

World Vision

Bangladesh

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



Annual Report FY 2010



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SNAPSHOT

Identity, Purpose and Motivation of World Vision:

- World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organization dedicated to working with children, families and their communities worldwide to reach their fullest potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice.
- World Vision serves all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, gender, color or ability.
- Motivated by our faith in Jesus Christ, World Vision serves alongside the poor and oppressed as a demonstration of God's unconditional love for all people.

Global & local presence & impact:

- Founded by Dr. Bob Pierce in 1950 World Vision now operates in around 100 countries impacting lives of millions of the most vulnerable children and families with annual commitment of around 3 billion US Dollars and 42,500 staffs.
- The Organization started its operation in Bangladesh with Relief & Rehabilitation assistance in 1972 and permanently set its footage in 1973.
- In FY 2010 World Vision Bangladesh carried out its programme in 62 sub-districts, city and town locations of 27 districts and impacted the lives of about 4 million people directly and indirectly.
- Its 24 month long Post-Cyclone Sidr Livelihoods Reconstruction Programme funding from USAID impacted the lives of people in 85,670 severely affected households of Bhandaria, Pirojpur Sadar, Morelganj, Kachua, and Shyamnagar Upazilas of Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Satkhira districts.

Focus:

- Aligned with its vision for fullness of life of the children, during FY 2010 World Vision Bangladesh's programmes and initiatives directly impacted the lives of 172,618 children and a similar number indirectly.

Prioritized Sectors

- Humanitarian Emergency Affairs
- Maternal and child health & nutrition
- HIV and AIDS
- Education
- Food Security & Economic Development
- Gender & Development
- Child Rights and Empowerment
- Institutional Development

Our Expense in fiscal year 2010

Tk.2,48,50,26,371.59 (USD 35.59 Million)



About World Vision



World Vision (Global):

World Vision is an international Christian relief, development and advocacy organization dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. It was founded in 1950 to serve the poorest and the most vulnerable children and communities worldwide regardless of race, religion, ethnic origin, gender or ability. While open about its Christian motivation to serve others, its responses to people and communities are not influenced by race, beliefs or nationality, and its programmes do not support proselytism.

In 1953, the Founder, Dr. Bob Pierce established a programme of Child Sponsorship to assist children orphaned by the Korean War. Over the next two decades, World Vision's work expanded throughout Asia and into Latin America and Africa. Monies raised for child sponsorship assisted poor children with food, education, health care, and vocational training. Since its establishment many development philosophies, approaches and processes have evolved but its focus on the wellbeing of children has remained intact.

Presently, World Vision works in nearly 100 countries across six continents focusing on transformational development, a process through which children, families and communities identify and overcome the obstacles that prevent them from living life in all its fullness.

World Vision partners with communities to improve lives. Through these partnerships, communities access the knowledge and resources needed to improve the well-being of children and overcome poverty. It facilitates a range of interventions tailored to the context, including programmes in education, health, economic development, microfinance, agriculture, water and sanitation. By helping community members help each other, World Vision ensures that the process of positive change continues long after development staff have left.



World Vision Bangladesh:

World Vision became involved in Bangladesh in response to tidal surges that occurred in coastal areas of the country in 1970, when it provided emergency relief supplies to the disaster victims. In 1971, World Vision International carried out relief operations in refugee camps in India and following Bangladesh's independence from Pakistan in 1971 it started a relief and rehabilitation programme at the invitation of the Bangladesh Government to assist. In 1972 World Vision established an office in Dhaka and started operations as a National Office with the name "World Vision Bangladesh". The organization has since grown, and as of September 30, 2010 a total of 166,669 children had directly benefited from sponsorship programmes, and a similar number of children indirectly. Further, lives of about 4 million people have been impacted positively towards fullness of life with financial involvement of more than 248 crore taka (\$ 35.59 Million).

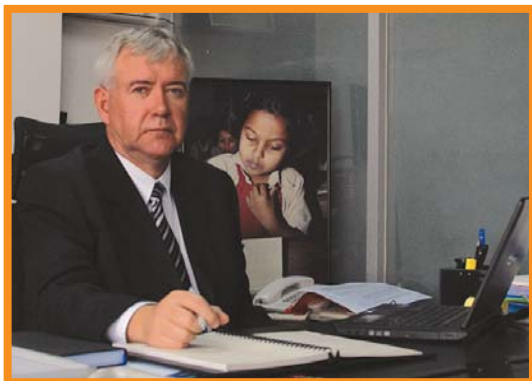
In the late nineties, the World Vision Partnership adopted a new development approach called the 'Area Development Programme (ADP)' with a longer term 15 to 20 year commitment to bring sustainable and transformational development in the areas where it works. Presently World Vision Bangladesh operates through 65 ADPs in 62 sub-districts, city and town locations in 27 districts of Bangladesh and serves around 4 million people directly and indirectly with various human development activities.

World Vision Bangladesh's Country Strategy 2009-2013 seeks transformational development of communities, and to change the socio-economic landscape while empowering communities with resilience against natural disasters. Specific areas of focus are:

- **Children's Well Being:** Maternal and Child Health & Nutrition, Education, Humanitarian Emergency Affairs (HEA), Child Rights, and HIV/AIDS.
- **Livelihood Security:** Food Security and Economic Development, Agriculture, and Institutional Development.
- **Equality and Equity Promotion:** Gender & Development, Child Rights & Empowerment
- **Humanitarian Emergency Affairs (HEA):** Disaster risk reduction, emergency relief and Institutional Development.



From the Desk of the Executive Director



It is my pleasure to present World Vision Bangladesh's Annual Report FY10, which gives a glimpse of the activities and programmes that the organization accomplished during the reporting year.

FY 2010 was a year of change for World Vision Bangladesh as the organization rolled out its new Country Strategy (2009-2013) along with several new initiatives to address national and global issues such as climate change, environmental protection and disaster reduction.

There has been a change in the management leadership with the previous Executive Director departing in June 2010 following completion of his tenure with the organization, and my stepping in as the new Executive Director for World Vision Bangladesh from October 2010.

During the year, seven new Area Development Programmes (ADPs) were opened bringing the total to 65 ADPs across Bangladesh. This is in line with World Vision Bangladesh's strategic growth plans to meet the needs of an even greater number of the population, concentrating in areas where malnutrition, poverty and other needs pertaining to education and child and family health are most severe. In addition to our child sponsorship funded ADP programmes, other special funded projects in the fields of HIV and AIDS, Child Nutrition, and Gender and Development continue to create a positive impact.

Strengthening Community Based Organizations (CBOs) has been pivotal to our work at the grassroots level. World Vision Bangladesh is helping to build up the organizational and management capacity of CBOs and establish linkages with other micro finance and market institutions to increase their effectiveness and economic sustainability.

In terms of staff capacity building, during FY 2010 emphasis was given to the facilitation of special leadership coaching programmes for World Vision Bangladesh staff members. This complimented ongoing commitments to training in best and emerging practices, reflecting a positive culture of change management and continuous improvement in our activities.

We were also privileged to host a large number of visitors, donors, child sponsors, guests, and staff from various countries of the world. World Vision Bangladesh very successfully organized and hosted several important Regional level workshops and conferences in which World Vision staff from several Asian countries participated.

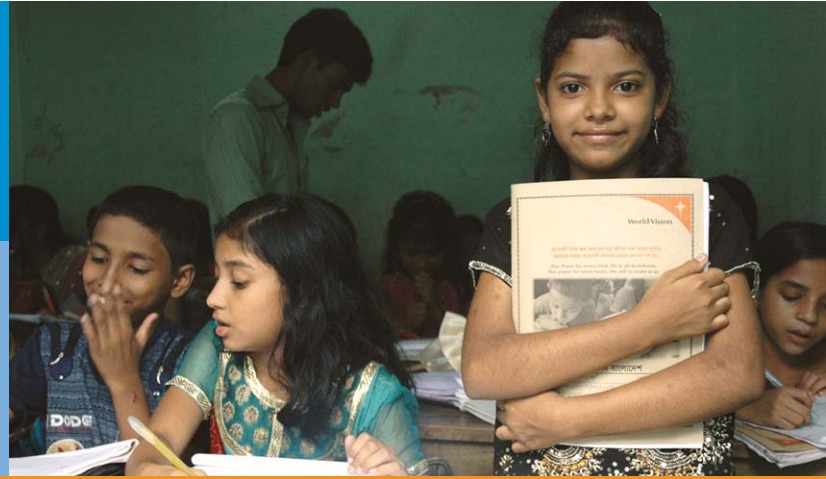
Continuing to work closely with its valued partners such as USAID, KOICA and the Government of Bangladesh, World Vision Bangladesh has been rendered invaluable services to help the poor and needy, especially children and their communities to help ensure their better living standards. As a child focused organization World Vision Bangladesh continues to be an advocate of child rights and children's issues on a national and regional level.

For all this success and support for our work, I express my sincere thanks to the Government of Bangladesh, NGO Affairs Bureau and more especially for their recent permission to continue our work in this country. I also express my heartfelt thanks to all our donors and sponsors, support offices, the NGO community and other development partners for their cooperation extended to WV Bangladesh in the FY 2010 fiscal year. Most importantly my very special thanks to our programme partners - the children, families and communities that we are serving in Bangladesh.

Sincerely,

Jan de Waal
Executive Director
World Vision Bangladesh

Education



Education is critical to development and it is a fundamental human right. It is crucial for the individual, the community and for nation building. The Millennium Development Goal for education is to achieve universal primary education by 2015 so that children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of a primary schooling. World Vision Bangladesh works tirelessly to ensure that every child regardless of gender, ethnicity, socio-economic background or circumstances has access to quality education. It has developed a primary strategy that sets strategic goals, strategic level objectives and sector objectives for five years from FY09 to FY13. The strategy is guided by and aligned to the ministry priorities of World Vision International Partnership, the Asia Pacific Region, and the National Office. Its core aim is to create an enabling environment where children enjoy their rights and grow to their fullest potential. In education, this will be achieved through ensuring a quality educational experience for all, enabling competency acquisition for transformational development.

The education sector objectives are to:

1. Enhance education quality and delivery
2. Develop community capacity to initiate and manage educational interventions
3. Ensure school access for all children
4. Build opportunity for under-educated adults

I. Enhancement of education quality and delivery

Promoting early learning opportunities: Pre-school

Pre-school creates the provision of education for children before the commencement of statutory education. Pre-school has been designed to promote mental and physical health during early childhood. It

strongly helps children to participate in formal primary education in school.

In pre-school, children acquire the habit of attending school and foster their interest in learning. It eventually increases school enrollment rates and reduces the dropout rate. Children who attend pre-school learn basic competencies such as reading and writing Bangla, English, counting numbers and also learn how to communicate with friends by playing games together and various other activities.

Consequently children are able to be ready for formal schooling. More than 35 Area Development Programmes (ADPs) are implementing pre-schools for children aged 3 to 5 years. In the FY 2010, 117,925 children attended 808 pre-schools operated by WVB. As a result of the WVB pre-school programme, it is estimated that an additional 9,197 children enrolled in formal education in FY 2010.

Extra learning opportunities to ensure equality in achievement: Special coaching

WVB implements special coaching programmes in most ADPs to improve the performance of students who are falling behind in the classroom. Children in schools who are not able to learn at the expected level have a higher tendency to drop-out from regular schooling. Beyond schooling hours, trained teachers conduct special coaching classes for these students and the children are able to improve their academic achievement without private tutors. In the FY 2010, a total of 46,273 students attended coaching programmes to sharpen their academic skills.



Creating child-friendly learning environment and assuring access to teaching-learning aids: Empowering institutions

WVB is committed to assisting institutions create better educational environments through improved infrastructure and other facilities. In FY 2010 1,750 educational institutions obtained infrastructure related support from WVB. In this year WVB also constructed 44 new school buildings in ADPs and renovated 46 schools and 8 school-cum-disaster shelters. Furthermore, necessary materials were provided for schools such as school furniture, electric fans, educational charts, blackboards, computers, subsidies for teachers' salaries, safe water sources, school latrines, child corners, playground raising and sport materials.

Targeted funding for education quality improvement: School improvement programme

The School Improvement Programme helps to make schools better places for learning. It changes obstacles and brings changes at school level and within classrooms. The kind of teaching-learning process that takes place inside the classroom is of significant importance to education outcomes. Changes in teaching process require changes in teachers' attitudes towards learning. WVB has initiated the School Improvement Programme throughout all 65 ADPs. The Programme is a systematic approach to improving the accountability and quality of schools to ensure safe, motivating and effective learning environments.

Advocacy for improved teaching methods: Teachers' training

Quality of education depends on trained and skilled teachers, appropriate teaching-learning process, efficient management of schools, special care for the low achievers and modern life oriented teaching techniques. WVB has initiated training courses and programmes to enhance the technical competencies of teachers and facilitators from formal and non-formal schools. During FY 2010, a total of 2,377 teachers, 1,384 facilitators and 2,112 children especially in difficult circumstances, pre-school, non-formal programme teachers, and school management committee members have received training.

2. Developing community capacity to initiate and manage educational interventions:

Equipping school management committees (SMC)

Members of SMCs can play an important role in the management of schools. World Vision organizes short-term training and workshops for the SMC members to raise awareness of their responsibilities and increase their management skills. Follow up meetings with the SMCs and school teachers are also held on a regular basis. Further, exposure trips to successfully-managed schools are also organized for SMC members to share best practice and impart knowledge on better management and leadership. More than 2,112 participants received training during FY 2010. In addition, 6,060 SMC members attended awareness sessions on effective school management.





3. Ensuring access to education for all children

Educational fees and supplies: Support to students

Educational support for students is targeted towards those in greatest need including registered children and those from ultra poor families. Students from primary level through to college and university education receive assistance to overcome the financial barriers and continue their study. Financial assistance is given in the form of tuition fees, examination fees, stipend, admission fees, scholarship and one-time grants. As well, non-financial assistance in the form of school uniforms, textbooks, notebooks, school bags, school supplies and other forms of stationeries are provided. During FY 2010 around 196,693 children received assistance.

A large number of students who undertook the Secondary School Certificate and Higher Secondary Certificate examinations in FY 2010 were assisted with cash and in-kind support. Significant numbers of sponsored and assisted students achieved strong academic results in these examinations. During the FY 2010 a total of 3,847 students succeeded in their Secondary School Certificate examinations. Among them, 188 students secured grade point average (GPA) 5 (A+) and 1209 students secured GPA 4.0 – 4.99 (A). Around 1,560 sponsored or assisted students succeeded in their Higher Secondary School Certificate and 43 of them secured grade point average (GPA) 5 (A+) and 400 of them secured GPA 4.0-4.99 (A). Most of these students are from poor and remote areas.

University Girls' Scholarship Programme: A special initiative for girl child development and women empowerment

WVB has introduced a programme for girls studying at university level. Currently the programme includes scholarships for 300 girls from honors and pass courses, medical graduates, diploma engineering and nursing courses. Alongside, a good number of girl students received a one-time grant for study requirements.

Opportunity for under-educated adults

Beyond Self-Literacy: Functional education

There is research available which shows strong inter-generational transfers of human capital from parents to children. This means that in households with educated parents particularly mothers, the child is more likely to go to school and less likely to work. World Vision Bangladesh runs literacy and functional education programmes for the most vulnerable and marginalized community members, and simultaneously raises awareness of the importance of their children's education. Groups are formed with 18 to 20 illiterate adults aged between 15 to 45 years. The courses run for eight consecutive months and teach the group members to read, write and numerate. More than 1,260 WVB supported literacy groups were functioning in FY 2010, with over 13,720 group members completing functional education and another 27,228 group members completing refresher courses.





Continuing education & acquiring technical skills

In 2006, the dropout rate from primary school in Bangladesh was 47 percent (ref. 10 NGOs' study result, 2006). To address high dropout rates, WVB has introduced Non-Formal Primary Education (NFPE). In FY 2010 a total 2,959 under privileged children continued study in 95 NFPE centers.

Development Group members are important stakeholders of the project. They have to take part in many social activities. They form people's organization (Community Based Organization-CBO). Often they have to play leadership roles in the society, but have limited leadership and management skills. For equipping potential Development Group members with social and development knowledge (group formation, management, leadership) an ongoing education programme is offered. There were 399 CBOs in ADPs with 88,575 members, all of whom had participated in ongoing education.

As the labor market becomes more specialized and economies demand higher levels of skill, different need-based vocational trainings have been provided to unemployed youths. Adolescent girls and boys who are unemployed or at risk of unemployment are provided with short-term and long-term vocational training including for skills such as driving, motor mechanics, electronics and electric, sewing and embroidery.



Rebuilding broken dreams

Kobita Shaha, 16, is a sponsored child from one of the villages under Kalmakanda Area Development Programme, about 217 kilometers north of Dhaka. Despite economic and social challenges, Kobita has secured an A+ (top grade) result in her tenth grade final exam in 2010.

Kobita's elder sister Roma Shaha, 26, is married and her elder brother Kalidash Shaha, 22, lives in another district for work. Kobita lives with her mother, and now they have moved to the Netrokona sub-district town as she has enrolled in a college there. Her father passed away ten years back.

"I received admission fee, exam fees, notebooks, pen, mosquito net, bed sheet, blanket, umbrella, schoolbag, kerosene lantern from Kalmakanda ADP," Kobita says, "My sponsor also sent me greeting cards, sticker and photos."

"I have attended several cultural programmes in our college that were arranged by World Vision. I have also been to the ADP office at times for various purposes," Kobita recalls, "I was involved with the child forum, which acted to prevent social problems such as early marriage and dowry. The awareness programmes also helped me grow."

The family used to live in their own land in Kalmakanda, but one of her uncles lost the land by mortgaging it to other people. Kobita's father died of stroke after hearing the news of the loss of their property.

"My brother Kalidash was in tenth grade when our father died. He could not continue his study but had to start working," Kobita says. "Though he could not continue his study, he worked hard, so that I may continue in school," she adds.

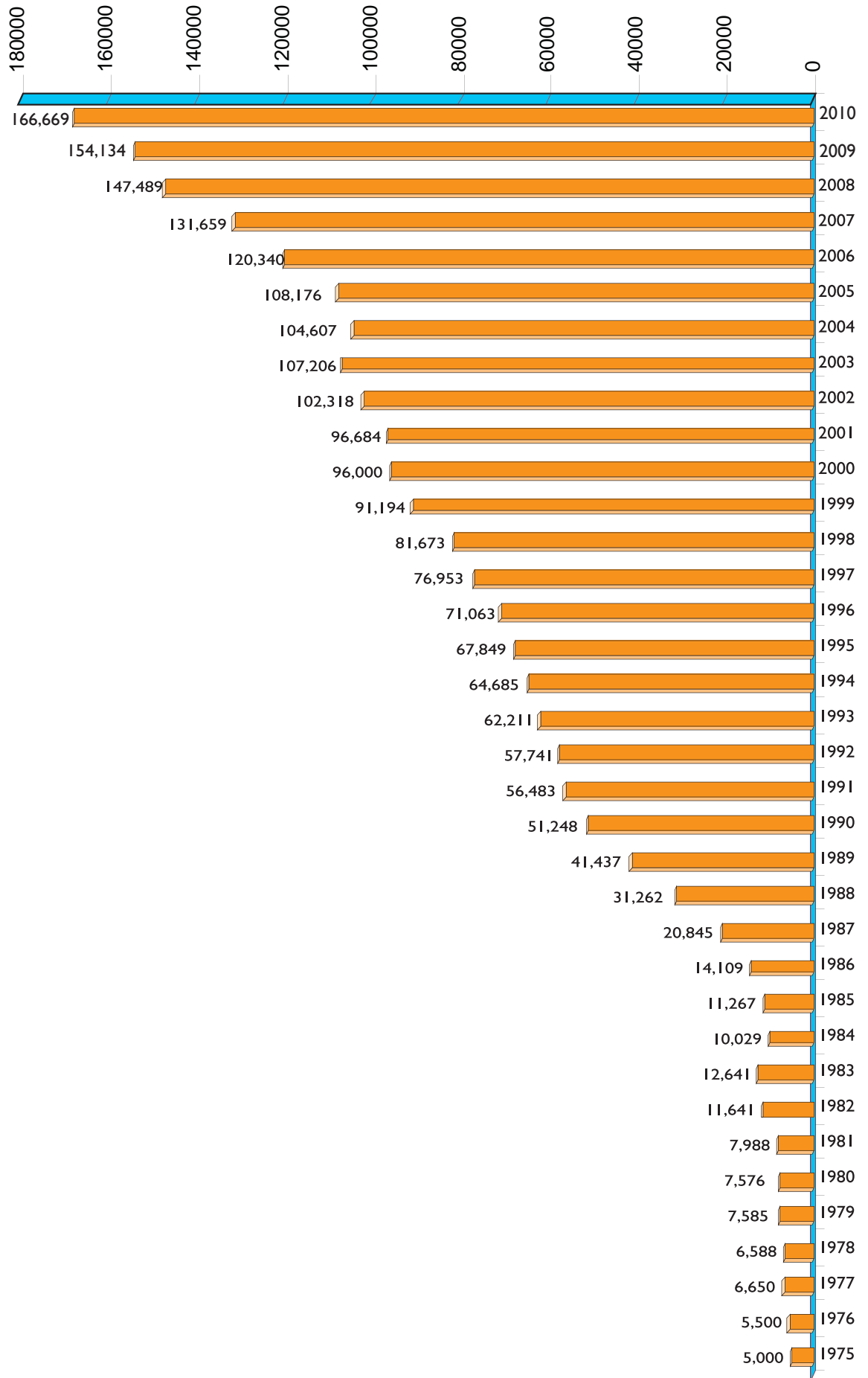
"I received A+ in all subjects except one in my Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Exam (Tenth grade final exam)," says Kobita. "I want to become a lecturer in a college," she aspires.

"World Vision provided my college admission fee, and money for purchasing textbooks and notebook. This was very useful for me," Kobita says.



"I know there are many children who live in a worse condition than mine, and World Vision is helping them in meaningful ways," expresses Kobita. "Beside my brothers support to our family and my education, World Vision's support were really helpful," she continues, "the gifts I received at different times also boosted my motivation for my study."

Annual Growth in the Number of Sponsored Children in WV Bangladesh



Health



Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

The WVB National Country Strategy 2009-2013 has identified key interventions for accelerating the pace of the health, population and nutrition sector in a way that it becomes more responsive to beneficiaries' needs, more efficient in the delivery of services and more effective in providing key services for poor people.

World Vision considers child well-being in holistic terms, referring to positive relationships, healthy individual development (physical, psycho-social health, cognitive, social and spiritual dimensions), and contexts where all children experience safety, social justice, and participation in civil society. It recognizes that outcomes are mutually reinforcing, and works with partners for their achievement, with different

areas of focus depending on needs of the location.

The child well-being priorities in the health sector are:

- (1) Children are well nourished,
- (2) Children are protected from infection, disease and injury, and
- (3) Children and their caregivers access essential health services.

Providing services and meeting basic needs in these areas contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal -4 (reduce child mortality) & Millennium Development Goal 5 (improve maternal health).

WVB is addressing MCH issues through Community Integrated Management of Childhood illness, nutrition, safe motherhood, WASH, Adolescent Family Life Education, and disability interventions.



The major MCH activities are mentioned below along with the coverage:

Sl#	Major Activities/Indicators	Beneficiaries
1	Number of people made aware on EPI Immunization	82,836
2	Number of 12-23 months old children fully immunized with EPI vaccines (direct and supportive)	20,287
3	Number of 12-23 months old children fully immunized with EPI vaccines (direct vaccination shot)	7,181
4	Number of children received polio vaccine during NIDs	2,50,770
5	Number of target people (adolescents, community adult men-women, TBA, Health Facilitators)	38,400
6	Number of pregnant women received ANC	12,586
7	Number of lactating mothers received PNC	6,167
8	Number of mothers received Vit-A within 42 days after delivery	6,167
9	Number of eligible pregnant women received iron-folic acid	5,042
10	Number of participants (mothers, children, adolescents, community people) under ECD	5,555
11	Number of community people under deworming program	19,1,939
12	Number of HHs under dengue prevention/mosquito net program	5,996
13	Number of people attended awareness sessions on drug addiction	20,104
14	Number of patients referred	987
15	Number of participants attended FLE and PHC education sessions	82,565
16	Number of participants (adolescent girls, lactating mothers, pregnant women and other adult women) attended C-IMCI awareness sessions	74,870
17	Number of HANC members attended C-IMCI orientation sessions	1,687
18	Number of Target people received curative health care (static & satellite clinic)	55,276
17	Number of HANC members attended C-IMCI orientation sessions	1,687
18	Number of Target people received curative health care (static & satellite clinic)	55,276

Nutrition and WASH

Nutrition Programme

Malnutrition of under-5 children is still a big challenge for Bangladesh and is one of the major contributing factors for under-5 mortality. Being a child focused organization, nutrition is a priority area for World Vision Bangladesh and is considered a critical barrier to child well being.

WVB has a strong belief that nutritional awareness and behavioral change is the key factor for a sustainable solution to child malnutrition. Its nutrition programmes are based on a positive deviance model and provide education to mothers and care givers on

locally available nutritious food. Mothers and care givers attend a 12-day Hearth session with their children. Most of the sessions include practical



demonstrations including cooking by the volunteers, and mothers are then able to apply this learning in their homes.

A local Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth committee of local community members provide a follow up Hearth session. World Vision also have regular meetings and orientation with fathers in recognition of their important role in reducing children’s malnutrition.

During FY 2010 a total of 11,355 mothers attended the 12-day Hearth/ nutrition session. A total of 13,997 children attended regular growth monitoring sessions, where 80% of them gained satisfactory weight. Further, nutrition behavior is monitored through household level visits by the volunteers and the Hearth committee.

A total of 282 village PD Hearth committees are well functioning. The number exceeded targets because in some large villages, communities have chosen to form more than one PD Hearth committee for intensive follow up.

Mothers’ breastfeeding practice is one of the major causes of child malnutrition in Bangladesh. Through its

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Programme, WVB is working to promote breastfeeding from birth and quality complementary feeding for children from 6 months to 24 months.

During FY10, there were 61,750 direct beneficiaries from this project and 643,876 indirect beneficiaries including pregnant and lactating mothers with under-2 children, husbands and mother-in-laws. Community leaders and health service providers are also strengthening efforts in this area through community mobilization activities. Mother Support Groups (MSG) are playing a vital role working with other mothers in the community. MSG consist of traditional birth attendants, mothers who breast fed their babies, women members of local administration and school teachers. To further encourage breast feeding practices 25 breast feeding corners have been established in different project locations. The project is also coordinating with local MoH to strengthen five Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives at sub district level which as a sustainable mechanism for reducing new born deaths in rural communities.

Major achievements of this project

SI No	Major achievements	Achievement 2010
1	MSG formed & smooth functioning	150
2	Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives Implemented	5
3	Counseling program for mother on IYCF practices	4,758
4	Monitoring of BMS code by market survey	10
5	Supportive environment for early initiation of breast feeding by mother family members	8,192
6	Companionship by husband, mother in laws for early initiation	2,988
7	Proper breastfeeding practice programme established	2,538
8	Establishment of breast feeding corner	25
9	Establishment of NEC	150
10	LBW babies supported with exclusive breastfeeding	37

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme



Availability of safe water supply is a significant challenge for Bangladesh due to arsenic contamination in the ground water in different parts of the country. WVB implements an awareness programme through Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) committees. There are 1,190 WASH committees working with WVB. WASH committees consist of community people who are very closely involved with WASH activities and help to follow up at the household level.

In FY 2010, a total of 3,133 tube-wells were tested for arsenic. A total of 1,907 safe water sources were distributed at the household levels including 1,426 tube-wells, 649 community level tube-well, 358 household level arsenic treatment units, and 9 community level arsenic treatment units.

In all, 12 community rain water reservoirs were constructed while 100 household level plastic water tanks have been distributed in coastal areas.

WVB also works with the community to build an environment friendly sanitation system. Focus has always been given to strong community leadership for this programme. A total of 10,643 household level and 432 community latrines were installed in FY 2010.

HIV and AIDS

Since the first detection of HIV in Bangladesh in 1989, infection has not increased at the same rate of neighboring countries. Bangladesh is relatively fortunate with a prevalence of < 1% among most at

risk population groups. MDG Indicator 6.1: prevalence among population aged 15-24 years data shows that the prevalence of HIV and AIDS in Bangladesh currently is less than 0.1%. It's critical to take steps which will prevent this prevalence rates increasing and that preventative measures address the links between HIV, poverty, and gender.

WVB HIV and AIDS sector seeks to pursue its call and aspiration for an enabling environment where children enjoy their rights and grow to their fullest potential through three intervention strategies:

- (1) Promoting positive behavioral change in populations at risk,
- (2) Alleviating associated stigma and discrimination,
- (3) Improving the well being of persons living with HIV and AIDS.

WVB is addressing HIV and AIDS through five special projects and activities in ADPs. Special projects work on HIV and AIDS more intensively. The names of the special projects and their working areas are:

- (1) Ashar Alo HIV/AIDS Prevention Project (2nd Phase) in Bhaluka, Gazipur, Savar and Faridpur Sadar Upazila including Faridpur Municipality,
- (2) Mymensingh HIV/AIDS Special Project (2nd Phase) in Mymensingh Municipality, Muktagacha Upazila and Modhupur Upazila,
- (3) HIV/AIDS-STI Prevention Project, Dhaka in Kamalapur of DCC (10 wards) and Mohammadpur of DCC (6 wards),



(4) Dinajpur HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Project in Dinajpur Municipality, Fulbari Upazila and Birampur Upazila, and

(5) HIV/AIDS Project, Satkhira & Assasuni in Satkhira Sadar and Assassuni Upazila including Vomra Land Port.

The major activities are mentioned below along with the coverage:

In ADPs:

- Number of target people (adolescents, community adult men & women, TBA, Health Facilitators, and CBO Members) attended HIV-AIDS education/awareness programme: 101,793
- Number of STI cases/patients received treatment and/or referred: 554
- Number of participants attended in the collaboration, gathering, networking, workshops, seminars and meetings organized on HIV and AIDS: 3,401



In 5 Special Projects:

SN	Events	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Awareness raising session for Transport Workers	20,131
2	Awareness raising session for Drug Abusers	3,268
3	Awareness raising session for Female Commercial Sex Workers	6,552
4	Awareness raising session for Rickshaw/Van Pullers	26,261
5	Awareness raising session for Factory Workers	16,817
6	Awareness raising session for Youth/Adolescents	35,920
7	Awareness raising session for DG/CBO Members	8,944
8	Awareness raising session for Land Port Workers	4,070
9	STI patients managed	4,591



A child (male), sibling of one of the registered children is taking vaccine from a Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI). A baby of about five (5) months old, is taking Oral Polio Virus (OPV) Diphtheria, Pertusis and Tetanus (DPT) in a sub-center of Dhaka Shishu Area Development Programme. Here, Registered Children (Sponsored) and community children take preventive and curative services like immunization, nutrition, Growth Monitoring Progress, etc. Immunizations are provided for the children ranging from 42 days to one year old. The following vaccines against eight (08) deadly diseases are provided here. These are: BCG, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Pertusis (Whooping Cough), Tetanus, Hepatitis –B, Hemophilus Influenza and Measles.

Community people can take services free of cost from here.



Health Programme Specialist of World Vision Bangladesh, is examining the health condition of a sponsored child. All sponsor children are examined, investigated and followed up whenever their health condition is not good.



Health Programme Organizer of World Vision Bangladesh, is counseling the mothers and caregivers of malnourished child on nutritious food. Also counseling on prevention on malnutrition is done in this supplementary feeding center.



An eight-year-old sponsored girl, was suffering from fever for the last few days. In this situation she came to the healthcare center of World Vision Phulpur Area Development Programme. Medical assistant is checking and following up the health condition of her. She received free medicine as prescribed by the doctor from the health center. All of the sponsored children and their family members get regular healthcare and treatment support from the health sector.



A sponsored child (under 5 years) are eating the supplementary food. Malnourished children are given freshly prepared supplementary food, which is prepared by mixing smashed fried rice, fried pulses, soybean oil and sugar for continuous three months. They are also weighted regularly.

Food Security and Economic Development



After China and India, the UNDP finds that Bangladesh holds the third largest hungry population, with over 60 million people having inadequate food resources, leading to stunting and reduced mental and physical capacity. In order to achieve the 2015 Millennium Development Goal of halving the numbers of hungry population, and to deliver nutritional well being as a basic right, Bangladesh must sustain strong growth in primary agricultural production. At the same time, diverse earning sources and employment-generating partnerships are needed to ensure income sufficient to supplement food needs, particularly in rural areas and among disadvantaged populations.

World Vision Bangladesh clearly defines four programme directives in its current country strategy (2009-2013). One of these directives is livelihood security and to increase poor peoples' access to resources and income necessary to adequately meet their basic needs. Food Security and Economic Development (FSED) is one of the eight sectors identified in the Country Strategy, operated under 52 Area Development Programmes (ADPs) in six WVB regions. Agriculture and non-farm are the two sub-sectors under this sector.

Goal and Objectives

The goal of the FSED sector is to sustain food security and income thereby enhancing livelihood capacity of poor and extremely poor. The four objectives of this sector are to: i) grow in primary agricultural production

- ii) diversify income sources,
- iii) improve market access, and
- iv) forge private-NGO (non-government organization)-public partnerships.

By achieving these goals and objectives, the FSED sector contributes to child well being aspirations “children enjoy good health”, “children are educated for life”, and “parents or caregivers provide well for their children.”

Intervention Strategies

Intensifying crop production and expanding non-crop agriculture: To be market driven, the FSED sector is shifting resources to high-return crops—such as vegetables, and spices—for which Bangladesh has a comparative advantage, raising rice and wheat yields and expanding non-crop agriculture comprising livestock, aquaculture and agro-forestry. This has been done with market assessments to decide which aforesaid interventions to focus on. New technologies and practices are promoted which are environmentally friendly in coping with climate change, including adaptation of drought and salinity tolerant crops, organic gardening and integrated crop management. The FSED sector also puts emphasis on the organization of both male and female agricultural producers.

Diversifying income sources: The FSED sector is creating business development opportunities, and providing necessary support for both farm and non-farm micro and small enterprises (MSEs). The farm MSEs include: small livestock farms, tree nurseries, mini-mixed fruit orchard development and fish farming. The non-farm MSEs include: household-based production (handicrafts, bamboo and cane products, etc), small-scale and cottage industries (embroidery, block boutique, tailoring, food processing, carpentry, etc) and service activities (driving, hotels and restaurants, beautification, computer, electronics, etc). The sector advocates for an increased role of women in the workforce.

Improving market access: WVB is helping farmers and non-farm operators identify and better link to markets, particularly for products that are higher in value and face a growing demand. The producers and operators are also provided with information on preferred varieties, quality, processing, packaging, handling, storage, transportation services, prices, and are taught how to conduct their own market



assessments. Linkages with input sellers and product buyers, including arrangements for production under contract, and development of new products and brands are facilitated. Bulk input purchase and product selling are also facilitated by involving the producer and operator groups in value chains.

Forging private-NGO-public partnerships: WVB facilitates the linkages of producers and entrepreneurs

with other NGOs, government units and private sector firms. There are technical staffs in government agricultural and cooperatives departments with needed expertise in agriculture, enterprise and market development. The farmers and entrepreneurs are facilitated to access these departments. WVB builds national and international collaborations and networking for improving access to innovative technologies and resources.

Approach

World Vision's chosen approach is one of empowerment. In light of this, WVB enhance farmers and non-farm operators' capacity by disseminating improved technologies and practices through provision of various agricultural extension and enterprise and market development services, such as training, demonstrations, technical backstopping and cross-visits. These efforts are supplemented by provision of agricultural and non-farm input assistance and asset transfer on a cost sharing basis by farmers and entrepreneurs along with establishing private-NGO-public collaboration and networking.

FY 10 Performance Highlights

The following table presents the FY 10 quantitative performance highlights by WVB regions and by FSED sub-sectors. These include the outputs of FSED interventions for capacity building, technology transfer and input assistance.

WVB region	Persons trained		Demonstrations established	Persons received inputs	
	Agriculture	Non-farm		Agriculture	Non-farm
Bogra	7,807	1,687	816	47,083	320
Chittagong	2,982	2,418	107	10,314	148
Dhaka	7,571	5,284	291	31,445	100
Dinajpur	2,569	288	69	6,984	103
Khulna	5,952	545	251	19,587	74
Mymensingh	9,226	4,796	705	26,901	1,195
Total Regions	36,107	15,018	2,239	142,314	1,940

Training: In FY 2010, WVB provided training for 36,107 farmers and 15,018 non-farm operators in its six regions of whom 55 percent were female. The training was organized in crop production, livestock raising, aquaculture and household plantation and agro-forestry. The non-farm skills training was organized in household-based production, small-scale and cottage industries and service activities. The three regions that provided training for the highest number of farmers were: Mymensingh (9,226), Bogra (7,807) and Dhaka (7,571). Dhaka and Mymensingh were the top providers of non-farm skill training with 5,284 and 4,796 participants, respectively.

Experts and technical support providers from government agricultural departments were used to facilitate the farmer training. The non-farm skill training was mostly organized in collaboration with different training institutions and other NGOs. For each training, pre- and post-assessments were done to track changes in participants' knowledge and adaptation of learning. Near to the end of each training, participants developed action plans to utilize the knowledge gained. These action plans were used by the FSED sector staff as a tool to follow up and assess the quality of participants' utilization of training lessons.

Technology transfer: With active involvement of farmers, WVB established 2,239 agricultural demonstrations (crops 1,420, livestock 464, aquaculture 150 and household agro-forestry 205) in 43 ADPs. Demonstration farmers were selected by poverty categories as well as age, communication skills and leadership ability. Demonstrations, technologies and practices were based on farmer information needs and



assessments. Brief environmental examinations were conducted to ensure their ecological soundness and adaptation to climate change.

Out of the total 2,239 demonstrations, the highest in number, were established in Bogra region (816). The second highest number of demonstrations (705) were established in Mymensingh region. Through demonstrations, farmers were given the opportunity to have 'hands-on experience' in agricultural production. Farmers were also given the opportunity to interact with other farmers to exchange information and their farming experience with one another.

Input assistance: WVB distributed both crop and non-crop inputs, machineries and equipment among 142,314 farmers. The highest number of recipient farmers (47,083) were in Bogra region, then Dhaka (31,445) and Mymensingh (26,901) regions. A total of 40,618 farmers received crop inputs including improved seeds, seedlings and fertilizers. Non-crop inputs including livestock, feed, fodder cuttings, animal health care logistics, de-worming medicines, vaccines, vitamins, fingerlings, fish feed and saplings were distributed among 101,696 people.

WVB supplemented raw-materials and machines to household-based production and small-scale and cottage industries operated by 1,940 people. The highest number of people (1,940) were supported with material and machinery in Mymensingh region.

Sale centers and cooperating marketing: There were 84 sale centers running in Dhaka (35), Mymensingh (24), Bogra (16) and Chittagong (9) regions. Dhaka, Mymensingh and Chittagong regions facilitated 150 entrepreneur groups to do



bulk input purchase and product selling. These regions also provided technical assistance for the entrepreneur groups to assess market opportunities for their products on an ongoing basis, and guided their development of business plans.

Linkages and collaboration: WVB has ongoing linkages with government agricultural and cooperatives departments both at local (ADP) and national levels. WVB also has linkages with BRAC (Building Resources Across Community), TMSS (Thegamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha), Winrock International, BARD (Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development), CCULB (Cooperative Credit Union League of Bangladesh), BARI (Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute), BRR (Bangladesh Rice Research Institute), ILRI

(International Livestock Research Institute), BAU (Bangladesh Agricultural University) and private sector traders, input suppliers and dealers. The aforesaid entities provided WVB with training support (resource persons, training venue), information, education and communication materials, technical backstopping to producers and entrepreneurs, new ideas and technologies and opportunities for inputs and products marketing.

WVB has been implementing a collaborative community-driven livelihood project in Char Jailkhana community near the bank of Brahmaputra river. From its Nucleus Herd, BAU disseminated 78 Red Chittagong Cattle (RCC) among 67 poor farmers under this project. The monetary value of these cattle was roughly equivalent to US\$ 28,261. Additionally, BAU has been providing technical expertise to run the project. In FY 10, there were 75 farmers owning a total of 102 cattle of different ages and stages of production. Forty nine percent of the RCC owners realized monetary benefits from sale of milk, growing bulls, culled cows, calves and heifers, and the rest (51 percent) were awaiting cash from milk and calves sale. The above statistics indicate that there has been an increase in the numbers of cattle impacting poor farmers in the project area, and also confirm that the performance of RCC in rural areas other than their place of origin (Chittagong district) is equally satisfactory, and conservation of RCC through utilization is being achieved.



Breaking new grounds for organic manure

Azizul Haque, 52, a retired defense staff, makes compost manure and uses it in vegetable garden and crop fields, which inspires other farmers to do the same.

Phulpur Area Development Programme facilitates a Farmer Field School (FFS) as part of its Economic Development Project. Azizul is a Development Group member. He regularly attends the FFS sessions.

“For the last two and a half years, I have been staying at my village and growing field crops including rice and vegetables. I heard about compost making while I was working for Defense. From that time, I became interested to know more about it, but I did not get an opportunity to explore more at that time,” says Azizul.

A local government official from Department of Agricultural Extension teaches on better agricultural practices in a Farmer Field School. “As a member of this FFS I came to know a lot of details about compost manure including its preparation procedures, use, and benefits,” says Azizul.

“I also learned more about compost manure from a popular TV-show on agricultural issues. After the training from FFS, I started preparing compost,” Azizul expresses. He continues, “Attending the training I came to know the procedure and techniques of preparing compost manure.”

Compost manure increases the soil fertility and contributes to agro-ecology conservation. “I continued to use compost manure in my rice field, and side by side I also started using it in my mini-mixed orchard, and in cultivating bottle-gourd, country bean, tomato, carrot, spinach, red amaranth, ladies-finger, egg-plants, radish and other common vegetables. Thus I have been able to yield crops increasingly”. He cultivates vegetables round the year, and sells the surpluses in the market after family needs are met.

Despite his success in preparing and using compost manure fellow farmers discouraged him. “Though some people criticized my initiative for making compost, I did not stop. In fact, seeing the result of using compost, many grew interested in it, and some are already making and using compost too. Rajab Ali, a fellow farmer from my village, made compost and used it in his cauliflower plot, and obtained an increased harvest,” says Azizul.

“If we are more intentional about using compost rather than heavily depending on the use of chemical fertilizer, it can on one hand, increase the fertility of the soil, and on the other hand, help preserve agro-ecological balance”.

“The farmers of our village are now keen to use compost. I have been able to see a profit of taka 45,000 (US\$ 652) by applying organic fertilizer in my mini-mixed fruit orchard,” says this prosperous farmer who lives happily with his wife and two children.



Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs (HEA)



Geophysical location, land characteristics, a multiplicity of rivers, and a monsoon climate render Bangladesh highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Over 80 percent of the country is low-lying delta plain, formed by the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers, and fed by more than 310 rivers and tributaries. The resulting alluvial soil, while fertile, is highly susceptible to flood and drought. The southern coastal terrain is at sea level, increasing vulnerability to flooding in an area already prone to storms generated in the Bay of Bengal, which tend to funnel toward the Bangladeshi coast due to the geography and shape of the northern portion of the Bay. About one-fifth of the country's population lives within the nineteen coastal districts, in a zone of multiple vulnerabilities and within a fragile ecosystem, slowing down the process of social and economic development.

Natural disasters, including floods, tornados, and tidal bores, affect Bangladesh annually, as do less frequent but highly destructive major cyclones. These high-impact, high-probability hazards often result in loss of life, livelihood, and infrastructure for the people of Bangladesh, stranding remote populations, collapsing roads and homes, contaminating fresh water, and destroying food sources by killing livestock and raising the salinity of croplands. Occasional severe flooding has been known to submerge up to 60 percent of the entire country. Additionally, isolated sections of Bangladesh face more localized problems: the northern regions are prone to drought, affecting crops and generating severe food shortages; and rural and urban slum areas are at risk of severe spot fires. Across the country, moderate-magnitude earthquakes occur every few years, with historical occurrences of significant damaging quakes. A quake of considerable magnitude, predicted as likely in the near future,

would require a sizeable response effort, because many of Bangladesh's buildings are not earthquake resistant. These hazards are a regular occurrence in Bangladesh, and they destroy the gains of development, creating a perpetual cycle of poverty. Children, women, the elderly, and the disabled are often disproportionately affected.

Climate change threatens to add a new dimension to existing community risk and vulnerability. Gradual changes in atmospheric conditions could substantially increase the frequency and intensity of existing climatic events. Current indications are that not only will floods and cyclones become more severe; they will also start to occur outside of their established seasons. Other areas of Bangladesh may become subject to previously inexperienced events, such as drought.

Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs (HEA) is a partnership commitment of World Vision that deals with emergency affairs. HEA has been identified as one of the key ministries in the country strategy of World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) for 2009-2013. The ministry objective of HEA for WVB is to 'sustain the gains of development initiatives, increasing community resilience to disaster and maximizing coping ability in the working area of WVB'.





In order to achieve this HEA ministry objective, WVB has adopted six key intervention areas which can be mainstreamed within Area Development Programmes:

- ❑ Ensure timely and accurate early warning in the event of disaster
- ❑ Maintain constant and sufficient level of preparedness
- ❑ Respond in a timely and effective manner
- ❑ Enable communities to rehabilitate within 18-24 months of disaster
- ❑ Transition into long-term sustainable community development
- ❑ Mitigate community vulnerability to disaster.

To effectively prepare for disasters and minimize losses of lives and property, WVB runs training to raise awareness and change behavior, and coordinates with government agencies, NGOs and community based organizations.

While natural disaster are unavoidable limited, steps can be taken to minimize the suffering and impact that they cause. WVB works with communities to raise their awareness of disaster preparation and mitigation and motivates them to take action. Key activities in this area include:

Local students training: As a child focused organization, WVB recognizes the role that children can play as change agents in the community and runs training for students in disaster prone areas. The program increases students' awareness about preparedness activities and their role and responsibilities to their neighbors. This year total 6,808 students received training on disaster management issues.

Local teachers training: Local Teachers have an honorable position in Bangladesh society and help to motivate the community around social issues. Through seminars and workshops, WVB increased local teachers awareness of disaster management issues. Through FY 2010, 2131 teachers participated in this programme which exceeded targets. Many of these teachers now play a vital role in motivating the students and the community to prepare for disasters.

Local leaders training: During FY 2010, 1,728 leaders received disaster management training. The purpose of the training was to help leaders understand that their role is not limited to responding to disasters, but also extends to preparation activities so that suffering is minimized if a disaster does occur.

Development Group members training: During FY10, 6,885 Development Group members received training on disaster management issues. The main subjects of the trainings were basic concepts of disaster and disaster management, causes of disasters, disaster preparedness and women's vulnerabilities in disasters.

Local volunteers training: In FY 2010, 2,572 volunteers received training on coping mechanisms and the roles they can play in disaster management activities.

CBO members training: As local CBO members involve themselves in various types of social work in their community, WVB provides roles that they can play in helping disaster affected communities confidently. This year 1,972 CBO members received training, and of them, 1026 were male and 946 were female.





Risk and resource mapping: Risk and Resource (R&R) mapping helps to build awareness in the community about their local hazard and resources. ADP staff work with the community in undertaking this exercise. During FY2010, 60 R&R maps were displayed.

Community participation is critical to the success of mapping exercises. The process of identification raises awareness and motivates communities to protect their resources and manage risks. It is also a useful tool for planning and prioritizing activities in this area, and assists local authorities to make informed decisions.

Simulation: An emergency simulation exercise imitates or reproduces the appearance, character and conditions of an emergency for training purposes. It is a highly effective training and educational tool which enable emergency responders and communities to develop a deep understanding and experience in practicing the skills required in an emergency response. The simulations also help to demonstrate hazards and highlight what communities can do on a pro-active basis. Simulations for fires are also coordinated with Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense Authorities at ADP level..

Networking among GO/NGOs and local stakeholders: Meetings and seminars were arranged and attended to establish strong networks with GOs and local stakeholders including with UzDMC members, WDMC, NGOs representatives, UDMC & Volunteers. World Vision Bangladesh also assisted concern UDMC in developing their local disaster preparedness plan.

Ensured emergency relief and rehabilitation for disaster affected people and community: World Vision Bangladesh has a plan and reserved budget for relief and rehabilitation programmes thankfully there

were no devastating situations during this year which raised the need for the budget to be drawn on.

Significant achievements during the year:

- Launched CFDRR project (special project)
- Mobilized 2,572 trained volunteers
- Activated 17 UzDMC, 115 UDMC, 116 WDMC & 69 CBDMC
- Observed National Disaster Preparedness Day and International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction with active participation of 9,869 community people.
- Increased disaster management awareness of more than 8,643 community people through cultural events regarding disasters, disaster related art, essay & debate competitions.
- Displayed 60 Risk & Resource maps indicating local Hazards and also local resources which help to mitigate the community suffering.
- Built awareness of disaster management among vulnerable communities through 79 Simulation/Mock drills
- 104 local level action/ contingency plans were put in place
- Emergency response kits procured and stockpiled for emergency response operation
- Early warning equipments procured and distributed among children cadre groups.



Post Cyclone SIDR Reconstruction Programme



In response to the massive destruction caused by Cyclone Sidr on 25 November 2007, World Vision Bangladesh has been implementing an emergency response and recovery programme. Cyclone Sidr devastated principally agricultural and fishing based livelihoods of more than one million inhabitants in five target Upazilas, namely Bhandaria, Pirojpur Sadar, Morelgonj, Kachua and Shaymgnagar.

This disaster affected mostly landless agriculture laborers lost their income generating activities as well as critical productive assets, including standing crops, seed beds and tree nurseries, fish and shrimp ponds, livestock and market infrastructure. Livelihoods of women which were particularly affected included small domestic animal raising, household gardens and handicrafts. Despite large scale emergency relief efforts by Bangladesh and international community, an urgent priority remained for rehabilitation of viable, sustainable rural livelihoods through recapitalization of assets, creation of income generating opportunities and improved livelihoods resilience to disasters.

In response to this urgent priority World Vision Bangladesh undertook a 24-month Post Cyclone Sidr Livelihoods Reconstruction Programme (PCSLRP) with funding from USAID targeting 85,670 households in five upazilas of three Sidr affected districts.

Description of Activities:

1. Repair, improve, re-excavate and restore community roads, embankments, drinking water/fish ponds, canals, school and market grounds through Cash for Work with the ultra poor people.
2. Distribute agricultural and non agricultural inputs like HYV paddy seeds, vegetable seeds, power pumps, sprayer machines, poultry birds, goats,

cows, fingerlings, fishing boats and nets, saplings sewing machines, rickshaws, paddle vans and other inputs with special focus on women's ownership and access to productive assistances and income generating activities.

3. Re-establish, improve, promote and activate market activities through market sheds construction, market access road repairing, linking with potential markets, training for the Market Management Committees, exposure trips and producer group formation.
4. Encourage, equip and enable poor communities through functional level livelihoods training, orientation, savings group/development group formation and savings activities with special emphasis on building a group disaster fund at community level in order to enable them respond to future disasters and enhance capacities for earlier recovery.



Accomplishment of FY 2010

SI No	Programme	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Cash for work	2,867
2.	Vegetable Seed for HVG distribution	2,000
4.	Vegetable Seed for CVG distribution	1,000
5.	Green Banana Sucker distribution	3,000
6.	Paddy Seed distribution	4,100
8.	Power Tiller distribution	7,061
10.	Power Pump distribution	2,022
11.	Sprayer distribution	903
12.	Heifer for MCR distribution	1,561
13.	Oxen/Bull for BCF distribution	605
14.	Goat distribution	3,540
15.	Poultry Bird distribution	2,755
19.	Boats and Nets distribution	1,795
20.	Fingerlings for PFC	8,500
22.	Stalls distribution	800
23.	Distribution of Sapling	25,371
24.	Distribution of Sewing Machine	500
26.	Distribution of Rickshaw	735
27.	Distribution of Rickshaw Van	854
28.	Distribution of assistance for Business Start up	1,321
	Total	70,431



Through the Post Cyclone Sidr Reconstruction Programme World Vision Bangladesh has made a remarkable contribution towards reconstruction of livelihoods of the Sidr affected people in the South-western part of Bangladesh, particularly the livelihoods of rural women . The community has been empowered through enhancement of human dignity - particularly women, increased purchasing power, ownership of productive assets, access to information and markets, and formation of producer and savings groups.

Visitors of the Year



Sponsorship is a unique vehicle to promote and sustain transformation for both child and sponsor. Visits by sponsor to the child and community to physically see the actual status and witness the progress, not only strengthens the relationship and commitment but also gives chances for both parties to explore further the meaning of lives and find connection and avenues for enhancing commitment and contribution. Their visits not only help them to ensure that the contribution they are making is really making a difference, but can also be transforming through the chance to see themselves, finding new meaning in life.

During the year, a total of 153 visitors from abroad visited World Vision Bangladesh. The visitors were sponsors, donors, and staff members of various World Vision offices around the world.

The visitors at the field level observed the ongoing activities to understand how their funds are being used for the greater benefit of the poor community. The visitors were from Australia, Germany, Canada, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, Philippines, Romania, Srilanka, Italy, South Africa, Indonesia, Malaysia, Romania and the USA. Visitors were generally highly satisfied with their visit arrangement and program performance. Some of them made some excellent and appealing comments including:

“I was impressed by the motivated and committed staff. Basically, I saw what I was hoping to see: committed people who want to show God’s love to children and people and who are willing to walk an extra mile for that. I saw other projects before, but none met my expectations in the way WV Bangladesh did. I felt that it’s about the people and not the project or maintaining someone’s working place. I took for myself, that I would like to volunteer somehow for World Vision being back in Germany

(and Canada) at least with the little opportunities, I have” – Barbara Kiessig a German Sponsor.

“I wanted to bring my 12 year old daughter to visit Sampa who she had been writing to for 8 years and experience a different culture to the Australian culture she know. That the money we spend on child sponsorship is making a positive change in the lives of the Bangladesh people in this area. I will always remember the welcome, kind, loving, interested, caring professional team of World Vision staff. I will always remember meeting Sampa and her family”, Mary Anne Collie – an Australian Sponsor

“The welcome by the WV people. I was treated exceptionally well. The smile of my sponsored child that alone made my trip worthwhile. The kindness of the local people that I met, the other projects and the pride of the people involved in them – all wonderful memories” – Jim Martellotti, a USA sponsor.

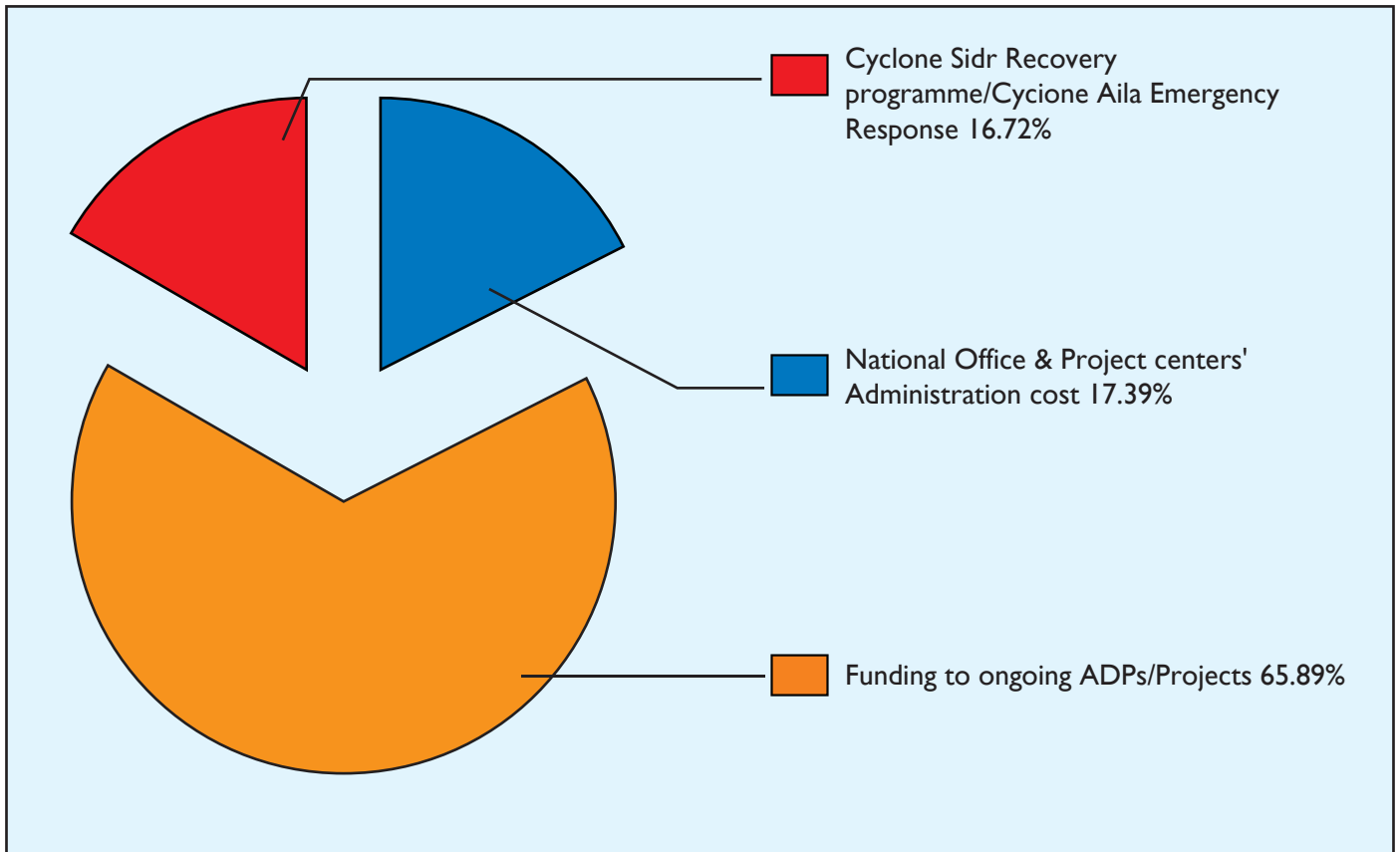


NZL sponsor Mr. and Mrs. Fam Kwek meeting with sponsored child Minoti Pramanik at Tarash.

World Vision Bangladesh Expenses in FY10

Total Expenses (In Local Currency - Taka and equivalent US Dollar)

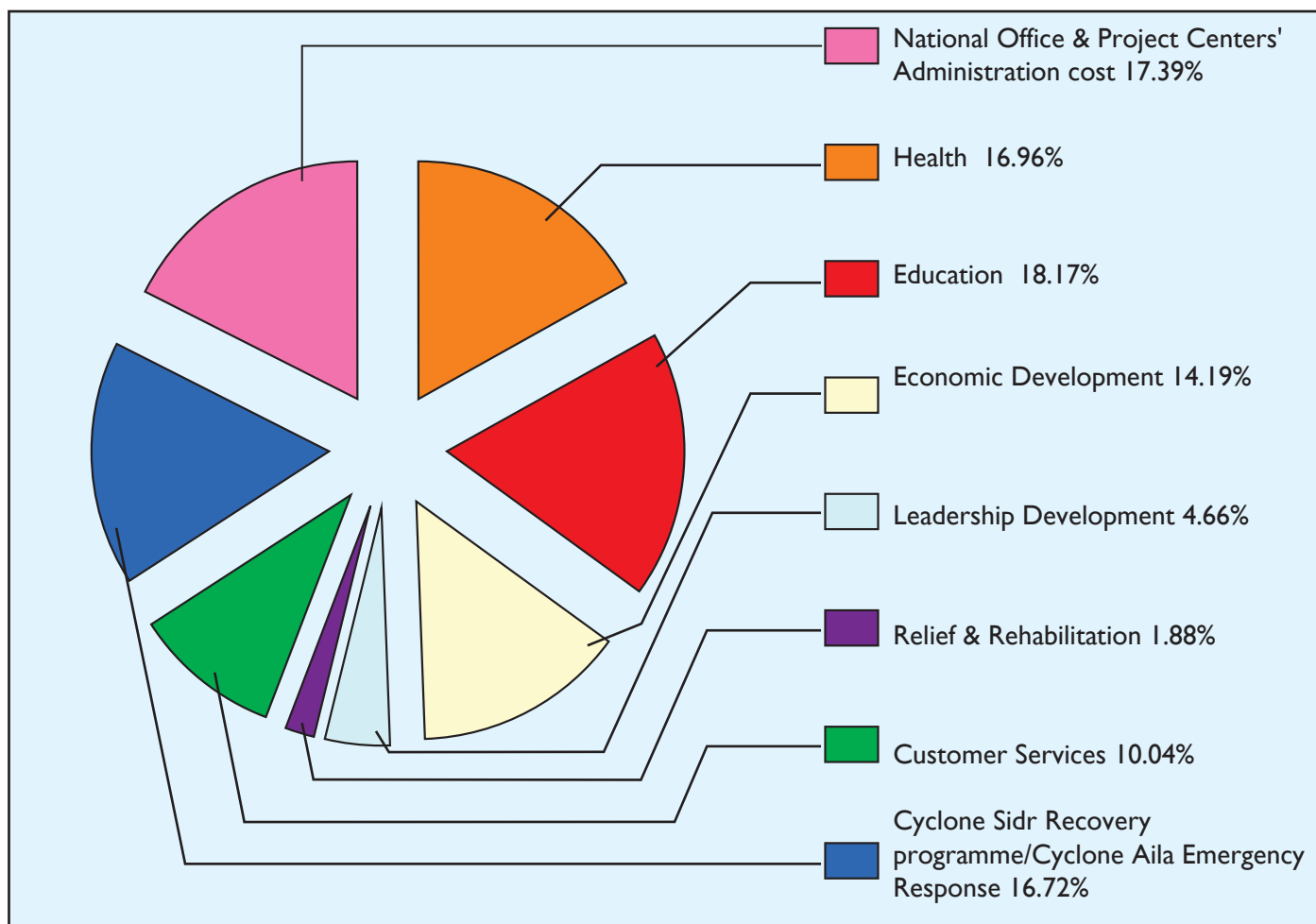
<u>Head of Expenditure</u>	<u>Actual Expenditure</u>	<u>% of Total Expenditur</u>
National Office & Project centers' Administration cost	432,112,852.32 (USD 6.17 Million)	17.39
Funding to ongoing ADPs/Projects	1,637,422,758.92 (USD 23.39 Million)	65.89
Cyclone Sidr Recovery programme/ Cycione Aila Emergency Response	415,490,760.35 (USD 5.94 Million)	16.72
Field Total Expenditure	<u>2,485,026,371.59 (USD 35.5 Million)</u>	<u>100.00</u>



PROGRAMME EXPENSES IN FY10

(In Local Currency - Taka and equivalent US Dollar)

Heads of Expenditure :	Actual Expenditure	US Doller	% of Total Expenditure
Health	421,370,206.64	6.02 Million	16.96
Education	451,548,755.95	6.45 Million	18.17
Economic Development	352,586,630.37	5.04 Million	14.19
Leadership Development	115,769,082.32	1.65 Million	4.66
Relief & Rehabilitation	46,661,193.53	0.67 Million	1.88
Customer Services	249,486,890.11	3.57 Million	10.04
Cyclone Sidr Recovery programme/ Cyclone Aila Emergency Response	415,490,760.35	5.94 Million	16.72
National Office & Project Centers' Administration cost	432,112,852.32	6.17 Million	17.39
Field Total Expenditure	2,485,026,371.59	35.5 Million	100.00





S.K. BARUA & CO.
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AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet of “**World Vision Integrated Community Development Project**” a project of “**World Vision Bangladesh**” as at September 30, 2010 and the related Income and Expenditure Account, Receipts and Payments Account for the year then ended. The preparation of these financial statements is the responsibility of the project’s management. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

Basis of opinion:

We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our 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 state of the project’s affairs as of September 30, 2010 and of the results of its operations for the year ended on that date and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

We also report that:

- i) 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 due verification thereof;
- ii) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the project so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- iii) the project’s balance sheet, income & expenditure account and receipts and payments account dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.

Dated: Dhaka
November 18, 2010




Suhrid Kumar Barua FCA
Principal
S. K. BARUA & CO.
Chartered Accountants



WORLD VISION BANGLADESH
World Vision Integrated Community Development Project
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTANT
For the year ended September 30, 2010

Particulars:	NOTES	AMOUNT (in USD)	AMOUNT (in TAKA)
Foreign Donation Received:	Sch-A	38,176,298	2,632,397,189
International Office		31,913,491	2,200,496,571
Support Office		4,946,347	340,981,788
MNO Current Liabilities		3,001,000	207,258,442
MNO Fund held for next year		(1,684,540)	(116,339,612)
Other Local Income	16.00	118,764	8,180,466
Interest Earned on Investment		20,548	1,415,261
Sale of Assets/Supplies		80,453	5,551,274
		38,396,063	2,647,544,190
<u>EXPENDITURE:</u>			
Project Cost	Sch-B	35,980,899	2,479,178,353
Salaries		946,573	65,191,511
Benefits		290,513	20,025,837
Staff Training		80,981	5,579,559
Office Supplies		169,371	11,679,648
Office Equipments (1000-4999)		68,842	4,750,054
Office Equipments (500-999)		14,631	1,009,250
Travel		209,849	14,455,734
Occupancy		346,789	23,872,135
Telephone & Postage		79,432	5,471,819
Hospitality		58,321	4,016,051
Printing		33,824	2,331,034
Advertising		15,864	1,093,050
Fees & Taxes		94,574	6,515,439
Consultancy		21,677	1,492,295
Capital Expenditure		176,093	12,153,239
Indirect Project Cost (IPC) Allocated		(2,504,215)	(172,527,729)
Exchange Differential		(25,800)	(1,260,907)
Sub-Total		36,058,217	2,485,026,371
Net Income/(Loss)		2,337,846	162,517,819
		38,396,063	2,647,544,190



Executive Director



Finance Coordinator

Dated: Dhaka
November 18, 2010




S.K. Barua & Co.
Chartered Accountants



S.K. BARUA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Continuation Sheet

WORLD VISION BANGLADESH
World Vision Integrated Community Development Project
BALANCE SHEET
As at September 30, 2010

ASSETS:	NOTES	AMOUNT (in USD)	AMOUNT (in TAKA)
Petty Cash	3.00	17,274	1,193,000
Checking Account	4.00	4,440,391	306,667,303
Short Term Investment	5.00	38,332	2,647,336
Severance Pay Investment	6.00	2,369,459	163,642,253
Travel Advance	7.00	1,263	87,200
Employee Business Advance	8.00	2,304	159,100
Employee Loan	9.00	1,067	73,722
Prepaid Expenses	10.00	42,233	2,916,735
Accounts Receivable	11.00	20,913	1,444,338
Year End Clearing Account	-	1,316,460	90,918,831
		8,249,696	569,749,818
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	Sch - D	407,509	28,143,845
Accrued Pension	12.00	2,502,848	172,854,512
Repatriation Assist Liabilities	13.00	15,000	1,035,947
Other Liabilities	14.00	75,643	5,224,138
Accumulated Excess/(Shortage)	15.00	5,248,696	362,491,376
		8,249,696	569,749,818

Executive Director

Finance Coordinator

Dated: Dhaka
November 18, 2010



Suhrid Kumar Barua FCA
Principal
S.K. Barua & Co.
Chartered Accountants

List of Area Development Programmes (ADPs) in FY 2010

	Name of ADPs/Programme	Thana	District
1	Agailjhara ADP	Agailjhara	Barisal
2	Assasuni ADP	Assasuni	Satkhira
3	Bandarban ADP	Bandarban (Sadar)	Bandarban
4	Bhaluka ADP	Bhaluka	Mymensingh
5	Bhandaria ADP	Bhandaria	Pirojpur
6	Birganj ADP	Birganj	Dinajpur
7	Birampur ADP	Birampur	Dinajpur
8	Birol ADP	Birol	Dinajpur
9	Bogra ADP	Bogra (Sadar)	Bogra
10	Chitalmari ADP	Chitalmari	Bagerhat
11	Chittagong ADP	Chittagong (Sadar)	Chittagong
12	Chowfaldandi ADP	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar
13	Cox's Bazar ADP	Cox's Bazar (Sadar)	Cox's Bazar
14	Dhobaura ADP	Dhobaura	Mymensingh
15	Dhaka East ADP	Badda	Dhaka (City)
16	Dhaka Shishu ADP	Mohammadpur	Dhaka (City)
17	Dhamoirhat ADP	Dhamoirhat	Noagaon
18	Dinajpur ADP	Dinajpur (Sadar)	Dinajpur
19	Durgapur ADP	Durgapur	Netrokona
20	Faridpur ADP	Faridpur (Sadar)	Faridpur
21	Fulbaria ADP	Fulbaria	Mymensingh
22	Gazipur ADP	Gazipur (Sadar)	Gazipur
23	Ghoraghat ADP	Ghoraghat	Dinajpur
24	Godagari ADP	Godagari	Rajshahi
25	Haluaghat ADP	Haluaghat	Mymensingh
26	Hathazari ADP	Hathazari	Chittagong
27	Jalchatra ADP	Modhupur	Tangail
28	Jhenaigati ADP	Jhenaigati	Sherpur
29	Kaharol ADP	Kaharol	Dinajpur
30	Joypurhat ADP	Joypurhat (Sadar)	Joypurhat
31	Kaliganj ADP	Kaliganj	Gazipur
32	Kalkini ADP	Kalkini	Madaripur
33	Kalmakanda ADP	Kalmakanda	Netrakona
34	Kamalapur ADP	Demra	Dhaka (City)
35	Kotalipara ADP	Kotalipara	Gopalganj
36	Laksam ADP	Laksam	Comilla
37	Laudob ADP	Dacope	Khulna
38	Mithapukur ADP	Mithapukur	Rangpur
39	Mongla ADP	Mongla	Bagerhat
40	Morelgonj ADP	Morelgonj	Bagerhat
41	Muksudpur ADP	Muksudpur	Gopalganj
42	Muktagacha ADP	Muktagacha	Mymensingh
43	Muktagacha South ADP	Muktagacha	Mymensingh
44	Mymensingh ADP	Mymensingh (Sadar)	Mymensingh
45	Nalitabari ADP	Nalitabari	Sherpur
46	Narayanganj ADP	Narayanganj (Sadar)	Narayanganj
47	Nawabganj ADP	Nawabganj	Dhaka
48	Nazirpur ADP	Kalmakanda	Netrokona
49	Nilphamari ADP	Nilphamari (Sadar)	Nilphamari
50	Paba ADP	Paba	Rajshahi
51	Panchbibi ADP	Panchbibi	Joypurhat
52	Patenga ADP	Patenga	Chittagong
53	Phulbari ADP	Phulbari	Dinajpur
54	Phulpur ADP	Phulpur	Mymensingh
55	Pirganj ADP	Pirganj	Rangpur
56	Purbadhola ADP	Purbadhola	Netrakona
57	Sariakandi ADP	Sariakandi	Bogra
58	Satkhira ADP	Satkhira (Sadar)	Satkhira
59	Savar ADP	Savar	Dhaka
60	Sherpur ADP	Sherpur (Sadar)	Sherpur
61	Sribordi ADP	Sribordi	Sherpur
62	Sundarban ADP	Khulna (Sadar)	Khulna
63	Tarash ADP	Tarash	Sirajganj
64	Tanor ADP	Tanor	Rajshahi
65	Jaldhaka ADP	Jaldhaka	Nilphamari
66	Kachua Project	Kachua	Bagerhat
67	Pirojpur Project	Pirojpur	Pirojpur
68	Shyamnagar Project	Shyamnagar	Satkhira

Map Of People's Republic Of Bangladesh

With World Vision Working Locations



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





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