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Message from the National Director

For the first time, forty-four years in existence in Bangladesh the President of World Vision International, Kevin J. Jenkins visited our programs. The impact of his visit was a highlight for the year. As a result, staff morale went up; it boosted their enthusiasm and increased their dynamism in serving the communities. More still we received top honors Advocacy Awards in the following categories from World Vision International:

- **Top Overall Campaign** for Global Week of Action campaign;
- **Top Campaign - Other Category** for Bride Not Before 18;
- **Top Campaign - Child Health Now** for Global Week of Action campaign;
- **Innovation in a Child Health Now campaign** for Global Week of Action campaign;
- **Impact – Other category** for Bride Not Before 18 campaign to pass a child marriage law.

As a child-focused organization, we have brought significant changes in the lives of millions of children, their families and communities through our integrated programs all over Bangladesh. In our programming, we gave emphasis on projects that created opportunities for communities to become self-reliant and as a result leads to economic sustainability.

I am thankful to all our development partners, donors and stakeholders who made our efforts possible through their heartfelt support. I extend my sincere thanks to WV Bangladesh staff for their hard work in bringing changes to the lives of people in Bangladesh.

I hope our concerted and continued efforts will help build a better life for girls and boys in Bangladesh.

**Jan de Waal**

*National Director, World Vision Bangladesh*
World Vision Bangladesh

World Vision's first involvement in Bangladesh was in response to 1970 tidal surges that occurred in coastal areas of the country. The organization sent emergency relief supplies to the disaster victims of Bhola. In 1971, World Vision International carried out relief operations in refugee camps in India. Following Bangladesh's independence, in 1972 it started relief and rehabilitation programmes as per invitation of the Bangladesh Government. Currently, the organization works in 80 program locations and impacting the lives of around 5 million people (by service) of 31 districts.

Who We Are

World Vision is a Christian humanitarian organization, dedicated to the well-being of children, especially the world's most vulnerable children, their families and communities. We are committed to serve and partner with people in need, regardless of religion, ethnicity or gender. The organization was founded in 1950 by Dr. Bob Pierce. At present, World Vision works in nearly 100 countries across six continents. The organization focuses on response to humanitarian emergencies, programmes promoting holistic and sustainable transformational development as well as changing policies, systems and structures that hinder the development of children to their fullest potential.
Executive Summary

As a child-focused Relief, Development and Advocacy organization, World Vision started its operations in Bangladesh in 1971 with an overarching vision of building better lives for girls and boys of the country. While children have always been at the centre of all initiatives and programs, World Vision has relentlessly been promoting parity, equality & equity among girls/boys, women/men, have/have-nots, through holistic and integrated programs in the area of education, health, economic enhancement and livelihood security, Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Relief with resilience against natural disasters and adaptation. So far the organization has covered around four million people including more than 1.5 million children through 80 programme locations in 31 districts. During the reporting year, World Vision Bangladesh focused on our six impact areas (below).

I. Improve health status of mothers and children

WVB has seen a significant reduction of under-five and maternal mortality rates (MDGs 4 and 5). At the institutional level, WVB has partnered with the national government and other stakeholders to scale up and mainstream community-level health and nutrition services. At the local level, WVB’s local maternal and child health programme significantly impacted health services for a net population of 1,528,356.

WVB has prioritized nutrition as one of the most important intervention areas for the well-being of children and their families, as well as strengthening government commitment in

six impact areas


- improve health status of mothers and children
- improve access and quality of education
- ensure children are protected and cared for
- create economic opportunities for the poor
- address urban abject poverty
- respond to disasters and the impact of climate change
reducing malnutrition in Bangladesh. In 2014, WVB also effectively implemented the Direct Intervention (DNI) project in Khulna and northern Bangladesh, partnering with UNICEF and Government Ministries for monitoring progress in achieving Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) intervention results.

At the same time WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) intervention covered a total of 8,67,518 indirect beneficiaries in both rural & urban settings. In its nutrition programme, WVB follows the Positive Deviance Hearth (PD/Hearth) approach along with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP).

2. Improve access and quality of education

WVB strives to improve the academic development of school-going children, the skill development of teachers and School Management Committee (SMC) members, and improve non-formal education to school drop-outs. Under Early Childhood Care & Development Programme (ECCD), WVB served 1,88,872 children in 46 ADPs. Community-led ECCD programmes influenced children and parents in successful transition from home to formal school services. A total of 1,89,630 students from poor families including RCs and Non-RCs were supported through educational assistance.

Children getting assistance under WVB’s Sponsorship Programme scored excellent results in the Primary School Certificate Examination (PSC) and Secondary School Certificate Examination (SSC), with 97 percent and 93.3 percent respectively. Through WVB’s vocational training, Local Small Business Enterprise (LSBE) training, and WVB-run special projects for school drop-outs and street children, many children are finding an opportunity for education through admitting or re-admitting into formal education.

3. Ensure children are protected and cared for

Together with a coalition of like-minded organisations, World Vision has been a key player in influencing the government to declare the first-ever ‘National Child Marriage Prevention Day’. While the process is still underway, some of the glimpses of 2014 achievements under WVB’s advocacy pillar are:

- Founding of 656 Child Forums and Child Rights Advocacy Coalition (CRAC’B)
- WVB’s policy leadership and initiative in the signing of MoU with the National Task Force (NCTF),
- Approval of the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2014,
- Piloting Child Forum led campaign to incorporate Violence against Children, etc.

Mandated under child rights and child protection issues, WVB’s significant contribution last year has been in strengthening community-led child protection mechanisms through its Child Safety Net (CSN) Project. The project covered a total of 2,53,039 people in 2014, through services like:

- victim support rehabilitation,
- creating child-friendly spaces,
- building awareness on child protection issues,
- building capacity of child forums,
- providing Income Generating Activities (IGA) support to most vulnerable family’s children.

WVB’s support of the government initiatives in justice and human rights issues has shown results, both in increased public awareness about child vulnerability, as well as strengthened existing trafficking prevention mechanisms. WVB continues to partner with many others to strengthen child protection systems and build a safer environment for children. This last year saw WVB win the advocacy award for their ‘Bride Not before 18’, ‘Child Health Now (CHN) campaign’ and ‘Campaign on Health budget in Bangladesh’.
In the area of gender and empowerment of women, WVWB supported the poor and pro-poor populations in capacity-building of staff, grassroots activists and support groups at the local, regional, and national levels, in order to advocate for social justice and strengthen networks, alliances and coalitions. WVWB’s Citizen Voice of Action (CVA) training on national, divisional and ADP levels has bolstered public concern and action regarding government accountability, public services, and the rights of the marginalized people. The sector also successfully handled two action research studies enabling marginalized peoples to speak about their rights and identity, one on ‘Economic Justice for Women’ and another on ‘Gender & Climate Change’.

4. Create economic opportunities for the poor

Creating economic opportunities for the poor is in fact one of the largest components of the WVWB’s work. WVWB’s trainings on crop and livestock production, aquaculture, tree plantation, CBO/DG management and non-farm skill development, input and asset transfer and formation of CBOs/DGs, has benefitted a large number of people in poverty stricken areas. Currently, a total of 1,209 CBOs/DGs with 2,30,623 members are operating under different EAD interventions and 83 percent of them are female. WVWB coordinates with government departments and local cooperatives to share information, technologies, and resources.

5. Address urban abject poverty

Given the critical nature of urban poverty, WVWB has adopted an innovative approach of targeting 33% of its total programming within priority urban development areas. The living conditions, livelihood and rights of the urban poor have seen significant changes - the strengthening and institutionalization of urban disaster risk reduction, improved and access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and the development of community- and school-based waste management systems. In addition, these programmes have protected urban children from exploitation, child labour, urban hazards alongside providing competency-based education systems for out-of-school slum and street children.

6. Respond to disasters and the impact of climate change

A key achievement in 2014 was the development and adoption of the Household Economy Approach (HEA) monitoring and reporting system. To facilitate monitoring, WVWB developed this web-based monitoring tool- that is able to monitor progress and impacts of its own contributions against key indicators, down to community level. Strong collaboration with Government, UN and other INGOs was another highlight in 2014. A second key reform in 2014 that credits to WVWB HEA and Climate Change & Adaptation ministry was the holding of the interagency Learning Lab in the coastal area at Cox’s Bazar, whose aim was to enrich the skills and capacity of the participants to drive a rapid assessment during a disaster. The reporting year also noticed WVWB’s effective response in 30 emergencies.

The year 2014 concluded implementation of the phase out process of seven ADPs. As WVWB drops down their involvement in these areas to a minimal support role, we expect to see this strengthened community ownership and sustainability of these programmes. This will eventually serve as a platform to monitor implementation and sustainability of the WVWB programme.
Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition

The main objective of World Vision Bangladesh’s Maternal & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme is to improve the health and nutritional status of women and children under five, directly related to MDG 4 and 5.

WVB’s MCHN programme primarily targets women and children who are the most vulnerable people in terms of health and nutrition. World Vision Bangladesh has identified three strategic objectives to guide our work, and implemented several health and nutrition project models/approaches such as:

- Positive Deviance/Hearth (PD/Hearth)
- Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)
- Community- Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (C-IMCI), 7-11,
- Safe Motherhood Initiative
- Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST)
- Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

These programmes seek to fight nutrition by emphasizing the behavioural changes of the entire family and eliminating underlying causes of malnutrition. These programmes have been implemented in partnership with national government and other stakeholders to ensure delivery of quality health and nutrition services at the community level.

1,556 community-based voluntary PD/Hearth committees active
Three Strategic Objectives

to ensure sustainability and integration

- Improved health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers and children under five
- Increased access to safe, potable water and practiced proper hygiene & sanitation
- Improved proper community health practices with emphasis on behaviour change

Four Target Groups

the most vulnerable in health and nutrition

- **under-five children**
  2,98,498 targeted, 2,79,588 reached

- **pregnant women**
  64,661 targeted, 63,483 reached

- **Lactating mothers**
  63,853 targeted, 60,885 reached

- **adolescent girls**
  1,71,409 targeted, 97,885 reached

Beneficiaries targeted and reached in 56 ADPs under MCHN sector FY’14
Dacope Koyra (DK) Nutrition Project

The reduction of malnutrition requires addressing underlying causes and collaborating with other stakeholders possessing complementary expertise. The DK Nutrition Project works in such an integrated approach with multi-sectorial involvement for improving nutrition situation of Bangladesh. World Vision Bangladesh is implementing projects in Dacope and Koyra upazilas of Khulna district in partnership with Unicef and MoHFW. This initiative is part of the larger Integrated Agriculture and Health Based Intervention (IAHBI) project funded by USAID. This project seeks to improve delivery and uptake of essential nutrition interventions by means of mainstreaming them through the public health infrastructure, thereby strengthening the health service system. During the reporting period, the project has made significant progress towards its goal.

NoboKoli Project

World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) is implementing a large-scale maternal and child nutrition initiative called Nobokoli Project across northern Bangladesh. The major goal of this four-year project is to ensure that vulnerable mothers and children under five years living in selected ADPs are healthy and well-nourished.

NoboKoli Project At A Glance

Child Nutrition Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GMP Reach</th>
<th>PD/Hearth</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>children 6-59mo</strong></td>
<td>1,15,554</td>
<td>4,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>in GMP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>in PD/Hearth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PD/Hearth Weigh Gain

- 65% necessary gain in 13 days
- 58% standard gain in 30 days

Malnutrition Rates

- 32% to 23% in severe cases
- 47% to 42% in moderate cases

Maternity Nutrition Programmes

- Clinic Visits: 16,779 antenatal, 4,535 postnatal
- % area women received service: 84% antenatal, 73% postnatal

Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition

1. Growth Monitoring and Promotion; aged 6-59 months
2. From an analysis conducted for 3,714 admitted children
3. 200 grams or more
4. 400 grams or more
5. From a household level assessment conducted in September 2014
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH)

World Vision Bangladesh is implementing the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme (WASH) in 55 ADPs across Bangladesh. The programme has directly benefitted over five hundred thousand children, and indirectly benefitted over eight hundred thousand. In order to ensure the sustainability of the WASH programmes and community ownership, uniquely tailored approaches have been used for rural and urban areas.

In regard to water supply, WVB works with low-income communities to provide sustainable and cost-effective drinking water supply solutions, directly providing thousands of households with access to safe drinking water. In addition, WVB has installed thousands of hygienic household and community latrines which are sustainable and cost-effective. In rural areas, single pit latrines are used,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2014 WASH Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic Reach</strong></td>
<td>55 ADPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target/reach</strong></td>
<td>3,742 villages targeted, 1,933 villages/wards reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>2,03,335 boys, 3,39,620 girls, 5,42,955 total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>3,47,197 males, 5,20,321 females, 8,67,518 total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mother Support Groups formed</strong></td>
<td>714 new groups formed, 730 total functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water Supply</strong></td>
<td>134 tube wells installed, 2,182 households provided access to safe drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
<td>5,211 latrines installed, 8,122 households covered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

while in urban areas community latrines with water facilities are appropriate.

In the interest of a holistic or participatory community approach to hygiene, World Vision Bangladesh has taken steps to bring about behaviour change in regard to hygiene. This includes hand washing campaign at school level, a cleaning campaign, monthly meetings with WASH committees and mothers’ groups, PD/Hearth sessions on water & sanitation issues, hygiene sessions with children and adolescents & communities, WASH fairs in urban settings. These educational initiatives fostered confidence, awareness, and a sense of ownership in healthy hygiene practices.
**Water Supply**

WVB works with low-income communities to provide sustainable and cost-effective drinking water supply solutions, directly providing thousands of households with access to safe drinking water.

**Sanitation**

WVB has installed thousands of hygienic household and community latrines which are sustainable and cost-effective. In rural areas, single pit latrines are used, while in urban areas community latrines with water facilities are appropriate.

**Coordination and Collaboration**

In 2014, World Vision Bangladesh continued to lead the coordination of WASH intervention/programmes together with sectoral stakeholders like:

- The Department of Public Health & Engineering (DPHE)
- Local Government
- NGO Forum for Public Health
- WASH cluster
- Other national and international NGOs

WVB resourced these stakeholders with:

- technical support
- training support
- Information, Education & Communication (IEC) materials
- new/innovative ideas
- technical backstopping
- sectorial updates

In the urban settings, World Vision Bangladesh works closely with city corporations and municipalities by partnering with other stakeholders on sector-wide efforts to improve programming for sustainability and continued capacity building of its own staff in this area.

**Integrated and Participatory Approach**

In the interest of a holistic or participatory community approach to hygiene, World Vision Bangladesh has taken steps to bring about behaviour change in regard to hygiene. This includes hand washing campaign at school level, a cleaning campaign, monthly meetings with WASH committees and mothers’ groups, PD/Hearth sessions on water & sanitation issues, hygiene sessions with children and adolescents & communities, WASH fairs in urban settings.

These educational initiatives fostered confidence, awareness, and a sense of ownership in healthy hygiene practices.
Jonaki, a second grade student sponsored by WVB’s Laksam ADP, told us of the challenges her family used to face. In their village, water was pumped up from a shallow tube well that was contaminated with arsenic.

“Before the community received their water plant, women and children had to fetch water from arsenic-contaminated tube wells and the nearby ponds, which were also being used by animals and are contaminated with worms, germs and parasites.”

Jonaki is now enjoying clean, arsenic-free water through the community-based arsenic removal unit (CBARU) set up by World Vision in BoroBaurtola Union in Laksam Upazila. This is one of the 31 community-based water plants built by World Vision Bangladesh in this ADP.

Seven years ago, a World Vision team tested the wells in Jonaki’s village for arsenic and found most of them to be contaminated, including the one Jonaki’s family used. This team gathered Jonaki and others to teach about the dangers of arsenic and arsenicosis.

Since that time, the ADP has set up a total of 40 arsenic removal units (ARUs) in this area, each providing safe water to 1,20,150 families. Now 19% of households have access to clean and safe drinking water.
World Vision Bangladesh put significant efforts on different tiers of education in 2014 to enhance the quality of education.

To improve the overall teaching-learning environment at primary and high schools around the country, WVBD implemented diverse activities in collaboration with GO, NGOs, SMC, school-teachers and the community. The highlights of education interventions and their impact during the 2014 financial year are described in the following pages.

Our Three Focus Areas

- Improved cognitive and psycho-social development of **pre-school age children**
- Enhanced access and quality of **primary and secondary education**
- Creating formal and non-formal education opportunities for **school drop-outs**
Key Activities At A Glance

18,871 children at 871 centres in the Early Childhood Care & Development programme
189,630 students from poor families given educational supports
19,521 students received special learning support to improve performance
18,882 children at 46 ADPs received Life Skill Based Education
2,775 teachers provided skills training (1,530 primary, 1,245 secondary)
2,048 SMC members provided skills training (292 primary, 1,756 secondary)

15 schools constructed or renovated.
1,877 children supported by the Children Education in Different Circumstances (CEDC) Community-led ECCD influenced children and parents for successful transition from home to formal school services.

Incorporated rights based sessions into LSBE course for children aged 12-18 years and different awareness and competitive events has made parents, children, teachers and community aware.
Progress and Impacts

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

World Vision Bangladesh has designed the ECCD programme for 4-5 year olds to prepare children for formal schooling. Through positive parenting education trainings, parents are also oriented to support their children’s development in positive ways.

Education Support

In order to increase enrollment and attendance rate as well as to foster a friendly environment in the schools, WVB worked with over two hundred educational institutions to provide basic educational materials.

Almost two lakh needy children received educational materials such as textbooks, notebooks, schoolbag, stationery, stipends, tuition fees, and coaching support.

WVB organized subject-based special coaching for almost twenty thousand slow learners to improve their classroom attendance and examination performance. In addition, children with disabilities have been supported by motivation, awareness and material in the schools.

Teacher’s Training

WVB’s education programme is committed to improve the teaching skills of primary and secondary teachers. School Management Committees (SMCs) are also a key focus. Primary level SMC members were trained to meet the challenges of ensuring quality education, while capacity-building programmes were organized for secondary-level SMC members and teachers.

In total, 6,319 primary school students attended extra-curricular activities like art competition, cultural programme and competition, child fair, annual sports competition and debates supported by WVB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECCD Services for 4-5 yr olds</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>46 ADPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>871 Centres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total beneficiaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188,872 child beneficiaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38,365 parents attended trainings</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Support</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational Mat’ls Provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189,630 needy children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213 education institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Supports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19,521 slow learners coached</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>249 disabled children supported</td>
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<tr>
<th>Teachers Training</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teachers Trained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,530 trained at primary level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,245 trained at secondary level</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SMC Members Trained</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>292 trained at primary level</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1,756 trained at secondary level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. School Management Committees
School Certificate Exams

World Vision Bangladesh sponsors thousands of children from disadvantaged backgrounds and has enabled them to achieve results similar to national averages. Roughly 60% of those sponsored are girls, and they generally perform slightly better in examination results. Among WVB registered children (RC), girls’ participation and completion of exams is higher than the boys. WVB also assists needy children in different ways to sit the PSC, JSC and SSC exams.

WVB RC Examination Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary School Certificate (PSC) Level</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WVB Sponsorships</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,214 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(59% girls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,199 assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sit PSCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pass Rates &amp; Gender</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97% pass rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(97.9% nat'l avg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girls’ performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% higher</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Junior School Certificate (JSC) Level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WVB Sponsorships</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,586 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(61% girls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,851 graduated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pass Rates &amp; Gender</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.8% pass rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(90.4% nat'l avg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girls’ performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3% higher</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Level</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WVB Sponsorships</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,469 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,169 assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sit PSCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pass Rates &amp; Gender</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93% pass rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(91% nat'l avg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girls’ performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16% higher</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

WVB acted as a bridge to build the strong relation between Education Department and CBOs in accessing the opportunity of education from the Government. CBOs worked in collaboration with the Upazilla Education Department during the TOT training of the ECCD and SCC facilitator. Hence a transformed relationship has been created between the Government and CBO. The communities are getting easy access and more priority from the Government.

Life Skill Based Education

LSBE is very helpful for adolescents. It teaches them to control their emotions, helps in decision making and protects from any adverse situations. Through this programme children came to know how to learn and use the life skill based educations. They became aware of issues like birth registration, child rights, gender issues, dowry, women violence, acid throwing, sexual harrassment as well as child trafficking.

46 ADPs implemented the LSBE programmes for 2-18 year old children outside of their academic schedule. This LSBE programme was being held both in the communities and in the schools where parents, teachers and peers also participated.

Technical/Vocational Education/Training

A total of 410 school drop-outs, were trained in vocational skills like automotive repair, mobile servicing, electric and house-wiring. Most of the graduates are engaged in wage and self-employment in their respective trades.

Life Skill Based Education Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSBE Reach</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18,882 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(57% nat’l avg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 ADPs</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>227 in communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206 in schools</td>
</tr>
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Technical Vocational Education Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TVET Reach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>410 school drop-outs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**New Initiatives**

**Peer education** has a strong emphasis on personal development. It can be particularly effective in allowing low achieving students to fully participate and succeed in a wider range of educational activities. Two ADPs initiated this peer learning approach in 6 schools after school hours. Apart from their academic studies, these children also became aware of child rights, hygienic issues, life skills etc.

20 child forums were formed in collaboration with 20 educational institutions. School authorities allowed one teacher as an animator to take care and guide the child forum.

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**Special projects**

**The Hope for New Life (Naton jiboner Asha) Project**

Through special non-formal education centres, the ‘Hope for New Life’ Project (in Bengali Naton jiboner Asha or NJAP) provides a new opportunity for 6-13 yr-old school dropouts and economically-challenged children to complete the primary level and reintegrate back into formal education. In collaboration with government and other stakeholders, WVB has created this opportunity for the most vulnerable children to have access to continued education.

The project has a strong referral linkage with thirty primary schools to identify the most vulnerable children. A total of 1,246 out of 2,000 school drop-outs referred by NJAP, got admitted or re-admitted themselves in the formal school. In addition, twenty children received double promotional class for their outstanding performance. Seven batches of ‘developing household based business plans/IGA training’ were organized for 290 members. Out of 4,690 school dropouts, 882 came back to formal school (boys 458, girls 424). *(source: monitoring report 2014)*

**Combating Child Labour Project**

In Sunamganj Pourashava and Surma Union, WVB established eight community based learning centres for working children who haven’t completed primary schooling. A total of two hundred students, who were child labourers, have enrolled in the programme. The project has completed teacher recruitments and training, including the base line survey and identification of the students who need schooling. The first year cycle has been completed, and so far student participation has been good (95%) and the evaluation results remarkable (90%).
“Ethnic minority girls have always been disadvantaged in education because they often have to do domestic chores and look after their younger siblings. At least this school has allowed them to get a good education at primary level, which I hope will give them enough confidence to demand their right to schooling.”

Sonali explained to us the predicament of many tribal girls as we stood outside the Khoyerdara Adibashi Government Primary School. Education rates for girls like her were very low, since there were no schools nearby for ethnic minority children. Sonali was one of the first students of Khoyerdara School, and now she has a job as a teacher at another primary school in Joypurhat.

Khoyerdara, a tiny ethnic village in Joypurhat district, in the northern Bangladesh, can easily be missed on the country highway. Its white colored brick building can pass off as any other village school. But the facility is actually an outstanding example of World Vision’s model for education. Holding classes in Bengali, instead of their native language, has been the real game changer in these parts. The move has not only helped in increasing the literacy rate in the area but also boosted the confidence of the otherwise marginalized ethnic children. To bridge the language gap, many of the teachers are tribal Bengali-speakers from the area. The primary school now has 136 pupils, all from ethnic minorities, in grades one to five. World Vision has provided furniture, study materials, and other educational support.

When asked what is the best about their school, the pupils’ voices praises the happy and healthy environment and the chance to learn Bengali.
Creating Opportunity for the Poor

With a continual increase of people living below the poverty line and vulnerability to risks and shocks, World Vision Bangladesh operates its Economic and Agriculture Development (EAD) programme. The programme goal is to create economic opportunities for the poor through achieving our three strategic objectives. The EAD programme comprises both farm and non-farm interventions aiming to increase production, income, assets and access to foods of targeted households living below poverty line. Thus the programme ensures household financial independence, ultimately contributing to child well-being.

Three Strategic Objectives

to create economic opportunities for the poor

1. Increase income and economic resilience for poor households

2. Increase the value of economic assets of the community and promote a viable business entrepreneurial development

3. Empower women to access markets & opportunities for employment and equal wage
Vocational Trainings
by ADPs and special projects in 2014

- **Crop Production**: 22,388 (74% women)
- **Livestock Production**: 23,050 (84% women)
- **Aquaculture**: 1,611 (56% women)
- **Tree Plantation**: 6,428 (92% women)
- **Non-farm skills**: 5,539 (81% women)
- **CBO/DG Management**: 24,510 (82% women)

**EAD Interventions**
in 61 ADPs and five special projects:

- **Nabo Suchana Economic Development project**
- **Nutrition and Income Security Enhancement through Livestock Asset Transfer (NICE LIFE) project**
- **WV Nutrition Initiative – NoboKoli**
- **Community-Based Action towards the Sustainability of Sundarban Reserved Forest (CBAS-SRF) project**
- **Child Safety Net (CSN) Project**

**Linkages and collaboration**

WV Bangladesh maintains linkages with government departments, cooperatives, NGOs, research institutes and businesses. These stakeholders provided WV Bangladesh’s ED programme with training support, information, education and communication materials, technical backstopping, new ideas, technologies and opportunities for inputs and products marketing.
2014 Highlights

Demonstrations and exchange visits

This year demonstrations established on various improved farming technologies and practices such as saline/drought tolerant crop production, green manure cropping, vermicomposting, high-return and nutrition-rich vegetable gardening, beef cattle fattening, mixed-species fish raising and mini mixed orchards. Field days were organized at the demonstration sites in collaboration with government departments. Exchange visits were also organized, and many farmers adopted new improved technology and practices this year.

Inputs and asset transfer

The ADPs and special projects provided various farm and non-farm inputs and assets for 64,095 persons. The majority of them were smallholder farmers, 96 percent, 73 percent being female recipients.

Mainstreaming WV project models/approaches

Three project models and two approaches were mainstreamed so far, in six ADPs. The models and approaches piloted are as follows:

- **Local Value Chain Development (LVCD)** project model to overcome market barriers and increase profits
- **Savings Group (SG)** project model to facilitate savings and access to micro-credit
- **Business Facilitation (BF)** project model to support poor and vulnerable people with no regular employment
- **Graduation Approach** to lift extreme poor households out of poverty sustainably
- **Livestock Initiative for Transformation (LiFT)** Approach to increase livestock production, income, assets and access to animal-based foods

This year over a thousand producer groups and community business councils (CBCs) were formed to mainstream these new project models/approaches. LVCD saw the highest number of producer groups, dealing with a wide range of foodstuffs and readymade garments.

Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrations &amp; Visits</th>
<th>861 demonstrations established</th>
<th>1,526 people on exchange visits</th>
<th>4,243 farmers adopted new practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Groups</td>
<td>1,152 producer groups and CBCs formed</td>
<td>29,773 producers &amp; operators organized (63% female)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliated CBOs/DGs</td>
<td>1,209 CBOs/DGs involved with WV</td>
<td>230,623 CBO members involved</td>
<td>83% affiliated CBO members female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>৳99.6 million of shares and capital of CBO/DGs</td>
<td>লক ১,484.2 million loans disbursed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>৳78.5 million taka net income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Ashik’s smile is enduring, since he no longer suffers from hunger but gets to go to school. His father Anel never set foot in school, but now his three sons Biplob, Bipul and Ashik are all on their way to a good education. They are members of the Mahali indigenous community of northern Bangladesh, which traditionally survives on day-labours during harvesting season, and for the remaining six months make bamboo handicrafts. This business is competitive and risky, and often they go hungry and vulnerable for these six months, eating only two simple meals a day. Last dry season they had to go without meals to pay the eldest son’s SSC examination fees.

Their vulnerable situation was changed when Anel received Chatra Mahalipara Adibasi Handicraft Summit handicrafts training on designs and techniques that have a high market demand, and with eleven bamboo pieces donated from WVB he now makes a good profit. With his 3,000 taka profit (about $39), he paid 2,000 for his eldest son’s registration fees and the rest to buy bamboo again. With further training in raising livestock and home gardening, Anel has also helped improve their family’s nutrition. Anel also attended Capacity Building Training from WVB, where he came to learn about making family decisions, building social leadership, good management, and attended many sessions on health issues. Anel says:

*I feel proud now as I can make my family decisions wisely. And I am happy that I can share my opinion in the meeting and my community people also count my advice, after all they started to respect me.*

Now Anel is busy providing for his family during the dry season, and is enabling his son Biplob to reach his dream of becoming a history teacher.
Advocacy is one of the pivotal pillars of World Vision’s integrated ministry. World Vision Bangladesh strategically initiated advocacy work over the last three years in Bangladesh aligning with its country strategy. Considering the focused area and emerging issues that are affecting the lives of children, thus far WVB is leading four campaigns locally, nationally and globally as follows:

**Child Health Now** – “Together we can end preventable deaths of under five children”

**Bride Not Before-18** – “Stop Child Marriage”
**Declare Minimum Wage for Agricultural Labour**
**Action/2015** – “mobilize, educate and aware the people about post MDG 2015 and ensure participation at all level”

This year WVB received the best and top two advocacy award from World Vision International.

### 2014 Advocacy Campaigns

**Child Health Now** – Working together to end preventable deaths of under-five children

**Action/2015** - Mobilizing, educating and raising awareness about post-MDG 2015 development goals to ensure participation at all levels

**Bride Not Before18** - Working together to end child marriage in Bangladesh

**Minimum Wage for Agricultural Labour** - Sensitizing the government to address uniform minimum wages for all classes of workers in Bangladesh.
Ending Child Marriage

To tackle child marriage, World Vision Bangladesh started a campaign in 2013 in partnership with Bangladesh National Human Rights Commission. Through this campaign civil society, media, and academics have been mobilized to raise their voice to sensitize the government to approve the Child Marriage Restraint ACT 2014 and to develop a National Plan of Action to end child marriage. World Vision has been working with local administrations to strengthen community child protection systems through developing children as change agents, with around ten thousand Child Forum Leaders engaged in advocacy.

The results of this campaign have been encouraging:

1. The Prime Minister approved the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2014 as a result of this campaign
2. This campaign received an international annual advocacy award
3. For the first time Government declared National Child Marriage Prevention Day on 29 September 2014
4. Child Marriage was incorporated as an Indicator in the Post-MDG 2015 Development Agenda.
**Capacity Building on CVA**

WVB seeks to build the capacity of grassroots activists to raise public concern to ensure accountability from the administration and government about the delivery of public services, specifically regarding marginalized people. To build this capacity, Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) training was organized for around 280 staff, and refresher courses were also organized for 35 regional leaders. Around 25 ADPs have now been implementing CVA under Health and Education sectors.

Through the Child Forum, WVB empowers children to speak up on these issues. This year Child Forum signed an MoU with the National Child Task Force (NCTF) to work more closely, and one Child Forum Leader attended a global conference on Children as Actors for Transforming Society.

Additionally, WVB trained two hundred journalists in advocacy, resulting in a good number of investigative reports on child rights.

**Research Initiatives**

WVB performed two research studies in collaboration with STEP Towards Development:

‘Economic Justice for Women’
‘Gender and Climate Change’

The research findings were shared in the presence of law-makers, high government officials, academicians, human rights activists, civil society members and mass-media. Next year WVB plans to conduct a research study in collaboration with Dhaka University on text book curriculum review from 6th to 12th grade to identify child protection issues.

**2015 Advocacy Agenda**

- **2015 Development Goals** -
  As the UN’s Millenium Development Goals expire in 2015, WVB is working through the ‘action/2014’ campaign to influence the next fifteen years’ development agenda. Since the seventeen UN goals proposed thus far have no mention of children, WVB is pushing to include preventing ‘violence against children’ into the agenda. Nationally, WVB is mobilizing ministries, human rights organisations and child-focused organisations to speak out with a common voice about it.

- **Optional Protocol 3** - In coalition with the Child Rights Advocacy Coalition in Bangladesh and National Human Rights Commission Bangladesh, the WVB Advocacy is running an advocacy campaign to ratify the Optional Protocol 3.

- **Budget for Children** - WVB is pushing government to allocate and increase specific budget for Children on Education, Health and Protection in collaboration with others.

- **Child Marriage Restraint Act 2014** -
  Until this act is approved, the ‘Bride Not Before 18 Campaign’ will continue on.
Economic Justice for Women

WVB observed International Women’s Day, ensuring participation of prominent media personnel. Two talk-shows on “Gender Equity and Violence-free Bangladesh” were aired on Samoy and Independent TV in collaboration with STEP Towards Development. In the ‘Strong Women Strong World’ conference, one WVB child advocates shared her experience about child marriage and how she avoided it in her life.

CSNP and Child Trafficking

Child Safety Net Project (CSNP) is a special initiative of World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) to combat child trafficking, and prevention of child abuses and exploitation. The Project’s goal is to reduce children’s vulnerability to trafficking, abuse and exploitation and increase rates of identification, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration. It is a special project covering 25 sub-districts of 9 districts, under Khulna, Barisal and Dhaka divisions. During the implementation period of the project, it provided prevention, protection, restoration and advocacy services for 11,24,748 people comprising of 1,57,817 male, 3,87,832 female, 2,43,781 boys and 3,35,318 girls through different activities from project inception. In regard to child protection, WVB focuses on three primary areas of:

1. Prevention of violence against children - In Khulna, WVB has formed a ‘coordination cell’ with the police to tackle trafficking cases in the Southern Bangladesh.
2. Protection of the vulnerable - For example, this year WVB provided skills training for 292 vulnerable families, which in the long run will reduce the risk of trafficking.
3. Reintegration of victims into society - This year a total of 51 trafficking survivors benefitted under WVB’s victim support to rescue and reintegrate. The project has successfully repatriated 16 victims of trafficking from India in cooperation with others. They have received food, clothing, medical support, counseling, and other services immediately after rescue and repatriation.

In addition, WVB engages extensively in networking and partnership building, organizing advocacy meetings and roundtable conferences.
World Vision Bangladesh has been combating issues like child marriage, child labour, trafficking in children—internal and cross border, birth registration, corporal punishment and promoting participation of children in decision-making.

It has advocated for communities to understand child rights entitled in national and international law. World Vision Bangladesh focuses on children as an active voice to bring behavioural and policy level changes through its work at the community and national level, and these groups have set a remarkable example of protecting themselves and their peers.

As an integral part of World Vision’s commitment to being a child-safe organisation, it has conducted rigorous internal trainings and orientations for staff.

**Key Activities at a Glance**

- **17,000** staff volunteer, community and children trained in child protection standards in 2014
- **43,438** children actively involved in community change groups
- **20,924** children were mobilized and educated on child rights & protection issues
- **426** children were trained as peer educators to work as child rights advocates locally
- **2,244** children were trained in theatre to use as a catalyst for development
- **42,694** people were educated on child rights and protection issues
- **1,633** people were educated in community level child protection committees
Child Forum
Endeavor for Child Leadership Development in Bangladesh

World Vision Bangladesh is facilitating a long term process to develop child led advocacy through developing leadership skills and capacity of the most vulnerable children in the community. Considering the crucial role of children and youth in development, WVB is undertaking various initiatives to educate and empower them to be further engaged in peace building through local, national even global level advocacy activities. Hence, the organization facilitates an ongoing process to form, strengthen and institutionalize child led organization which is called Child Forum. Thus far, child forum members recognized at different level because of their extraordinary roles and performance, since the children are from the very poor and grassroots level, we define them as “ordinary children are doing extraordinary work”. They are all champions at their field. The below table will illustrate the current position of the child forum members.

WVB-trained child peer educators are now working in their own communities to set examples of their contribution in changing societal norms and practices for the interest of other children. The table below gives information of activities of children as educators on child rights and protection issues.

Children from the forums have vowed to spread their knowledge with adults and other children in their surroundings. The story of Sanjida is one of the children who vowed to spread their knowledge to improve child rights situation and protection. The picture on the left shows Sanjida talking with her friend in a school spreading awareness to them on child rights and protection issues.

Child Forum Development
empowering youth to speak out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singer/Dancer</td>
<td>2,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchor</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Speaker</td>
<td>1,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiator/Advocate</td>
<td>1,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalist</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>128</td>
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<tr>
<td>Documenter</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artist/ Painter</td>
<td>3,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,841</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child forum trainee Sanjida spreading awareness on child rights and protection to her classmates
Child Health Now

CHN Overview
The goal for Bangladesh Child Health Now (CHN) is to contribute to reduce under-fives child mortality by strengthening government health service delivery & accessibility for mothers, neonates and children under five by 2015. Drawing on evidence gathered from local projects, the project engages and advocates government policy-makers and media.

2014 Highlights
This year, the campaign focused on more engagement with policy and decision makers at national and district level through ADP’s Citizen Voice and Advocacy (CVA) activities.

- **Several key policy briefs and fact sheets** have been developed this year to further CHN’s message.
- **WVB has become a major partner** in the NGO network & Civil Society Alliance of SUN.
- **A research study** (see below).
- **WVB produced a documentary** and TV commercial on malnutrition, and hosted a talk show on national radio.
- **A four-day long “TOT on Basic Nutrition”** seminar equipped master trainers to train the community health care providers about basic nutrition & MIS.

Health Budget Research
As part of the Child Health Now campaign, WV Bangladesh conducted a significant research study on the country’s health budget. The study found that the share of health budget has declined in the last three fiscal years in absolute size and as percentage of GDP. In May 2014, these findings were shared nationally with high level government officials, UN authorities and NGOs as well as civil society and media. As a consequence of this widespread familiarisation with research results, health budget increased in FY14/15 from 4.3% to 4.4% of the total budget (which is around 18.7% of GDP).

WVB also joined two other coalitions working on the budget issue to share their findings and further inform national budget planning. This early win is likely to be the first step to more significant budget hikes; the CHN campaign is calling for government to spend a full 2% or more of GDP on the health sector.

Global Week of Action
In Bangladesh, one in nineteen children die before reaching the age of five. In order to advocate for change in this area, World Vision Bangladesh organized the award-winning Global Week of Action campaign this year. This campaign sought to engage key opinion leaders such as clerics, CBOs, NGOs, FBO, and the media to put pressure on the government to allocate more budget and implement governance structures for child health.

A key part of this campaign was engaging Muslim Imams (clerics) and leaders, whom WVB has found to be responsive and influential among men particularly. Through engagement with the Masjid Council, a special khutba (Friday sermon) message was developed and shared in all 1,150 mosques to a total of 1,88,281 devotees.

Along with the Masjid Council, WVB used alliances with local NGOs, Child Forum members, CBOs, and Muslim & Christian FBOs during this week. Furthermore, students & teachers from educational institutions also participated, with posters, leaflets and Bengali concept notes that WVB had provided. There was widespread media coverage of this campaign. Overall the campaign was a huge success, involving a total of 32,50,027 participants and effectively engaging most sectors of society.
"The benefits of birth certificates are real; without my birth certificate, I would not have got the government scholarship, which has been invaluable for me and my family. Getting a birth certificate is the first step for children to have the best start in life and the documents will be vital in later life to prove the children’s right to inheritance. It gives me my rights and identity from the government."

At age fourteen, Bithi of Dhaka city now has an identity because her parents have registered her birth. Living in one of Dhaka’s most densely populated areas, Bithi, like millions of other children in the country, did not exist on government records was effectively stateless in the country of her birth. In 2013, Bithi was chosen along with 12 others from her school to receive a government scholarship for underprivileged children, promising an education and opportunities for holistic growth. However, a prerequisite for the scholarship is having a birth certificate. Fortunately, since Bithi had completed non-formal schooling through World Vision’s East Dhaka Street Children Project (SCP), she had received her Bangladeshi citizenship and birth registration after joining the programme.

Bithi received the one-time scholarship of BDT 15,000 ($194) using it to buy a rickshaw for her father (so he wouldn’t have to rent one anymore) and a cow for further income.

In addition to her factory job, which offers a monthly salary of almost 40 US dollars, the teenager makes bags and wicker baskets at home for extra money. As a result of these activities, the family’s income has increased to 130 US dollars a month.
Over the past few decades urbanization in Bangladesh has progressed rapidly and urban slums currently have the fastest growing population in Bangladesh. Population of Dhaka city alone jumped from 0.5 million to 1.64 million between 1961 and 2014, projected to become the third-largest by 2020. It is also among the ten most-polluted cities in the world. Today Dhaka has close to five million people living in around 4,000 slums with very poor or no government services. Water and sanitation systems in urban areas, mostly for the Low Income Communities (LICs) are important indicators of overall health status in the community.

Considering all these demands, World Vision Bangladesh has considerably extended its urban programming in all the major cities of the country with 33% of its total programming at the country level.

### Three Strategic Objectives
World Vision Bangladesh HEA & CCA programmes

1. **Enhance education and skills training opportunities** for vulnerable urban children
2. **Enhance basic living conditions** in the poorest urban areas
3. **Strengthen the capacity of urban poor to defend their basic rights and access services**
WVB Key Interventions in Urban Areas

About 40 million people live in urban Bangladesh, out of which 21 per cent live below the poverty line. More than 6 million of these urban poor do not have basic amenities and are at deprived in rights, protection and education. Many researches depicts urban poverty ratio exceeds rural; mainly for climate induced migration.

Considering all these demands, World Vision Bangladesh has considerably extended its urban programming to comprise two thirds of its total programming.

Urban Disaster Risk Reduction

In order to reduce the effect of urban disasters, the necessary mechanisms must be strengthened and institutionalized in local government and communities. To this end, WVB re-formed a number of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and volunteer groups, building their capacity and educating them on basic issues of DRR, preparedness and response mechanisms. WVB developed a multi-year risk reduction action plan (RRAP) and observed national (NDPD) and international day (IDDR) on DRR. In addition, the organisation provided emergency equipment and developed locally-appropriate IEC materials on DRR.

WASH Access for Urban Poor

A key area of intervention for the urban poor is access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). To this end, WVB has been involved in WASH education, forming WASH committees both in communities and schools, and organizing trainings and workshops to this end. WVB has worked closely with other stakeholders in the area of WASH, such as city corporation ward officials, NGOs, academia, the private sector and other institutions.

Waste Management Systems

In close partnership with local communities and other NGOs, World Vision Bangladesh has worked to promote hygienic management for schools and communities. From co-financing drainage renovations and waste collection locations or vehicles, to trainings on garbage management for community members and awareness building campaigns on hygienic garbage management and recycling, WVB has been closely working with communities to improve waste management.

Protecting Urban Children

Under this intervention, WVB implemented significant numbers of activities in the reporting year. The major activities include facilitatation to form CDG, community based Programme Management Committee (PMC), TOT on life skills, facilitation to establish referral linkage with different stakeholders for attaining support and services (disable, exploited child etc.), local and national level advocacy on child protection and child rights issues, build community capacity for child protection through supports and capacity building, protection from labour exploitation and child labour and assisting local qualifying community groups in taking community-led initiatives.

Competency Based Education Systems for Out of School Children

This year WVB conducted several apprenticeship programmes for school dropouts and through collaboration with other partners provided them with vocational education skills. The intervention also provided logistics support for school dropouts and promoted ECCD among community leaders and children.
Humanitarian and Emergency affairs and Climate Change adaptation

World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) is on the ground in an effort to reach every affected child and community, to prepare for and reduce the risk of disasters, whether it’s natural or human made.

World Vision Bangladesh’s HEA & CCA programme, helps communities become more resilient to disasters. We develop prevention and adaptation strategies while building the capacity of communities to respond rapidly and effectively. Our approach includes educating communities by blending indigenous knowledge with modern technologies for sustainable livelihoods. We provide training, simulation sessions and situation reports to both our staff and communities to improve preparedness. When disaster strikes, our emergency relief and rehabilitation support, help communities to restore their lives and livelihoods. This year, WVB worked with ministries to create more ownership and role clarity, and engaged in disaster management workshops to create a greater level of transparency, evidence-based decision making and efficiency in DM.

Three Focus Areas
World Vision Bangladesh HEA & CCA programmes

1. engage in timely and effective disaster response
2. improve community-based disaster management and risk reduction
3. increase community and household resilience to shocks and disasters
Key Activities at a Glance

- 30 emergencies which WVB responded to
- 29,688 men, women and children invested in for capacity building in disaster management
- 27 NGO representatives trained in a Multi-agency Learning Lab organised by WVB
- 4 Upazilas around the Sundarbans Reserve Forest receiving a WVB 3-year project in increasing sustainability and reduction of human impact on this forest through community action.

Major Accomplishments

During 2014, WVB updated the definition of strategic KPI and the indicator threshold range of Impact Area 6. Global Positioning System training courses were conducted in five divisions. A monitoring and reporting system for HEA was developed, which was one of the core objectives in FY’14. The outcome and output level indicators of HEA have been standardized.

Moreover strong collaboration with Government, UN and other INGOs was another highlight in FY’14. Involvement with UN clusters, INGO Emergency Sub Committee and Bangladesh Armed Force has increased collaboration and role clarity in disaster management.
Impact

An Influential Voice in Disaster Management

In FY14, WVB has increased its visibility in disaster responses. Most of the responses were organized in collaboration with Government. For instance, Local Disaster Management Committee in Durgapur ADP requested WVB to respond to the flood. During the response in cold wave, nor’wester and flash flood in Mymensingh division, WVB collaborated with the government. Most of the ADPs observed the IDDR, NDDP and World Environment Day in collaboration with Upazila and district level public administrations.

Children in DM

During the reporting period WVB empowered children to be a part of disaster management. This initiative of Child Forum based disaster management committee contributed to Child-Wellbeing of WVB and also reduced the vulnerability of children to disasters. Moreover children’s involvement in disaster management increased their capacity to be more resilient to disasters.

Ensuring Accountability

To ensure ‘Accountability to community’, one of the key standards across WVB programming especially during disasters, WVB organized Multi-agency Learning Lab at Cox’s Bazar in participation with 27 participants from World Vision, Tearfund, Oxfam, Concern Worldwide, Concern Universal, Plan International Bangladesh, Islamic Relief Bangladesh, and Terre des Hommes Foundation. The multi-agency rapid assessment learning lab also enriched the skills and capacity of the participants to drive a rapid assessment by using mobile phone during a disaster.

DM Capacity Building

In FY14, 3 representatives from WVB attended the HEA Leaders Meeting and the annual RDMt Workshop in Thailand to network and develop their skills.

Sundarban Partnerships

Since 2012 A Community- Based Action Towards the Sustainability of Sundarbans Reserve Forest (CBAS-SRF) is being implemented by WVB in Mongla, Sarankhola, Moreganj and Bhandaria Upazilas to reducing human pressure on the Sundarban by increasing the sustainability and productivity of SRF resources through community action.
Fatema Begum’s home is Macordon village in coastal Bangladesh, an area beleaguered by the 2007 Sidr and 2009 Aila cyclones. Like most other men in the village, Fatema’s husband Yousuf Majhi is a day labourer with an fragile income; he sometimes pulls bicycle-carts sometimes works in the fields or fishes at the river, and during off-seasons or sickness, there is no income. She recalls how this type of economic vulnerability affected her development as a child:

“My step-father was not a rich man, and because of poverty I could not get any chance for education. I had to work as maid to survive, so how could I think of education!”

However, due to Fatema’s determination and assistance from World Vision Bangladesh, this cycle appears to be breaking. Four years ago, with $194 of materials from WVB, she along with 13 others in the village started her own grocery shop, and with the daily income of 100 taka ($1.30), she funds her childrens’ education and medical care, saving 400 taka ($5.20) every week to restock her store. In addition, the shop provides the staple groceries they need.

This shop has been vital for their family:

“Since 15 days my husband is sick and cannot go for work,” Fatema says.“I am earning his medical expenses and other family expenditure from this shop only. It is truly saving our family from crisis.”

Now Fatema is seeing her seven-year-old daughter Rumki getting the education she never received. In recent years Makordon village had no electricity, pure drinking water, proper sanitation system or school. But since World Vision USA funded a solar power system for the village, each family now enjoys two 5-watt energy bulbs at light for studying or sewing at night, and the ability to listen to radio weather reports to guide in farming. World Vision has also created a Child-Friendly Space, sanitary facilities and taught rainwater collection for drinking water. Village participation and management has been integral to these interventions, and Fatema herself is on one of the management committees. Fatema dreams that her children will push through all the obstacles that held back her generation.
Mr. Kevin J. Jenkins, World Vision International’s President and CEO, visited Bangladesh from 7-10 February 2014 for a four day tour, his first official visit to Bangladesh since becoming president in 2009.

During his visit, Mr. Jenkins focused on interacting with local communities, especially children being served by WVB. He spent the first two days in Khulna and Bogra visiting a wide variety of WVB projects and also interacted with local church leaders. Mr. Jenkins was encouraged to hear from them the positive reception of World Vision’s work in these communities. During his last two days in Dhaka, he visited more projects such as child forum, life skill based education (LSBE), as well as community based organisations (CBO) and interacted with the local and national media. Mr. Jenkins said of his visit:

“My first visit to Bangladesh left me encouraged by the effectiveness of World Vision’s work at the grass root level which connects us with the people in the communities to know them, their problems and potentials. And the most pleasant thing is that most of the initiatives and objectives of WVI are being carried out effectively by WVB in Bangladesh.”

In particular, Mr. Jenkins emphasized how significant the child forums in Bangladesh have been for preventing child marriages. He articulated priorities to be addressed in the future:

• Keep Christ in the central work of World Vision;
• Be accountable to the organization;
• Build partnerships;
• Invest in your staffs in leadership development to have leaders as well as successors

During his visit, WVB signed an important MoU and Letter of Intent with BRAC to explore cooperation in Bangladesh and abroad. Mr. Jenkins was accompanied by his communication officer Mr. Nigel Marsh, World Vision South Asia and Pacific region’s Leader Mr. Trihadi Saptoadi, National Director of WVB Mr. Jan De Waal, and other senior officials.
Media Hits

The New Nation

WVI President in city
9 Feb 2014 | Staff Reporter | Business, p.9

UNB, Dhaka: President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of World Vision International (WVI), a global humanitarian organisation, Kevin J Jenkins is in city on a four-day tour. Jenkins, in his first visit here, is mainly focusing on interaction with community people including children being served by World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) for witnessing significant changes in their lives through various programs such as, education, health, economic development, etc.

The Daily Star

Grassroots needs in health budget a must
15 March 2015 | Staff Reporter

The grassroots people’s needs should be counted while formulating a health budget, said HT Imam, political adviser to the prime minister, yesterday. The health ministry should involve all stakeholders before framing its budget, he told a meeting on "Global Week of Action: 2014 and Health Budget Analysis Report Sharing", organised by World Vision Bangladesh in the capital.

As the health care needs vary in different areas, upazila level hospitals should inform the ministry about their specific needs, he said, adding that the government is moving towards such "a need-based approach".

Daily Observer

WVB students score well in SSC exam
30 May 2014 | Staff Correspondent | City News, p.3

About 3500 underprivileged by World Vision Bangladesh (WVB), passed SSC exam this year with outstanding results. Out of 3661, a total of 282 achieved the highest grade GPA 5. Average 92.74 per cent students have passed. Female students have performed well, which is creating an opportunity for advancing women empowerment. Among the students, Rajshahi division achieved the top position with 96.53 percent pass rate while Barishal division secured second place with 93.68 per cent.
## FY14 Actual Expenses

### By Strategic Programme Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Programme Sectors</th>
<th>Actual expenses (US Dollars)</th>
<th>Actual expenses (BD Taka)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Improve health status of mother &amp; children</td>
<td>7,956,015</td>
<td>615,700,017</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Improve access and quality to education</td>
<td>6,058,474</td>
<td>468,952,431</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ensure Children are protected and cared for</td>
<td>8,980,480</td>
<td>695,173,522</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Create Economic opportunities for the poor</td>
<td>5,786,886</td>
<td>447,936,976</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Address Urban abject poverty</td>
<td>1,345,775</td>
<td>104,170,751</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Respond to disaster &amp; impact of climate change</td>
<td>2,200,449</td>
<td>170,320,627</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,328,079</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,502,254,324</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Auditor’s Reports

1. Integrated Community Development Project
2. Bandarban Area Development Project
3. Nobokoli Project - WVB

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Financial Position of "[above projects]" of World Vision Bangladesh as at 30th September, 2014 and related Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Receipts & Payments for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors’ Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respect, the financial position of [these projects] of World Vision Bangladesh as at 30th September, 2014, and of the results of its activities for the year then ended in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS) and comply with applicable rules and regulations. We also report that:

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
(b) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the project so far as it appeared from our examination of those books, and
(c) The project’s Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Receipts & Payments dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
Chartered Accountants

An Inclusive Approach to Empowering Working Child Project - WVB

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of “An Inclusive Approach to Empowering Working Child Project” a project of World Vision, which comprise the Income and Expenditure account and Receipts and Payments Account for the period from April 01, 2014 to September 30, 2014 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management of World Vision is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. We also involve performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements, prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), give a true and fair view of the financial position as at September 30, 2014 and its financial performance for the year then ended and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

We also report that:

(a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
(b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the organization so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
(c) the project Income and Expenditure account and Receipts and Payments Account dealt with by the report are agreement with the books of account.

Audit Report by: Suhridd Kumar Barua FCA
Chartered Accountants

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Chartered Accountants

House # 181, Lance 7, New HO HS, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1206 Tel: +880-2-988490, Mobile: 01724-567996, 01819-137095 E-mail: skbarua_123@yahoo.com

Advocacy: Justice for Women and Children
World Vision Bangladesh | Annual Report 2014
“Let my heart be broken by the things that break the heart of God.”

- Bob Pierce (1914-1978)
  Founder of World Vision