 57.9% of parents or caregivers feel that their community is a safe place for children, whereas the BL 2018 revealed 32.0% of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children. Community safety is considered in some definitions to be the freedom from crime and violence as well as the fear of crime and violence. Parents or caregivers became aware of different forms of violence and incidents through activities of CESP. The 52 Child Forums disseminated messages through the 'it takes me' campaign that no child will be victimized of physical violence at home, at school, and at the workplace. So, parents understand what violence is and its risk. For these reasons, parents or caregivers thinking of happening crime and violence increased for this reason the fewer parents think that their community is a safe place for children.

To increase in girls and boys protected from violence, AP conducted training, orientation, seminar meeting among 12035 children on Child rights & protection formed 6 Sponsorship Management Committees and child protection committees 45 within VDCs and UNDCs among them, 87% of committees are working for the child violence. It is found that 52 child forums are well functioning to protect them from exploitations. Through Forum members and sponsored children during its Program implementation period. They all know child rights and child protection issues and have birth registration, and get the opportunity to access education easily; they are performing well in academic and professional life as well as contributing to social development. In addition, they are empowered and capacitated through different capacity building trainings and workshops on leadership, rights, child protection, life skills, gender equality, self-management, and decision making and after the successful completion of these training programs, they are now participating and, in some case, playing a leading role in decision making in the family, communities, and societies.

To ensure and increase a child-friendly environment in the area, AP facilitated CVA approach, formed CVA working group with 15 community members. Further, the working group conducted an interface meeting with Bhaluka Police station and shared the action plan through; this way, children and the community got easier access, especially for any kind of case filing related to violence of children and women. It is found that the Officer-In-Charge of the police station appreciated WV initiatives and expressed to cooperation any forms of violence against the children in future too. AP facilitated shared plan development for UNDCs and VDCs jointly, which are implementing on shared based modality like different day observation, appreciation program, advocacy program, conduct meeting with 5 Union Parishad and 1 municipality for budget provision for child wellbeing which was happened during AP lifetime.

Thematic Area-03: Increase in children who are well-nourished (ages 0-5)

The Health sector led its interventions to achieve the Goal “Mothers and children are healthy and well-nourished.” To ensure child well-being, this technical program emphasized to reach in the community that mothers’ practices appropriate nutrition care for their children aged 0-59 months, Mothers practice essential health services, and as indirectly supportive issues, community-based WASH practice improved. It is found that through these initiatives, Bhaluka AP contributed to Child Well-Being children are well-nourished, children protected from infection, diseases, and injury, and Health Nutrition and WASH program Strengthened this area. Beside health sector drives to strengthened community and community-based Govt community clinics as driving force of sustainable development. Priority was given to collaboration and empowering the community. This project has to plan to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates through ensuring the ANC/PNC as safe delivery. This project also emphasized to plan to improve malnutrition and reduce diarrhea and water-born disease by practicing handwashing and using the hygienic-sanitary latrine.

To Increase in children who are well-nourished (ages 0-5), AP addressed 14453 mothers to received nutrition education sessions, and 14490 participants received orientation on the nutrition process of balanced food. It is found that 3324 children under 5 have been rehabilitated following participation in nutrition programming. Total 5441 adolescent and women-oriented on safe motherhood, and now they can say five danger signs during pregnancy. As a part of nutrition’s supplementary, AP led WASH program and oriented 29608 community people who have participated in community hygiene behavior change programming, as well as 14165 children, enrolled in nutrition programs 64% gained weight to enjoying good health AP provided treatment support for 1240 RC and community people.

To improve the community-based wash program, the health sector mobilized the community to use safe sanitation, maintained personal hygiene, practiced appropriated hand washing practices. It is found that in this area 98% of people are using safe sanitations 97 % of people are practicing appropriate hand washing as well as 100% of people are drinking safe water from water sources; these were transpired through conducted school-based wash program, reactivates Union wash committees, active Village level wash committees, and worked with collaboratively with the department of public health and engineering. In the life time, AP provided 2635 safe, hygienic-sanitary latrines.

The BL 2010 found 38%, PE 2017 revealed 41.1%, BL 2018 found 12.75%, EPE 2020 found 20.3%, and MICS 2006 revealed 20.6% of mothers who report that they had four or more antenatal visits while they were pregnant with their youngest child. It was found that the progress happened from the BL 2018 as the AP continued its activities through VDCs and trained volunteers and through close supervision of AP staff.

The EPE 2020 revealed 82.1% of infants aged 0-5.9 months who were fed exclusively breast milk within the last 24 hours, but this rate was only 57.14% at BL 2018. Community mothers got an adequate opportunity of getting awareness of the benefit of exclusive breastfeeding, so the high achievement found in EPE 2020

The EPE 2020 found 69% of parents or caregivers with appropriate hand-washing behavior, whereas only 22.27% was in BL 2018. This excessive achievement was possible because for the Covid-19 pandemic, Bhaluka AP raised awareness among community people jointly with AP's current Program. As a result, community people became more aware of handwashing and they practiced this at the household's level with all family members

To implemented CVA (Local level advocacy tools/program approach), 18 Community clinics out of 22 are well-functioning according to the Government standard and providing quality health services for the most vulnerable children and their families. (Sources data, ITT/MIS 2007-2011, 2012-2017, and 2018-2021)

Thematic Area-04: Increase in primary school children who can read



One of the purposes of Bhaluka AP was 'Children are educated for life. To ensure this purpose, Bhaluka AP directed education-related activities through Education Project during its previous cycles. Since 2007 the AP accomplished sponsorship Program recruiting the most vulnerable children and improved school enrolment rate, reducing school dropped out. To ensure quality education, the AP trained teachers, SMC members, and parents so that children can learn their lessons by applying new teaching techniques by teachers. The end Program evaluation 2020 found that since 2007 Bhaluka AP has provided adequate supports with education materials, tuition fees, coaching facilities, school dresses, different gifts so that children can learn their lessons with enjoyment. During 2018-2020 the AP continued support to the RC and non-RC through CESP Program. The end evaluation found 51 CP committees monitored RC, and it was found that many drop-out children started schooling, and this initiative ensured increasing the rate of child education. Awareness build-up among parents also increased through CESP Program. The pass rate of students at both primary and secondary levels increased each year. Getting a good education and well nurtured by the AP, RC, and community children are respecting the elders, obeying parents, valuing people, and bearing good behaviors, which are impacts of education. All these indicated that the children of Bhaluka are educated for life.

Bhaluka AP provides incredible efforts in different tiers of education. The teaching-learning environment has been improved and year's long initiatives have also complemented targeted primary & high schools for ensuring the quality of education. To increase the literacy rate in the Bhaluka area, WVB support 12 schools which were very remote areas. It is found that for the great support of the Bhaluka Area program and school management committees, the school attendance rate has decreased, and the attendance rate increased. In 2016 school attendance rate is 91%, whereas in 2015 it was 88% (sources Annual Report FY-16) literacy rate, enrollment rate, the quality result of public examination and dropout have much improved in the Bhaluka area as well as children and parents are now much aware the importance of education and also SMC playing their rules in regular.

Bhaluka Area Program has taken initiatives for infrastructure development in 15 school buildings including new-constructions, renovations, repairing with sanitation facilities, the ground rising in 10 schools, assisted with 50 schools and 2 collages which received educational Aid (high & low benches, Table, Chair, File cabinet, Musical instrument, Sports Goods, library books, science equipment, teaching Aid), where students are enjoying their study than earlier. Most of the events in the school & community had a partial contribution to its implementation. Really these support improved teaching-learning environment, increased school attendance, increased enrollment, and reduced drop-out in these schools. The initiative also contributes to the passing rate of students.

Bhaluka Area Program extended educational support to the community students as stipend, tuition fees 15060 and stationeries 15060 poor students but coaching support for 450 low achiever students. Teaching aids and science equipment provided to 10 schools provide notebooks for 4386 students, Umbrella given to 1892 students during the rainy season so that schools would improve education operational support effectively to the students. These supports help to grow interest of students to attend school regularly, being more attentive to their study, doing a better performance in schools as well as in public examinations

Through Life Skill Based Education (LSBE) program, 480 adolescent boys and girls have completed the LSBE program. 480 parents have increased their knowledge on LSBE and practicing in their day-to-day life. LSBE learners are able to take part in decision-making in their family as well as in the community. Support each other who are weak in the class subject. They are able to make good judgment, able to manage emotions, and protect them in unexpected situations. (Source: Observation, Project evaluation report & Lesson learned workshop, 2016). The project also implemented the awareness session on handwashing and sanitation for school children integration with health project. Now young children are more aware of handwashing and sanitation they are practicing in their daily life.

Impact Stories

Nothing is Impossible

“World Vision Bangladesh helped me to live my life with dignity by overcoming my adverse situation,” says Fahima Akter, UPG member of Anindita Women Graduation Group. Before joining the group, her family condition was vulnerable, the family used to suffer from hunger and had an unsuitable home to live in. She says, “My children were irregular to school. There was no hygienic latrine and most of all no peace in our family life. Our economic condition was very miserable. I had no power to raise my voice in family issues or society due to lack of proper knowledge and ignorance”.



Fahima is taking care of her cow



Fahima is busy in her garden

Fahima joined as a member of the Ultra Poor Graduation group in the year 2017. “After becoming a member of the Ultra poor graduation group my communication skill has increased and I can now communicate with others smoothly” she adds. Fahima has received homestead gardening training from world Vision Bangladesh and also vegetable seeds. Pointing to the bagging method she says, “Now I have homestead-based gardening round the year, and its meets up my family nutrition”. She has also earned BDT 10,000 from growing vegetables since the training till now. “I have also received training on cattle rearing from World Vision

Bangladesh and received one Ox. I see a dream of a future when I will have my cow farm and become an entrepreneur. I currently have a small tea stall and from which I get a BDT 500 per day income. I have also brought one auto Rickshaw which is operated by my husband”.

Fahima Akter says that she regularly attends group meetings which help her to increase knowledge on various issues like- early marriage and its adverse impact, Child Protection, dowry, poverty, social structure, etc. “Now I can raise my voice and can join any social and group program. I can give my opinion and ensure my voice is counted. I can easily bear expenses of education, nutritious food, and health care of our children”.



Fahima is taking care of her child's study

Now my dream is to educate my children and no marriage before 18. In the future, I want my family to have a safe home and good sanitation. I am happy that I can contribute to the development of our family besides my husband.

PD Hearth changed our health

“We are happy and our children are enjoying good health”-says Anisa, mother of a child who participated in PD Hearth Program. World Vision is committed to improving the health and nutrition of women and children in the areas in which we work, reduction of maternal mortality, mother and children are well nourished and access essential health service. To achieve this target, Bhaluka Area Program Health Nutrition and WASH TP is implementing nutritional activities (PD Hearth Model) for the malnourished children and increased sound nutrition knowledge for the community people and target mothers and care givers. In FY-20, AP continued the program in Dakatia PFA, conducted PD hearth session in first batch for 1330 malnourished children with 13 hearth centers. There was a center at Chanpur for 12 children. Among them, 11 children have gained weight 400 gm (99%) after 30 days, which is remarkable success to achieve our goal for hearth session. The program



Mothers and children are participating in PD Hearth Session



Child is having nutritious food

were addressed for children and women. Nutrition education session, Orientation about hand washing, personal hygiene, maintain sanitation issues, drinking safe water, preparing nutritious food for children from deference kind of vegetable & GMP session and also how to carrying child safety and save their children from injuries. Now mothers (Adil, Hanif, Anisa and Suriya) are saying that they have practiced in their families whatever they learned from 12 days session. Earlier they were not too much aware to maintain sanitation as well as were not careful on nutritious food. After completing the session, they realized that the reason of malnourishment of their child. “We are practicing regularly to feed the children family food and trying to make habit for the children to eat vegetables food.”-Says Suriya, a mother.

It is observed that these mothers kept well contribution to make session effectively. These 11 children became well-nourished and visually gained weight and height that was surprising. The 11 families are cultivating homestead gardening to receive vitamin and nutrition from their own product, which is a good practice. When visited their families, the mothers are very happy and mentioned that this session was very essential for every child. They also have given wittiness that their children are very stronger than other child those who were not participated in this session. The mothers’ wishes to give thanks to Bhaluka AP and the community are also very pleased too. VDC members are promised that they will keep continuing their motivation work for the children and mother among the community. It is our observation that community people are practicing in their daily food items. Now those children are living with good health, and enjoying healthily life.



Mothers are practicing homestead based gardening

Transition plan:

The development interventions were implemented with the close collaboration of local stakeholders and engagement of the community since the inception of AP. There will be a sustainable development impact when the program transits in FY'2021.

The evidence from community reflection during program review, program evaluation shows the communities are more capable of managing child well-being issues and can implement, monitor, and evaluate development interventions. Besides that, the government Upazila Health Complex, Primary Education Office, Agriculture Department, Public Health, Cooperative Office, etc, and the local government institutions in Bhaluka Upazila is also more capacities acquired to ensure government services though there is still have improvement areas.

Bhaluka AP has partnered with the communities of 5 unions and a Municipality (Pouroshobha) e.g., Bhaluka, Dhakatia, Kachina, Mollickbari, and Hobirbari, to improve child well-being since its starting as AP in 2004. The AP is confident that there will be sustainable development in the areas while the program transits. Evidence from the phase evaluation report, Annual community review and planning through Community engagement, Sustainability & Transition Workshop, the tree of change methodology, and AP staff/community reflections demonstrated that the community would be able to sustain many of the achieved outcomes as the AP plans to phase out in the next 1 years (FY21).

Over the AP period of operation, the AP worked in infrastructure development and motivational works. This support is now belonging to the community, and the stakeholders own the resources and take responsibility to carry maintenance for the future.

Since its inception, WVB in Bhaluka AP has been promoting communities to foster their leadership in taking responsibilities for development activists in their respective communities. Consequently, the Community people, CBOs, Child forum, Teachers, School management committee, Child protection committee, NGOs representatives, Village development committee, WASH committee, local government, and Government officials of the Bhaluka AP working area (5 unions and one municipality) under Bhaluka Upazila were involved in decision making bear in mind that World Vision support will not stay forever in the community. This was openly elaborated since inception and during various community meetings, sharing sessions, Phase Evaluation and community conversation sessions, sustainability and transition workshop; therefore the community is fully involved in planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating of ongoing activities within the AP.

Bhaluka AP team developed a process for smooth and well transitioning and informing all the communities and stakeholders of the working area. As a part of responsible transition, Bhaluka AP planned

- Conduct sensitization meetings with community leaders and internal stakeholder
- Hold Community sensitization meetings in partnership with community leaders in the maximum of the program implementation at the union and Upazila levels of the AP.
- Engage District Partners and share responsibilities with the community leaders
- Capacity building of Village Development Committee (VDC) on development issues.
- Capacity building of Child forum to take the development initiatives in their community like awareness on child protection issues and influence to reduce early marriage, eve-teasing etc.
- Correspondence for Project Phase-out and Transitions Sponsor Correspondence
- The AP Management will initiate the process for assets disposal/retirement/donation by completing the application form for AP/Project Fixed Asset Disposal/Retirement/Donation.

The responsibilities of development progress will gradually be transferred to the community through UNDCs/forums, like-minded NGOs, and other local institutes. They are now capable of planning, implementing, monitoring of their initiatives. Consequently, the community is practicing independence sense. Moreover, SO also given clear directives on the closing of the AP in FY21as transition phase aligning with LEAP 3. It is hoped that there will be sustainable development and responsible transition at the end of the planned period.

Sustainability plans:

Bhaluka AP maintained good relations with VDC's, UNDCs, Child Forums, Youth Forums, Civil Society Organizations, Public sectors, and Private sectors, as well as community forums. They will provide their service for community people, and they will carry out development interventions for sustainability in the community.

CBO's: In this phase, the AP has focused on capacity building and sustainability of the program. Identifying CBO as the vehicle of sustainability, the CBOs are linked with Govt. and other service providers for collaborative actions that address the needs of the poor and oppressed, promote and strengthen cooperation with different organizations and mobilize local resources to form related department of Government of Bangladesh. The CBOs are engaged to stop early marriages, dowry, and increase birth registration for children, advocacy to reduce child mortality, support group members with credit, agricultural equipment, and inputs, and be involved in IGA activities. 100% CBOs are registered with the Cooperative Department of Govt. and they have their own legal identity.

The CBOs are now fully capable of preparing the yearly plan, budget, financial document, conduct AGM, and facing government audits without the support of World Vision. Apart from this, different sub-committees (i.e., CBDMC, Health, etc.) now have their own fund to meet the emergency requirement. CBDMC members are more conscious about their locality to reduce the disaster vulnerabilities.

There are Child Forums, and the CBOs will monitor the Child Forum activities. CBOs will work in collaboration with Govt. and other NGOs. Other groups like the Farmers group will transfer their technical knowledge to farmers. Alongside CBDMCs, will work with Union DMC to reduce the vulnerability of disaster. The health committee is in collaboration with CBOs. Roadside tree plantation, constructed road, drainage will be handover to the local Govt. and community for sustainability.

Local Hospitals and Community Clinics

To ensure health services at the community level, AP strengthened networking and collaboration with local hospitals and Community clinics so that community has easier access to the hospitals as well as Community Clinics. They usually help program participants through referral linkage. They will provide the necessary health service as required for the community children. Government hospitals and Community clinics will provide health services for the local community. Eventually, local NGOs also provide also health services for community people with their limited capacity since building strong networking as well.

Local Govt/Union Parishads

Bhaluka AP worked covering 1 Thana (police station) with 5 wards of Bhaluka Municipality, 5 Union Parishads. Program participants are now capable of coordinating with local ward council, union parishods office, the local police station regarding their rights and presentation of legal issues. The local Govt. will also support in program planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation and in transition as well. As a local government authority Municipality, Bhaluka, Mollikbari, Hobirbari, Dakatia, Kachina union parishod's is fully responsible for providing citizen services. On the other hand, communities are also capable of raising their voice for access to rights since they learned the CVA as well.

Village Development Committee/Urban Neighborhood Development Committee (VDCs/UNDCs)

The VDC's/UNDCs are the self-governing bodies they have gained capacity on different aspects like community-led monitoring (CLM), shared plan, community-based disaster preparedness plan (CBDPP), annual working plan, huge members and their leadership and motivational power also dynamic. They are working in collaboration with local-level stakeholders and government sectors to work for the wellbeing of children. They are able to manage their teams, prepare annual plan and implement to follow that plan. VDCs,

UNDCs are engaged with different IGA and Entrepreneur development through close monitoring of UPG members' activities and giving them proper suggestions for their betterment. Presently VDC, UNDC members are involved with WASH, CBDMC, Child Protection Committees, Livelihood Committee, Education Committee. They have well acceptance in their communities and make themselves dependable to others.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs):

Some NGOs like Aspada, Popi, Asha, and BRAC working in AP's program create impact in areas and keep good relationships in different sectors. AP will tap their resources and expertise in health and training for the community in the poverty eradication program. As per their plan and budget availability, they will execute the interventions for the wellbeing of the community.

CHAT Committees:

Bhaluka AP is working with 6 CHAT committees at Municipality & 5 Unions in view of spiritual nurturing to the children and community people. AP has established good relations with all religious committees arranging inter-religious dialogue, training that impacted children's life. Now the Chat committees' leaders are fully motivated to work for the wellbeing of children. During COVID 19 pandemic situation, AP trained 90 CHAT committees' leaders on the Covid-19 management and bad effects of the virus. Now they are working in the community that contributed to reducing COVID 19 as well.

Educational Institutions:

To ensure quality education for children in the AP working area, AP directly worked with 12 local schools, teachers, parents and Thana Education Officers-TEOs (Govt. Education Officials) and built a strong relationship. The TEOs are fully motivated to support school having quality education since a positive environment is existing in the area. Through advocacy initiative, 12 school headteachers promised to ensure punishment free school in the presence of TEO is really praiseworthy. The Govt. education department will play a significant role to ensure quality education with the support of different local educational entities. The education department will support Bhaluka AP in terms of technical, moral and physical to create favorable environment in the school. The department will take responsibility for a good transitioning as well. As a government department, they are fully responsible for ensuring quality education, enrolment of children into school, and also ensuring learning environment in the school.



ix. Lesson Learned

As continuous practices, AP has arranged lesson learned sessions that contributed to having adequate actions and next steps as well as implementing of program interventions effectively. The local NGOs, UNDCs, child forum, youth forum and communities participated in the lesson learned events and added feedback in programs, and thus community people are highly satisfied and expect to continue the program even after WV goes from the area.

The evaluation found that IGA/LVCD Program was one of the highly effective programs; through the Program, the target community created income/employment, impacted to develop livelihood, created extra savings. The trained farmer used their learning in their practical and professional life. In such a way, they increased their efficiency in case of crop production and preparation of bio-fertilizer, even in the health care movements. Again, the IGA/LVCD developed the livelihood pattern of the vulnerable people in the respective area. The target beneficiaries became well known about the concept of women rights and executing the rights in their own families

AP facilitated to implement citizen voice and action (CVA) for functional of child-friendly help desk and health facilities, formed CVA working group along with child forum and youth forum members. Now both police station and community have good relationships to work on violence against children and women; introduced separate room and a women police officer assigned, accordingly, they are dealing with the police station on case filing as well as the community are well known about Government health service and they are now able to dialogue with service providers.

WVB, 'trade course training' is very fruitful and effective in the removal of the unemployment problem. The youth development officer also opined that in the study area, child labor has reduced to 5-7%, child marriage has reduced to 6-7%, and child trafficking has reduced to zero percent for active involvement of WVB. Three major success programs of AP as per his observation are as follows: youth training of the target group; agricultural and educational development Program and repairmen of roads

Response to COVID-19 during lockdown situation, Bhaluka AP kept communication and relationship with community people disseminating awareness messages, protective kits, food packages and cash which strengthened their broken hope and confidence to overcome the worse situation. During the crisis period, all of the supports of the AP survived children and other family members who were honored as a good lesson for them and other people.

Bhaluka AP with the partnership and support of 53 VDCs and Facilitators, met all the requirements of the AP's planning, implementation, management, and monitoring and evaluation process within stipulated time, maintaining quality and standards of WVB, which is considered as good learning of the AP.

x. Conclusion



During the long development journey of WVB in Bhaluka, Upazilla has got good supports from all stakeholders & partners of Bhaluka AP. Therefore, WVB is deeply grateful to the Government of Bangladesh and the local government administration of Bhaluka Upazila for providing the opportunity & continuous support to WVB to work in Bhaluka Upazila. WVB is very much thankful to the Local Member of Parliament (MP), Upazila Chairman, Bhaluka Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Mayor of Bhaluka Municipality, Union Parishad Chairmen and members for their endless support at the field level. Their support makes the way easy to implement the program in the community. Most important, their valuable suggestions guided WVB to reach the most vulnerable people of the community.

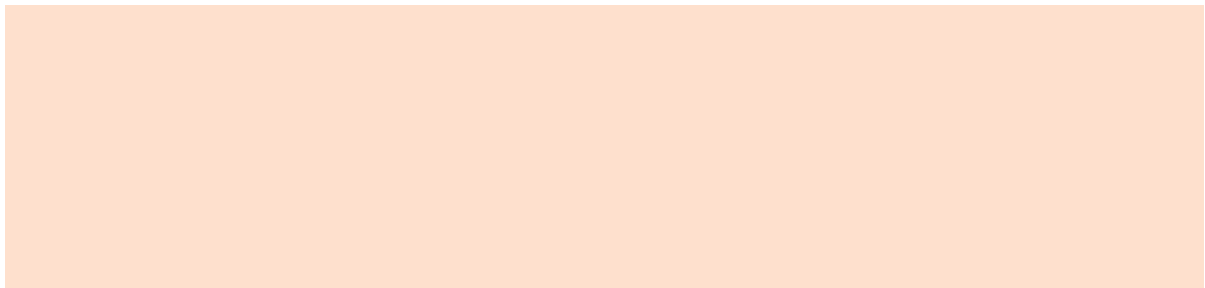
WVB are very grateful to VDC/ UNDC, CBO faith institution Child & Youth Forum leader and members, and all committee members for their direct support in the planning, implementing and monitoring process. Without their support, it would be very difficult to do the program effectively and efficiently.

WVB is also thankful to all its program participants who gave their valuable time to succeed in the AP development journey. WVB is very much grateful to all the representatives of educational institutes, NGOs and FBOs who always inspired us to go ahead step by step. We are also giving thanks to helping us to use their institution as the venue of the programs.

The contribution of Bhaluka AP's of WVB previous and present staffs is unforgettable for their sincere and hard work to carry out the AP. Bhaluka AP is grateful to Regional and National Office colleagues for continuous technical support, feedback and valuable suggestion to implement the program effectively. World Vision Germany is acting as a support office and provides financial & technical support to the AP.

Overall, big thanks must go to each sponsor who contributed to making a fund to work in Bhaluka area for the wellbeing of the children as well for the community people. WVB is also thankful for their prayer and love. We want to give a big thanks to the Support Office colleagues who work on behalf of Bhaluka AP of WVB to raise funds for the program.

Finally, in the community of Bhaluka, there are 40VDC 5UNDC, 52 CF& Youth forum 12 CBO, 51 DMC 51 HNW committee, 51 CP Committee who are working with Government and like-minded organizations in the community. They are very much hopeful of achieving their dream. They planned to work together. 12 CBOs could able to make a big capital from where they can take the loan and other support for economic and social development initiative will continue in the family and community. Bhaluka AP also hopes that the development initiatives will be carried out by the community and different development partners under the leadership and guidance of the Government.



x. Conclusion



- Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it has become too tough to manage educational expenses, maintaining their livelihood expenses. The established CBOs, local administration body and government education sector may support education purposes for vulnerable people of the community.
- Although the hand-washing practice improved through AP's different initiatives yet, it is recommended to attain the acceptable rate (>95%). VDCs, Child Forums, CBOs, WASH committees and faith-based leaders may take the responsibility to aware parents and caregivers to increase in hand-washing behavior at present and also after the transition of Bhaluka AP.
- Bhaluka AP exposed still women are less empowered and they need development. According to our observation and evaluation report based on the vulnerability of women, AP recommends creating awareness among vulnerable women in the society, provide need-based IGA training for them, ensure loan for trained women with low interest and encourage them to become entrepreneurs.
- Children enjoying their rights and social security, few of them reported that they also need to feel secure at their school. SMC needs to employ security guards at school to stop theft and protect property, need to arrange a playground at school, and the classroom should have proper facilities. The stakeholders and government organizations should work more intensively to engage the community influencer, i.e. Imam. Kazi and other religious heads to build awareness about child/early marriage. Moreover, the focus needs to be given to the quality of education at school along with ensuring school enrollment, safety and protection.

- Some advocacy events have been organized by the AP management, including VDC & UNDC and CF and other community-level committees and those are limited to the local level only. There is a need to do advocacy at the regional/ district and national level, where appropriate.
- In terms of child wellbeing, children's awareness of their own rights, ANC, PNC visits, nutrition of both mother and children and livelihood security, the project has had an impressive impact since the inception of the project.
- A coordinated approach with the Government and other NGO activities would be important. Pregnant mothers are still behind to get proper institutional service for child delivery during their pregnancy. Local Government to improve the quality of health service increases awareness raising so that pregnant women can have safe delivery at government health centers, including improved health facilities to save lives. To ensure more effectiveness on the health aspect, it seemed important to enhance the capacity of mothers as they play a significant role in the nutritional aspect of the children. ANC health services of pregnant women under the stress of a pandemic can be improved by the active participation and counselling by the local level advocacy with government and organizations (such as BRAC, health-related local NGOs) to make these services reliable, accessible and free of cost or subsidized.

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