Integrated WVB National Baseline Report

World Vision Bangladesh

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Acronyms

ANC	Antenatal Care
AP	Area Program
APC	Area Program Cluster
APSC	Annual Primary School Census
BDD	Baseline Design Document
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey
BL	Baseline
BMI	Body Mass Index
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
CER	Central Eastern Region
CESP	Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan
CWB	Child Well Being
DME	Design Monitoring and Evaluation
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FL&LS	Functional Literacy and Life Skills
GMR	Greater Mymensingh Region
HH/hh	Household

HNW	Health Nutrition and WASH
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KII	Key Informant Interview
LEAP	Learning Through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation Accounting and Learning
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NBR	Northern Bangladesh Region
NO	National Office
NGO	Non Govt. Organization
NNPS	Newly Nationalized Primary School
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solutions
PDQA	Program Development and Quality Assurance
PEDP	Primary Education Development Program
PNC	Postnatal Care
PPE	Pre Primary Education
PTA	Parents Teacher Association
PST	Program Support Team
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
PTA	Parents Teacher Association
RDW	Recently Delivered Women
RFO	Regional Field Office
RNGPS	Registered Non-government Primary School
SAPO	South Asia pacific Office
SBR	Southern Bangladesh Region
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SLIP	School Level Improvement Plans
SMC	School Management Committee
SO	Support Office
SO	Strategic Objective
SMT	Senior Management Team
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
TP	Technical Program
UN	United Nations
UP	Union Parishad
UPER	Upazila Primary Education Plan
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WVB	World Vision Bangladesh

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Executive Summary

As per World Vision (WV) global guideline, World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) started LEAP 3 journey on October 1, 2017 with three Technical Programs (TP) – Livelihoods, Health Nutrition and WASH (HNW), Functional Literacy and Life Skills (FL&LS) and Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan (CESP). In light of the Baseline (BL) global standard #1 'Baseline information must be collected for all WV – supported programs within the first year of implementation', WVB initiated the BL survey at 51 program locations in 50 Upazilas under 23 districts across 8 divisions. In this connection, a Baseline Design Document (BDD) was developed that contained detailed BL survey plan, methodology, role of different stakeholders, data management and the process of using them. This BL Survey was commissioned to provide WVB the present status of outcome level indicators of TPs and CESP including some SDM and project model indicators in order to set appropriate target in the existing geographical areas and help target the communities more precisely. To maintain data quality, WVB led the entire data collection process. Four renowned consultants from Dhaka University, icddr'b and Innovision consulting firm under a lead consultant have analyzed the data and produced a report. Data collection started on March 4, 2018 and ended on March 24, 2018.

With the following specific objectives, WVB conducted the BL survey:

1. To identify current coverage of outcome indicators of the TPs and CESP at APs, Districts and WVB National level
2. To understand the current context, validate strategic choices and inform investment decisions
3. To set benchmark of outcome level indicators against which future impact of program will be assessed
4. To strengthen program monitoring, identify lessons learned and evaluate the program through appropriate utilization of baseline information by WVB and partners
5. To explore grant opportunities i.e. community needs vs. donor priority

A total of 48 indicators (HNW-15, Livelihoods-4, FL&LS-13 and CESP 16) was measured through BL survey. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection have been applied in this study. A two-stage cluster sampling design has been followed for the quantitative survey. For all technical programs, samples have been selected in the following way: each mauza/mahallah/slum throughout an AP program area has been considered as the primary sampling unit (PSU) in the sampling process. First, 30 PSUs have been selected randomly following standard systematic probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling method from a list of all such PSUs from the whole AP area. Second, 22 households (HHs) have been selected from each PSU by systematic sampling. Thus 660 HHs for 3 TPs and 660 for CESP following a total of 37,851 households for all TPs and 33,527 households for CESP have been successfully interviewed finally. For qualitative indicators, 153 Focus Group Discussion (3 FGD-children, community adults, and Union Child Protection Committee at 51 locations) and 102 Key Informant Interviews with local Chairmen/Mayors/Councilors, govt. officials and WVB staff were conducted. Three teams - National Office (NO) BL Team, Regional Field Office (RFO) BL Team and AP BL Team worked to accomplish the BL survey timely. For the purpose, 185 WVB staff and 1,373 community youths trained on data collection and efforts were taken to ensure data quality. A structured questionnaire was used to interview the heads of households.

In World Vision's nation-wide operating areas 93% of HHs are male headed. Around 65% (6+ years) are literate. Nearly 33% of HH members aged 6+ years are students, 25% are involved in HH chores or are housewives, 10% are laborers or are involved in occupations in the agriculture or service sector work and 7% run business. Again, 88% of HHs have access to electricity, 78% have a piece of land around their home and 40% have cultivable land.

Key findings on Livelihoods:

The study reveals that 70.22% of parents or caregivers are able to provide well (i.e. two sets of clothes, two pairs of shoes and one blanket besides maintaining their healthcare, education and entertainment expenses) for their children while they provided 3 full meals a day to HH members in satisfactory quantity and quality with their own income and without having taken assistance from anyone. About 49.29% of HHs have one or more adult members, who are engaged in regular income generating activities and meet the HH needs with their income. Besides, about 17.31% of HHs have various secondary sources of income, while 3.4% of youths aged 15-35 years are unemployed and among them only 1.20% have received skill development training from some government approved training institutes. 29% of the youths, who received training, have found job and among them only a few (<1 %) commented that such training was useful for getting employment.

Health, Nutrition and WASH

About 48.8% of children have been found to be stunted (<-2 height-for-age z –score) and 31% severely stunted (<-3 height-for-age z –score). About 13.8% of children are found to be wasted (<-2 weight-for-height z –score) and 27.1% underweight (<-2 weight-for-age z –score), whereas 10% are severely underweight (<-3 weight-for-age z –score). In the above three aspects boys are found to be a bit more vulnerable than girls. The survey findings show that around 51.2% of the deliveries took place at health facilities (29, 19 and 3 % respectively in public, private and NGO facilities). According to the BDHS (2014) facility deliveries stood at 37% while the BMMS (2016) put it at 47%. Around 6.09% of household children aged under-5 had an incident of diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey, which is similar to national figures as reported in BDHS, 2014. Among the children with diarrhea, 81% received ORS which also aligns with the national average. Around 67% of children aged under-2 were initiated breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth. On the other hand, 51.2% of children aged 0-5 months have been breastfed exclusively up to six months of age, which is close to the national rate (55% as per BDHS, 2014).

Overall, 34.7% of women received ANC services for at least 4 times during last pregnancy in two years preceding the survey, which is quite close to national figures (31% - BDHS, 2014 and 37% - BMMS, 2016). Overall 38% of women received PNC services within 42 days of last delivery and 28.2% of women received it for more than twice from skilled service providers, while BDHS 2014 showed 36% of mothers received PNC within first two days of deliveries. About 69% of households have access to both improved drinking water as well as improved sanitation facilities. Around 17.8% of mothers report appropriate hand wash practices with soap and water before or after the five recommended events in the last 24 hours preceding the survey. Some of 25.3% children received food from 4 or more food groups in the past 24 hours of survey, which is similar to the national status (23%). Similarly, about 27.6% of adult women consumed from 4 plus food groups. Average Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) among pregnant women, lactating women, non-pregnant non-lactating women, and pregnant and lactating women are found to be 263.2, 262.1, 269.7 and 263.5 mm respectively. MUAC <230 mm is considered as mild under-nutrition among adult women.

Generally, figures related to child health issues like nutritional status, breastfeeding and dietary diversity as well as prevalence of diarrhea are found to be similar to the national status. A similar scenario is also evident in case of safe motherhood: antenatal care, facility delivery and postnatal care. However, findings show that the situation in different program areas is not the same. World Vision Bangladesh needs to set its priority and programmatic interventions taking into consideration the different levels of vulnerability in different program areas. Maternal nutritional status, women dietary diversity and hand washing behavior found some level of priority in this regard.

Functional Literacy and Life Skills

Overall literacy rate (e.g. can read, write and do simple counting) among those aged 6 years+ are found to be 64.6% and 76.1%. in 11 WVB program areas. About 78.7% of children with no difference between the sexes are participating in literacy activities with household members while 83.5% of parents and caregivers are promoting learning for children aged 3-11 years. Overall, 66.3% of parents have taken note that there is a pre-primary education center or institution in their locality for their children aged 3-6 years. On the other hand, 17.2% of children aged 3-6 years are enrolled in pre-primary schools or ECD centers. It is found that a total of 2,505 children in 51 APs aged 6-18 years are working (meaning engage with hazardous job with or without pay), whereas 25% of them are studying at primary schools. About 77.9% of schools have basic hand-washing facilities.

Overall, 53% of schools have sex-separated basic sanitation facilities for girls and 55% of schools have separate latrine for boys with basic sanitation facilities, while around 90.5% schools have functional basic drinking water source. Overall, 20.8% of teachers, 88.5% of School Management Committee (SMC) members and only 5% of Parents Teacher Association (PTA) members have received training on school safety issues. It is found that 89.6% of schools have SLIP, 93% have yearly work plan and 44% have child safety plan. The numbers are similar - 86% of schools have SLIP, 93% have annual work plan and 49% child safety plan - in 11 working AP areas. It is also found that 45% of schools have library in WVB national coverage area and about 58% of libraries have age appropriate books. In 2018, overall 15.7% of students are repeating and continuing in the same grade (girls: 14 %; boys: 18 %), which is evident in all grades except grade five. In regards of schools having access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, it is found 55% of schools have suitable door, 41.5% have facility to use wheel chair in the classroom, 37.2% have ramp and 35.0% have friendly sitting arrangement.

With reference to access to quality pre-primary education, the baseline survey data suggest due emphasis be given to enrollment in pre-primary schools or Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers in all the working areas of World Vision Bangladesh. At the same time, special attention should be given to the students who are repeating in the same class, access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, and school library equipped with age appropriate books. Awareness and improvement of sex-separated basic sanitation in schools is recommended for all program areas.

It is also found that stakeholders are little sensitized about school safety. The report also asks for paying attention to access to formal education for the working children. At the same time, issues related to life skills and functional literacy need to be prioritized according to the demands of the program areas. It is found that the overall standard of education has improved but more needs to be done. As far as the participation in literacy activities with household members is concerned, most of the parents and caregivers are found to be promoting learning materials for children aged 3-11 years; some 80 to 90% of schools have functional basic drinking water sources and hand washing facilities, as well as SLIP and/or yearly work plan and child safety plan. Among 51 Area Programs situation in some areas is worse than other areas and it is important that they receive due attention.

Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan (CESP)

The Baseline Survey has found that 83.3% of children aged under-18 have their births registered, 56.4% have certificates and 27% could not show certificates. Overall, about 63% of parents or caregivers think that their children are always safe at home; this is 50% in case of community, 57% for school and 40% in work place. It has found that 72% of children aged 12-17 years have a strong connection with parents or caregivers, 27% have medium connection and only1% has low connection. The results show that

around 25% of children aged 12-17 years rank their lives as thriving, 53% rank as struggling and 22% % rank as suffering. In regards of child marriage about 57.6% of the household women aged 20-24 years got married before their 18th birthday while about 13.5% of HH children aged 5-17 years are involved in labor, either in economic activities (2.4%) or in household chores (7.3%) for age specific threshold or above, or working in a hazardous conditions (5.2%). Only 1% ever-working children (5-17 years) have faced abuse at work place; among them 84% have ever been abused mentally and 46% physically - mainly by employer (52%), followed by friends or co-workers (28-29%).

In the past one month, 51% of children aged 0-4 years and 5-17 years experienced any violent method of disciplining; 43% of both groups experienced any form of physical punishment and around 11% experienced severe punishment by sometimes parents/caregivers and sometime community. Another 27% of children aged 0-4 years and 21% of children aged 5-17 years experienced psychological aggression during the same period. It has found that 70% of parents or caregivers think that such a punishment is not needed to bring up children appropriately, while the rest think otherwise. In regards of woman abuse, about 10% of household women age 16 years or above have ever experienced abusive behavior; among them 94% experienced bullying, 23% experienced beating or other physical abuse and 14% psychological torture and most of these (95%) are taking place at husband or in-law's place.

The survey results show that 63% of households have ever experienced flooding and earthquake both, 53% northwester, 44% cold wave, 37% cyclone and 32% thunderbolt over the last ten years. As for knowledge, 14% have knowledge on early warning system and 5% know the existence of a disaster management committee in the area as means of disaster risk reduction and as for practice, 50% of households adopted at least one correct preparedness measure to reduce disaster risk; this proportion is 24% in case of taking 3 or more measures. Overall, 61% of respondents have knowledge on change in weather and of them 72% could mention at least one correct hazard; 36% mentioned three correct hazards, 20% two correct hazards and 16% one correct hazard that make the community most vulnerable. All households have reportedly adopted at least one adaptive livelihood opportunity while 98% at least three livelihood opportunities indicating a good household adaptive capacity to climate induced hazards.

Overall, 9% of adult members and 4% of child members (12-17 years) have ever learnt that there is a scope of sharing information with development organizations. Among the adults and children with this knowledge, 62-65 % have been asked for expressing their preferred method of sharing information. Only 7-8 % of them report that the organization always uses their preferred methods, 16-19 % report they use it most of the time and 39-44 % report they use sometimes. Only 3-4 % of them report that they never use it. About half of them (adults: 47 %, children: 50 %) report that they have ever been given opportunities by World Vision Bangladesh to express their opinion, feedback and complaint about the organization. Overall, 9% of adults and 14% of children (12-17 years) comment that World Vision Bangladesh responds to people's feedback or complaints 'regularly', while 29-30% mention they do it 'very often' and 43-52% mention it is done 'occasionally'.

Incidence of child marriage, child labor and child abuse in work place is found higher in World Vision working areas compared to national average. It is also found that sufficient proportion of children ranked their lives as struggling (53 %) and suffering (22 %), around 72 % of children have a strong connection with parents/caregivers. This situation needs to improve throughout World Vision program areas.

However, there are some other issues like birth registration of children, parents feeling that their community is a safe place for their children, children's experience of physical punishment or psychological aggression, attitude towards physical punishment to children, and abuse of women that

need to be considered for area specific program intervention. More attention should be given to disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation strategy for the disaster prone area.

Household level knowledge on Feedback Response Mechanism is found very low and it should be taken into account during the program design of each of the APs.

World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) especially works in vulnerable areas of Bangladesh. WVB also pays particular attention to vulnerable and socially disadvantaged groups in the community. Thus it is crucial to know the specific socio-economic and livelihood situation, wellbeing of children, nutritional status and dietary diversity of children and mothers, safe motherhood, water and sanitation, hygiene practices of mothers, school infrastructure including library, sanitation, facility for children with disabilities, access to non-formal education, parents' participation in literacy activities, schools with safety plan and SLIP, as well as issues such as child marriage, child labor, abuse in work place, children's experience of physical punishment or psychological aggregation, and condition of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptive livelihood strategy in all areas of WVB . It would help the design of the program's next phase in a more realistic way to address area specific as well as overall concerns.

Conclusion & Recommendation

Several measures of livelihood such as HH family members having 3 meals per day, children having sufficient and quality food, HH ability to meet their children's education, recreation, clothing, treatment and accommodation cost were found to be positively associated with several variables such as increase in HH wealth quintile, saving quintile, HH owning homestead land, HH involvement in producing livestock, poultry and aquaculture. Women empowerment and their decision making capacity has a positive association with the family's ability to meet their children's basic needs. These conclusive findings support following programs to be undertaken-

- It is important to focus on intervention that supports Income Generation Activities (IGA), Homestead gardening and small scale production of livestock, poultry and aquaculture and women empowerment program.
- In addition, 3 major scopes of work have been identified. These are "parents/caregivers provide well for their children" which encompasses with household ability to provide three full meals including other basic needs from their own income/resources. The second scope is households having regular income, multiple income sources and productive asset; while the third scope is the application of skill training by unemployed youth. These issues have important program implications for any development organization including WVB for the development of especially rural communities in Bangladesh.

Through analysis of the data in Health, Nutrition and WASH technical program, it was found that maternal healthcare such as ANC, PNC and intuitional delivery were driven by HH wealth quintile and educational qualification (recommended ANC and PNC observed more among the richest and educated families). Dietary diversity of mothers was significantly associated with HH wealth quintile, educational qualification, HH involvement in small scale production of livestock, poultry or aquaculture, and number of ANC and PNC visit (since mothers become more aware of having diversified diet through attending nutrition education sessions during each ANC and PNC visit). Dietary diversity of children is also found to be associated with HH wealth quintile, ANC visit of mothers; most importantly, children of 6-8 months are found to be the most vulnerable to having low DD during initiation of complementary feeding. All these findings from the baseline survey call for the following interventions to be considered:

- World Vision might undertake income generation programs and nutrition education and awareness programs to improve the frequency of ANC and PNC visit by mothers for better pregnancy outcome.
- To improve dietary diversity of mothers World Vision might consider several cross-cutting strategies that include IGA, women empowerment, small scale livestock production, and encouraging mothers to go for recommended ANC and PNC visit.
- To ensure higher coverage of dietary diversity of children World Vision needs to invest on program that generates income in the families, support all forms of formal and non-formal education, dissemination of nutrition education including appropriate IYCF practices and IYCF in emergencies, encouragement of mothers to undergo recommended ANC and PNC visit and especial care to children of 6-8 months age group, that is, during the initiation of complementary feeding.
- Achieving nutritional status of children is a long term process and it needs multi-dimensional intervention. Both nutrition specific and sensitive programs should run simultaneously in conjunction with other programs (i.e. educational intervention, livelihood programs, providing social safety nets programs to communities affected by disasters or are vulnerable to climate change).
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, Social and Behavior Change communication (SBCC) materials related to IYCF, health, nutrition and WASH need to be developed and utilized at regular intervals thorough appropriate channels and using appropriate tools and techniques for the sustainability of nutrition education and awareness program.

Baseline findings from CESP reveal that violence toward women is observed more in families in the poorest wealth quintile and those with low educational level. The same is true with families in disaster affected areas. Similarly, child abuse was observed high in families in the poorest quintile and when children are engaged in income generating activities. With regard to responding to inquiries, in 20% cases WVB management was able to provide feedback within one week and in 25% cases, WVB provided feedback within 1-2 weeks. The response time needs to improve. Following improvement plans can be taken into the consideration by the WVB management:

- Focusing on programs that have components such as livelihood, IGA particularly for women, education for girls, and prevention of early marriage to address physical, sexual or psychological violence against women in household.
- Prioritizing programs that have a component involving especial support to women in disaster prone and affected areas, both during and post disaster period.
- Prioritizing programs on poverty reduction through the creation of livelihood opportunities and programs on promoting child education and preventing child labor to control and eliminate violence against children in the society.
- Developing strong Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning process with robust quality assurance and quality control mechanism for affective and timely management of service delivery to the WV beneficiaries.

Chapter 1: Background and Context

World Vision is an international Christian development, relief and advocacy organization dedicated to help bring fullness of life to children, their families and communities. It has been working in Bangladesh since 1972. Its vision is **"our vision for every child, life in all its fullness; our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so"**.

Bangladesh is one of the developing countries in the South Asia and South East Asia. Development in many sectors is still a crying need for betterment of the people of this country. Government, UN agencies, NGOs and some Private Sector organizations are working focusing on poverty, education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, gender, environment, justice, labor market and employment, governance, ICT and global partnership as the contemporary development issues in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh 31% people are living below poverty line while 24.8 % are in upper poverty line. Per capita income per day is USD 2 (World Bank 2014). Similarly under five mortality rate is 46 per 1000 live births, proportion stunted among children aged 0-59 months is 36.1 % while under weight is 32.6 % and 47.8 % people have access to improved sanitation (Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey-2014). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)-2012-13 reported the national average for school readiness as 43.5 %, dropout rate in primary school as 47 % and that in secondary school is 38.3 % (Report on Bangladesh Education Statistics-2016). Completion rate in primary school is 79.5 % and that in secondary school is 55 % (UNICEF Global database, Last update: April 2016). The above scenario indicates the urgency of intervention for children.

To address the above issues, WVB developed four strategic objectives – (1) Increase in children who have positive and peaceful relationships in their families and communities (2) Increase in girls and boys protected from violence (3) Increase in children who are well-nourished (aged 0-5 years) (4) Increase in primary school children who can read.

To reduce the vulnerability of children and community, WVB has developed three Technical Programs (TPs) - (a) Livelihoods, which mainly focuses on 'sustainable income sources of targeted households to provide basic needs of children' (b) Health, Nutrition and WASH, which focuses on 'improving nutritional status of children and mothers' and (c) Functional Literacy and Life skills that focuses on 'Children achieving learning outcomes across life cycle'. Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan (CESP) - includes sponsorship, accountability, disaster risk reduction, advocacy, child protection, faith and development to ensure community engagement, partnering and sustainability of the program. These programs started on October 1, 2017 and will continue till September 2020.

Currently, updated status/coverage of TP and CESP outcome indicators are not available from any secondary sources at upazila, district, even in some cases at national level. In this situation, WVB intends to conduct baseline survey of outcome level indicators of TPs and CESP to know the current status of those indicators which will help to set the target and measure the impact of WVB's work after 3 years.

WVB conducted BL survey of 48 indictors and among those 38 are from TP/CESP and 10 indicators added as additional, which are from SDG, Project Model and indicators to address major donors' requirement. Intention of adding additional indicators and TP/CESP indicators at all program locations are to see the status of the indicators so that required data can be provided to develop grant proposal.

Chapter 2: Baseline Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of baseline survey is to establish the current status of outcome level indicators of TP and CESP. The baseline survey has conducted and found the status of TP indicators at national level as well

as AP level to track and measure the progress. WVB has planned to use findings for multipurpose way to explore WVB evidence to internal and external audiences for greater impact. WVB is happy to get the answer of some crucial question regarding to the Technical Program's present scenario especially in the field of Food Security and Livelihoods, Health Nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Education. To address following specific objective baseline survey has conducted-

1. To identify current coverage of outcome indicators of the TPs and CESP at APs, Districts and WVB National level
2. To understand the current context, validate strategic choices and inform investment decisions
3. To set benchmark of outcome level indicators against which future impact of program will be assessed at the end of this phase
4. To strengthen program monitoring, identify lessons learned and evaluate the program through appropriate utilization of baseline information by WVB and partners
5. To explore grant opportunities i.e. community need vs. donor priority

WVB believes that the outputs of the baseline survey will help it to address the real challenges. The study findings that show different results in different APs would help WVB make its investment decision i.e. which geographical area and program component require more funding. So, baseline survey data have created scope for APs to set very realistic targets for the coming years.

As per LEAP 3, the baseline is due in the 1st year of implementation, which is FY '18. Considering that WVB conducted baseline survey with support from some Subject Matters/Technical Sector based Consultants.

WVB followed a very extensive and rigorous process to give the community and different stakeholders an opportunity to express their opinion in setting the indicators related to improving livelihood opportunities and wellbeing of children.

Chapter 3: Methodology

3.1 Baseline Survey Approach

In the proposed baseline survey, mainly two different approaches - quantitative & qualitative – were used to collect different types of information from the respondents. The quantitative data have been collected based on TP & CESP outcome level indicators. A set of questionnaires have been developed against quantitative indicators of 3 TPs. Similarly another set of questionnaire has been developed for CESP quantitative indicators. Qualitative data have been collected from community level to address qualitative outcome indicators of CESP. For this, Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were conducted and information collected following the guiding questionnaires. Data have been triangulated with latest available secondary data to get the community perspectives.

3.2: Survey Location and Target Population

The BL survey has covered 51 AP locations comprising 4 WVB Regional Offices. Data have been analyzed at AP, district and WVB national level.

Target population **-** The following are the broard categories of population from/about whom data were collected.

- Children aged 0-23 months and 0-59 months
- Monther/Caregiver of the under five children
- Pregnant and lactating mothers
- Adoloencent boys and girls
- Adult members of sample households
- Youth up to the age of 24 years
- Union Child Protection Committee members
- UP Chairman/ Counseller

3.3 Sampling Strategy:

In the baseline process, the ultimate Focus Area is Area Program (AP) level and primary sampling unit (cluster) is the village/ward and the respondents are the household/individual target people. So the sampling has considered each AP level as strata.

3.4 Sample sizes Estimation:

- For the quantitative survey, sample size has been estimated using the following formula:

- $n \geq DEFT \frac{\left[Z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{2P(1-P)}+Z_{\beta}\sqrt{P_2(1-P_2)+P_1(1-P_1)}\right]^2}{(P_2-P_1)^2}$

- Where,
- n = Desired sample size,
- DEFT: Design Effect,
- $Z_{\alpha/2}$: assume 2-sided test with α = 0.05; Z = 1.96,
- Z_{β}: assume power of 80%; Z =0.84,
- P_1: expected proportion for baseline survey or in a survey particular survey domain,
- P_2: expected proportion for follow-up survey or in a survey particular survey domain,
- P: $(P_1+P_2)/2$

The calculator used to see AP-wise total desire sample (n) by selecting various indicators from all TPs. In the table the estimated sample size varies from 587 to 639 households, except some extra-large values like the indicators "Prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age" and "Prevalence of wasting in children under five years of age" etc. of Health Nutrition and WASH sample size has been determined. Each AP was supposed to collect 1320 sample thus 67320 in all 51 APs. Actually a bit large amount 71338 collected because <2 children was difficult to find out. Extra value appears probably because the existing prevalence of indicator is less likely to change fast over the three years program period and the expectation changes could be maximum 2% - 3% (decrease). So, these large estimated sample sizes were excluded from the sample selection criteria due to resource constraints. But AP-wise collected data related to these indicators have been weighted for its representativeness at the analysis stage and also it could be estimated at national level (considering the 51 APs together). Detail sample size calculation is attached as annex 4.

The sample size of this Baseline Survey was estimated considering the design effect = 1.5, power = 80%, Type-1 error = 5%, and proportion of expected changes from baseline to end line = 8-10% considering of indicator's which should not be lower than the prevailing P_1 (one shows the same) proportion including non-response rate = 10%. Design effect considered 1.5 because most of the national survey conducted by Government and other INGOs considered design effect 1.5 for study, geographical context and population characteristics in Bangladesh are more or less similar.

Consider the above, the estimated sample size for this Baseline Survey determined minimum 1320 (660 for 3 TPs and 660 for CESP) from each AP. The indicators which require more sample size have been analyzed at Area Program Cluster (APC- consisting of average 3-4 AP), Regional Field Office and WVB National Level which constituted a total of 67,320 sample for 3 TPs and CESP in all 51 APs. It is noted that among various calculated sample sizes, except high valued sample, highest sample size has been considered for covering all indicators at all APs.

The **qualitative** part of this survey has included purposively selected adequate number of sample in each AP area for conducting KII with one Union Parishad (UP) Chairman and one AP Manager/ Accountability Point Person. A total of three FGDs has been conducted with community adults (male+ female including RC parents), one with children aged 12-18 (boys + girls) years and one with Union Child Protection Committee. All qualitative information has been collected against indicators of CESP and thus 102 KII and 153 FGDs were conducted and reflected upon to see the CP situation.

3.5 Sampling Technique

A cross-sectional household survey was conducted in all the 51 Area Programs (APs) of Bangladesh where each of 51 APs was considered as a domain. A two-stage cluster sampling design was followed for the quantitative survey. Within each domain, 30 villages/mahallas/slums were selected according to Probability Proportional to size (PPS) method, where size was defined by the number of households in the village/mahalla/slum. Then the selected village/mahalla/slum was divided into several segments of approximately equal size (100 households), which was considered as the primary sampling unit (PSU). Then one of the segments was selected randomly and the 22 households were selected by using systematic random sampling from each PSU. Thus, the required sample size in each AP was 30 clusters×22 households=660 households. Taking all the domains of survey, it would cover a sample of 51 AP× 660 households=33,600 households regardless WV RC and non RC families.

3.6 Development of Survey Instrument:

World Vision Bangladesh has developed the survey instruments for this baseline survey with the technical support from consultants. As part of Monitoring System Strengthening (MSS), indicator-wise tool has been developed in a semi-structured form in alignment with Caregiver Survey (CGS), Youth

Health Behavior Survey (YHBS), and Progress out of Poverty (PPI) and for BL outcome level tool has refined and used. After drafting all the questionnaire required for outcome indicators of TP and CESP, they were scrutinized through consultative meeting with consultants and respective TP Managers.

Along with the above, a guiding questionnaire has been developed for qualitative survey from different target groups from selected AP. A list of guiding questionnaire was developed and made available for conducting FGD & KII. A detailed guideline for conducting the survey has been developed and circulated among the AP staff so that they can follow the instruction appropriately. At the same time field data collection instruments for both quantitative and qualitative components were translated into Bengali considering the local context. All developed tools were finalized upon field test. The main purpose of the pre-test was to check the appropriateness, consistency and integrity of the questionnaires.

3.7 Limitation

- Due to using more numbers of TP indicator with different age cohort/target groups like children aged 0-5.99 months, 6-23.99 months, 24-59 months and prevalence of diarrhea of under five children of particulars indicators, appropriate sample size selection was quite difficult. At the end part of the data collection, when it has found that U-5 and U-2 children are not found that meet the representative sample size, a separate frame has been developed only to address those indicators.
- Required sample size did not manage to get through the sampling technique and with few samples (less than required to make representative) data have been analyzed and mentioned in this report just 'status' not 'coverage' but showed at District and No level coverage.
- Initially WVB planned to conduct BL survey by April 30, 2018, but due to delay in getting government approval and alignment of TP/CESP indicators with 'our Promise 2030' it got delayed. Considering the circumstances, the BL timeline has shifted to 3 Quarter of FY '18.

3.8 Baseline Survey Training Plan:

Two different training events (one is for NO and RFO staff and another is for APC and AP staff) were arranged to conduct the baseline survey effectively. A 4-day Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted for "National Baseline Working Team" members to make them understand the whole baseline process, methods, techniques, data collection tools and data entry format for managing the filed data appropriately. After that, the BL working team arranged the same training for Field Baseline Team, who were directly involved with baseline data collection, data quality assurance process and data entry. Before conducting the baseline training, consultants and NO DME staff have developed final tools (both quantitative and qualitative) including determining survey methodology based on which the training is to be conducted. It might be mentioned that training of enumerators in each AP was followed by field testing/piloting over the final questionnaires/tools outside of the program areas to see whether they are facing any challenges to fill out the tool and check understanding on the tool. The purpose of the pre-test is to check the appropriateness, consistency and integrity of the questionnaires/tools. Some mock tests were conducted for the enumerators to check if they are able to build rapport with the target respondents in the field. After incorporating field testing/piloting feedbacks, the questionnaire/tool sets have been finalized for real data collection.

3.9 Baseline Data Collection Process:

The field baseline team was mainly responsible for collecting and managing filed data in time. The RFO and NO BL Working Team monitored the entire data collection process from the field. The filed baseline team provided regular update to the RFO and NO BL Working Team from the log sheet. Detailed field data collection plan was developed by field survey team before starting the data collection process and the plan was shared with the national baseline working team that supported the NO team to monitor the data collection progress.

3.10 Quality of Information:

National baseline survey teams provided quality oversight for the selection, training and supervision of the field staff. The field baseline survey team ensured completeness, reliability and validity of the collected information. NO BL team, RFO baseline team and field baseline survey team were involved in doing cross check, examining the questionnaire and verifying data quality.

3.10 Data Editing and Process

While editing data and having them entered into the database, extra efforts were made to make data set free of errors. This ensured a high standard of the editing work before capturing the quantitative data into the computer or proceed for synthesizing qualitative information.

3.12 Data Entry/Computerization

For baseline data entry, a separate database has been developed in MS Access, which performed in computers located at AP. The below process has been followed during computerization of data:

- Data entry has been done into the database by trained data entry personnel
- Accuracy of data entered was ensured by AP assigned staff and M&E Officer
- Data have been exported into the SPSS and then all the sub files merged into one master file for analysis.

3.13 Data Analysis Plan

Before data analysis, a detailed data analysis plan has been developed. Consultants analyzed data using SPSS and then presented to the WVB Senior Management Team (SMT). After accommodating SMT's feedback it was then shared with South Asia Pacific Office (SAPO) and Program Support Team (PST). Analysis of data has been done using the computer facility of different frequency distribution, cross-tabulation, statistical significant test on uni-variate and bi-variate tables with different types of variables i.e. nominal, dichotomous, ordinal, interval and ratio on TP indicators. Generally two levels of data quality, consistencies, and validation process were done during and after completion of field data collection before analysis. Data have been analyzed at individual AP, district, and WVB National level.

3.14 Baseline Report:

This Baseline Report has been produced using the WVB Partnership format. Respective consultants in collaboration with the National Baseline Working Team produced the first draft report. The baseline report has been produced in English only. The draft report has been shared with different stakeholders/partners for their review and comments and final report has prepared incorporating those feedback.

Chapter 4: Key Findings

This chapter presents demographic characteristics of the program areas and the key findings of TP/CESP goal and outcome indicators. The section covers the 1-4 objectives of the study.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

The second objective of the baseline survey is "To understand the current context, validate strategic choices and inform investment decisions". To address this objective in this section it is discussed different aspects of background characteristics of the survey population, e.g., household composition and age, sex and sex ratio and religion and ethnicity of the household population, marital status of members aged 15 years or above, and educational and occupational status of household members aged 6 years or above. Besides, this chapter presents findings on household access to electricity, possession of durable assets and land and wealth quintiles of urban and rural households.

4.1.1 Household headship, household size and religion

Overall, most of the households are male headed (93 %). About one third households have 2-3 members (30 %) or 4 members (30 %) nationally. Average household size stands for 4.3 persons per household. Overall, great majority of the households (80 %) are Muslims and the rest Hindus and Buddhists (6-12 %)

Table-1: Household headship, size and religion

% distribution of households according to household headship, household size and religion by districts

Background Characteristics	District										
	Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
Household headship											
Male headed	88.7	93.0	93.1	95.9	94.7	89.0	87.5	96.4	100.0	97.1	94.0
Female headed	11.3	7.0	6.9	4.1	5.3	11.0	12.5	3.6	0.0	2.9	6.0
Household size											
2-3 members	28.3	35.0	17.2	12.1	18.9	35.5	50.0	22.8	27.3	25.7	34.8
4 members	30.8	31.0	27.6	17.2	24.2	32.7	31.3	29.8	36.4	31.4	31.8
5 members	20.8	18.0	27.6	20.2	23.2	20.0	12.5	22.8	18.2	20.0	19.7
6 members	10.7	10.0	13.8	17.2	15.8	7.3	6.3	12.3	9.1	14.3	9.1
7 or more members	9.4	6.0	13.8	33.3	17.9	4.5	0.0	12.3	9.1	8.6	4.5
Average (mean) household size	4.43	4.36	4.92	5.84	5.02	4.06	3.53	4.44	4.38	4.52	4.06
n (number of households)	660	1320	660	1300	1319	3300	656	2625	654	1317	3236
Religious status of households											
Muslim	29.6	90.9	93.1	97.0	87.4	95.5	100.0	98.2	90.9	91.4	95.5
Hindu	7.5	8.1	3.4	3.0	12.6	4.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.9	4.5
Christian	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	5.7	0.0
Buddhist	58.5	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n (number of households)	660	1320	660	1317	1319	3300	656	2625	654	1318	3236

Table-1: Household headship, size and religion

% distribution of households according to household headship, household size and religion by districts and WVB national

Background Characteristics	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Household headship												
Male headed	94.7	96.3	95.2	94.7	96.5	92.7	92.6	93.3	97.1	94.4	95.7	93.3
Female headed	5.3	3.7	4.8	5.3	3.5	7.3	7.4	6.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	6.7
Household size												
2-3 members	31.0	48.1	25.6	26.3	36.9	37.5	29.6	33.3	25.7	32.6	31.8	30.2
4 members	32.6	33.3	30.2	36.8	33.3	32.3	33.3	28.9	34.3	30.3	31.8	30.4
5 members	19.8	11.1	25.6	21.1	17.9	18.8	18.5	20.0	22.9	21.3	22.7	20.2
6 members	9.6	3.7	11.6	10.5	7.1	6.3	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.1	9.1	10.2
7 or more members	7.0	3.7	7.0	5.3	4.8	5.2	7.4	6.7	5.7	5.6	4.5	8.9
Average (mean) household size	4.25	3.66	4.41	4.25	3.99	3.98	4.30	4.19	4.31	4.17	4.22	4.30
n (number of households)	4619	660	989	659	1968	1977	661	1320	660	1953	660	33173
Religious status of households												
Muslim	70.1	75.0	78.8	88.9	84.9	80.2	92.6	82.2	61.8	79.8	65.2	80.2
Hindu	26.2	14.3	21.2	11.1	5.8	16.7	3.7	17.8	35.3	20.2	30.4	11.6
Christian	3.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	8.1	2.1	3.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	4.3	1.7
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Others	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
n (number of households)	4624	660	1317	659	1970	1978	661	1320	660	1953	660	33527

4.1.2 Ethnicity

Below tables present % distribution of household population according to their ethnic identity. The table below reveals that overall Bengali constitutes 90 % of the population, while Marma (5 %) and others (1 % or less) constitute the rest.

Table-2: Ethnicity of household population

% distribution of household population according to their ethnicity by district,

Ethnicity	District										
	Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
Bengali	36.3	99.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	94.3	100.0
Chakma	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marma	46.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bom	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonchonga	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saontal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	5.7	0.0
Monipuri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rakhain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mahali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n (number of household)	660	1320	660	1317	1319	3300	656	2625	654	1318	3236

Table-2: Ethnicity of household population

% distribution of household population according to their ethnicity by district

Ethnicity	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Bengali	94.6	78.6	100.0	100.0	90.5	90.7	100.0	100.0	97.1	98.9	100.0	89.6
Chakma	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.5
Marma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
Bom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tonchonga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Saontal	4.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Garo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Monipuri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rakhain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Mahali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
n (number of household)	4624	660	1317	659	1970	1978	661	1320	660	1953	660	33527

4.1.3 Household members' characteristics

4.1.3.1 Sex and sex ratio

Below table shows that overall half of the household members are males (51 %) and the rest half are females (49 %). Thus, their proportions indicate a very close sex ratio of 104 males against every 100 females.

Table-3: Sex and sex ratio of household members

% distribution of household members according to sex of members and ratio of male members to female members by district

Sex of household members	District										
	Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
Male	51.3	50.0	52.4	51.4	50.7	50.8	50.0	51.3	50.0	51.9	50.7
Female	48.7	50.0	47.6	48.6	49.3	49.2	50.0	48.7	50.0	48.1	49.3
Sex ratio (Male : Female)	105:100	100:100	110:100	106:100	103:100	103:100	100:100	106:100	100:100	108:100	103:100
n (No. of HH members)	2922	5758	3248	7587	6615	13399	2316	11664	2864	5956	13141

Table-3: Sex and sex ratio of household members

% distribution of household members according to sex of members and ratio of male members to female members by district

Sex of household members	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Male	51.0	51.5	51.9	50.0	51.3	50.4	49.1	49.7	52.7	50.1	51.0	50.9
Female	49.0	48.5	48.1	50.0	48.7	49.6	50.9	50.3	47.3	49.9	49.0	49.1
Sex ratio (Male : Female)	104:100	106:100	108:100	100:100	105:100	102:100	97:100	99:100	111:100	101:100	104:100	104:100
n (No. of HH members)	19620	2418	4361	2801	7843	7875	2843	5531	2847	8151	2784	142544

4.1.3.2 Age composition

Overall about half of the population (49 %) belong to the age group of 18-49 years; about 12 % are children aged 0-5 years and 7 % elderly people of 60 years or above. Their average age is 27.3 years.

Table-4: Household population by selected age groups

% distribution of household members according to selected age groups (in year) and average and median age, by district

Population by selected age groups (in year)	District										
	Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
0-5	11.5	13.0	11.2	15.7	13.4	11.8	8.8	13.0	10.6	13.3	11.5
6-11	12.5	14.7	12.6	16.4	15.5	13.4	8.8	15.7	14.9	15.8	14.1
12-17	12.9	11.1	13.3	14.8	14.1	11.6	8.8	13.0	12.8	13.3	11.1
18-49	49.4	53.6	48.3	42.4	45.6	53.4	61.4	45.6	46.8	44.3	47.4
50-59	6.4	4.6	7.0	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.3	6.5	6.4	6.3	8.1
60 or above	7.4	2.9	7.7	5.3	5.7	4.4	7.0	6.1	8.5	7.0	7.8
Average (mean) age	27.05	25.34	26.66	23.37	24.52	25.19	28.31	25.67	28.08	26.03	27.49
Average (median) age	25.00	23.00	23.00	19.00	20.00	24.00	27.00	22.00	25.00	22.00	25.00
n (No. of household members)	2922	5757	3247	7579	6611	13395	2315	11655	2860	5951	13134

Table-4: Household population by selected age groups

% distribution of household members according to selected age groups (in year) and average and median age, by district

Population by selected age groups (in year)	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
0-5	10.0	9.0	11.4	12.3	10.2	10.1	9.5	10.2	10.1	9.4	9.3	11.6
6-11	11.5	11.0	13.0	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.2	11.5	11.3	13.3
12-17	11.5	10.0	13.0	11.1	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.8	12.2	10.2	11.3	12.1
18-49	50.6	53.0	48.6	50.6	50.6	49.2	51.7	48.9	48.0	48.3	51.5	49.2
50-59	8.0	8.0	6.5	7.4	8.7	8.7	6.9	7.5	8.8	9.1	7.2	6.8
60 or above	8.3	9.0	7.6	6.2	7.0	9.0	7.8	9.1	8.8	11.5	9.3	6.9
Average (mean) age	28.56	29.66	27.31	27.35	28.26	29.17	27.97	28.72	28.77	30.93	30.06	27.26
Average (median) age	25.00	28.00	25.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	29.00	28.00	25.00
n (No. of household members)	19586	2417	4354	2798	7842	7867	2840	5527	2847	8134	2781	142419

4.1.3.3 Marital status

Overall, about three fourths (i.e. male 71% and 76%) of household males and females aged 15 years or above are currently married. More males (27.5%) than females (15.5%) are never married. In contrast, only 1% of males and 9% of females are found divorced/widow.

Table-5: Marital status of household members aged 15 years and above
% distribution of household members according to their marital status by sex and by district

Marital status	Sex	District										
		Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
Currently married	Male	69.4	73.7	65.4	60.0	67.1	71.6	77.3	72.1	75.0	69.8	76.6
	Female	71.4	75.2	76.1	70.0	69.5	76.7	78.3	80.0	81.3	77.1	82.4
	Both	70.6	74.5	70.4	64.9	68.4	47.1	77.8	76.0	78.1	73.5	79.3
Never married	Male	28.2	25.5	32.7	39.4	31.6	27.7	22.7	25.6	25.0	28.3	22.3
	Female	19.2	18.2	17.4	23.5	21.2	15.6	13.0	13.8	12.5	16.5	16.7
	Both	23.5	21.9	25.5	31.7	26.6	21.8	17.8	19.8	18.8	22.5	17.4
Widow/divorced	Male	2.4	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.9	1.1
	Female	9.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	9.3	7.6	8.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.5
	Both	5.9	3.6	4.1	3.4	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.9	3.3
n (No. of household members)	Male	1015	2041	1183	2382	2097	4652	877	3865	999	2001	4524
	Female	1016	1900	1054	2245	2095	4514	931	3699	971	1831	4410
	Both	2031	3941	2237	4627	4192	9166	1808	7564	1970	3832	8934

Table-5: Marital status of household members aged 15 years and above
% distribution of household members according to their marital status by sex and by district, CESP, 2018

Marital status	Sex	District											WVB National
		Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Currently married	Male	72.8	76.6	72.7	75.0	75.2	75.0	69.0	72.3	66.1	72.7	73.0	71.1
	Female	77.7	80.6	80.3	78.6	78.8	77.8	71.4	75.8	77.1	79.3	77.8	76.0
	Both	77.0	76.6	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.5	70.2	74.0	71.2	75.6	77.5	73.5
Never married	Male	25.5	21.1	27.3	25.0	23.2	23.5	28.6	26.2	32.1	25.2	24.3	27.5
	Female	12.1	8.3	11.5	10.7	12.7	12.6	16.7	13.6	14.6	11.1	11.1	15.5
	Both	18.9	14.5	20.3	18.2	18.0	18.0	22.6	19.8	24.0	18.2	16.9	21.6
Widow/Divorced	Male	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.4
	Female	10.3	11.1	8.2	10.7	8.5	9.6	11.9	10.6	8.3	9.6	11.1	8.5
	Both	5.9	7.9	3.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	7.1	6.1	4.8	6.2	5.6	4.9
n (No. of HH members)	Male	7233	925	1571	976	2877	2836	1021	1915	1077	3028	1044	50139
	Female	6938	878	1440	958	2719	2812	1039	1959	937	2950	1011	48307
	Both	14171	1803	3011	1934	5596	5648	2060	3874	2014	5978	2055	98446

4.1.4 Socio- economic status of household members

4.1.4.1 Educational attainment

Educational status of household members aged 6 years or above is presented in below tables. Overall, over one third of them are non-literate (35%); more than one fourth have primary level of education (28%) and about one fifth have secondary level of education (22%). Small proportions of them have education level upto SSC, HSC and above (7%, 5% and 3%, respectively).

Table-6: Educational status of household members aged 6 years or above

% distribution of household members aged 6 years or above according to their educational attainment, by district

Education level of household members	District										
	Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
Non-literate	33.3	32.9	22.8	38.9	37.5	35.2	38.5	33.2	41.5	44.9	40.2
Non-formal education	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4
Primary (I-V)	27.4	38.2	37.8	36.5	28.8	29.7	32.7	31.4	26.8	26.5	25.9
Secondary (VI-IX)	23.4	19.8	26.8	16.3	17.4	21.2	21.2	21.8	22.0	18.4	19.2
SSC	8.5	5.3	6.3	4.3	7.5	7.3	5.8	6.6	4.9	5.1	7.5
HSC	4.8	2.5	3.9	2.9	4.8	4.1	1.9	4.4	2.4	2.9	4.2
Above HSC	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.0	3.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.5
n (No. of household members)	2588	5073	2884	6423	5726	11819	2126	10174	2574	5177	11597

Note: Non literate refers to those, who didn't have any learning, or those who could sign names only and those who studied only in *Qaumi* madrasas (Islamic religious educational institutes)

Table-6: Educational status of household members aged 6 years or above

% distribution of household members aged 6 years or above according to their educational attainment, by district

Education level of household members	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Non-literate	32.0	37.4	39.9	29.6	33.1	32.9	28.6	38.9	75.0	29.5	26.1	35.4
Non-formal education	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4
Primary (I-V)	24.8	20.9	25.2	28.2	26.0	25.0	27.6	17.4	3.8	25.1	26.1	27.9
Secondary (VI-IX)	26.7	27.5	20.9	25.4	25.6	24.4	21.0	18.0	5.3	26.3	27.3	21.8
SSC	8.3	6.6	6.1	8.5	7.5	7.6	10.5	10.8	6.8	8.3	9.1	7.3
HSC	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.9	7.6	9.0	6.1	5.6	6.8	4.7
Above HSC	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.8	4.8	5.4	3.0	3.5	4.5	2.5
n (No. of household members)	17640	2192	3870	2465	7051	7086	2579	4948	2554	7386	2525	126457

Note: Non literate refers to those, who didn't have any learning, or those who could sign names only and those who studied only in *Qaumi* madrasas (Islamic religious educational institutes)

4.1.4.2 Occupational status

The below table indicates that overall notable proportions of household members aged 6+ years are students (30 %) and 'housewives involved in household chores' (25 %). Some of them are laborers (10 %) or are involved in agriculture, service or professional work, and business (5-7 %).

Table-7: Occupation of household members aged 6 years or above

% distribution of household members aged 6 years or above according to occupational status, by district

Background Characteristics	District										
	Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
Agriculture	19.3	0.8	4.7	3.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	10.6	9.3	13.0	10.9
Labor	13.8	23.5	18.9	16.3	16.5	18.3	26.4	10.6	14.0	10.9	11.7
Service/professional	6.8	16.0	5.5	2.4	3.9	13.3	18.9	5.7	4.7	2.9	5.4
Business	4.4	5.6	4.7	4.1	5.8	7.3	5.7	4.4	7.0	5.1	5.4
Housewife/household chores	17.8	20.2	27.6	22.9	24.1	21.7	20.8	27.3	27.9	26.8	29.3
Unemployed	3.2	5.9	4.7	9.4	4.4	4.2	5.7	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.7
Student	30.8	24.1	29.9	33.9	36.3	26.8	18.9	35.2	30.2	34.1	31.0
Old aged	3.6	1.7	3.1	4.1	4.4	1.9	3.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	3.3
Others	0.3	2.2	0.8	3.7	1.9	6.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.3
n (No. of household members)	2558	5041	2877	6415	5714	11803	2122	10154	2570	5163	11576

Table-7: Occupation of household members aged 6 years or above

% distribution of household members aged 6 years or above according to occupational status, by district

Background Characteristics	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Agriculture	8.9	7.7	7.9	8.5	12.1	7.1	0.0	2.4	12.1	6.8	11.6	7.2
Labor	17.7	23.1	17.7	18.3	16.7	15.9	17.1	13.8	8.3	14.9	14.0	16.3
Service/professional	4.0	3.3	4.9	2.8	3.0	5.0	8.6	7.2	4.5	4.5	3.5	6.6
Business	4.9	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.6	6.2	7.6	7.8	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.4
Housewife/household chores	27.7	28.6	27.4	28.2	28.9	28.9	26.7	28.7	28.0	29.8	29.1	25.1
Unemployed	1.9	1.1	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.8	4.8	2.4	1.5	3.3	1.2	3.6
Student	29.0	25.3	31.7	31.0	29.2	29.8	28.6	31.1	32.6	27.4	27.9	30.0
Old aged	4.6	6.6	3.0	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.8	3.8
Others	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.2	2.0
n (No. of household members)	17611	2191	3854	2461	7008	7076	2575	4941	2536	7357	2524	126127

4.1.4.3 Household access to electricity and possession of durable assets and land

Household access to electricity, possession of durable assets and land also indicate socio-economic status of households.

The below table shows that overall a great majority of the households (88%) have access to electricity. Furthermore, almost every 9 out of 10 households have cots or bedsteads (89%) and 8 out of 10 have mobile phones (81%), which is followed by almirah (65%), chair and table (76%) and electric fan (71%). Besides, 45-46% of them possess watch/clock and television. About one-fifth of them have refrigerators (23%) and bicycles (20%) as well.

Findings further reveal that 78 % of the households own homestead land, while about 40 % have cultivable land.

Table-8: Household access to electricity, possession of durable assets and land

% distribution of households according to access to electricity and possession of durable goods and land (multiple questions with respective responses), by district

Background Characteristics	District										
	Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
Possession of durable assets in the households											
Access to electricity/Solar	78.0	99.0	96.6	88.0	87.4	99.1	93.8	83.9	81.8	77.8	85.1
Almirah/Showcase	49.1	62.0	82.8	64.0	68.4	66.4	31.3	69.6	70.0	65.7	65.7
Watch/wall clock/table clock	39.6	36.0	55.2	30.3	35.4	58.2	81.3	41.1	36.4	40.0	37.3
Chair/table	59.7	51.0	89.7	74.7	77.9	52.7	62.5	87.7	90.9	85.7	86.4
Cot/bedstead	56.0	92.0	96.6	86.9	90.5	93.6	70.6	96.4	100.0	88.6	95.5
Electric fan	52.2	91.0	89.7	57.0	60.4	94.5	75.0	64.3	63.6	37.1	67.2
Television	38.4	59.0	51.7	19.0	35.8	74.0	75.0	35.7	40.0	17.1	34.8
Refrigerator	17.0	20.0	37.9	16.2	24.2	44.3	56.3	21.4	27.3	8.6	19.7
Mobile phone	72.3	78.0	86.2	77.8	86.3	81.8	50.0	83.9	81.8	68.6	75.8
Computer or laptop	8.1	4.0	6.9	8.0	6.3	11.4	31.3	7.1	10.0	5.7	6.0
Bicycle	2.5	2.0	10.3	3.0	8.3	5.0	18.8	14.3	30.0	14.3	19.4
Motorcycle	5.0	1.0	3.4	3.0	6.3	2.7	12.5	3.6	9.1	5.7	7.5
Rickshaw/van/Motor-van	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.0	3.2	2.7	12.5	3.6	10.0	2.9	7.5
Easy bike	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Engine boat	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Sewing machine	6.3	6.0	6.9	3.0	7.4	7.7	12.5	3.6	9.1	2.9	4.5
Car/microbus	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Households with own homestead and cultivable land											
Own homestead land	73.6	78.0	96.6	94.0	84.2	43.8	18.8	93.0	90.9	88.6	88.1
Own cultivable land	51.6	32.0	37.9	30.3	27.4	30.5	6.3	48.2	50.0	58.3	43.3
n (number of households)	660	1320	660	1317	1319	3300	656	2625	654	1318	3236

Table-8: Household access to electricity, possession of durable assets and land

% distribution of households according to access to electricity and possession of durable goods and land property (multiple questions with respective responses), by district.

Background Characteristics	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Possession of durable assets in the households												
Access to electricity/Solar	81.8	67.9	84.6	84.2	91.8	87.5	100.0	91.1	97.1	83.1	82.6	87.9
Almirah/Showcase	65.4	44.4	63.5	72.2	69.4	70.8	81.5	72.7	77.1	61.8	56.5	64.5
Watch/wall clock/table clock	43.9	39.3	34.6	36.8	55.3	44.8	51.9	63.6	68.6	48.3	36.4	45.2
Chair/table	89.8	82.1	88.7	89.5	87.1	90.6	80.8	88.6	91.2	85.6	82.6	76.1
Cot/bedstead	95.7	89.3	90.4	94.7	92.9	96.9	96.3	93.3	91.2	91.0	87.0	89.0
Electric fan	69.1	50.0	67.3	68.4	82.4	76.0	92.6	77.3	82.4	58.4	60.9	71.4
Television	46.3	25.9	35.8	47.4	58.8	44.8	74.1	52.3	50.0	31.1	31.8	46.1
Refrigerator	13.8	7.4	9.6	15.8	21.2	14.6	44.4	36.4	29.4	16.9	8.7	22.8
Mobile phone	88.8	85.2	78.8	88.9	77.6	86.5	85.2	93.2	48.6	85.4	91.3	80.8
Computer or laptop	5.9	3.6	7.5	5.3	10.6	6.3	11.1	9.1	17.6	5.6	4.3	8.0
Bicycle	55.1	42.9	48.1	52.6	36.5	38.5	7.4	13.6	11.4	14.4	47.8	20.1
Motorcycle	13.3	7.4	9.6	15.8	10.6	9.5	3.7	6.7	5.9	4.5	8.7	6.5

Background Characteristics	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Possession of durable assets in the households												
Rickshaw/van/motorized van	10.6	7.4	7.5	10.5	7.1	11.5	3.7	4.4	5.9	6.7	4.3	5.5
Easy bike	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.9
Engine boat	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Sewing machine	8.0	3.7	3.8	5.6	5.9	5.2	11.1	11.1	2.9	4.5	8.7	6.2
Car/microbus	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6
Households with own homestead and cultivable land												
Own homestead land	88.2	82.1	88.5	88.5	68.2	85.4	63.0	81.8	94.3	90.0	91.3	77.9
Own cultivable land	41.5	33.3	36.5	36.8	32.6	38.5	25.9	43.2	73.5	46.1	43.5	38.9
n (No. of households)	4624	660	1317	659	1970	1978	661	1320	660	1953	660	33527

4.1.4.4 Wealth quintile

Wealth index for this survey data has been developed on the basis of vulnerability assessment criterion used by World Vision Bangladesh. Based on this, wealth status of the sample households throughout APs has been determined. Households within the lowest and second quintiles of the wealth index are considered as vulnerable households and those within other quintiles as non-vulnerable households. Findings are placed in below tables. Overall, households both in urban and rural areas are evenly distributed between the quintiles in below tables. However, by AP it was found that in some APs higher proportion of households was vulnerable and lower proportion of households was non-vulnerable (in Bandarban, 18-35 % vulnerable and 13-20 % non-vulnerable:) and in some other APs it was opposite (in Hathazari 7-11 % vulnerable and 16-42 % non-vulnerable).

Table-9: Wealth quintiles of rural households

% distribution of households by wealth quintile according to the rural APs

APs/Regions/National	Wealth quintile					Total
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
APs						
Bandarban	34.7	17.9	12.9	14.8	19.7	100.0
Hathazari	6.7	10.8	16.1	24.5	42.0	100.0
Laksam	12.4	18.5	27.9	19.4	21.8	100.0
Gowainghat	28.5	29.8	20.2	10.0	11.5	100.0
Sunamganj	10.2	12.7	14.7	15.0	47.3	100.0
Sylhet	22.1	16.9	16.9	16.0	28.2	100.0
Taherpur	47.7	26.7	12.0	6.8	6.8	100.0
Fulbaria	26.7	23.7	21.4	20.0	8.2	100.0
Jalchata	19.7	24.2	20.3	20.0	15.7	100.0
Muktagacha	21.2	23.6	22.7	17.6	14.8	100.0
Muktagacha South	19.8	26.4	25.7	20.7	7.4	100.0
Bhaluka	7.1	8.0	17.5	33.2	34.2	100.0
Mymensingh	16.7	15.0	16.5	19.4	32.4	100.0
Nandail	33.8	28.9	18.8	12.1	6.4	100.0
Nazirpur	34.2	34.8	13.2	11.9	5.9	100.0
Purbadhala	35.8	28.3	18.2	10.3	7.4	100.0
Jhinaigati	28.3	21.6	19.7	14.4	16.0	100.0
Sherpur	17.3	21.4	16.2	16.1	29.1	100.0
Sribordi	31.3	31.2	17.7	10.9	9.0	100.0

Table-9: Wealth quintiles of rural households

% distribution of households by wealth quintile according to the rural APs

APs/Regions/National	Wealth quintile					Total
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Birampur	4.7	10.6	19.7	31.1	33.9	100.0
Dhamoirshat	31.1	20.6	20.8	17.3	10.3	100.0
Fulbari	14.5	18.2	24.2	30.0	13.0	100.0
Ghoraghat	18.3	19.1	21.7	27.9	13.0	100.0
Biral	19.9	19.0	18.3	23.3	19.5	100.0
Birganj	18.0	19.7	22.1	25.3	15.0	100.0
Dinajpur	8.3	8.5	18.0	25.2	40.0	100.0
Kaharole	17.9	20.0	19.8	22.5	19.8	100.0
Kishoreganj	23.1	26.1	26.1	15.0	9.6	100.0
Nilphamari	18.8	20.6	26.6	20.5	13.5	100.0
Thakurgaon	14.3	16.1	19.4	25.3	24.9	100.0
Goadagari	13.9	17.4	25.3	25.5	17.9	100.0
Paba	8.3	9.7	18.8	33.6	29.5	100.0
Tanore	15.4	15.1	26.3	32.0	11.2	100.0
Mithapukur	24.2	17.0	20.6	20.6	17.6	100.0
Pirgonj	10.6	17.3	25.3	29.7	17.1	100.0
Rangpur	9.6	12.9	14.6	15.3	47.6	100.0
Barisal	7.6	11.8	16.5	21.3	42.8	100.0
Bhandaria	32.3	30.3	17.3	12.1	8.0	100.0
Kotalipara	15.2	29.7	30.2	18.0	7.0	100.0
Pirojpur	10.2	12.3	16.2	17.6	43.8	100.0
Kachua	23.1	21.9	22.0	22.3	10.6	100.0
Morelgonj	38.1	26.1	17.9	9.6	8.3	100.0
Rampal	17.7	20.8	24.3	25.4	11.8	100.0
Assasuni	11.5	19.1	19.8	20.3	29.2	100.0
WVB National (Rural)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0

Table-9: Wealth quintiles of urban households

% distribution of households by wealth quintile according to the urban APs

APs/Regions/National	Wealth quintile					Total
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
AP						
Dhaka East	22.0	18.5	17.3	26.2	16.1	100.0
Dhaka Shishu	11.5	12.6	13.8	24.5	37.6	100.0
Hazaribagh	8.4	9.8	13.6	21.5	46.7	100.0
Kamlapur	13.3	20.3	23.3	21.5	21.5	100.0
Karnaphuli	23.3	27.9	22.7	17.1	8.9	100.0
Mirpur	27.4	22.1	21.3	20.4	8.7	100.0
Tongi	34.3	29.1	27.7	8.7	0.2	100.0
WVB National (Urban)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0

4.2 Livelihoods Technical Program

Goal:

Livelihoods TP included the issues of poverty as indicated by low income among poor families through diversifying agricultural production, expanding non-farm microenterprises and improved market access along with interventions to create and prepare youth for employment, and building the ability of parents, caregivers and communities to sustain their livelihoods so they can consistently provide for their children. The goal of the TP is "*Households have sustainable sources of income to provide the basic needs of children.*"

Indicator: Proportion of parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children

WVB National coverage (%)	Sample size (n)
70.28	26,605

Please find the calculation of the above indicator in the attach file.

Livilihood Indicator- 1(provide

Indicator: Proportion of households where one or more adults earning an income

WVB National coverage (%)	Sample size (n)
17.31	6,554

Outcome:

WVB adapted proven and tested project models such as: Ultra-poor Graduation Approach, Local Value Chain Development, Savings Groups (SG), Technical and Vocational Education and Training. There are six outcome level indicators of livelihoods TP but only two indicators were able to measure in the baseline survey. Because other four indicators value can be tracked through regular monitoring and through evaluation.

Table 10: List of Livelihoods TP indicators with coverage

List of indicators	WVB National coverage (%)	Sample size
Proportion of households with a secondary source of income	17.31	6,554
Proportion of youth who report having improved skills needed to engage in the employment market	1.20	747
% of household graduated to the next level of the living standard category	N/A	
Proportion of participating producer groups with an increased annual net profit	N/A	
Percentage change in yield of LVCD product for participating producers	N/A	
# and % of healthy partnerships	N/A	
n		**7,301**

The above result represented 51 APs as WVB national level.

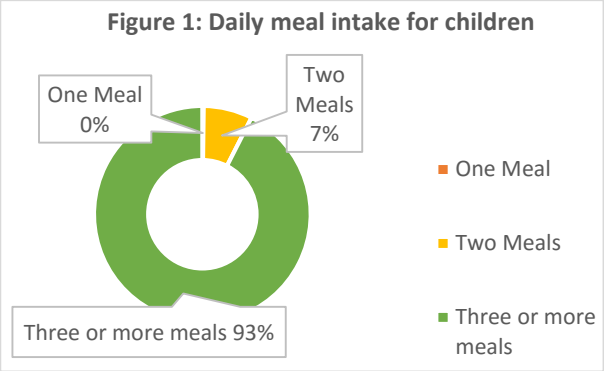
Analysis of livelihood TP indicator:

4.2.1 Parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children

"Proportion of parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children" means % of parents or caregivers who are able to provide at least three important items - 2 sets of clothing, 1 pair of shoes and 1 blanket. It has been found that 70.28% of parents or caregivers were able to provide well for their children.

Provide meal for all children

Figure 1: Daily meal intake for children



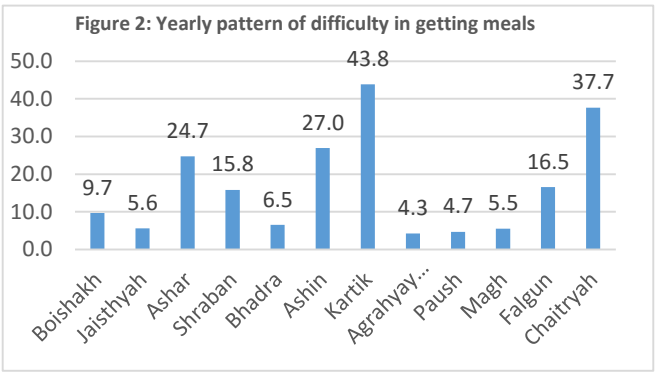
The study team asked the household heads about their daily meal intake frequency and 93% of the respondents mentioned of having three or more meals daily. Only 7% of the households reported having two meals a day and no one reported of having one meal a day.

The respondents were also asked about regularity of meals over the last three months and 82.2% informed that they were able to manage their meal on regular basis over the last three months. Among the respondents, 42.6% mentioned that it was difficult in getting the mentioned number of meals at any time of the year.

In regards of daily food intake it was found lesser percentage (86.7%) of female headed households had three meals daily compared to male headed households (92.9%). This results show the vulnerability of the female headed households in terms of food intake. Both types of households faced almost similar percentage of difficulty in getting the mentioned number of meal.

There are some MV HHs like persons with disability who have the same food intake pattern. No difference was found between HHs with disability with HHs without any disability regarding meals they had on a daily basis. However, comparatively less number of households with disable children (65.8%) were satisfied with the amount of food that their children had compared to other households (73.4%). In other cases, there were no difference between households with persons with disability and rest of the households.

Figure 2: Yearly pattern of difficulty in getting meals (Multiple response in %)

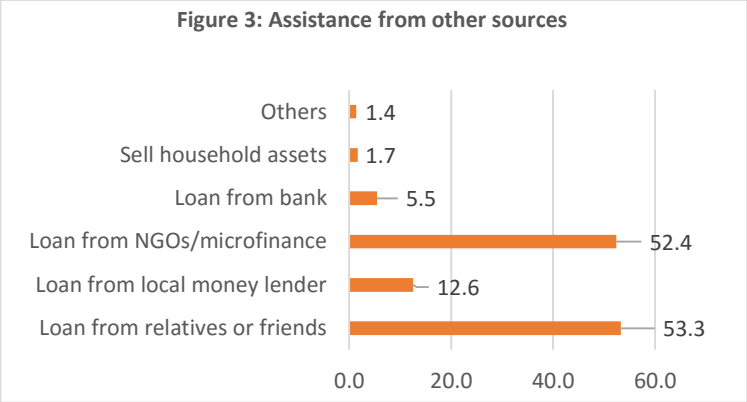


The respondents were asked about their difficulties in getting the mentioned number of meals at any time of the year. Among the respondents who reported of having difficulties, 43.8% reported of having difficulties in Bengali month *Kartik (October)* and 37.7% mentioned *Chaitryah (March)*. *Agrahyayan (November) and Paush (December) were mentioned as months when least difficulties were faced* because in these months there is no harvest as well as poor people do not find any suitable work for earning.

External assistance to maintain wellbeing:

Figure 3: Assistance from other sources

Among all the respondents hhs, 53.3% mentioned of taking loan from relatives or friends and 52.4% mentioned loan from NGOs/microfinance. Only 5.5% took loan from bank and 1.7% sold household assets.



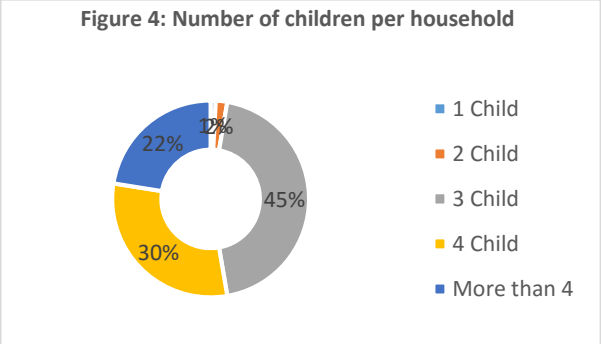
It was found that both male (49.8%) and female (50.4%) headed households had similar experience. However, one pattern was noticed so far as where they asked for external help. Female headed households had a tendency of seeking help from relatives while those headed by men took loan from NGOs/microfinance. Children seem to have similar amount of belongings in both cases.

Food intake pattern and satisfaction on the consumption:

Table 11: Food intake pattern	
Types of food *(Multiple Response)*	**In %**
Vegetables	75.8
Fruit	13.4
Grain (cereal) foods	92.7
Meat, fish, eggs, nuts and legumes/beans	68.5
Milk, yoghurt , cheese	9.4
Respondent	36,356

About food habit it was asked on the food consumption of last 24 hours, 92.7% of the household heads reported to have grains (cereal) as their staple, 75.8% are having vegetables, 68.5% are having protein from meat, fish, eggs, nuts and legumes. Only 13.4% and 9.4% are having fruits and dairy products respectively. Among the respondents. 73% were satisfied with the amount of food that their children are consuming.

Figure 4: Number of children per household



Household heads who had children of age 0-18 years were asked about the number and age of their children. About 85.4% of the respondents had children aged between 0 to 18 years. Again, 44.6% of the households had 3 children, 30.2% had 4 children and 22.5% had more than 4 children. Only 2.7% of the households had less than 3 children.

Summary of belongings of the children

Table 12: Summary of belongings of the children	**%**
Children have at least two pairs of clothing	97.2
Children have two pairs of clothing bought with households' own income	93.6
Children have at least one pair of shoes/sandals	97.1

Children have one pair of shoes/sandals bought with households' own income	95.8
Children have at least one blanket	93.9
Children at least one blanket bought with households' own income	94.3

The study tried to find out about the belongings of the children as per minimum criteria. The household heads were asked whether their children possessed two pairs of clothing, one pair of shoes, at least one blanket and if they had bought them with their own income. The study showed that children in 97.2% of the households had at least two pairs of clothing and heads in 93.6% of the households had bought those with their own income. Again, 97.1% of the households had at least one pair of shoes/sandals for their children and of them 95.8% of the households bought them with their own income. In addition, 93.9% of the households have at least one blanket for their children and 94.3% of them bought those with their own income.

Assistance from other sources

This baseline study probed whether the household heads required any assistance from other sources to meet their necessities. The study showed that 68.6% of the households were able to meet their medical treatment cost. It also found that 75.9% of the households were able to bear the educational expenses from their income. Again, 82.1% of the households managed the clothing cost, 77.0% paid their house rent, and 85.6% were able to meet their entertainment cost from their own earning.

Table 13: Summary of assistance from other sources

Summary of assistance from other sources	In percentage
Medical Treatment	
Able to meet their own necessity	68.6
Need help/take loan at least one time	31.4
Education	
Able to meet their own necessity	75.9
Need help/take loan at least one time	24.1
Clothing	
Able to meet their own necessity	82.1
Need help/take loan at least one time	17.9
Accommodation	
Able to meet their own necessity	77.0
Need help/take loan at least one time	23.0
Entertainment	
Able to meet their own necessity	85.6
Need help/take loan at least one time	14.4

4.2.2 Households have one or more adults earning an income

In the "proportion of households where one or more adults earning an income" indicator, income means consistent earning to meet household needs through sale/exchange of labor, own produce, asset (self-employed) or earning from a business or wage employment (working for someone else).

Number of adult earing members

It was found that 49.29% of HHs have one or more earning members who have consistent income round the year. These (earning) members were found to be able to meet their basic needs throughout the years.

Below table shows that about 71% of households have at least one earning member. However, their income is irregular, so they are unable to meet their family needs throughout the year. Among them, about 49% of households have an earning member with regular income and they are able to meet family needs all the year round.

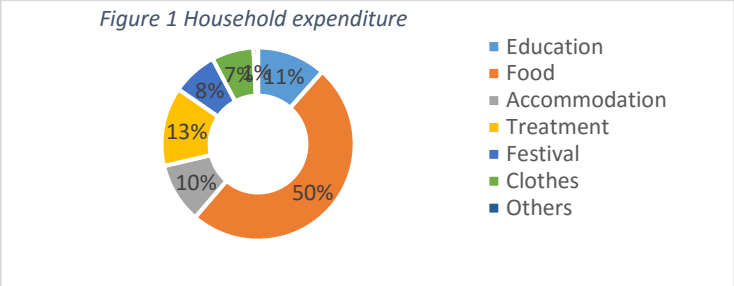
Table 14: Households with number of earning member

Earning members	Count			percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 member	29499	5304	26231	82%	89%	71%
2 members	5076	598	8123	14%	10%	22%
3 members	1066	70	1893	3%	1%	5%
More than 3	201	10	538	1%	0%	1%
Base (n)	35842	5982	36785	35842	5982	36785

Household expense

Figure 5: Household expenditure pattern

Household heads were asked about their household expenses for education, food, accommodation, treatment, festival and clothing. Data show that food accounts for highest percentage (49.7%) of expenses. Food cost is followed by medical (13.2%), education (11.6%), accommodation (10. 1%).



The following table shows that the percentage of expenses of each "expense head" into several expense ranges. For example, 21.7% of the respondents spent 25,001 to 50,000 BDT for education and 33.5% of the respondents spent between 25,001 to 50,000 BDT for food. It can be mentioned that the highest number of households spent between 25,001-50,000 BDT for education (21.7%), food (33.5%). For accommodation (25.5%), festival (30.4%) and medical treatment (31%), highest number of households spent between 2001-5000 BDT.

Table 15: Expense distribution

Expense Range	Expense Head					
	Education	Food	Accommodation	Treatment	Festival	Clothing
0-2000	9.3	0.4	19.1	12.1	13.3	10.9
2001-5000	16.2	1.5	25.5	31.0	30.4	34.2
5001-8000	12.2	1.4	8.1	13.4	13.2	17.6
8001-10000	10.3	1.6	11.5	16.1	17.3	16.6
10001-15000	15.1	2.5	6.6	10.2	10.4	9.5
15001-25000	15.2	7.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	7.2
25001-50000	21.7	33.5	19.9	7.8	6.0	4.0
50001-75000	0	28.4	0	0	0	0
75001-100000	0	13.2	0	0	0	0
100000+	0	10.3	0	0	0	0
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The households also informed that **52.2% of** them were able to meet the household needs round the year with the family income. The rest of the HHs had to rely on different external sources to meet those needs. The external sources are shown in the table below.

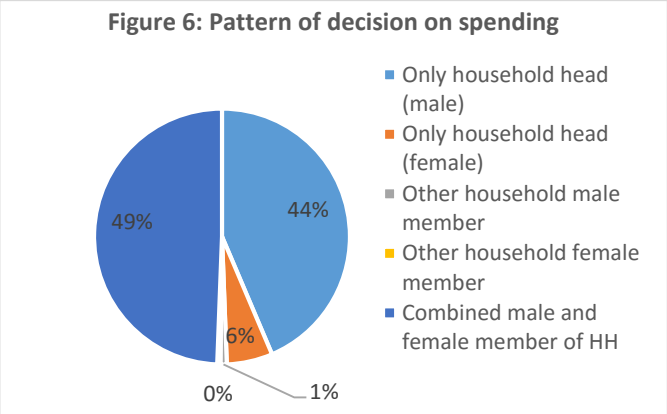
Table 16: Ways to meet family needs from external source

External sources to meet family needs	In percentage
Loan from relatives or friends (with interest)	42.2
Loan from relatives or friends (without interest)	20.0
Loan from local money lender	7.9
Loan from NGOs/microfinance	51.8
Loan from bank	5.7
Sale of household assets	2.0
Unable to meet needs	2.0
Others	1.4
n	17964

Decision on spending

Figure 6: Pattern of decision on spending

Households were asked who in the family made decision on expenditure. About 49% of the respondents mentioned that male and female members of the family made those decision on spending jointly. However, it were the male members who made those decisions in 44% of households.

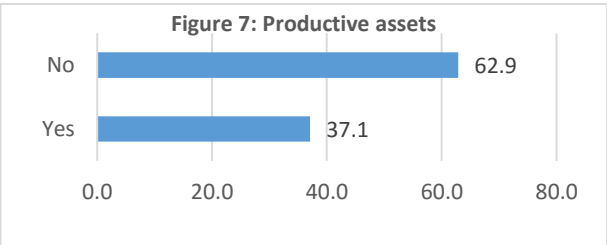


In this study, 82.9% of the households reported not to have any female earning member. Among the female earning members, 74% decided how they would spend their earning. Among the female earning members, only 34.9% claimed of getting equal pay.

In 49.5% of the female headed households, the female head decided on the spending of income, while nationally female head make spending decision only in 5.8% of female headed households. Among the female headed households, female members were earning in 91.5% cases, whereas the figures stood at 70% at the national level. Among the households with disability, the statistics read almost similar.

Figure 7: Productive assets

Productive assets refer to those that assist in increasing production and income. Among the households surveyed, only 37.1% had any productive assets that they would be able to sell in case of emergency.



4.2.3: Secondary Source of Income

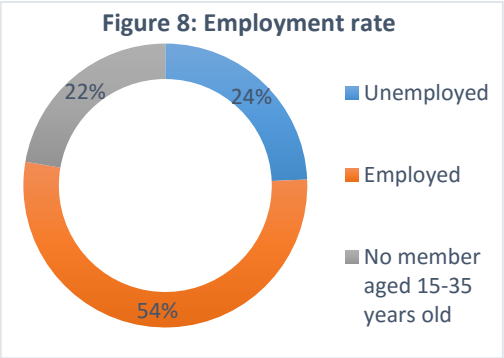
The study considered the indicator, "% of households who report having at least one alternative source of income to rely on, or switch to, should the main income source be lost (because of a shock or disaster)". The study found that only 17.23% of the households had two sources of income in the WVB-AP program area.

4.2.4 Youths having improved skills

In the indicator "proportion of youth who report having improved skills needed to engage in the employment market", skills are divided into soft and hard skills. This indicator tried to identify proportion of youth who have improved skills to engage in the job market.

Figure 8: Employment rate

This baseline study tried to find out unemployment rate among the youth (15-35 years old). The study found that 24.3% of the households had a youth member unemployed at the time of the study. Again, 53.3% of households had working youth members and 22.3% had no member aged 15-35 years. Only 2.8% of young members of the households studied received skill training for employment. Among them, 28.9% got job or became self-employed using that training. When asked some of the youths couldn't explain why they couldn't find a job even after getting training while some could not remember the content of the training they took. Around 73.1% of the youths mentioned they did not know what kind of training would be effective for them.



Employment is one of the important factors for any livelihood projects. The study team captured current unemployment rate in the selected APs. However, no difference was found between female- and male-headed households. The study team did not find any significant difference between male- and female-headed households with regards to self-employment rates, proportion of unemployment despite receiving training or understanding of effective training etc. The rates are quite similar in case of households that have persons with disability.

4.2.5 Savings, yield and income pattern

This baseline study tried to find out savings pattern of the households. It was found that **45.2% of** the households had engagement with any savings organization and 90.9% of them had some savings there. On an average (median), the households were saving BDT 5,000 at the time of the interview. The study showed that 58% of the household had at least BDT 5,000 savings and 42% had more than BDT 5000 while only 5% had savings more than BDT 60,000 .

Table 17 Savings pattern

Range (In BDT)	Total	In percentage
Up to 5000	8808	58%
5001 - 10000	2877	19%
10,001 - 20,000	1487	10%
20,001 - 40,000	768	5%
40,000 - 60000	505	3%
60,000+	801	5%
Base (n)	15246	100%

Men and women tend to behave differently in terms of savings. The baseline study finds a lesser percentage of female headed households (compared to male headed households) had savings in any savings organization. Around 84.5% of female headed households had savings there. Average savings (BDT 5,000) was same for both types of households. The national average savings is also similar (BDT 5,000). Among the households with disability, the numbers were nearly the same for both types of households (male and female headed).

The households were asked about crop or livestock they produced once in the last two years and 39.9% said that they had. On an average (median), 800 Kilograms of crops was produced in 2017 and 950 Kilograms in 2016. In 2017, 26% of the households had produced between 1001 to 3000 Kilograms of crops. In 2016, the figure was almost similar. In both years, only 4% of the households produced more than 20000 kilograms of crops.

Table 18: Crop production distribution		
Crops produced in KG	**2017**	**2016**
Up to 100	15%	18%
101-500	23%	21%
501-1000	17%	17%
1001-3000	26%	25%
3001-5000	8%	7%
5001-10000	5%	4%
10001-20000	3%	3%
20000+	4%	4%

The study collected information on household level income as well. Average (median) household annual income was 106,000 BDT (maximum 13,494,000 BDT and minimum 1000 BDT) in 2016 and 115,000 BDT (maximum 26,400,000 BDT and minimum 1000 BDT) in 2017.

One of the major sources of income was agricultural activities. It included income from production of crop, livestock and poultry, fisheries, gardening and fruits. The following table shows that the percentage of income of each "Income from agriculture" into several income ranges. It was found that 18% of the respondents earned between 10,000 to 20,000 BDT from crop production in 2017. Both in 2017 and in 2016, almost same percentage (18% and 17% respectively) of producers made between 10000 to 20000 BDT. Income from other agricultural sectors such as livestock and poultry, fisheries, gardening and fruits showed similar trend. In both years, highest percentage of the producers had an income less than 5000 BDT from those sectors.

Table 19 Income from agriculture

Income range (BDT)	**Crop Production**		**Livestock & poultry**		**Fisheries**		**Gardening**		**Fruits**	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Upto 5000	12%	13%	44%	51%	43%	46%	65%	71%	65%	66%
5001-10000	10%	10%	9%	9%	12%	11%	11%	9%	9%	8%
10000-20000	18%	17%	11%	10%	11%	10%	8%	7%	6%	6%
20001-30000	12%	12%	9%	8%	7%	6%	4%	3%	3%	4%
30001-40000	9%	9%	7%	6%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%
40001-60000	14%	14%	10%	8%	6%	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%
60001-80000	8%	8%	5%	4%	4%	5%	1%	2%	2%	3%
80001-100000	6%	5%	3%	2%	5%	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%
100000+	12%	11%	3%	3%	9%	8%	3%	2%	5%	4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Other major income sources are business and service sectors. Employment (government/private/NGO), driving/tailoring/beauty parlor/electronic, house rent/shop rent/ remittance were other sources. Both in 2017 and in 2016, income from business and service sectors showed similar trend.

Crop Production and income:

Comparatively female headed households produced less amount of crops or livestock over the last 2 years. The average amount of production of female headed households (870 Kilogram) was lower compared to male headed households (1000 Kilogram). The picture was the same with regards to income. In 2017, average income of female headed households (BDT 104,800) was lower than male headed households (BDT 115,500). Average national income was BDT 115,000 in 2017. The households

with disability had less income compared to others (household with disability: BDT 94,300 and others: BDT 118,00)

Table 20: Income pattern from business and service sector

Income Range (In BDT)	Business		Income from Service					
			Employment (government/private/NGO)		Driving/tailoring/beauty parlor/electronic servicing		House rent/shop rent/ remittance/	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Up to 5000	6%	8%	5%	7%	11%	12%	27%	28%
5001-10000	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%
10000-20000	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%	5%	3%	4%
20001-30000	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%
30001-40000	4%	5%	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%
40001-60000	12%	11%	8%	9%	11%	11%	8%	9%
60001-80000	10%	11%	7%	8%	12%	13%	7%	7%
80001-100000	11%	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%	8%	9%
100000+	49%	45%	59%	55%	39%	34%	38%	34%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The following table shows the descriptive statistics on income and is segregated by sectors. In 2016, average annual median income from crop production was the highest (BDT 31,500) among the agricultural sectors and it was almost similar (32,000 BDT) in 2017. Service and business sectors had higher income compared to agricultural sectors. In both the years, average income from business, employment (government/private/NGO), driving/tailoring/beauty parlor/electronic, house rent/shop rent/ remittance etc. was found to be more than BDT 90,000 as annual average income.

Table 21: Income source wise descriptive statistics

Income source	Descriptive statistics	2016 (BDT)	2017 (BDT)
Agricultural: Crop production	Maximum	9,000,000	4,839,200
	Median	31,500	32,000
	Minimum	100	100
	Standard Deviation	168,156	124,831
Agricultural: Livestock and poultry	Maximum	3,000,000	2,600,000
	Median	10,000	12,000
	Minimum	100	100
	Standard Deviation	58,326	57,567
Agricultural: Fisheries	Maximum	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Median	18,000	20,000
	Minimum	100	100
	Standard Deviation	123,256	121,052
Agricultural: Gardening i.e. planting wood and other tree	Maximum	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Median	10,000	10,000
	Minimum	300	200
	Standard Deviation	128,879	128,199
Agricultural: Fruits	Maximum	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Median	6,000	6,000
	Minimum	100	100
	Standard Deviation	168,931	170,638
Service: Business	Maximum	8,500,000	8,400,000
	Median	100,000	108,000

	Minimum	400	100
	Standard Deviation	303,652	301,156
Service: Employment (government/private/NGO)	Maximum	9,700,000	9,700,000
	Median	120,000	120,000
	Minimum	580	665
	Standard Deviation	239,451	236,259
Service: Driving/tailoring/beauty parlor/electronic servicing	Maximum	4,000,000	4,680,000
	Median	90,000	94,500
	Minimum	500	500
	Standard Deviation	148,014	145,010
Service: House rent/shop rent/ remittance/...	Maximum	2,000,000	6,000,000
	Median	100,000	108,000
	Minimum	400	300
	Standard Deviation	229,752	307,911

Table 22: Livelihood indicators (Gender and disability wise segregation)

Indicators	Gender		Disable		WV national
	Male	Female	Yes	No	
Proportion of parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children	45.1	33.6	41.6	44.6	44.4
Proportion of households with one or more adults earning an income	20.1	15.2	20.9	19.7	19.8
Proportion of households with a secondary source of income	50.5	38.8	64.6	48.9	49.8
Proportion of youth who report having improved skills needed to engage in the employment market	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

In order to measure the percentage of parents or caregivers able to provide well for their children, the livelihood study team asked several questions and came up with the indicator results. Several analyses were employed to understand the difference among several groups. It was found from the study that higher proportions (45.1%) of parents or caregivers of male headed households were able to provide well for their children. For female headed households, the value of this indicator is 33.6%. Our study team also checked difference in indicators between households with any disable member or not. Households with disable members had lower percentage (41.6%) compared to others (44.6%).

4.2.6 Summary of Findings and Recommendations- Livelihoods TP

The baseline study was a quantitative study and the information was captured to measure the indicators. However, following recommendations are made based on the data discussed above:

1. Study findings revealed that 7% hhs takes two meals a day. On the other hand 42.6% hhs faced difficulties sometimes in getting three meals at any time of the year. This situation provides a vulnerability picture of those hhs which need to be look into immediately. Considering the hhs asset and opportunity for income these hhs should be selected as program beneficiary under livelihoods TP.

2. The study revealed that 68.6% of the hhs were able to meet their medical treatment cost and 75.9% of the households were able to bear the educational expenses from their income. That means remaining percentage of hhs are still depends on other means to provide support to the hhs for treatment and education support. Hence livelihood TP may take those hhs as their beneficiary to improve the hhs

income and asset so that they can able to manage treatment and education support for hhs members by them.

3. It was found that 49.29% of HHs have one or more earning members who have consistent income round the year. Similarly about 71% of households have at least one irregular earning member who are unable to meet their family needs throughout the year. Analysis revealed that approximately 51% hhs have no consistent income to meet the basic needs for the children and other family members. So it is needed to explore farm and non-farm initiatives for those hhs for increasing their involvement with consistent family income.

4. Table 16 revealed that only 5.7% hhs have access to bank for meet up family need as external sources. A good number of hhs are taking loan from relatives, money lender and other sources which interest is higher than bank. So there are opportunity for livelihoods program to identify those hhs and link them with bank and other Micro Finance Institute those provides loan with minimum interest.

5. Data shows that almost 83% hhs have no female earning members. on the other hand the hhs where there are female earning members (74%) among them 26% can not able to contribute in decision making at their hhs. Also from the 17% female earning members only 34.9% are getting equal wages. Hence a good amount of female are still deprived from getting equal wages. So the analysis recommends that it is needed to increase the women earning in the hhs so that they can enhance their participation in decision making. Also need to promote equal wages for the women alongside men.

6. Findings shows that about 78% hhs have youth members (15-35 years) and among them 53% hhs have working youth members. So still a great number of youths are out of employment opportunities. Even many of the youths do not know which skill is effective for them to the job market. Hence the project may explore the job market for the youth and support to improve appropriate skill (considering market demand) for getting job in the competitive market.

4.3 Health, Nutrition and WASH Technical Program

Goal:

SL#	Indicator	Coverage	n
01	Prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age	48.6%	6,876
02	Prevalence of underweight in children under five years of age	26.8%	3,775
03	Proportion of women who gave birth to their youngest child at a health facility	51.2	4,790
04	Prevalence of diarrhea in children under 5	6.1%	940

Outcome:

There are nine indicators at outcome level of HNW TP which has measured through baseline survey. Additional two indicators at outcome level measured to address baseline objective #5, "To explore grant opportunities i.e. community need vs. donor priority".

Table 23: Findings of key indicators of Health Nutrition and WASH

SL#	Indicator	Coverage	n
01	Proportion of infants aged 0-5.9 months who were fed breast milk exclusively within the last 24 hours	51.1%	1246
02	Proportion of children under 2 years who had early initiation to breastfeeding	67.4%	2682
03	Proportion of mothers who report that they had four or more antenatal visits while they were pregnant with their youngest child	34.7%	3,248
04	Proportion of mothers of children aged 0–23 months who received at least 2 post-natal visits from a trained health care worker during the first week after birth	28.2%	2,643
05	Proportion of population using an improved drinking-water source	93%	35,188
06	Proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities (for defecation)	69%	26,195
07	Proportion of parents or caregivers with appropriate hand-washing behavior	17.8%	2,941
08	Proportion of children receiving minimum dietary diversity	25.3%	1631
09	Prevalence of wasting in children under five years of age	13.8%	1,920
10	Women dietary diversity scores (additional)	27.6%	4260
11	% of women are healthy (results will be segregated by pregnant, lactating and non-pregnant non-lactating women) (additional)	11.9	4,795

4.3.1 Antenatal care

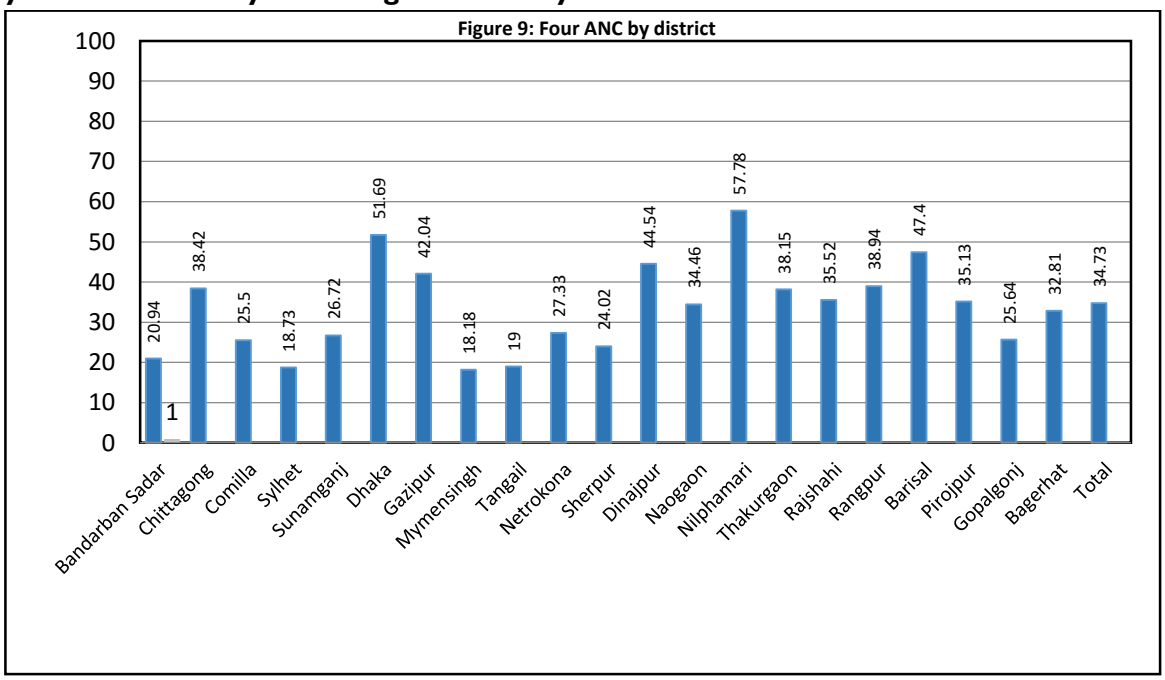
WHO and GoB currently recommend that a pregnant woman should make a minimum of four antenatal care visits to a trained provider starting from the first trimester of pregnancy. During the baseline survey women were asked whether they went to a facility for checkup or received any visits from a health care worker during her last pregnancy in the two years preceding the survey. They were also asked how many times they sought such care. The table below describes the distribution of RDW by number of times ANC sought across study regions and wealth quintiles. Overall, four-fifths of the participants sought ANC in the study areas whereas around one-third sought ANC for at least 4 times. This aligns with the 31% coverage of 4 ANC nationally reported in BDHS 2014 and 37.2% coverage reported in BMMS 2016. Northern Bangladesh Region (NBR) has the maximum coverage of at least 4 ANC visits (43%) while coverage of 4 ANC was as low as 22% in Greater Mymensing Region (GMR). Prevalence of RDW who sought at least 4 ANC increased with increasing wealth (17% in lowest quintile vs 54% in highest quintile).

District wise, highest percentage of participants who sought at least 4 ANC were in Nilphamari (58%) and the lowest were found in Mymensing (18%). When looked at individual AP, percentage of RDW who sought at least 4 ANC was highest in Dinajpur (69%) and lowest in Shribordi (8%) (please see Appendix-Shribordi AP).

Table 24: % distribution of recently delivered women with birth outcome in preceding two years of the survey by number of times ANC was sought across regions and across wealth quintiles

Region		Did not seek care	1-3 times	At least 4 times	Don't Know	Total
Total	n	1,644	4,369	3,248	91	9,352
	%	17.6	46.7	34.7	1.0	100
World Vision regions						
CER	n	531	1,134	1,003	53	2,721
	%	19.5	41.7	36.9	1.9	100
GMR	n	603	1,216	517	12	2,348
	%	25.7	51.8	22.0	0.5	100
NBR	n	280	1,403	1,279	10	2,972
	%	9.4	47.2	43.0	0.3	100
SBR	n	230	616	449	16	1,311
	%	17.5	46.9	34.3	1.2	100
Wealth quintiles						
Poorest/lowest	n	559	827	295	8	1,689
	%	33.1	48.9	17.5	0.5	100
Second	n	427	927	511	14	1,879
	%	22.7	49.3	27.2	0.8	100
Middle	n	325	1,015	625	17	1,982
	%	16.4	51.2	31.5	0.9	100
Fourth	n	210	896	811	29	1,946
	%	10.8	46.0	41.7	1.5	100
Richest/highest	n	123	704	1,006	23	1,856
	%	6.6	37.9	54.2	1.2	100

Figure 9: **Proportion of recently delivered women with birth outcome in preceding two years of the survey who sought 4 ANC by district:**



4.3.2 Delivery care

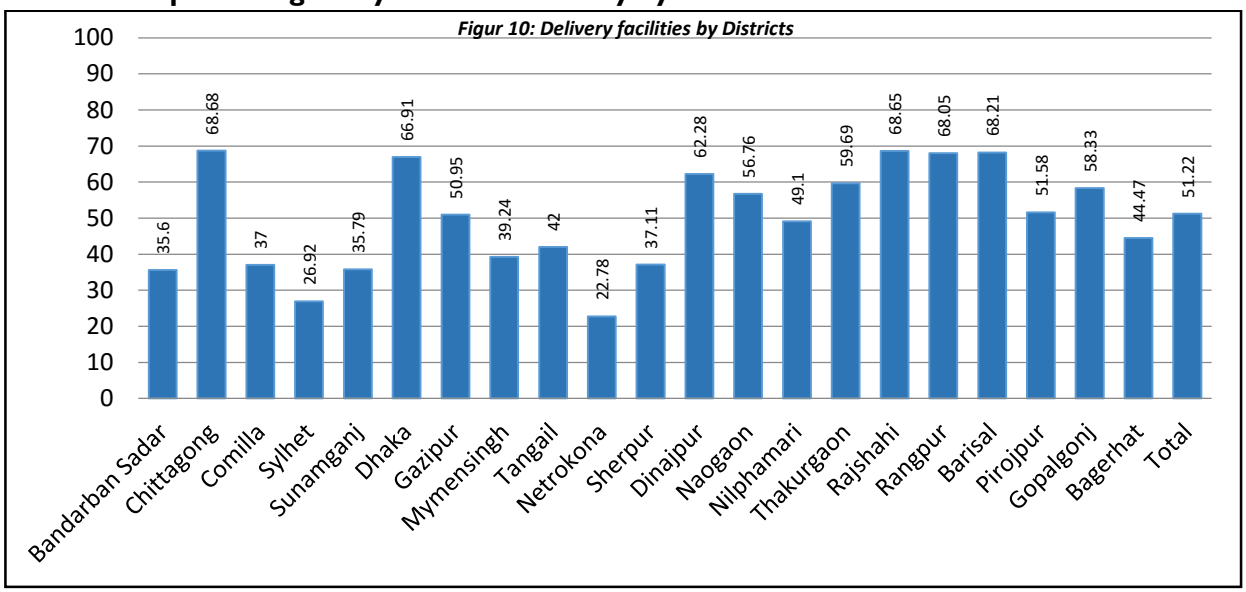
Significant progress has been made in terms of reducing maternal mortality in Bangladesh (from 320 in 2001 to 196 in 2016) (BMMS 2001, 2017). Proper medical attention as well as hygienic conditions during delivery time can reduce the risk of infection and complications and lead to proper management of obstetric emergencies. Hence, it is important that deliveries be conducted in a safe environment guided by skilled providers. Below table presents the % distribution of recently delivered women with birth outcome in preceding two years of the survey by place of delivery across study regions and across wealth quintiles. Around half of the deliveries took place at health facilities (29% in public facilities, 19% in private facilities and 3% in NGO facilities). According to BDHS 2014 report, over 37% of deliveries took place in a facility while BMMS 2016 reported facility delivery to be at 47%. Among the World Vision regions, the rate of home delivery was highest in Greater Mymensing Region (GMR) (64%) followed by Central Eastern Region (CER) (47%), Southern Bangladesh Region (SBR) (45%) and Northern Bangladesh Region (NBR) (35%). Facility delivery was highest in NBR (30% in public facilities, 28% in private facilities & 5% in NGO facilities). Facility delivery increased with increasing wealth.

District wise highest facility delivery was found in Rajshahi district (69%) and lowest was found in Netrokona (23%) district. (Figure 4.2). Coverage of facility delivery was highest in Mithapukur (89%) and lowest in Taherpur (8%) while the numbers in the remaining APs varied from 25.2% to 78.4 % (Appendix).

Table 25: % distribution of recently delivered women with birth outcome in preceding two years of the survey by place of delivery across study regions and across wealth quintiles

		Home	Public Facilities	NGO	Private Facilities	Missing	Total
Total	n	4,422	2,662	316	1,812	140	9,352
	%	47.3	28.5	3.4	19.4	1.5	100
World vision regions:							
CER	n	1,287	885	148	371	30	2,721
	%	47.3	32.5	5.4	13.6	1.1	100
GMR	n	1,488	494	18	325	23	2,348
	%	63.4	21.0	0.8	13.8	1.0	100
NBR	n	1,053	904	133	818	64	2,972
	%	35.4	30.4	4.4	27.5	2.2	100
SBR	n	594	379	17	298	23	1,311
	%	45.3	28.9	1.3	22.7	1.8	100
Wealth quintiles							
Poorest/lowest	n	1,169	290	28	175	27	1,689
	%	69.2	17.2	1.7	10.4	1.6	100
Second	n	1,146	429	44	237	23	1,879
	%	61.0	22.8	2.3	12.6	1.2	100
Middle	n	946	557	44	396	39	1,982
	%	47.7	28.1	2.2	19.9	1.9	100
Fourth	n	698	648	103	469	28	1,946
	%	35.8	33.3	5.3	24.1	1.4	100
Richest/highest	n	463	738	97	535	23	1,856
	%	24.9	39.8	5.2	28.8	1.2	100

Figure 10: Prevalence of facility delivery among recently delivered women with birth outcome in preceding two years of the survey by district



4.3.3 Postnatal care

Postnatal care (PNC) and checkups are recognized as an essential component of maternal and newborn care. Interviewers asked each mother if she had received a health checkup after delivery and number of times she received PNC checkup within 42 days of her last delivery. The below table presents the distribution of women by number of times PNC received after delivery. On the other hand, around half of the women in Northern Bangladesh Region (NBR) received PNC and around 24% of them received PNC more than twice. According to BDHS 2014 report, 36% of mothers received PNC within first two days of deliveries. The prevalence of two or more PNC visits increased with increasing wealth.

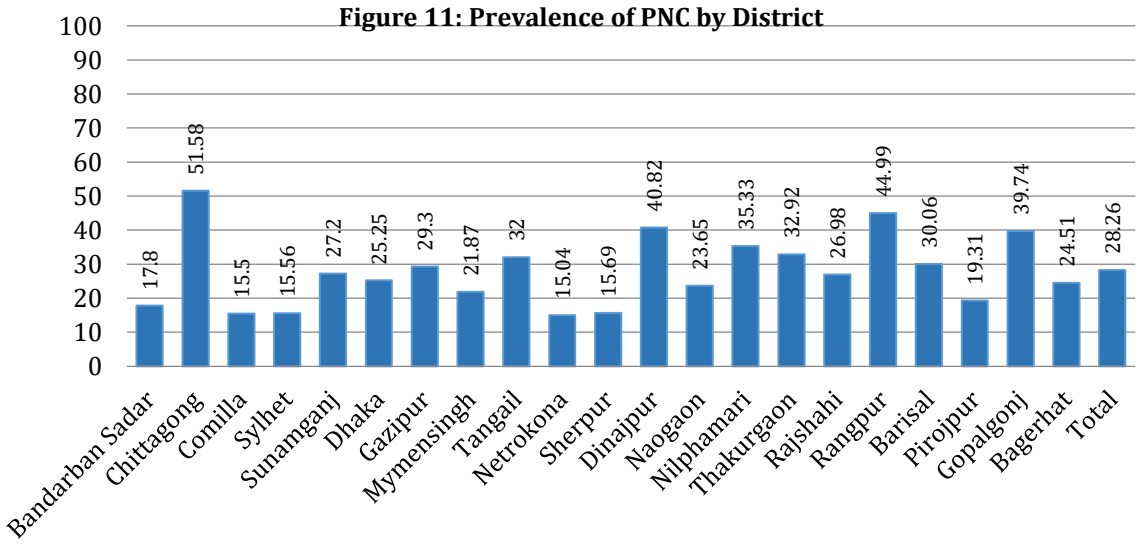
Highest percentage was found in Chittagong district (52%) while the lowest in Netrokona district (15%) (Figure 4.3). percentage of two or more PNC visits was highest in Mithapukur (60%) and lowest in Bhandaria (5%) while coverage in other APs varied between 4.3%- 48%. The overall PNC status of WVB National is 28.2%.

Table 26: % distribution of recently delivered women with birth outcome in preceding two years of the survey by place of delivery across study regions and across wealth quintiles

		No care	once	Twice	More than twice	Don't Know	Total
Total	n	5,671	951	1,115	1,528	87	9,352
	%	60.6	10.2	11.9	16.3	0.9	100
World Vision regions:							
CER	n	1,600	341	355	376	49	2,721
	%	59.0	12.5	13.1	13.8	1.8	100
GMR	n	1,728	157	194	258	11	2,348
	%	73.6	6.7	8.3	11.0	0.5	100
NBR	n	1,493	353	402	707	17	2,972
	%	50.2	11.9	13.5	23.8	0.6	100
SBR	n	850	100	164	187	10	1,311
	%	64.8	7.6	12.5	14.3	0.8	100
Wealth quintiles							

Poorest/lowest	n	1,273	137	123	150	6	1,689
	%	75.4	8.1	7.3	8.9	0.4	100
Second	n	1,297	155	178	234	15	1,879
	%	69.0	8.3	9.5	12.5	0.8	100
Middle	n	1,228	173	246	321	14	1,982
	%	62.0	8.7	12.4	16.2	0.7	100
Fourth	n	1,021	266	259	376	24	1,946
	%	52.5	13.7	13.3	19.3	1.2	100
Richest/highest	n	852	220	309	447	28	1,856
	%	45.9	11.9	16.7	24.1	1.5	100

Figure 11: Prevalence of PNC among recently delivered women with birth outcome in preceding two years of the survey by the district



4.3.4 Nutritional status

This section presents findings on nutritional status & dietary practices of adult women and under-five children. Mid-upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) is the circumference of the left upper arm, measured at the mid-point between the tip of the shoulder and the tip of the elbow (olecranon process and the chromium). MUAC is simple, easy to use regular screening tool to in the community setting for early diagnosis of under nutrition. Below table describes the mean MUAC among different categories of women. The mean MUAC among pregnant and lactating women was 263.5 (sd 36.0).

Table 27: Mean Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (in mm) among different category of women

Category of women	n	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Pregnant	889	263.2	34.5	111	430
Lactating	9,630	262.1	34.8	110	496
Non pregnant and non – lactating	28,769	269.7	37.1	100	485
Pregnant and lactating	515	263.5	36.0	120	425
Missing*	662	269.4	37.9	103	420
Total	**40465**	**267.7**	**36.6**	**100**	**496**

*Missing values are mostly from the conservative areas where women were not willing to provide data

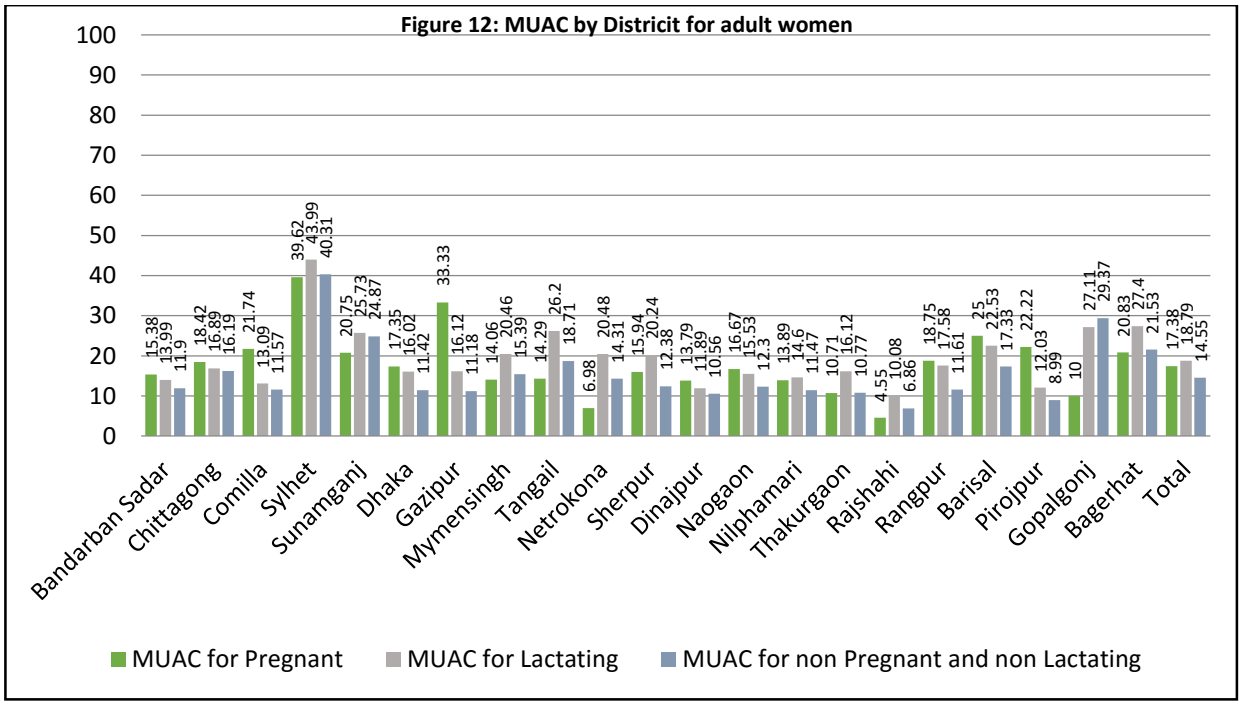
Table 28: Percentages of different categories of adult women having under-nutrition (MUAC<230mm) across wealth quintiles

Table 28 illustrates that around 13% of the pregnant and lactating women were suffering from under nutrition. Prevalence of under nutrition decreased with increasing wealth among all categories of women.

	Pregnant	Lactating	Non pregnant non lactating	Pregnant and lactating
Total	23.3	18.7	14.8	12.8
Wealth quintiles				
Lowest	25.2	29.3	21.1	24.4
Second	17.1	23.2	17.0	26.5
Middle	19.4	17.7	13.6	12.4
Fourth	15.7	14.6	12.1	13.2
Richest	10.7	10.1	10.8	20.4

Figure 12 illustrates the percentages of different categories of adult women with MUAC below 230 mm by district. MUAC <230 mm is considered as mild under nutrition among adult women. Among the pregnant women, the highest percentage of under nutrition was observed in Sylhet (40%) while lowest percentage was found in Rajshahi (5%) district.

Figure 12: percentages of different categories of adult women with MUAC below 230 mm by district



4.3.5 Dietary diversity of food intake among adult women

The women's dietary diversity score was developed as a proxy indicator to reflect the micronutrient adequacy of women's diets. Women's dietary diversity was assessed by counting number of food groups consumed in previous 24 hours of the survey. Consumption of 4 or more food groups were considered as a proxy for better micronutrient adequacy for adult women. Total, 27.6% of adult women consumed

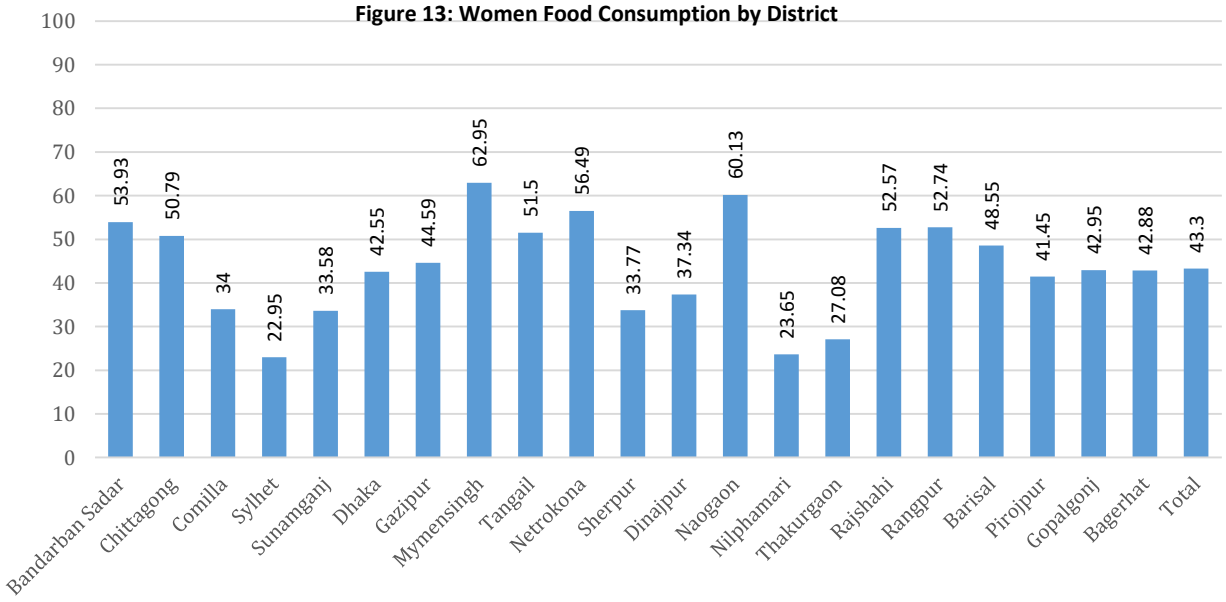
4 plus food groups in the WVB areas. Highest percentages of women who received foods from 4 plus food groups were in GMR (32%) while lowest percentages of women consumed 4 plus food groups was from Central Eastern Region (CER)(24%). Consumption of 4 or more food groups increased with increasing wealth (21% in lowest quintile vs. 35% in highest quintile).

Table 29: Distribution of adult women who consumed food from 4 or more food groups across study regions and across wealth quintiles

	%	N
Total	27.6	4260
World Vision region		
CER	23.5	1,182
GMR	32.2	1,284
NBR	26.5	1,205
SBR	31.6	589
Wealth quintiles		
Lowest	21.0	623
Second	24.3	754
Middle	26.7	821
Fourth	30.8	933
Richest	34.7	1,129

The highest percentage of women having adequate dietary diversity was found in Pirojpur district (45.3%) while lowest in Sylhet district (13.62%). In terms of individual AP, highest percentage of women with consumption of 4 or more food groups in past 24 hours was in Pirojpur (48.2%) while lowest in Bhandaria (5%).

Figure 13: percentages of women who consumed food from 4 or more food groups by district



4.3.6 Nutritional Status, Dietary Practices and Morbidity among under five children

This section presents information on breastfeeding status, IYCF practices and anthropometric measurement in children. Information was obtained from children under five years of age. Around half of the children in the survey area were found to be stunted (< -2 height-for-age z –score) while 31%

were severely stunted (< -3 height-for-age z –score). The prevalence of stunting was highest in CER (52%) and lowest in NBR (46%). Stunting prevalence was higher among boys. Household wealth status was positively related with decreased prevalence of stunting.

Fourteen % of the children aged under five years in the study areas were found to have wasting ((< -2 weight-for-height z –score). The prevalence of wasting was less common among children in CER. Wasting was more common among boys. Children who belong to higher wealth quintile had lower prevalence of wasting.

Overall, 26% of the under five children in the survey area were underweight (< -2 weight-for-age z –score), including 10% who were severely underweight (< -3 weight-for-age z –score) (Table 4.6). Prevalence of underweight among under five children was highest in CER (29%). Being underweight was especially common among boys. The percentage of underweight among under 5 children decreased with increasing household wealth.

In BDHS 2014, rates of stunting, wasting and underweight were 36%, 14% and 33% respectively in Bangladesh.

Table 30: percentage of children under-five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age

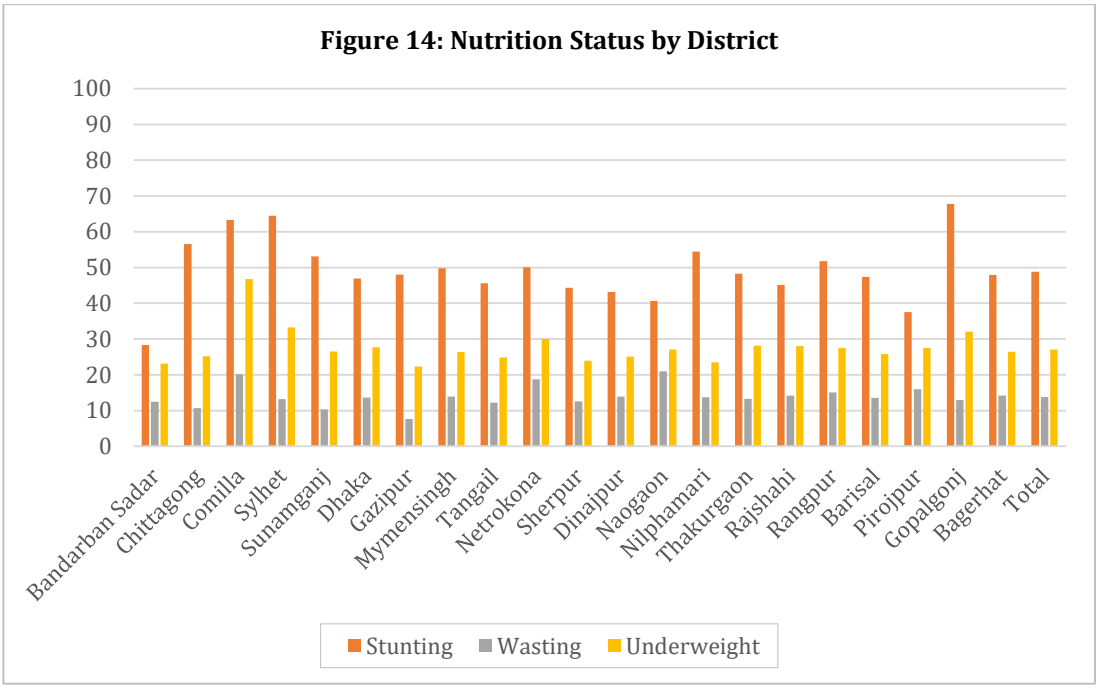
	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age			
	percentage below -3 SD	percentage below -2 SD		percentage below -3 SD	percentage below -2 SD	percentage above +2SD		percentage below -3 SD	percentage below -2 SD	percentage above +2SD	number of children
Total	30.7	48.6		8.04	13.8	23.6		10.5	26.8	3.8	7010
World Vision Region											
CER	34.3	52.0		7.4	12.6	25.3		12.1	28.7	4.3	
GMR	27.5	47.5		8.3	14.3	18.8		8.7	25.6	2.8	
NBR	27.9	45.7		8.3	14.4	20.5		9.3	25.6	3.8	
SBR	34.5	47.9		8.8	14.4	38.4		13.3	27.8	4.9	
Sex											
Boy	32.6	50.4		8.6	14.4	24.6		11.5	28.4	3.7	
Girl	28.8	47.1		7.4	13.2	22.6		9.6	25.8	3.8	
Wealth quintiles											
Lowest	33.3	52.4		9.0	15.9	22.4		13.8	33.6	3.0	
Second	32.4	51.4		9.8	15.6	22.4		11.3	29.9	3.2	
Middle	30.1	49.0		7.6	13.4	23.3		9.8	25.7	3.3	
Fourth	31.4	48.6		7.2	12.8	24		10.4	26.3	3.6	
Richest	26.7	42.6		6.6	11.5	25.8		7.8	20.5	5.7	

Note: the above table is based on children who spent the night before the interview in the household. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006.

1. Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2. Standing height is measure for all other children. 3. Includes children who were below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median.

When district level estimates are considered, there was variation across districts in terms of prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight (figure4.6). Stunting was highest in Gopalgonj (68%) and lowest in Bandorbon (28%) district. Unlike stunting, underweight was highest in Comilla (47%) and lowest in Gazipur (22.3%). Wasting was highest in Naogaon (21%) and lowest in Gazipur district (8%).

Figure 14: Prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight in children under-five across World Vision districts



4.3.7 Exclusive Breastfeeding

WHO and UNICEF recommended that children should be fed colostrum immediately after birth and continue to be exclusively breastfed up to six months of age. The below table describes the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age. Total, 51% of children were exclusively breastfed. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding was highest in CER & SBR (57%) while lowest in GMR & NBR (46%). Nationally, rate of exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months of age was 55% (BDHS 2014).

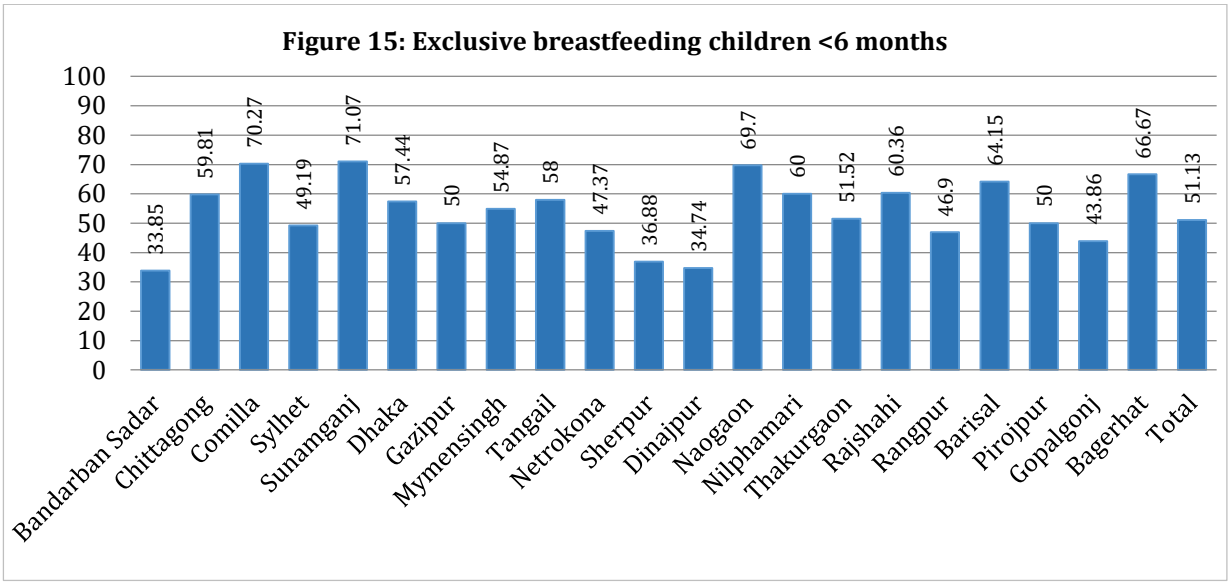
Table 31: percentage of children under 6 months of age received exclusive breastfeeding

	%	n
Total	51.1	1,246
World Vision region		
CER	56.8	420
GMR	46.5	294
NBR	46.8	338
SBR	56.9	194
Wealth quintiles		
Lowest	47.6	208

Second	52.2	262
Middle	50.3	247
Fourth	53.0	258
Richest	52.1	271

District wise, highest percentage of exclusive breastfeeding was in Sunamganj (71%) district and lowest in Bandarban district (34%). Among the individual AP, highest percentage of exclusive breastfeeding was in Tanore (84%) and lowest in Shribordi (18%).

Figure 15: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in children under 6 months of age by district



4.3.8 Early initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding was defined as initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth. Below table shows the distribution of children by early initiation of breastfeeding. Total, 67% of children started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth. Early initiation of breastfeeding did not follow any pattern across wealth quintiles.

Table 32: Among the last born children who were born between 1st April 2016 – 30th June 2017, the number who were ever breastfed & started breastfeeding within 1 hour

	percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 h of birth (%)	Number of last born children ever breastfed(n)
Total	67.4	2,682
Wealth quintiles		
Lowest	67.4	515
Second	73.5	525
Middle	68.0	560
Fourth	67.7	533
Richest	60.9	551

*Note that these indicators results are derived from the study of Nobokoli - Nutrition Initiatives Project End-line Evaluation that covered the WVB program area of Northern Bangladesh Region (NBR) and Greater Mymensingh Region (GMR) as part of baseline findings.

4.3.9 Dietary diversity among under-5 children

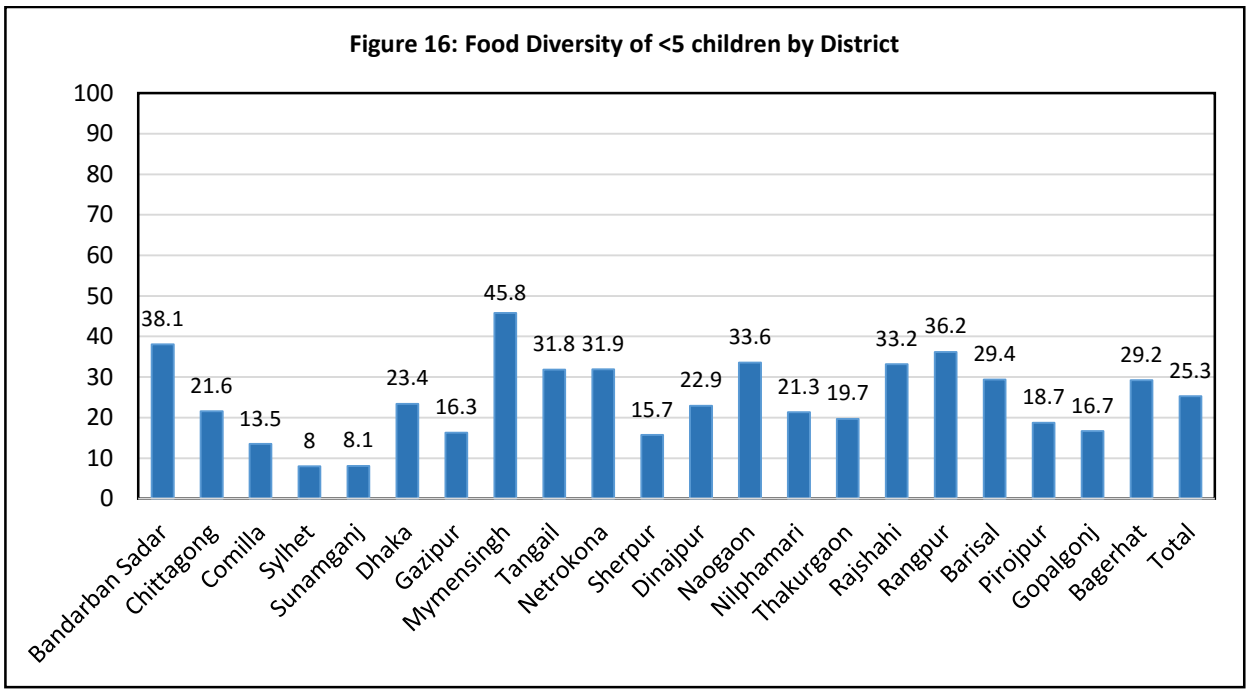
Dietary diversity is a way of conceptualizing optimal nutrient intake. Having foods from 4 or more food groups are assumed to ensure adequate dietary diversity. Total, 25% of children in the study areas received food from 4 or more food groups in the past 24 hours of survey. Nationally 23% of children receive at least 4 food groups. Proportion of children who received food from 4 or more food groups was highest in GMR (32%) while lowest in CER (18%). Proportion of children receiving adequate dietary diversity increased with household wealth status (19% in lowest quintile vs 32% in the highest quintile).

Table 33: percentage of children under 5 years of age received food from 4 or more food groups in the preceding 24 hours of survey in the study areas

	%	n
Total	25.3	1622
Sex		
Boy	26.7	883
Girl	23.9	739
World Vision region		
CER	18.4	347
GMR	31.6	515
NBR	26.6	545
SBR	25.6	224
Wealth quintiles		
Lowest	19.0	227
Second	21.9	281
Middle	24.1	324
Fourth	28.8	383
Richest	32.1	416

Below figure depicts the percentage of children under 5 years of age received food from 4 or more food groups by district. Highest percentage of children receiving adequate dietary diversity was in Mymensingh district (63%) while lowest in Sylhet district (23%).

Figure 16: percentage of children under 5 years of age received food from 4 or more food groups by district



Healthy food intake practices can improve child nutritional status which is critical for long term gain in terms of improved productivity and human capital. Improving nutrition status of children, especially when it comes to height for age, is a key challenge. Nationally, there has been significant achievement in reducing stunting, wasting and underweight among children under five years of age. Findings from the baseline survey indicate a situation worse than the national situation.

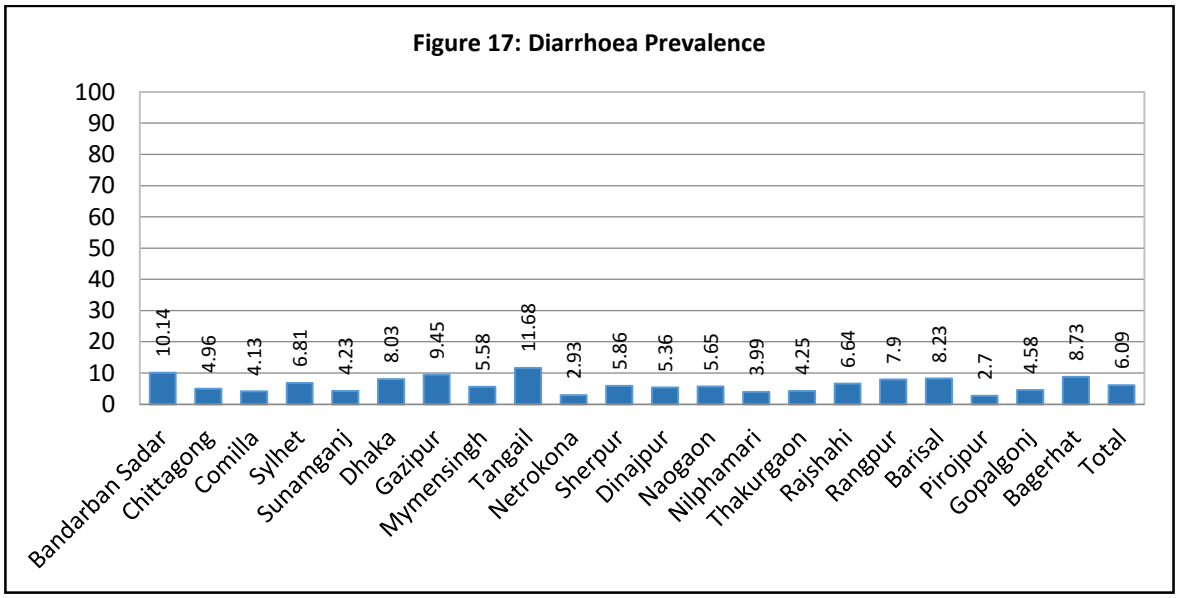
4.3.10 Diarrhea

Despite making significant progress in reduction of diarrhea related under-five child mortality, diarrhea persists to be one of the major causes of morbidity among this age group in Bangladesh. WHO recommended ORS and zinc for treatment of diarrheal episodes. Data for this survey were collected from mothers of under-five children where they were asked whether their children have any diarrheal episodes in the two weeks preceding the survey and whether their children received ORS and zinc during their illness. Below table shows the prevalence of diarrhea across the study regions. Total, 6% of children under 5 years had an episode of diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Diarrhea prevalence does not vary much across study areas. A similar proportion of children had diarrhea nationally as reported in BDHS 2014. Among the children who had a diarrheal episode, 81% of them received ORS which also aligns with the national level.

Table 34: Prevalence of diarrhea across study regions and percentage of under five children who received ORS packet for diarrheal episodes		
Prevalence of diarrhea	%	N
Total	6.1	940
Prevalence of diarrhea across World Vision regions		
CER	6.6	330
GMR	5.6	224
NBR	6.0	271
SBR	6.2	115
percentage of children with diarrhea received ORS	81.3	654

Around 12% of children under 5 years had an episode of diarrhea in Tangail district while lowest was found in Pirojpur district (3%). When we look into the individual AP, highest percentage of diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey was in Morelgonj (13%) and lowest was in Nazirpur (1.4%).

Figure 17: Prevalence of diarrhea by district



4.3.11Hand hygiene practices

This section describes access to improved source of drinking water, toilet facility and appropriate hand washing practices. The survey collected information on household sources of drinking water, sanitation facilities, observed place of hand washing, availability of soap or other cleansing agent, hand washing practices. Appropriate hand hygiene practices is defined as use of soap & water for hand washing before the five recommended events (before preparing food, before taking food, before feeding children, after cleaning child's stool and after coming from toilet) in the past 24 hours proceeding the survey.

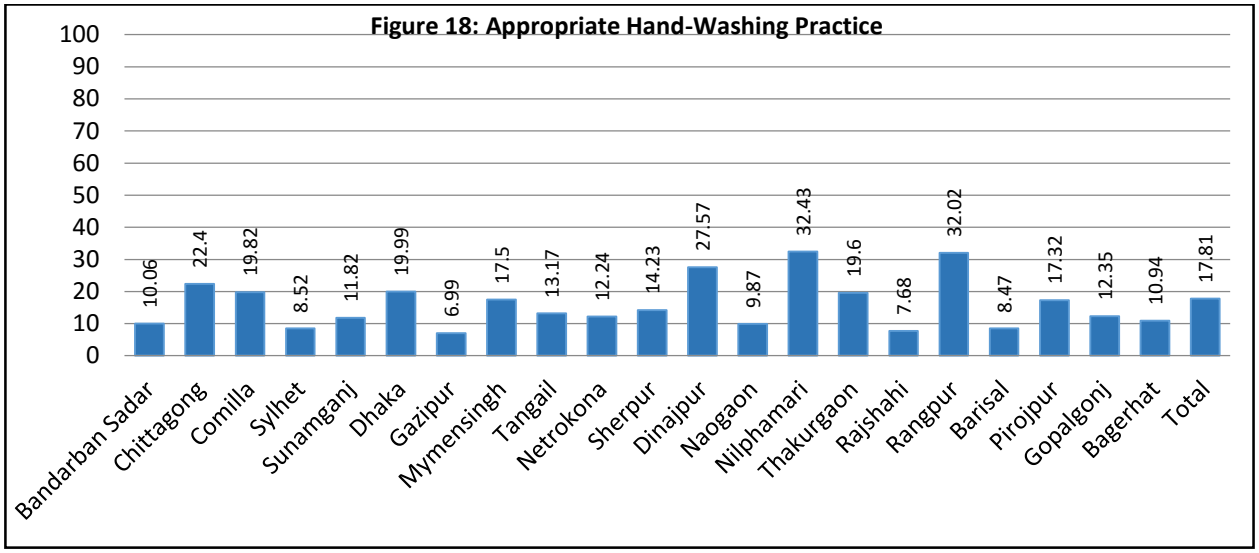
Table 35: Percentage of the study participants reported appropriate hand-washing practice in the 24 hours preceding the survey

Variables	%	N
Overall	18.1	2,794
World Vision regions:		
CER	15.1	760
GMR	15.2	606
NBR	25.2	1,147
SBR	15.1	281
Wealth quintiles:		
Poorest/lowest	12.1	358
Second	15.3	474
Middle	19.3	594
Fourth	19.2	583
Richest/highest	24.1	785

Table 35 provides information on reported hand hygiene practices. It shows that 18% of mothers reported appropriate hand hygiene practices in the last 24 hours preceding the survey in the study areas. Northern Bangladesh region has the highest prevalence of reported appropriate hand hygiene practices (25%). Reported appropriate hand hygiene practices doubled from poorest (12%) to richest quintiles (24%).

Among the districts, highest percentage of appropriate hand washing practice was observed in Nilphamari (32.43%) and lowest in Gazipur (7%) district (Figure 4.12). With regards to individual AP, appropriate hand hygiene practice was highest in Mithapukur (42%) and lowest in Bhandaria (1.3%) and in Gowainghat (2%).

Figure 18: Prevalence of appropriate hand-washing practices in the 24 hours preceding the survey by district



4.3.12 Household's access to improved drinking water & improved sanitation facilities

Overall, 93% of households have access to improved drinking water sources while 69% of have access to improved sanitation facilities in the survey areas. Prevalence of households having access to improved drinking water source & improved sanitation facilities was positively related with household's wealth status.

Improved drinking water source was universal in most of the districts while lowest in Bagerhat district (40.2%). Highest percentage of improved sanitation facilities was observed in Barisal district (94%) while lowest was in Sylhet district (46%). If we look at the individual AP, improved drinking water source was highest in Rangpur (100%), Dinajpur (100%) and Fulbaria (100%) while lowest was in Morelgonj (17%). Improved sanitation facilities were highest in Dhaka Shishu (98%).

Table 36: The percentages of households having access to improved drinking-water sources and improved sanitation facilities across study regions and across wealth quintiles

	improved drinking water		improved latrine facilities	
	%	n	%	n
Total	93	35188	69.0	26195
Wealth quintiles				
Poorest/lowest	85.5	2,538	41.7	1,239
Second	91.0	2,827	55.6	1,727
Middle	94.9	2,921	67.5	2,077
Fourth	95.7	2,901	81.2	2,462
Richest/highest	98.0	3,187	92.0	2,990

Figure 19: Percentage of improved drinking-water source by household by district

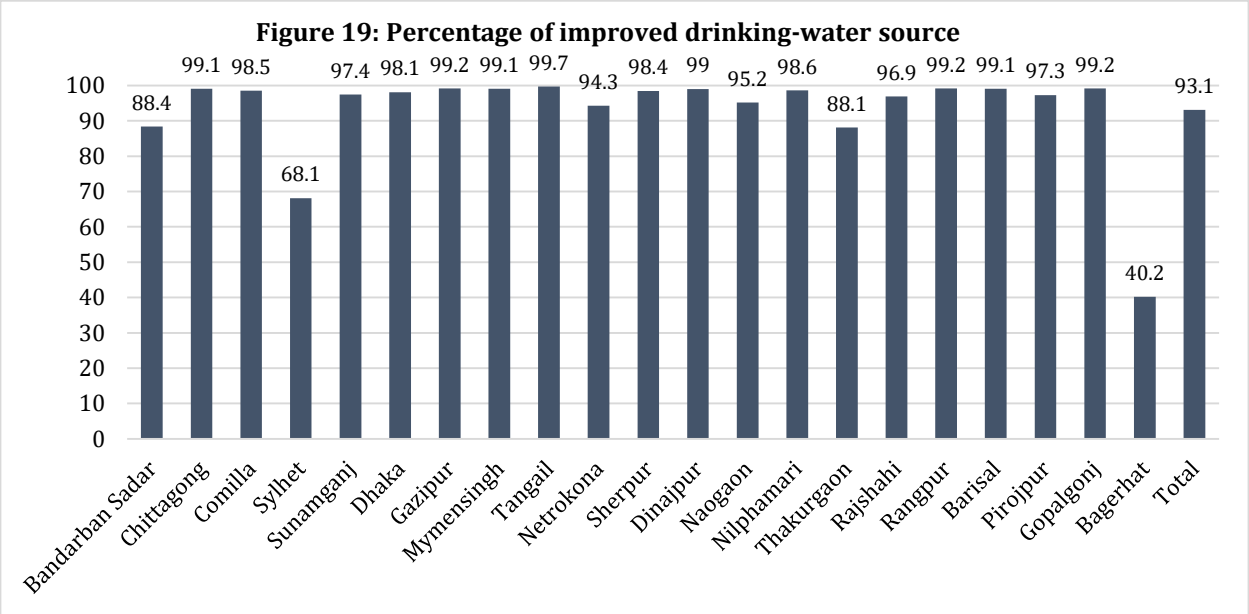
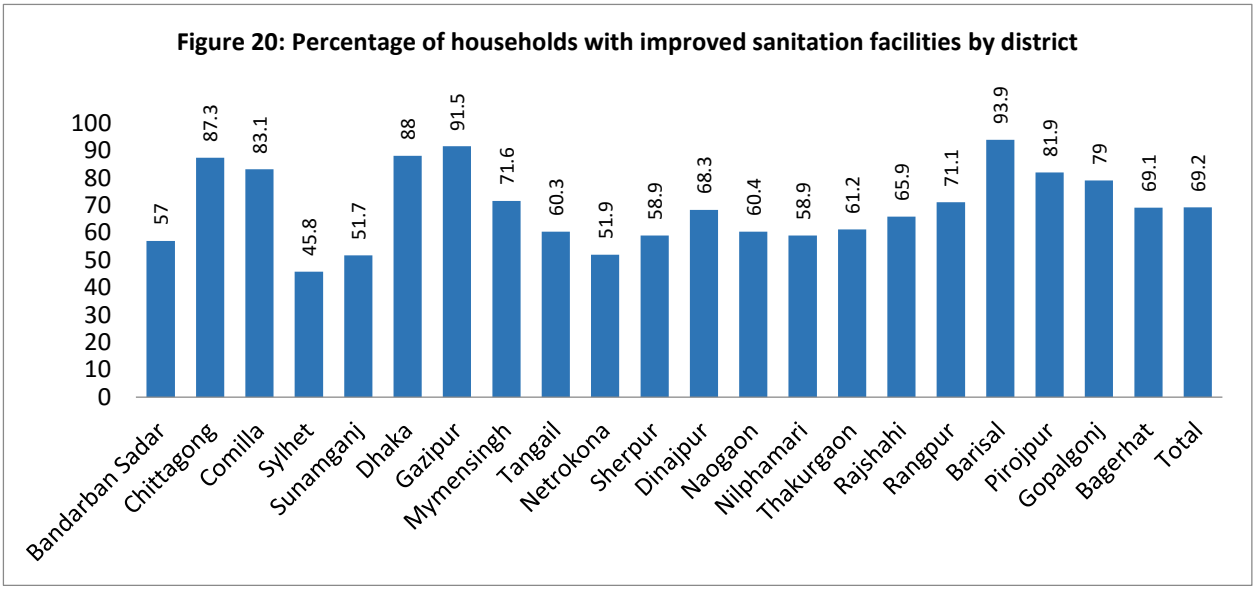


Figure 20: Percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities by district



4.3.13: Summary of Findings and Recommendations- Health Nutrition and WASH TP

Findings from the baseline survey provide a comprehensive portrayal of different aspects of maternal and child health nutrition in the study areas. These results depict the baseline situation in the study areas before implementation of interventions, against which progress of the TP can be measured after implementation of interventions for improving child health. In the findings section above, a comprehensive picture of nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions is outlined along with current nutritional status among women and children in the World Vision areas. Most of the indicators aligned with national level estimates reported in BDHS 2014. Based on the above findings, following recommendations are made:

1. The data began with shedding lights on the situation of antenatal, delivery and postnatal care conditions of women delivering in the two years preceding the survey. Appropriate care during pregnancy, delivery at facilities and postnatal care practices can improve birth outcome in terms of reducing low birth weight. The baseline status of these interventions will help design better program and improve overall maternal health conditions. As per latest WHO recommendation, 8 ANC check-up is required during pregnancy. This needs to come along with improved quality of care at each ANC contact. Thus quality of ANC, quality of delivery and postnatal care are also crucial for improving birth outcome.

2. Healthy food intake practices especially dietary diversity is one of the areas that merit particular attention to improve child nutritional status in a sustainable manner.

3. As a large proportion of mothers are adolescents and maternal death is the highest during adolescence, it is also important to intervene from pre-conception and improve nutrition of future mothers. The MUAC data as a proxy for BMI suggest around one-fifth of women being under nourished. This may need additional focus on adolescent girls as well as school health program.

4. Finally, households' overall condition can help create enabling environment for improving nutrition of children. It can have great impact on child morbidity as well. Analysis of water and sanitation condition at household level suggests that there is still scope for improving drinking water sources and sanitation facilities in the baseline survey areas, which can eventually help reduce morbidity and improve nutrition.

5. The baseline suggests that a life-course approach of improving maternal and child nutritional status needs to be adapted. Improving knowledge and awareness through effective communication at community based programs, improved food intake, nutritional supplement intake, regular practice of growth monitoring, appropriate dietary intake, strengthening existing health system for maternal & child health services, re-enforcing collaborative effort for hygiene practices and improving sanitation and drinking water facilities are some of the possible interventions for improving nutritional status of women and children. At the household level, improvement can be brought in terms of infrastructural development for improved water and sanitation facilities.

4.4 Functional Literacy and Life Skills

Goal:

WVB has taken a five-year national strategy focusing on Education and Life Skills (EdLS) with four key objectives. One of the main objectives (SO2) is to "improve child learning outcomes across the life cycle". To achieve the objective WVB segregates the other four sub-objectives, which are:

- Improved developmental outcomes of children (3-5 yrs.) through holistic ECCD approach
- Improved functional literacy and essential life skills for school age children (6-11 yrs.)
- Applied life skills developed for children aged 12-18 years
- Access to education opportunities developed for Most Vulnerable Children (8-18 yrs.)

SL#	Indicator	Result (%)
1	Proportion of children of age 3-5 years achieved developmental outcome	N/A
2	Proportion of children who can read with comprehension	N/A

The above indicators demand to measure the status of children who will enrolled in the literacy boost and ECCD. Once the program will start continuous monitoring will be done every year and through evaluation using real time monitoring.

Outcome:

There are five indicators at outcome level of FL&LS TP where four indicators has measured through baseline survey. Another one will be measured through regular monitoring and evaluation as well. A good number of indicators (8) included in the baseline survey to see the current status which will be used for grant proposal.

Table 37: Indicator wise baseline result of Functional Literacy and Life Skills TP- WVB national

SL#	Indicator	Result (%)
1	% children (boys, girls) reporting an increased frequency of participation in literacy activities with household members	78.7
2	Proportion of parents and caregivers who promote learning for children (aged 3-11 years)	83.5
3	Proportion of children 3-5 or 6 who have access to quality pre-primary education	17.2
4	Proportion of children age 6-13 years completing primary education in selected school of the referral system in last three years	N/A
5	% of working children (8-14 years) have access to formal education	25.2
6	# of families have play materials for children aged 3 to 5	38.1
7	# of schools with basic hand-washing facilities	77.9
8	# of schools/education facilities with sex-separated basic sanitation facilities with appropriate student to latrine ratio	Boy- 55.2 Girl-53.2
9	# of schools/education facilities with functional basic (improved) drinking water source	90.5
10	# of stakeholders trained on school safety	Teacher=20.8 SMC = 88.5 PTA = 5.3
11	# of school that have school safety plan	93.1
12	# of school with a library or book collection	44.7
13	# of children of school year 2017 repeated and continuing in the same class in 2018 in primary schools (grade I-V)	15.7
13	Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	Ram= 37.2 Wheel Chair=41.5

		Sitting arrange=35 Separate Toilet=10.8

*Gold color represents additional indicator

4.4.1 Educational Context

Bangladesh, a densely populated South Asian country, has the world's largest primary education system. The country has achieved a number of key MDGs including 100% gross enrolment rate, gender parity, reducing dropout rate and so on. Now the country is working towards achieving quality education as envisaged in the SGD through GO and NGO collaboration. A total of 36, 67,851 students are studying at pre-primary level and 1, 72, 51,350 students are studying at different types of formal and non-formal primary schools run by GO and NGOs[1]. The net enrollment rate at primary level is 97.97% and the dropout rate is 18.85%[2]. In addition, the repetition rate is 5.6% among which 6.2% for boys and 5.1% girls considering all grads[3].

The present education scenario is not particularly satisfactory as the World Bank study report points out. Data show that only 8.8% of children under-5 have three or more children's books at home and only 60.3% of children under-5 have two or more kinds of play things available4. In addition, only 13.4% of children aged 36-59 months are attending an early childhood education program5. Furthermore, about 1.5 million children aged 5 years and 3.8 million children aged 4 years are still out of school mostly due to poverty6.

In addition, 33.1% children of school entry age enter the first grade in primary school and just 46% of children of secondary school entry age enter secondary school7. About five millions children are still out of school, either because they did not enroll in school or dropped out very early; 6% of children stop at the pre-primary level, another 6% complete only grade 1, and 24% complete grade 5, but never enroll in secondary education[8].

WVB identified the root causes (studying secondary documents) that affect children's access to education and improving learning outcomes across life cycles. Below are some of the key points:

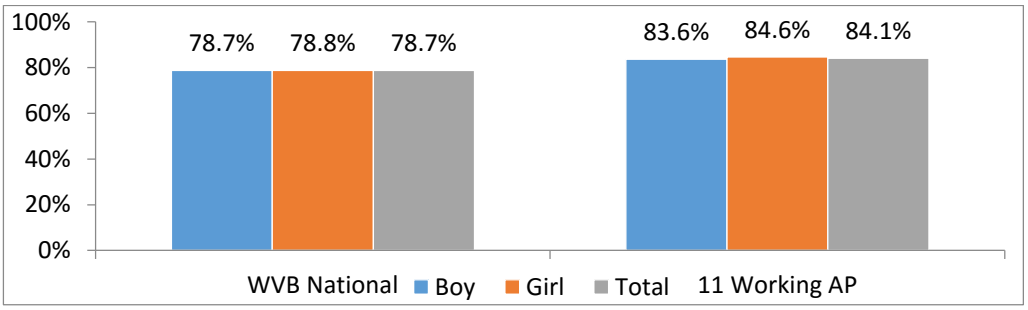
- Low (insufficient) government expenditure
- Poverty, very low household income, parents' inability to support their children's education (either by helping them study, or paying for schooling and supplies)
- Poor and disadvantaged students are most affected since they have limited educational options, cannot afford additional tuition, and usually come from a social background which regards formal education to be of limited value
  - Lack of an appropriate curriculum, defined teaching learning materials, assessment standards and trained teachers for Pre Primary Education (PPE)
  - Poor teaching/pedagogical quality: Examinations expect almost 100 % memory recall of the information in the textbooks, and therefore limit the time for innovative or child-centered teaching and learning

[1] APSC, 2017
[2] BANBEIS Report, 2018
[3] BANBEIS Report, 2018
[4] Bangladesh 2012-13 MICS final report
[5] Bangladesh 2012-13 MICS final report
[6] Education Watch Report- 2013
[7] Bangladesh 2012-13 MICS final report
[8] World Bank. 2013.

- ♣ Low teacher motivation: Many teachers have low motivation because the profession is not regarded highly while career progression opportunities are limited and incentives for innovating effective teaching and learning practices are non-existent. Teachers do not have many avenues for continued professional development, and this, coupled with the lack of any positive or negative feedback or accountability, seems to affect teacher morale.

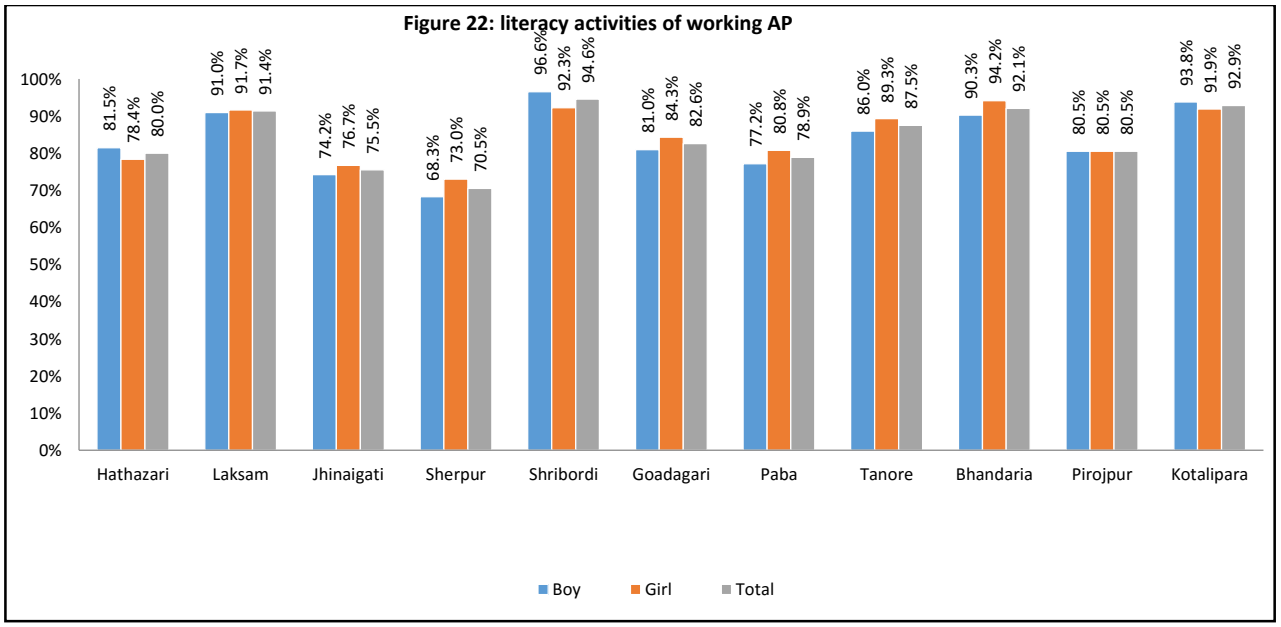
4.4.2. Children's participation in literacy activities with household members

Figure 21: Children reporting about participation in literacy activities



Majority of the children are participating with household members in literacy activities. Data show that 78.7% of children are participating in literacy activities with household members in the WVB working areas while the participation rate of boys is 78.7% and that of girls is 78.8%. In addition, most of the (84.1%) children are participating in literacy activity with household members in the 11 working AP while the participation rate of boys is 83.6% and that of girls is 84.6%.

Figure 22: Participation in literacy activities of working AP



Data show that participation rate of boys is higher (96.6%) in Shribordi AP whereas it is lower (68.3%) in Sherpur AP. On the other hand, the rate of girls is higher (94.2%) in Bhandaria AP and lower (73.0%) in Sherpur AP. According to data, the participation rate of boys and girls in literacy activities is higher in the 11 working AP areas than WVB National Coverage.

4.4.3 Promoting learning by parents and caregiver

Figure 23: Proportion of parents and caregivers who promote learning for children aged 3-11 years

Most of the parents and caregivers are promoting learning for children aged 3-11 years and the proportion is 83.5% in WVB national coverage area and 89.0% in 11 working APs.

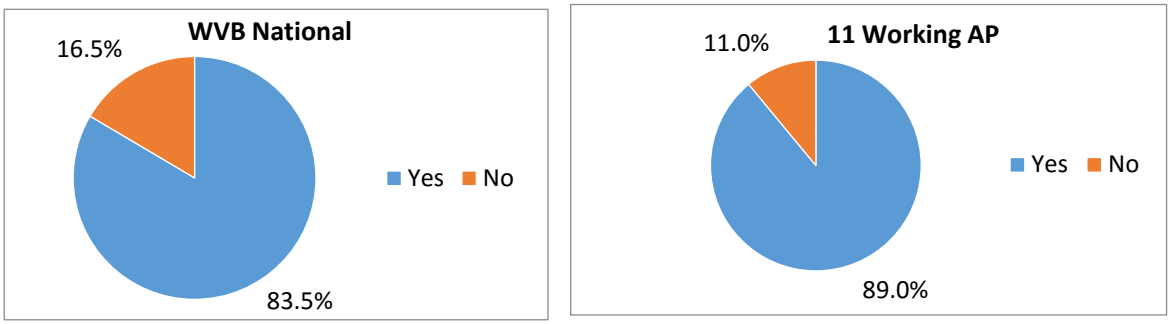
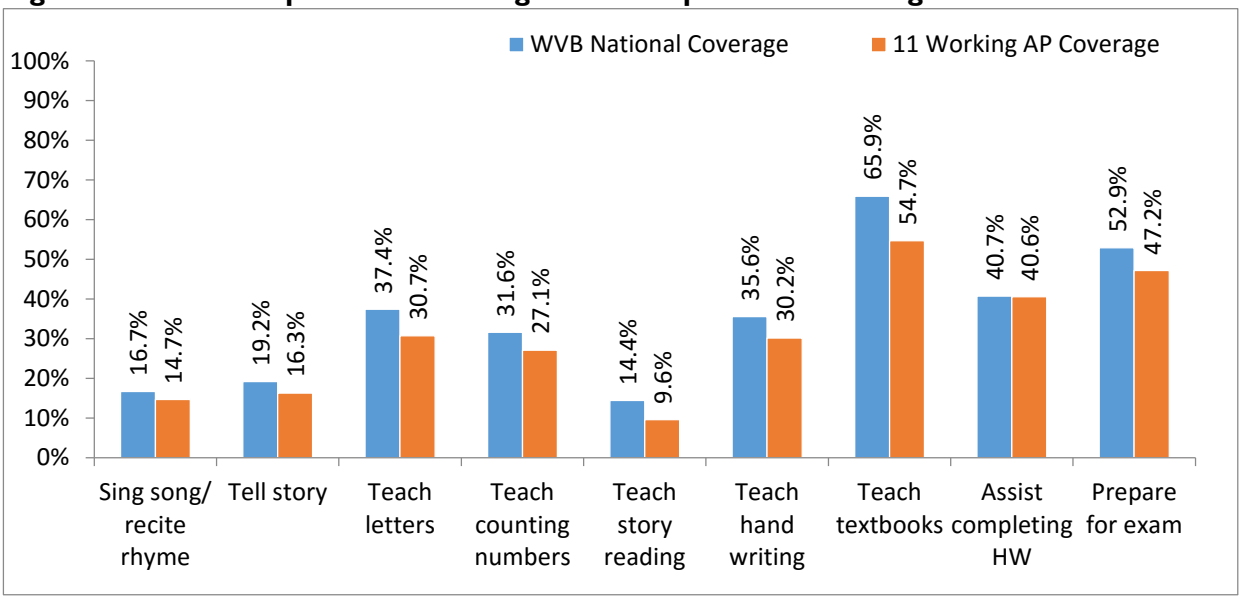
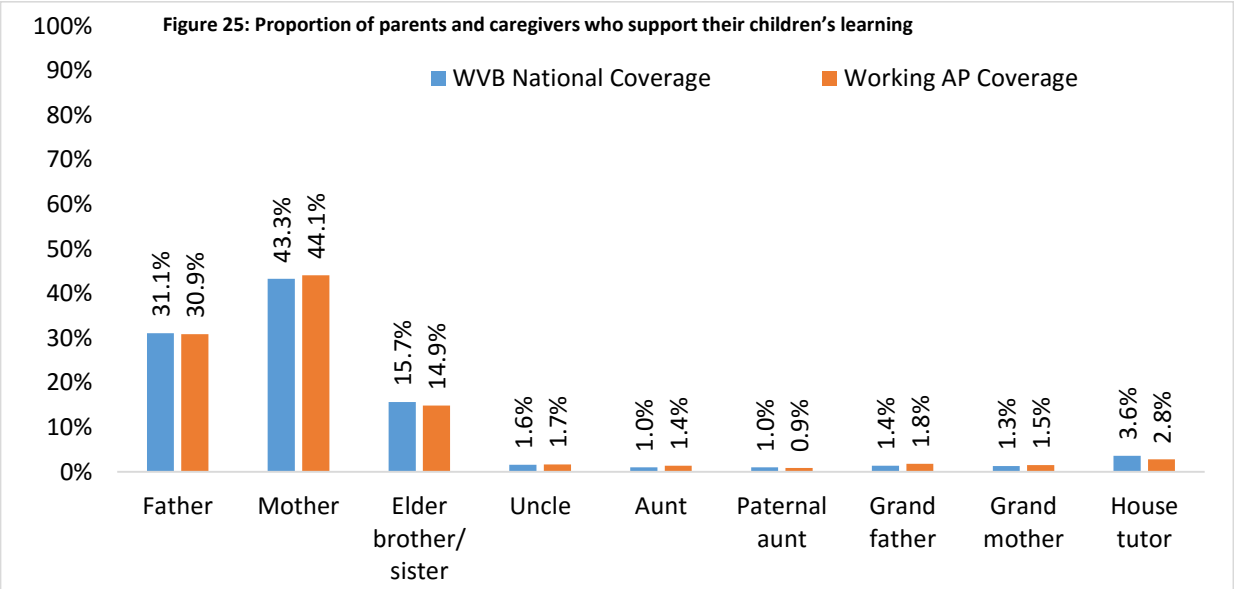


Figure 24: Activities parents and caregivers do to promote learning



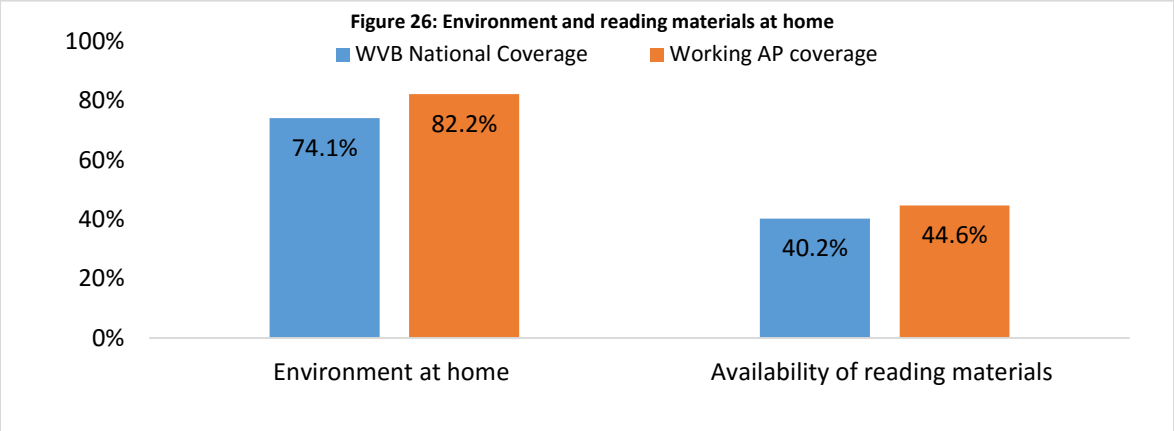
The parents and caregivers promote their children's learning through several curricular and extra-curricular activities. Data show that parents and caregivers are focusing on curricular activities more than extra-curricular. Their major focuses are on teaching letters, counting numbers, practicing hand writing, completing home-works, preparing child for exam and teaching textbooks while supporting children for learning. The tendency is found similar in the 11 working AP areas also.

Figure 25: Proportion of parents and caregivers who support their children's learning



The main household members are the main promoters of learning of children aged 3 to 11 years. Data show that the mother (43.1% in WVB national coverage and 44.1% in working AP coverage) of the children aged 3 to 11 years are supporting learning of their children. Furthermore, 31.1% of fathers and 15.7% of siblings are also supporting the children of this age group in learning in WVB National Coverage. On the other hand, 30.9% of fathers and 14.9% of siblings of the 11 Working AP areas are assisting children in their learning. The WVB national level data and the 11 working AP area data are more or less similar in this aspect.

Figure 26: Environment and reading materials at home for children's study

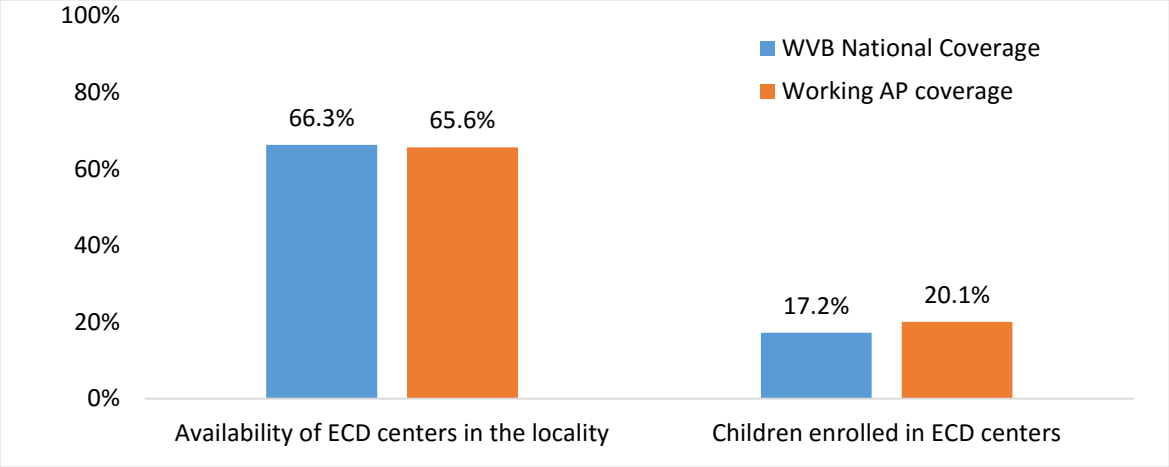


Majority of the sampled households have conducive environment for children's study at home. Data show that 74.1% of households of WVB national coverage and 82.2% of 11 working AP coverage have environment for children's study. In addition, 40.2% of households of WVB national area and 44.6% of 11 working AP areas have supplementary reading materials other than text books at home.

The home study environment includes separate study room for children, designated place of study and separate table for study. It is found that majority (69.3%) of households of WVB national areas have designated place for study while it is 40.1% in 11 working AP areas. On the other hand, only 13% of households of WVB national areas have separate study for children while it is 64.5% in working AP areas.

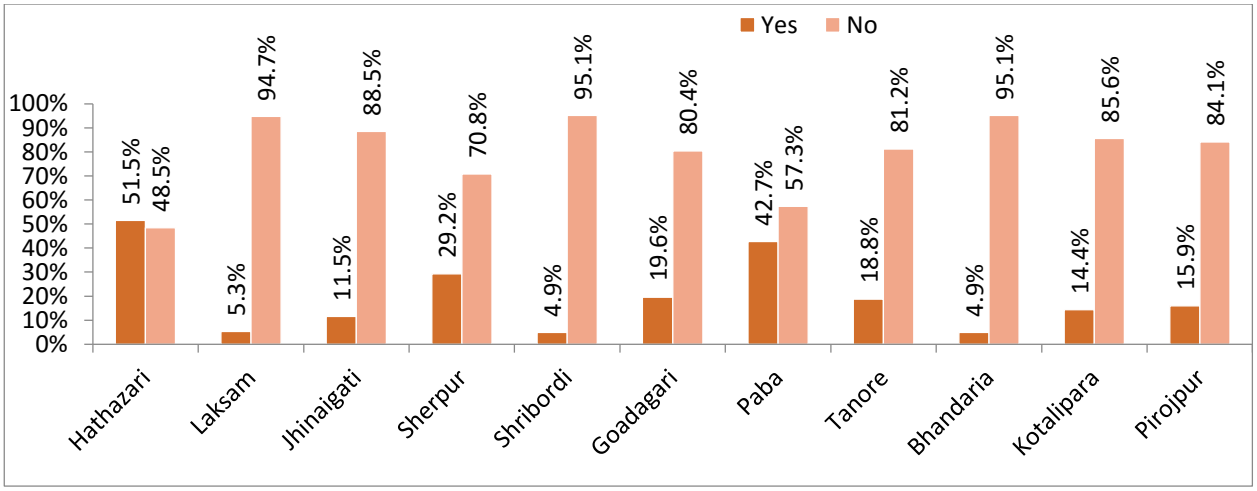
4.4.4 Children aged 3-5 or 6 years who have access to quality pre-primary education

Figure 27: Availability of ECD centers and enrolment status



According to the government rules, all the government primary schools are supposed to open pre-primary class for the children of 3+ to 5 years. However, data show that only 65.6% of parents saw pre-primary education center or institution in their locality. The scenario is almost similar in both WVB national and 11 working AP areas. On the other hand, data show that 17.2% of children of the 3 to 6 years' age group are enrolled in pre-primary schools or in ECD centers. The enrollment rate in pre-primary schools or ECD centers is found higher (20.1%) in the 11 working AP areas than WVB national coverage.

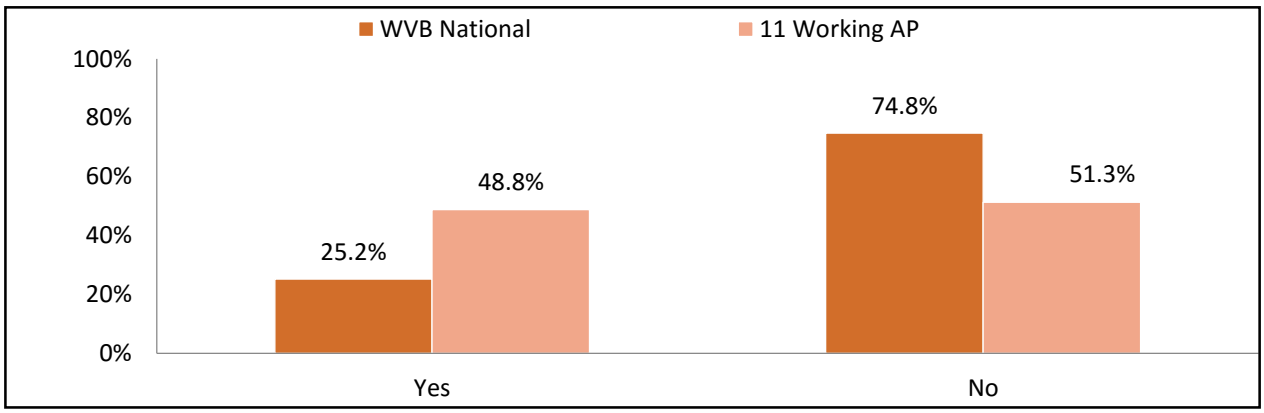
Figure 28: Availability of ECD centers and enrollment status of 11 working APs



It is found that enrollment rate is higher (51.5%) in Hathazari while it is very poor (4.9%) in Shribordi and Bhandaria.

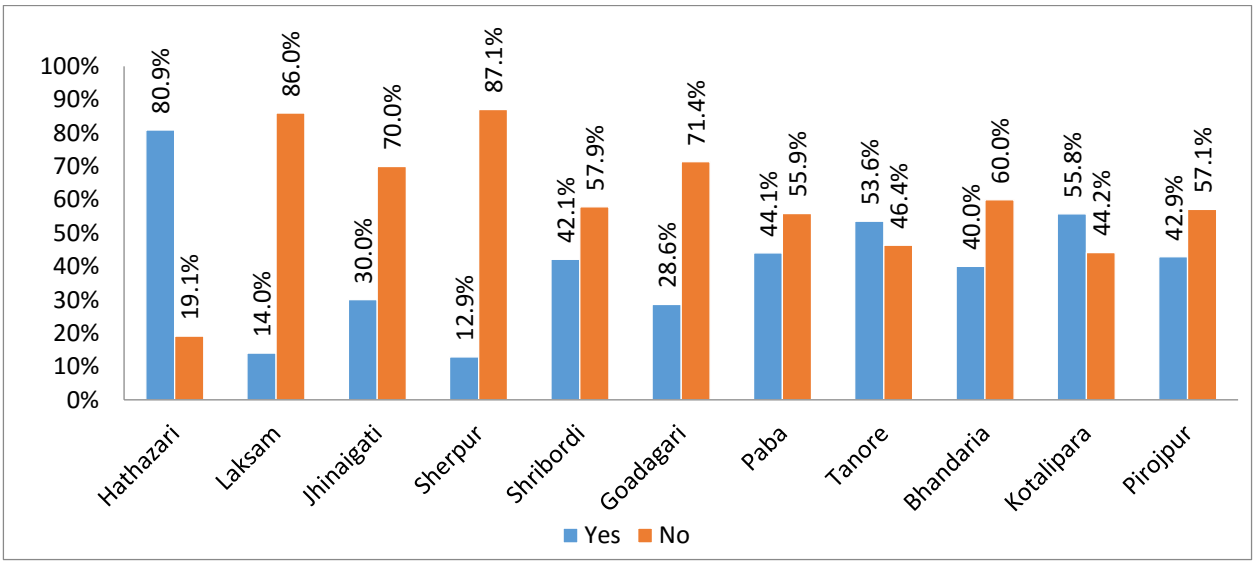
4.4.5 Working children (aged 8-14 years) have access to non-formal education

Figure 29: Status of working children in non-formal education



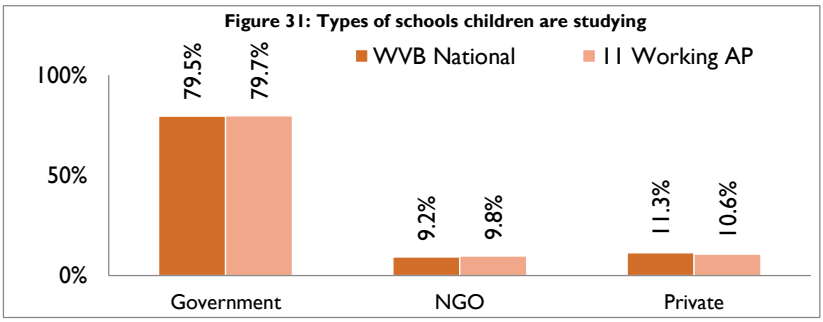
As per labor law children 8-14 years are not allowed to do any kind of hazardous job. A total of 2,505 children of 8-14 years are found involved in works in the WVB national coverage areas while it is 400 in the 11 working AP areas. Among the working children, 25.2% of the WVB national coverage areas are studying at formal schools, which is much higher (48.8%) in the 11 working AP areas.

Figure 30: Status of children continuing education 11 AP wise



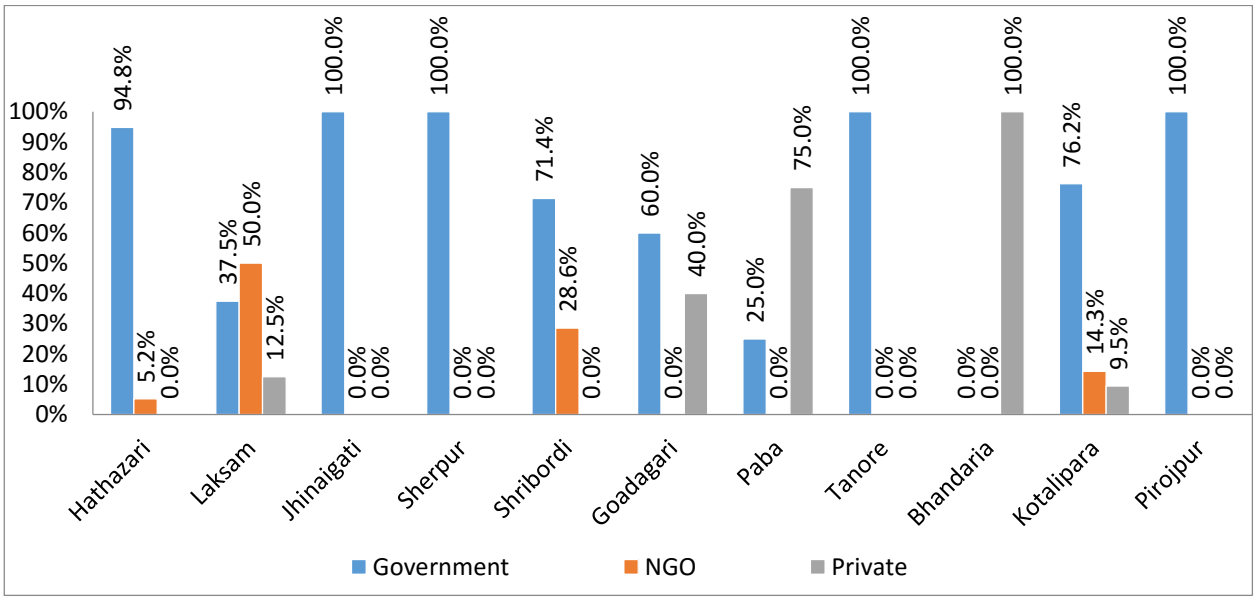
The above figure reveals that the continuing education rate is higher (80.9%) in Hathazari while it is very poor (12.9%) in Sherpur.

Figure 31: Types of schools children are studying



Among the children, who are continuing their education, majority are studying in the government primary schools while around 10% are studying in non-formal schools run by the NGOs. Another 11% of children are studying in private schools.

Figure 22: Status of children enrolled at schools 11 AP wise

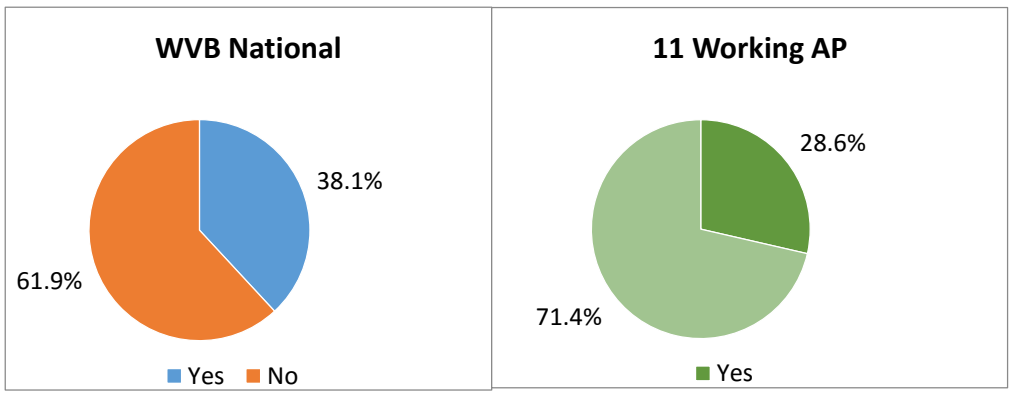


Considering the 11 working APs, it is found that the enrollment rate is higher (100%) in Jhinaigati, Sherpur, Tanore and Pirojpur while it is very poor (0%) in Bhandaria.

4.4.6 Families have play materials for children aged 3+ to 5

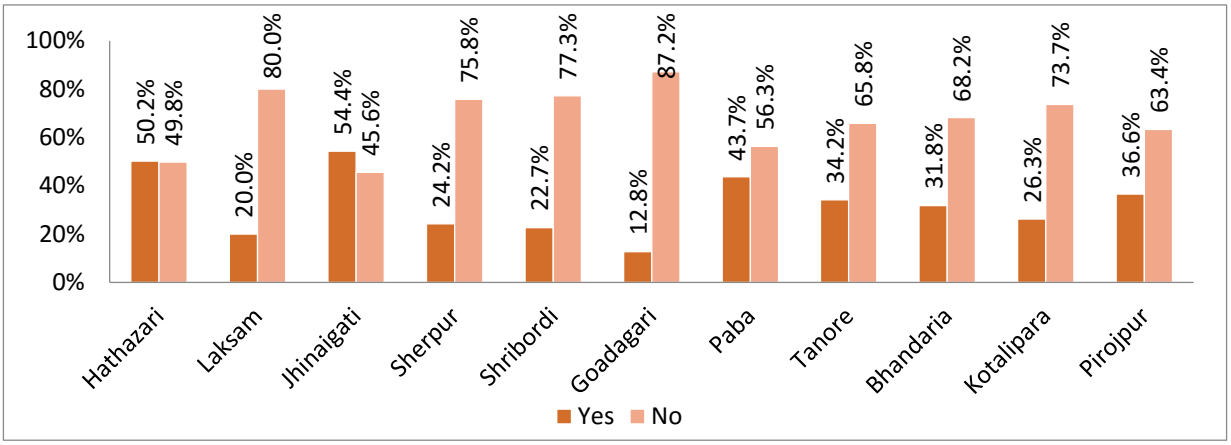
Figure 33: Playing materials at home

Data show 38.1% of families have play materials for children of aged 3+ to 5 years and the percentage is higher in Gazipur and lower in Barisal



district. Availability of play materials is found lower in the 11 working AP areas (28.6%) than in WVB national coverage (38.1%) areas.

Figure 34: Status of playing materials at 11 working AP

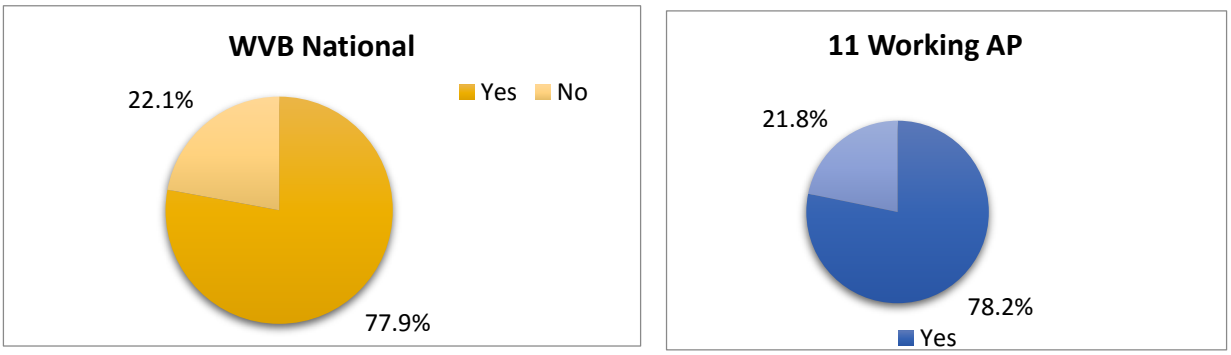


This above graph/figure presents the playing materials at home related status in 11 selected AP coverage areas. It is found that more than half of the homes in Jhinaigati and Hathazari have playing materials while only 12.8% of homes in Goadagari have playing materials.

4.4.7 Schools have basic hand-washing facilities

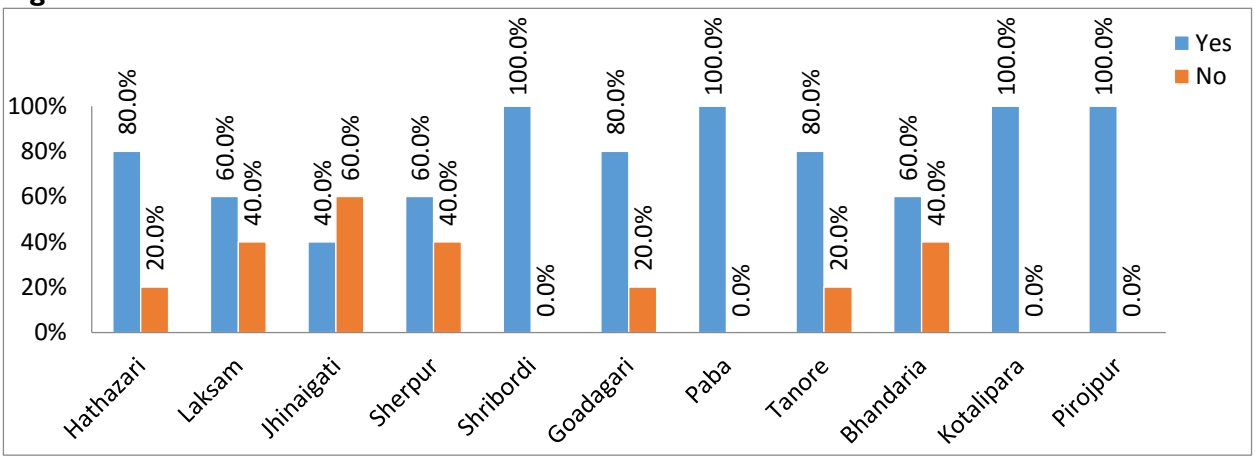
Figure 35: Basic hand-washing facilities in school

Most of the schools (77.9%) have basic hand-washing facilities in WVB national coverage areas while



22.1% do not have such facilities. In addition, in 11 working AP coverage areas 78.2% of schools have basic hand wash facilities while 21.8% do not have these facilities at school.

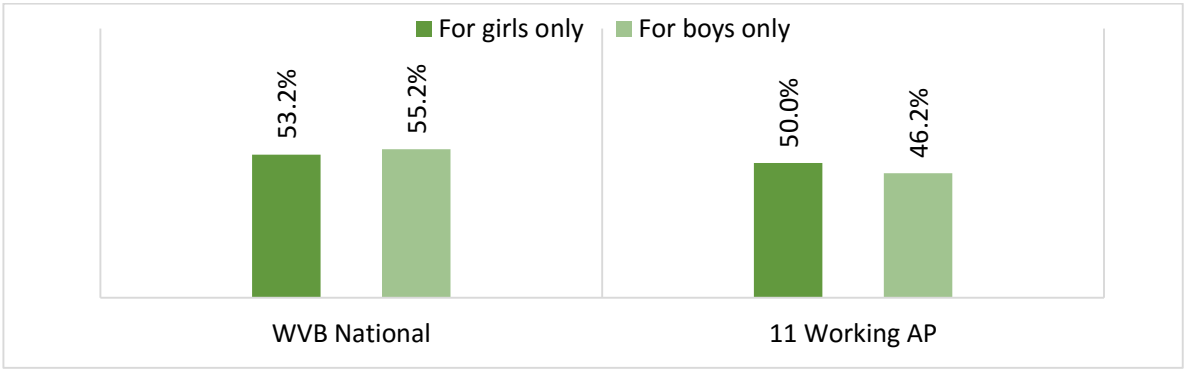
Figure 36: Hand wash facilities at 11 AP



The basic hand-washing facilities are found available in all schools under Shribordi, Paba, Kotalipara and Pirojpur APs while it is found only in 20.0% of schools under Hathazari, Goadagari and Tanore APs.

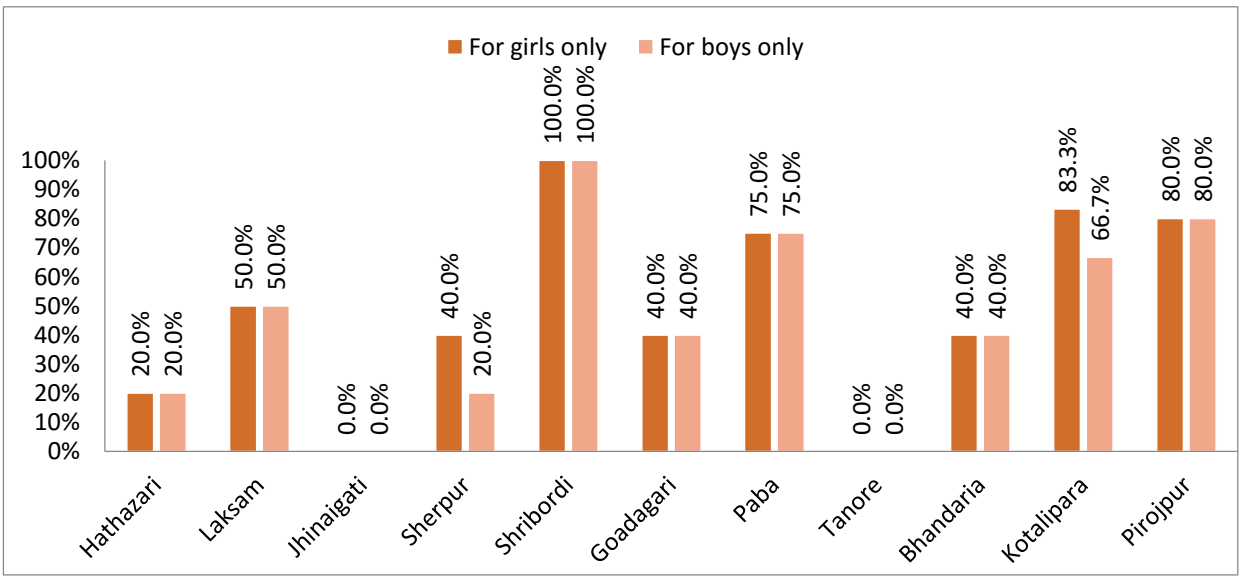
4.4.8 # of schools/education facilities with sex-separated basic sanitation facilities with appropriate student to latrine ratio

Figure 37: Schools/Education facilities with sex-separated basic sanitation facilities



Data show that in one hand, 53.2% of schools have separate latrine for girls with basic sanitation facilities and 55.2% of schools have separate latrine for boys in WVB national coverage areas. Again, in11 working AP coverage areas, 50.0% of schools have separate latrine for girls while it is 46.2% for boys. Sex - separated latrine for students is found in higher number in the schools located in the 11 working AP areas than in WVB national coverage areas.

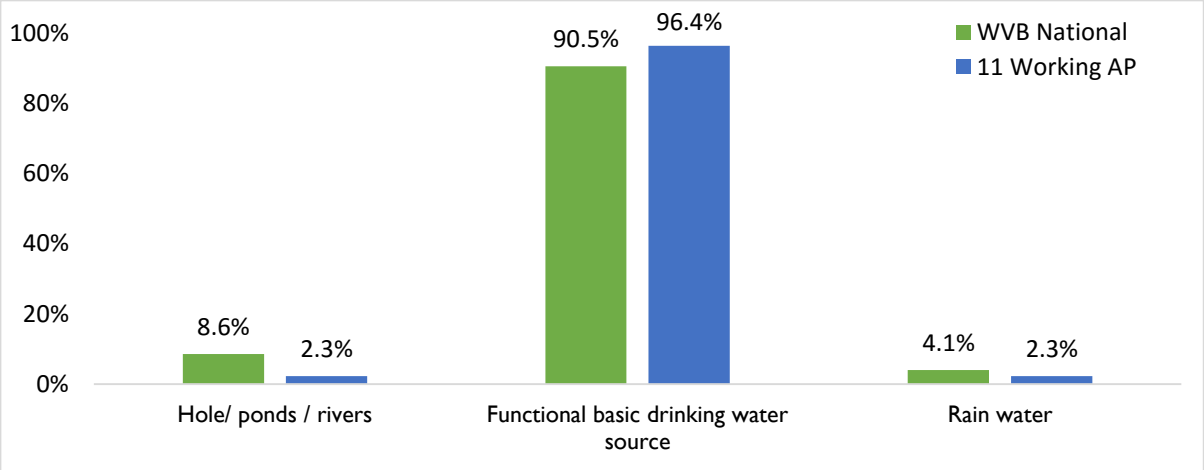
Figure 38: Sex-separated basic sanitation in 11 AP



Sex-separated latrines were found in all schools in Shribordi while there wasn't any in the schools in Jhinaigati and Tanore.

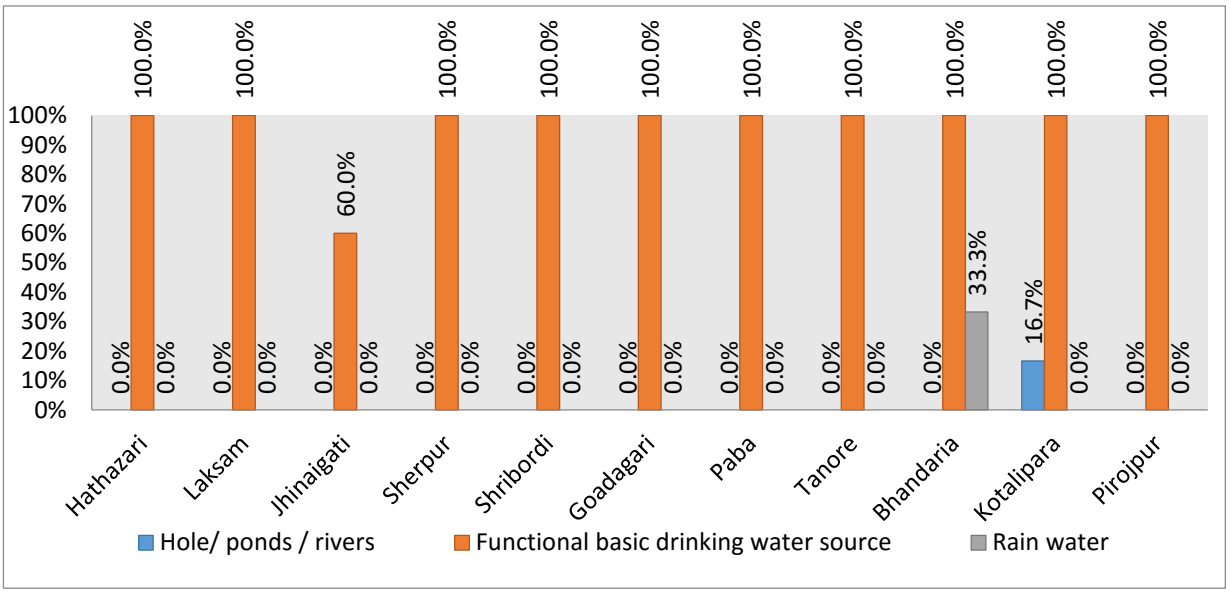
4.4.9 Schools having functional basic drinking water source

Figure 39: Basic drinking sources in schools



It is found that 90.5% of schools have functional basic drinking water source in WVB national coverage areas while it is 96.4% in 11 working AP coverage areas. Data show that students of the primary schools are using several sources for drinking water such as ponds and rivers. However, the major sources of drinking water are shallow tube-well (48.4%), deep tube-well (48.6%) and supply/ tap water (40.2%). The drinking water facilities are similar in WVB national coverage and 11 working AP areas.

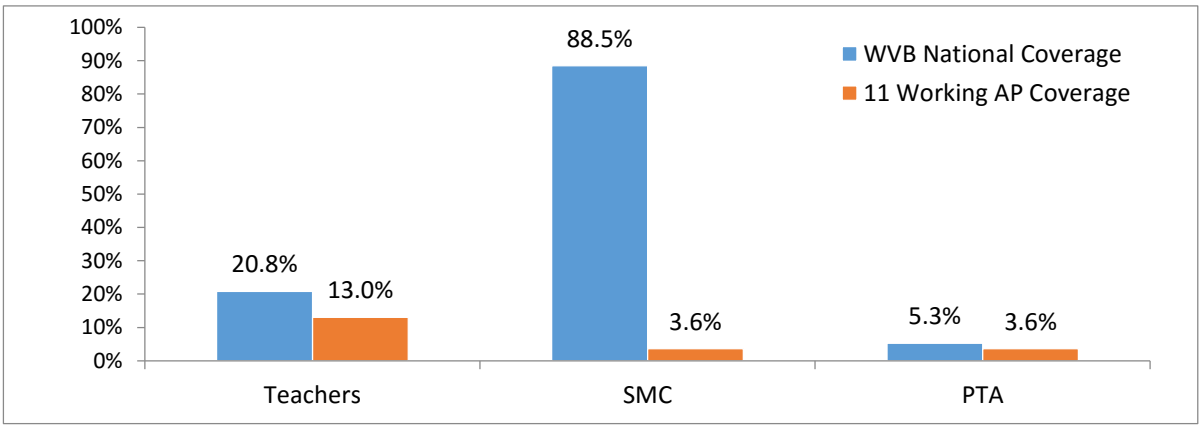
Figure 40: Sources of drinking water at 11 AP



All of the schools at 11 AP working coverage areas except Jhinaigati have functional basic drinking water sources while 33.3% of schools in Bhandaria have rain water preservation system and 16.7% of schools in Kotalipara have hole/ponds/rivers for sources of drinking water.

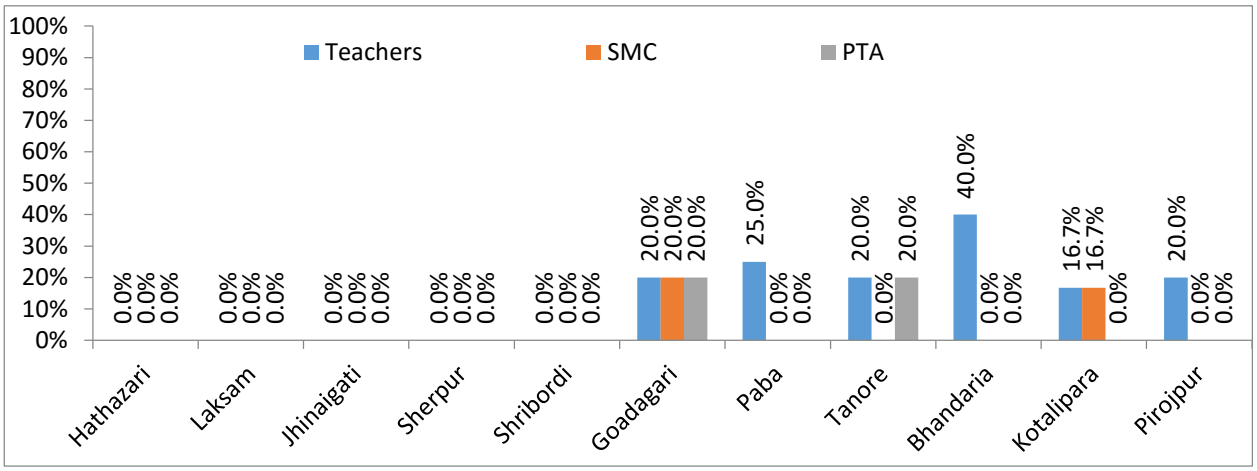
4.4.10 Stakeholders trained on school safety plan

Figure 41: Stakeholders training status on Schools Safety



Training on school safety for primary school stakeholders is found very poor in all areas. Very few teachers, SMC members and PTA members have received school safety training. In WVB national coverage areas, 20.8% of teachers, 88.5% of SMC members and only 5.3% of PTA members have received training on school safety issues. The numbers are equally poor (only 13.0% teachers, 3.6% SMC members and 3.6% PTA members) in 11 working AP areas as far as training on school safety is concerned.

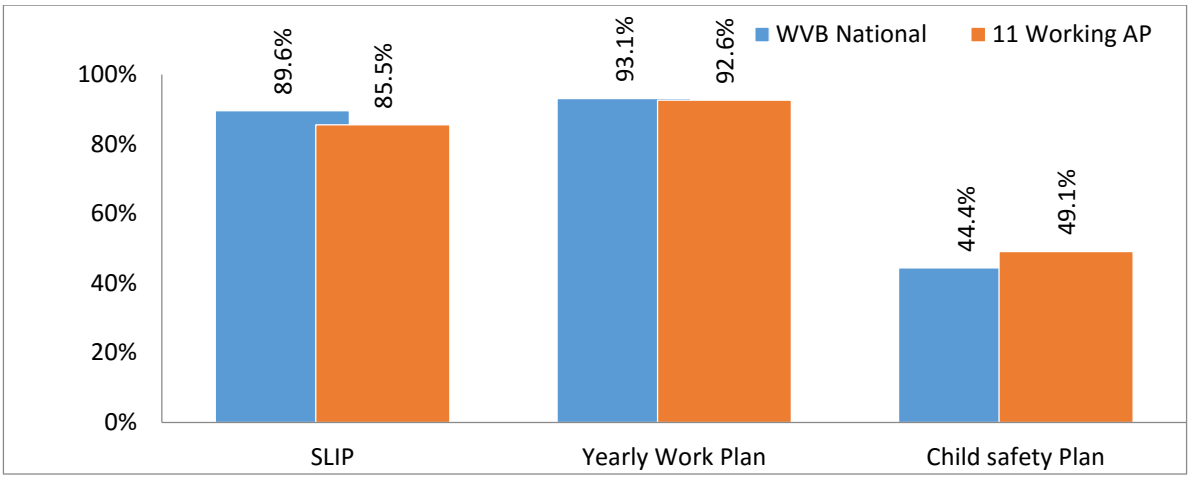
Figure 42: Stakeholders training at 11 APs



Data show that 40.0% of teachers in Bhandaria, 25.0% teachers in Paba and 20.0% of teachers in Goadagari, Tanor and Pirojpur and 16.7% of teachers in Kotalipara have received school safety related training at 11 working AP coverage areas. In addition, 20.0% of SMC members in Goadagari and 16.7% of SMC members in Kotalipara have received school safety related training while 20.0% of PTA members in Tanore have received school safety related training.

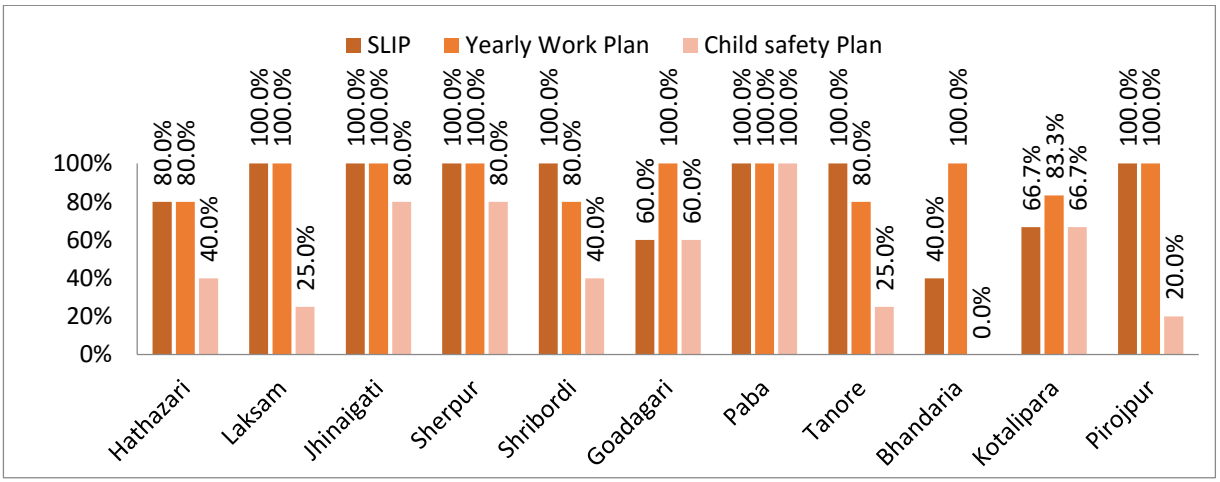
4.4.11 Schools with safety plan

Figure 43: Availability of safety plan at schools



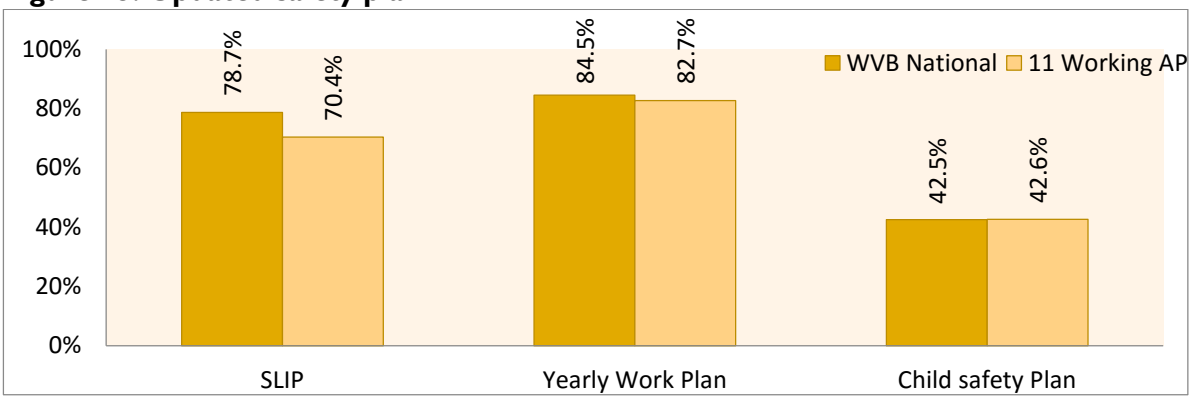
Most of the schools have safety plan. In WVB national coverage areas, 89.6% of schools have SLIP, 93.1% of schools have yearly work plan and only 44.4% of schools have child safety plan. On the other hand, in 11 working AP coverage areas, 85.5% of schools have SLIP, 92.6% of schools have yearly work plan and 49.1% of schools have child safety plan.

Figure 44: Availability of safety plan at 11 APs



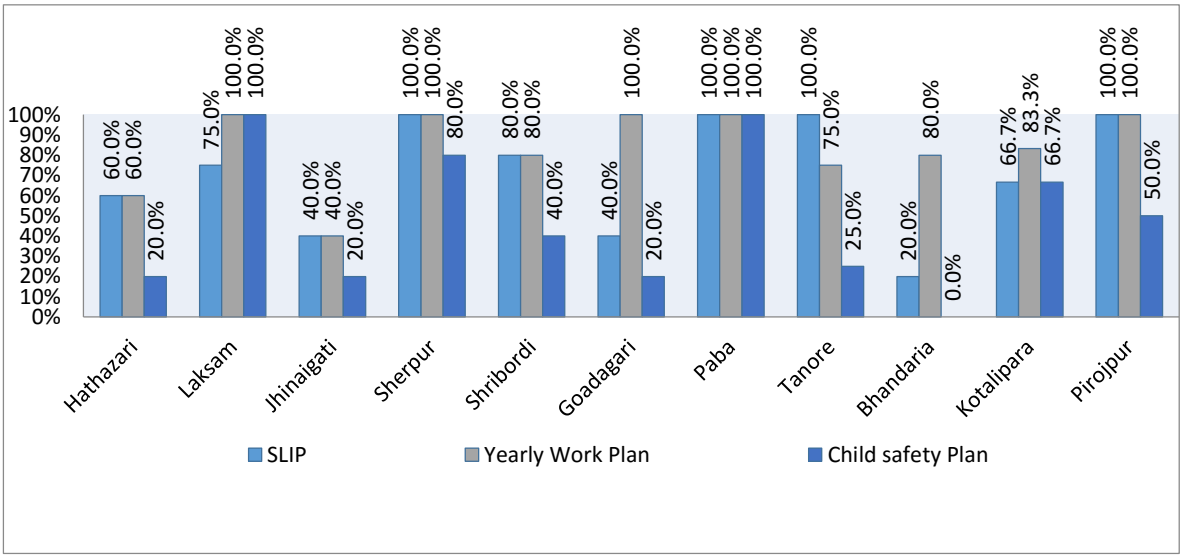
The above figure presents the availability of safety plan in 11 working AP coverage areas. It is found that all of the schools of Laksam, Jhinaigati, Sherpur, Shribordi, Paba, Tanore and Pirojpur have SLIP. In addition, all of the schools of Laksam, Jhinaigati, Sherpur, Goadagari, Paba, Bhandaria and Pirojpur have yearly work plan while all of the schools of Paba have child safety plan.

Figure 45: Updated safety plan



In WVB national coverage areas, 78.7% of schools have updated SLIP, 84.5% of schools have updated yearly work plan and only 42.5% of schools have updated child safety plan. On the other hand, 70.4% of schools have updated SLIP, 82.7% of schools have updated yearly work plan and 42.6% of schools have updated child safety plan in 11 working AP coverage areas.

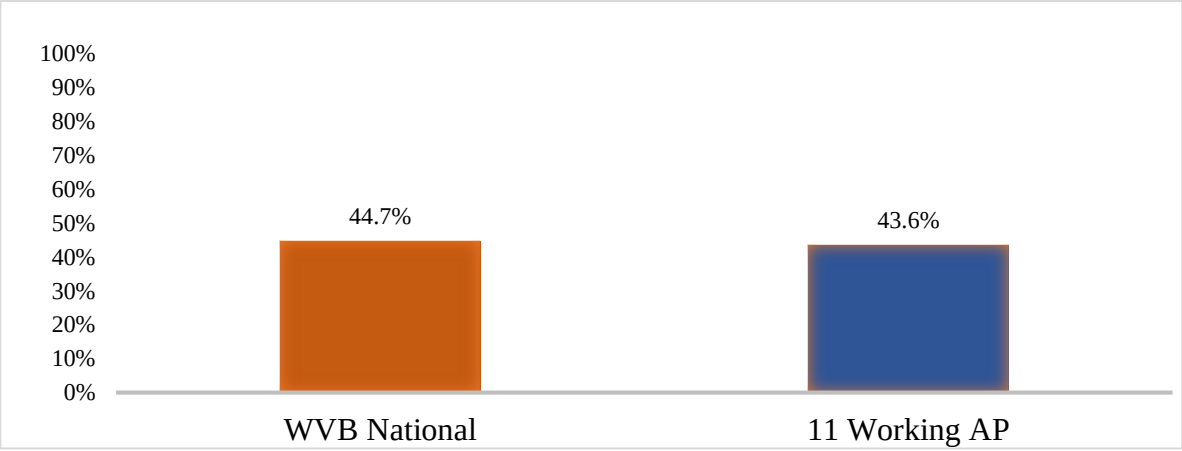
Figure 46: Updated safety plan at 11 APs



The above figure presents the updated safety plan in 11 working AP coverage areas. It is found that all of the schools of Sherpur, Paba, Tanore and Pirojpur have updated SLIP. In addition, all of the schools of Laksam, Sherpur, Goadagari, Paba and Pirojpur have updated yearly work plan while all of the schools of Laksam and Paba have updated child safety plan.

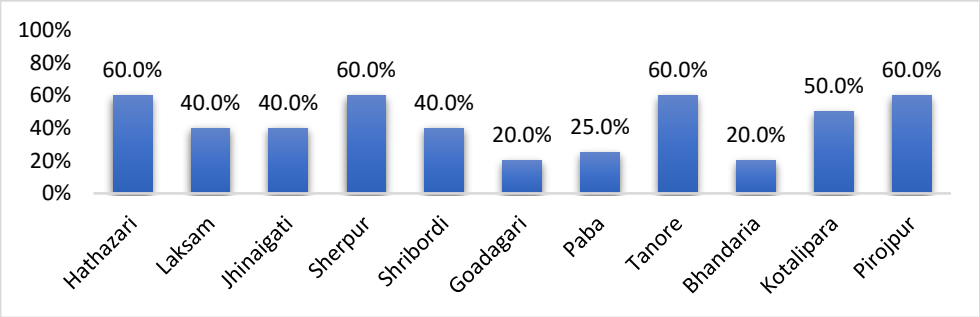
4.4.12 Schools with library or book collection

Figure 47: Schools with library



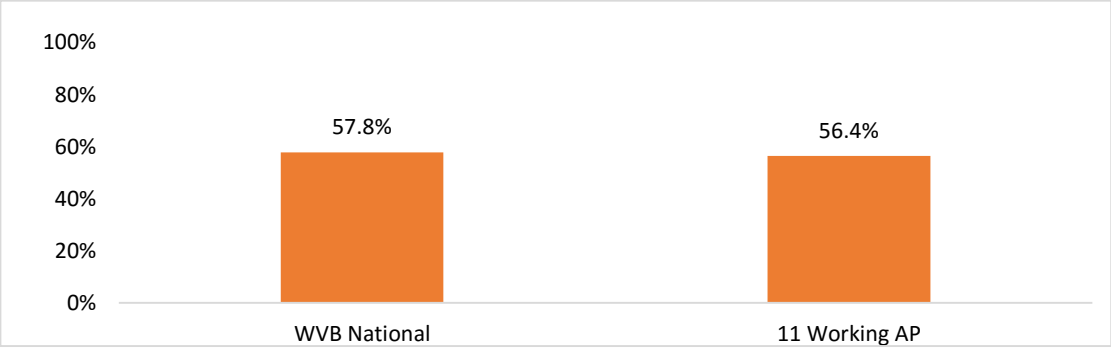
School library is not found in many primary schools. Data show that 44.7% of schools have library in WVB national coverage areas while 43.6% of schools have library in 11 working AP coverage areas.

Figure 48: Library status in 11 APs



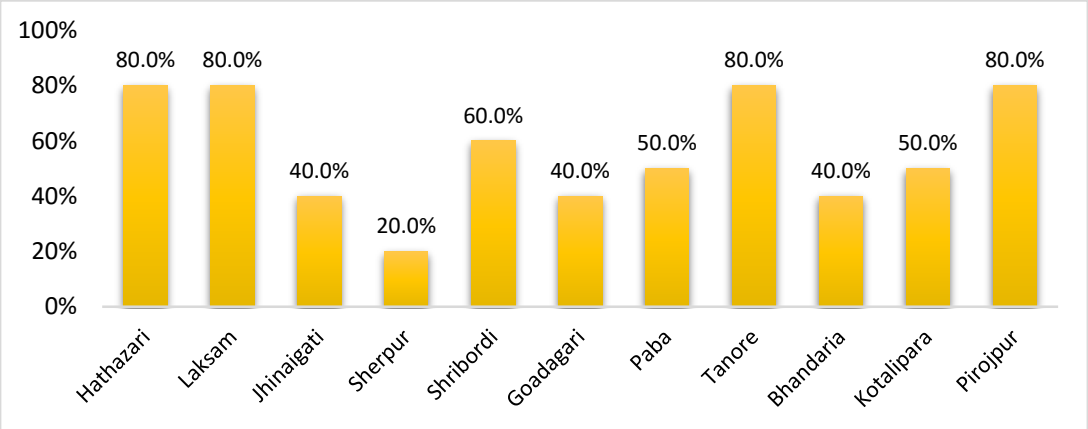
In Hathazari, Sherpur, Tanore and Pirojpur, 60.0% of schools have library facilities while 20.0% of schools have libraries in Goadagari and Bhandaria and 25% in Paba.

Figure 49: Age appropriate books in the library



This figure represents the status of these libraries that have age appropriate books. It is found that 57.8% of libraries have age appropriate books in WVB national coverage areas while 56.4% have the same in 11 working AP coverage areas.

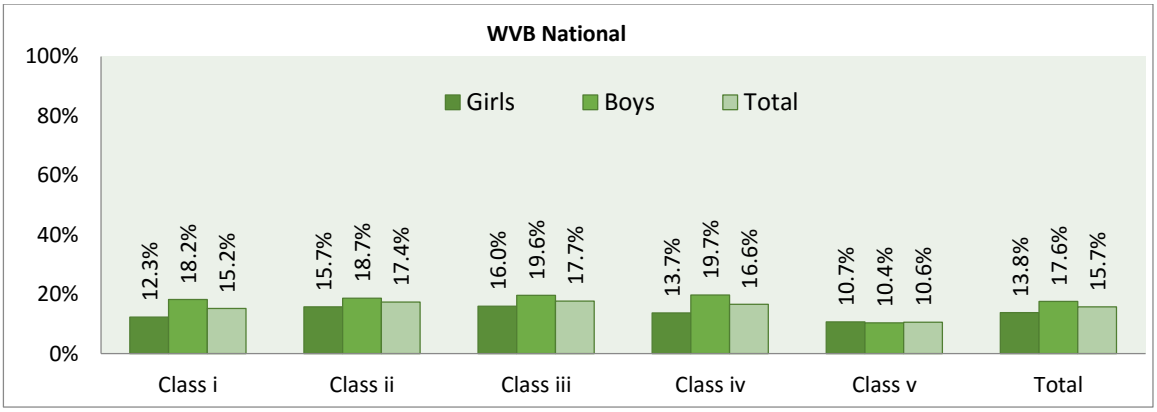
Figure 50: Age appropriate books in library in 11 APs



Most of the (80.0%) libraries have age appropriate books in Hathazari, Laksam, Tanore and Pirojpur. In addition, 60% of libraries have age appropriate books in Shribordi, and 50% have similar types of books in Paba and Kotalipara.

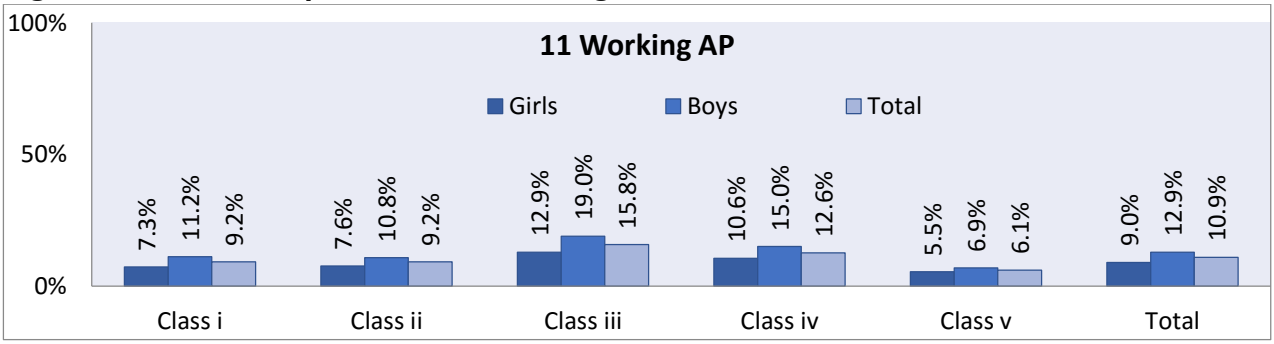
4.4.13 Children of school year 2017 repeated and continuing in same class in 2018 in primary schools

Figure 51: Children repeated and continuing in same class at WVB national coverage



The above picture presents the children of school year 2017 repeated and continuing in same class in 2018 in primary schools. Data show that totally 15.7% of students repeated and continuing in same class in 2018 in which 13.8% are girls and 17.7% are boys. The study found more boys repeating in the same class than girls in all classes except class V.

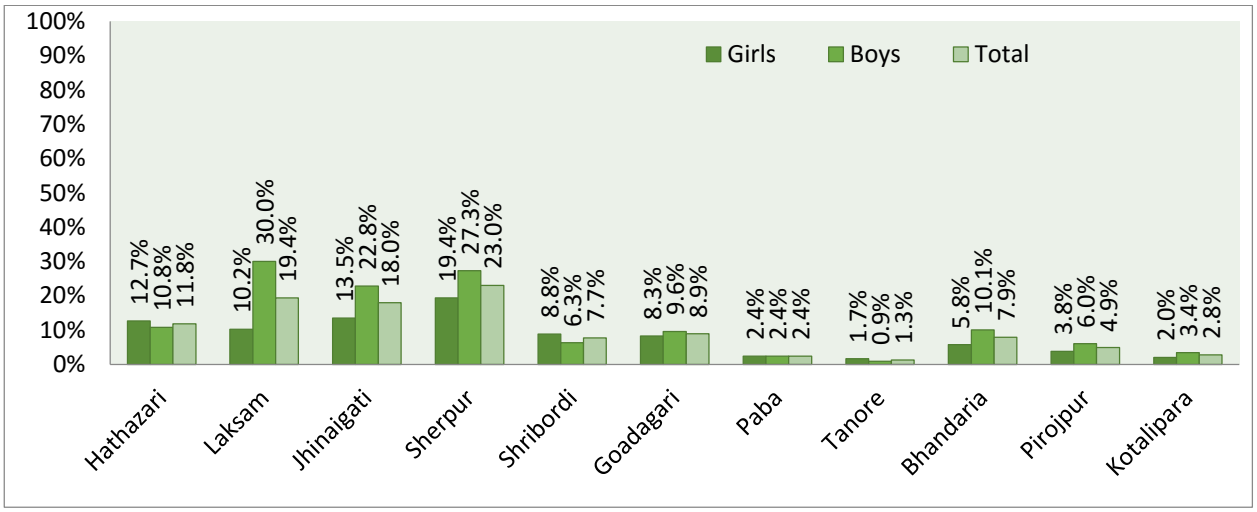
Figure 52: Children repeated and continuing in same class in 11 AP areas



The above figure presents the children of school year 2017 repeated and continuing in same class in 2018 in primary schools in 11 AP coverage areas. Data show that totally 10.9% of students repeated

and continuing in same class in 2018 in which 9.0% are girls and 12.9% are boys. Overall, more boys were found repeating in the same class than girls in all classes except class V.

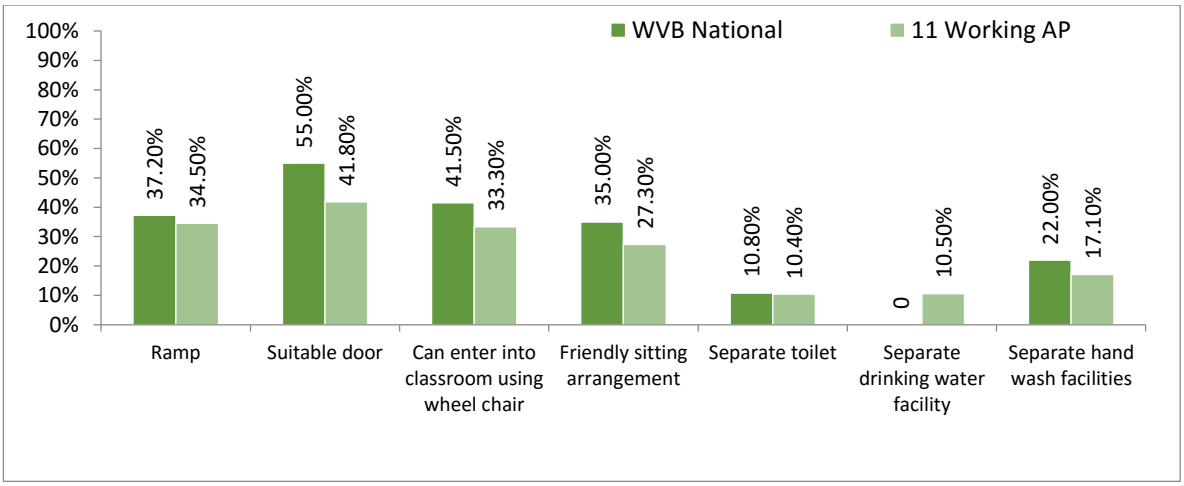
Figure 53: Repeaters and continuing students' status in 11 AP



Repeaters rate is higher in Hathazaari, Laksam, Jhinaigati and Sherpur APs in comparison with other APs. Data found 30.0% of boy repeaters and 10.2% of girl repeaters in Laksam. In Jhinaigati, boy repeaters rate is 22.8% and that of girls is 13.5%.

4.4.14 Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities

Figure 54: Schools with infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities

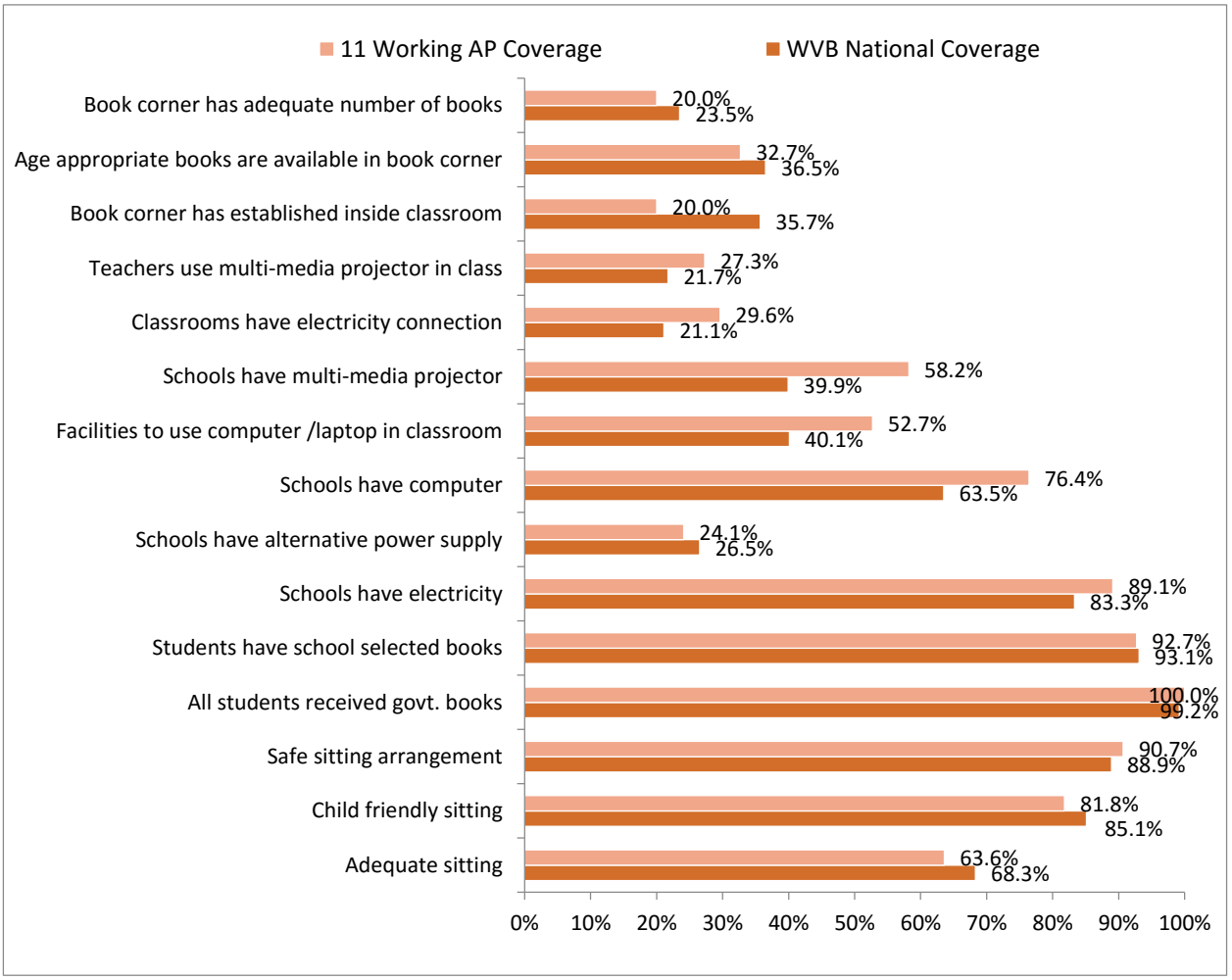


The above figure presents the status of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities. Data show that 37.2% of schools of WVB national coverage areas and 34.5% of schools of 11 working AP coverage areas have ramp. In addition, 55.0% of schools of WVB national coverage areas and 41.8% schools of 11 working AP coverage areas have suitable door. Moreover, 41.5% of schools of WVB national coverage areas and 33.5% schools of 11 working AP coverage areas have opportunity to use wheel chair to enter the classroom. Furthermore, 35.0% of schools of WVB national coverage areas and 27.3% of schools of 11 working AP coverage areas have friendly sitting arrangement.

In addition, 70.0% of schools are found to have ramp in Paba, 80.0% have suitable door in Sherpur and Tanore, 80.0% of schools have structures to use wheel chair to enter the classroom in Bhandaria and 60.0% have friendly sitting arrangement in Sherpur and Tanore.

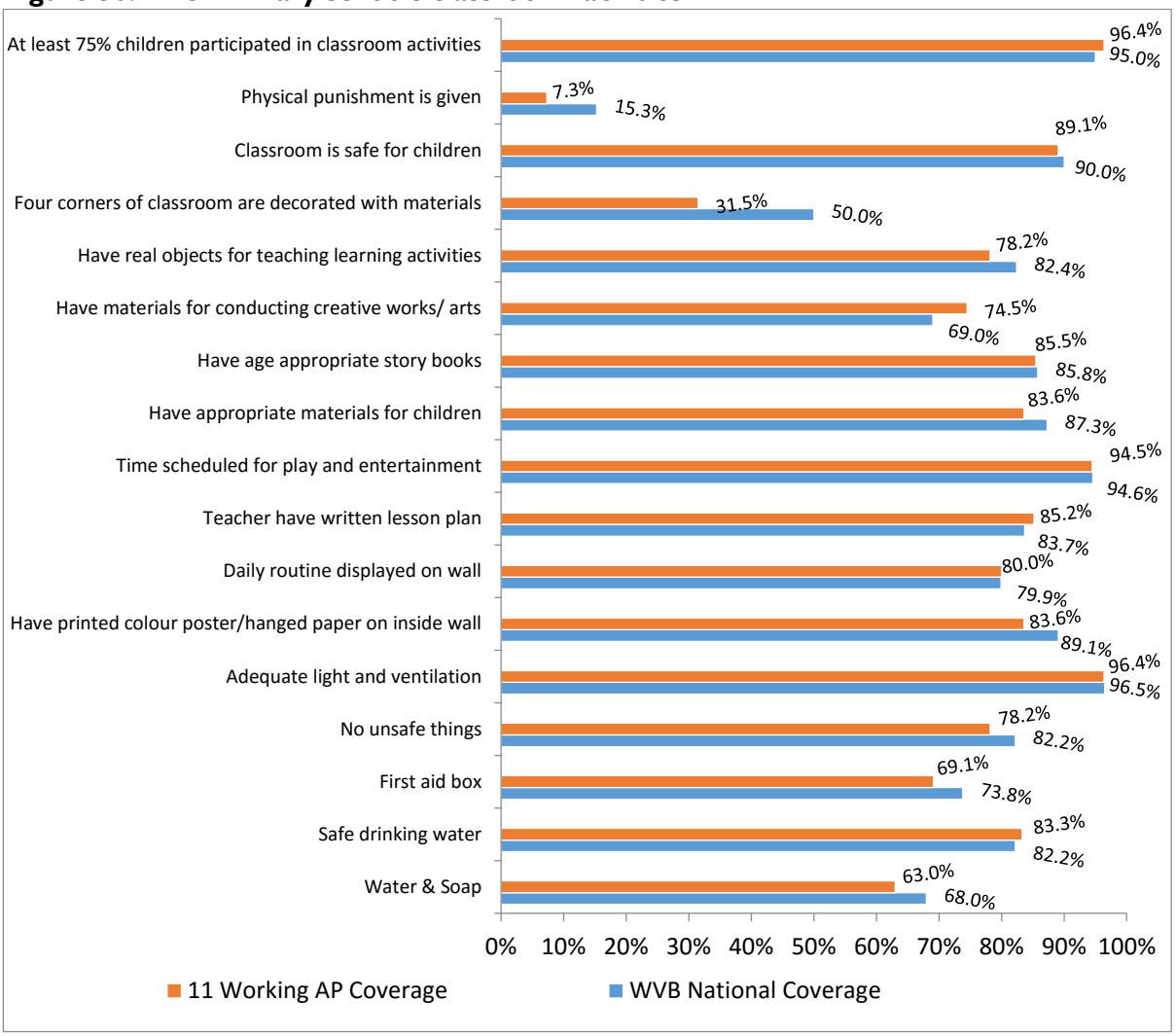
4.4.15 Classroom facilities of Primary Schools

Figure 55: Classroom observation in both areas



Data show that all of the schools of 11 working AP coverage areas have government books while it is 99.2% at WVB national coverage areas. In addition, 89.1% of schools of 11 working AP coverage areas and 83.3% schools of WVB national coverage areas schools of have electricity while around one-fourth schools have alternative power supply system. Moreover, 90.7% of schools of 11 working AP coverage areas and 88.9% schools of WVB national coverage areas schools have safe sitting arrangement while near about all (81.8%-85.1%) of schools have child friendly sitting arrangement.

Figure 56: Pre-Primary schools classroom facilities



Majority of the pre-primary classrooms have necessary facilities for the very young children. Data show that 68% of classrooms have water and soap facility in WVB coverage area while it is 63.0% in 11 working AP coverage areas. In addition, 82.2% of classrooms have safe drinking water facility in WVB national coverage area and 83.3% of classrooms in 11 working AP coverage areas have the same. Moreover, 73.8% of classrooms in WVB national coverage and 69.1% of classrooms in 11 working AP coverage areas have first aid box. Furthermore, 82.2% of classrooms in WVB national coverage area and 78.2% in 11 working AP coverage areas do not have any unsafe things.

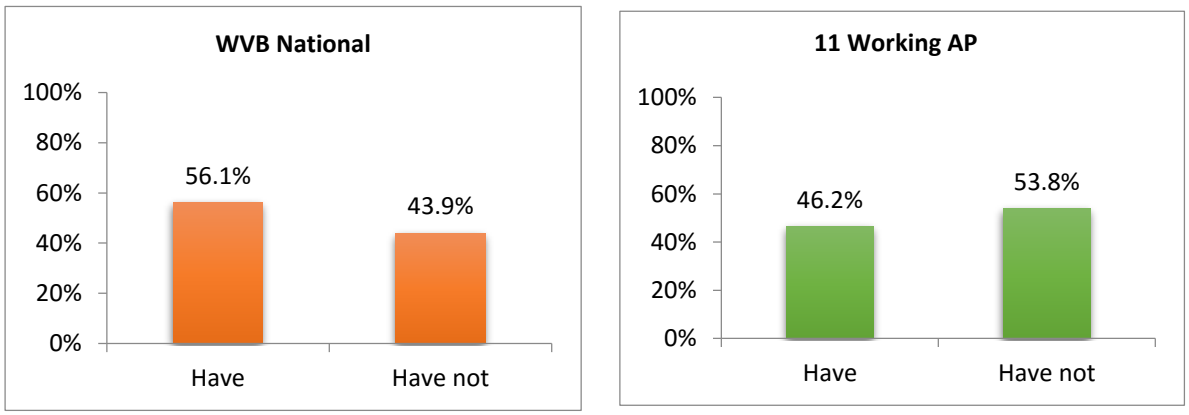
It is also found that 96.5% of classrooms in WVB national coverage area while 96.4% of classrooms in 11 working AP coverage areas have adequate light and ventilation. In addition, 89.1% of classrooms in WVB national coverage area and 83.6% in 11 working AP coverage areas have three or more color posters hung on the wall. Moreover, 79.9% of classrooms in WVB national coverage area and 80% of classrooms in 11 working AP coverage areas have daily routine displayed.

Furthermore, 83.7% of teachers have lesson plan, 94.6% of classrooms have allocated time for entertainment, 87.3% of classrooms have real and environmental objects to facilitate teaching and learning activities, 85.8% of classrooms have age appropriate classroom books, 69% of classrooms have color pencils, art paper, pictures etc. for conducting creative works, and 90% of classroom are safe for children in WVB national coverage area. On the other hand, 85.2% of teachers have lesson plan, 94.5% of classrooms have allocated time for entertainment, 83.6% of classrooms have appropriate materials for children, 85.5% of classrooms have age appropriate classroom books, 74.5% of classrooms have color pencils, art paper, pictures etc. for conducting creative works, 78.2% of classrooms have real and

environmental objects to facilitate teaching learning activities and 89.1% of classrooms are safe for children in 11 working AP coverage areas.

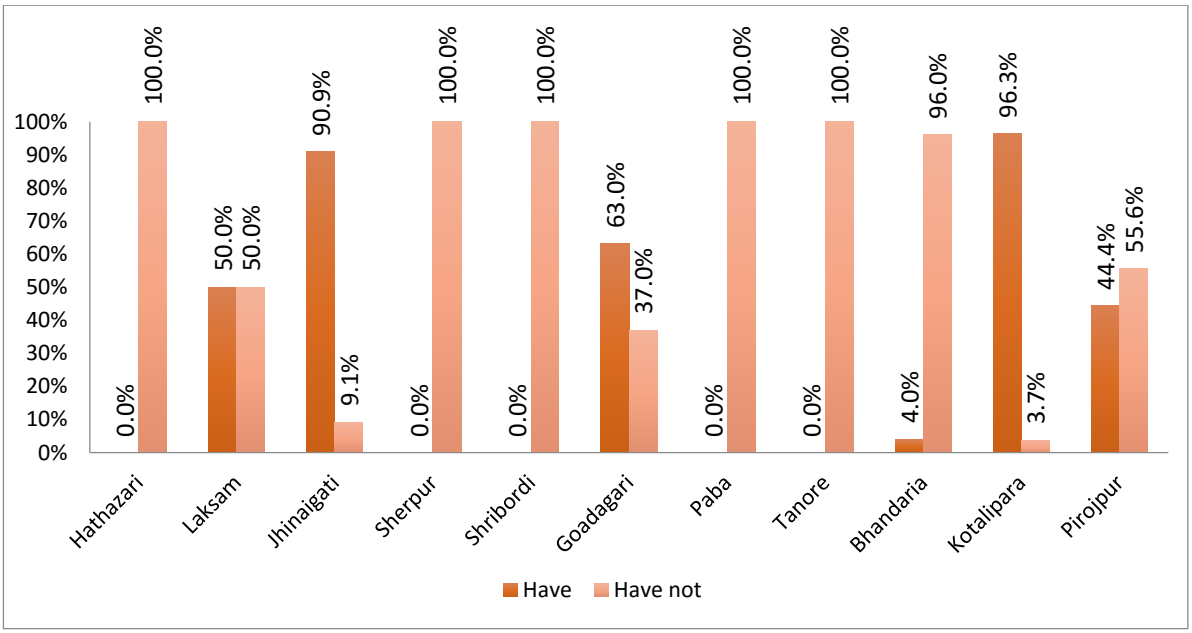
4.4.16 Teachers' training on reading skills

Figure 57: Teachers have trained on 5 core reading skills



Around half of the primary school teachers do not have training on 5 core reading skills. Data show that only 56.1% of teachers have trained on 5 core reading skills i.e. knowledge of letters, phonemic awareness, reading fluency, vocabulary and comprehension in WVB national coverage area. On the other hand, teachers' training on core reading skills is found lower (46.2%) in the 11 working AP areas than that of WVB national coverage.

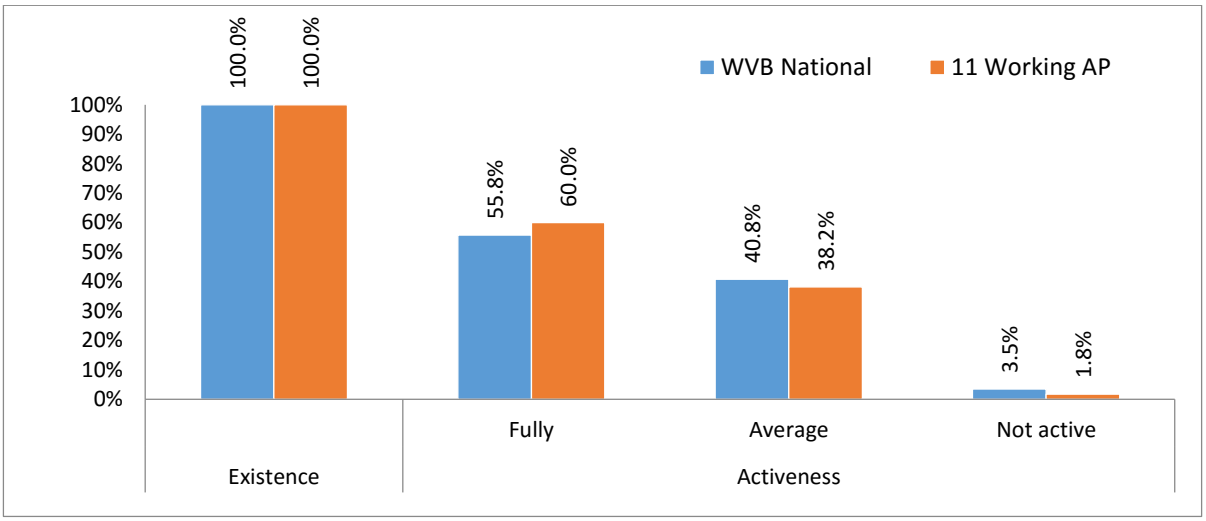
Figure 58: Teachers have trained on 5 core reading skills in 11 APs



Teachers' training on reading skills is found higher in Kotalipara AP while it is absent in Hathazari, Sherpur, Shribordi, Paba and Tanor. In majority working APs, teachers' training on reading skills is found poor.

4.4.17 Schools with active SMC and PTA

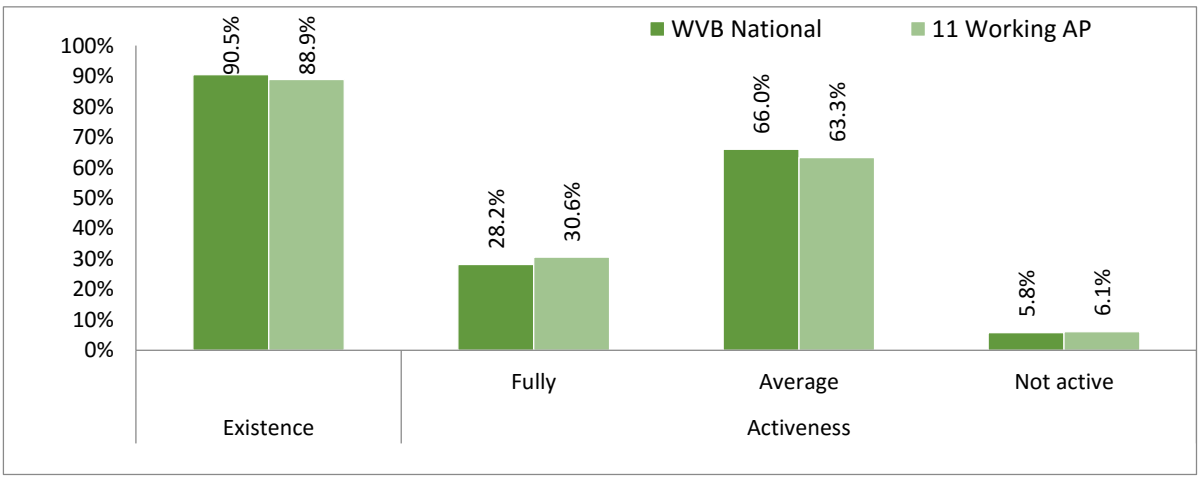
Figure 59: Existence and devotion of SMC members



All of the primary schools have SMC members in both areas. In addition, SMC is fully active in 55.8% of schools at WVB national coverage areas while it is 60.0% in 11 working AP coverage areas. Furthermore, SMC is moderately active in 40.8% of schools at WVB national coverage areas and 38.2% in 11 working AP coverage areas.

All schools located in 11 working AP areas have SMC members. SMC members are fully active in 80.0% of schools at Jhinaigati, Shribordi, Tanore and Pirojpur while moderately active SMC members are found in 83.3% of schools in Kotalipara.

Figure 60: Existence and motivation of PTA members



Nearly all the primary schools have PTA members in both areas (90.5% in WVB coverage areas and 88.9% in 11 working AP coverage areas). In addition, PTA is fully motivated in 28.2% of schools in WVB national coverage areas while it is 30.6% in 11 working AP coverage areas. Furthermore, PTA is moderately active in 66.0% of schools in WVB national coverage areas while it is 63.3% in 11 working AP coverage areas.

PTA exists in all of the schools in Hathazari, Sherpur, Shribordi, Paba, Tanore and Pirojpur. PTA members are fully motivated in 60.0% of schools at Sherpur, Tanore and Pirojpur while moderately active SMC members are found in 80.0% of schools in Hathazari and Kotalipara.

4.4.18 Summary Discussion on Findings of FL&LS Technical Program

Children's participation in literacy activities with household members

Majority of children are participating in literacy activities with household members and the ratio is 78.7% in the WVB working areas (boys 78.7% and girls 78.8%) while it is 84.1% in the 11 working APs (boys 83.6% and girls 84.6%). Results are similar in Bangladesh ECD Baseline report[9] as it figured out that most of the children are receiving home-based stimulation for their learning and development. Although the rate indicates higher participation, yet 21.3% of children do not have opportunity to practice their literacy activities with household members. This indicates that the household members are not aware of it or are unable to participate with children in literacy activities due to their involvement with other activities/job or illiteracy. Therefore, development of these 21.3% of children would slow down in comparison with others who are getting opportunities with household members.

Learning promoted by parents and caregivers

Children living in households where an adult can read, particularly the mother, enter school better prepared, perform better on reading assessments, tend to stay in school longer and have a higher level of school achievement overall. Every additional year of a mother's education has a particularly strong impact on the educational attainment of her children, particularly girls. Literacy level of fathers and other caregivers are also crucial in that they enhances the chance that young children will have positive reading role models at home. A caregiver's modelling of literacy conveys the message that reading is a critical element of education and economic opportunities[10].

Most of the parents and caregivers promote learning for children aged 3-11 years and the proportion is 83.5% in WVB national coverage areas and 89.0% in 11 working APs. This finding is similar to the Bangladesh ECD Baseline report[11] as it identified that most of the children are receiving home-based stimulation for their learning and development. Among the parents and caregivers, mothers are promoting children's learning in highest proportion.

The parents and caregivers promote their children's learning through several curricular and extra-curricular activities. Data show that parents and caregivers are focusing on curricular activities more rather than extra-curricular. Their major focuses are on teaching letters (37.4%), teaching how to count (31.6%), practicing hand writing (35.6%), completing home-works assigned by schools (40.7%), preparing children for exam (52.9%) and teaching textbooks (65.9%) stimulating children's learning. The tendency is similar in the 11 working AP areas also. These results are similar to the Bangladesh ECD Baseline report[12] which shows that 68.5% of parents help children in reading books, 76.7% of parents help their children familiarize with names of objects, 79.2% of parents teach alphabets and 52.1% of parents teach counting numbers as stimulation for their learning and development.

This study also found that majority of the sampled households have supportive environment for children's study at home. Data show that 74.1% of households in WVB national coverage and 82.2% in 11 working AP coverage areas have conducive environment for children's study. In addition, 40.2% of households in WVB national coverage areas and 44.6% in 11 working AP areas have supplementary reading materials at home other than text books. According to the data it is evident that around one-fourth of the households do not have suitable learning environment at home for children and a large number of households do not even have child friendly reading materials. This scenario proves that parents are not much aware of conducive home environment and supplementary materials which are critical for their children's study[13]. This shows the need for conducting parenting sessions to build

[9] AIR, 2018

[10] Mullis, I. V. S., Martin, M. O., Kennedy, A. M., & Foy, P., 2007

[11] AIR, 2018

[12] AIR, 2018

[13] AIR, 2018

awareness among parents about the provision of a supportive learning environment at home, and to provide materials and organize activities for home learning in literacy and mathematics. According to Bronfenbrenner (1975), long-term effects of pre-school are more likely if the home environment, which is the children's major early learning context, is strengthened[14].

Indigenous play materials are more suitable and sustainable for appropriate childhood development[15]. Therefore, play materials at home are needed for the children of aged 3+ to 5 and even more. This study identified that around one-third (38.1%) of families have play materials for children aged 3+ to 5 years in WVB national coverage while it is 28.6% in 11 working AP areas. Availability of play materials is half in Hathazari AP while is only 12.8% in Goadagari AP within the 11 working areas. These findings match with Bangladesh ECD Baseline report[16]. It showed that nearly all the children studied have access to manufactured toys, household objects, and objects found outside; however, relatively fewer children have access to educational play materials.

Children of 3-5 or 6 years who have access to quality pre-primary education

Research has demonstrated that children who attend quality early childhood programs and start with optimal literacy foundational skills tend to thrive and grow academically, while students with fewer opportunities for early learning tend to get left behind[17].

The National Education Policy of 2010 highlights two main policy directions for pre-primary education. First, an integrated school system should be established, from pre-school through to higher secondary levels under a unified framework to bring together all educational setups delivering education services. Second, the main objective of the PPE initiative is to provide one year of pre-school classes – so as to foster the physical and mental preparation of children before they begin Grade 1 of formal primary school.[18]

The government's PPE initiative began first in the government primary schools in 2010 and today these schools serve the largest number of children (compared to other PPE service-providers), reaching the children through, among others, GPS, NNPS, RNGPS and other primary schools. The operational framework for PPE envisaged institutionalization of PPE through the development of a curriculum and learning materials and the recruitment and professional development of PPE teachers. It has emphasized that the overall goal of pre-primary education is to fulfill children's right to education by ensuring their development and preparation for entry into primary education, enabling them to get benefit fully from educational opportunities and to grow and develop in order to realize their human potential.[19]

This study identified that only two-thirds or 66.3% of children of aged 3 to 6 years have available pre-primary education institutions or centers in their locality. However, only 17.2% of children are enrolled in the pre-primary classes. The enrolment rate is slightly higher (20.1%) in 11 working AP areas. Children's enrolment at pre-primary level is found higher in Hathazari AP (51.5%) while it is lower in Shribordi and Bhandaria APs. These findings indicate that although participation in pre-school education is increased in Bangladesh still most of the 3 to 5 or 6 years old children are remaining out of pre schooling. According to Nath[20] (2006), access to pre-schools among the children aged 4-5 years and those of 6+ years is higher in the urban areas than the rural areas. Again, the proportion of pre-school aged children's enrolment in primary schools is higher in rural areas than the urban areas. Nath and

[14] Nath and Sylva, 2007
[15] DPE, 2013
[16] AIR, 2018
[17] Lonigan, C. J., Schatschneider, C., & Westberg, L., 2008
[18] GoB, 2013
[19] GoB, 2008
[20] Nath and Sylva, 2007

Sylva[21] also added that urban children, especially those with educated parents and from more privileged socio-economic backgrounds, were more likely to have access to pre-school education.

Research and analysis, including Education Watch studies and the studies by the Consortium for Research on Educational Access, Transitions and Equity in Bangladesh, indicate that the country faces broad challenges that affect children's access to schools and their performance in school as well as performance of the schools in delivering quality services to students. These challenges include high levels of poverty, which particularly affects children living in urban slums, and late enrolment of children, and limited area-based planning and management of access to education and participation[22].

% of working children (of age 8-14 years) have access to non-formal education

Around one-fourth (25.2%) of working children of the selected households of WVB national areas are studying at primary schools and it is clearly higher (48.8%) in the 11 working AP areas. Among the working APs, the continuation rate is higher (80.9%) in Hathazari while it is very poor (12.9%) in Sherpur. Among them, who are continuing their education, majority (80%) of children are studying in the Govt. primary schools while around 10% are studying at NGO operated non-formal schools. These results demonstrate that very few NGO operated non-formal education opportunities are available at the working children's locality. Moreover, the working children are not enrolled in the non-formal education perhaps due to the timing of operation of such institutions/centers.

The government of Bangladesh also initiated non-formal education at rural and urban level to provide children with another opportunity of getting education through *Anandya School* under ROSC project[23]. The *Anandya Schools* provide stipends and there is flexibility in class timing. This might explain why working children enroll in govt. schools in large numbers.

Poverty keeps children away from school as they have to join the workforce to contribute to their families' survival. In the case of boys, the opportunity cost for attending school for children from poor households becomes high when they are seen as ready to be engaged in paid or unpaid work[24].

Water and sanitation facility in schools

There must be appropriate infrastructure allowing students and staff to engage in behavior that promotes positive hygiene and sanitation. Realizing this, the Government of Bangladesh has taken a lot of initiatives to ensure access to safe drinking water and hygiene under PEDP3[25]. This study reveals that majority of the surveyed primary schools have basic hand-washing facilities for children (77.9% in WVB national coverage areas and 78.2% in 11 working AP coverage areas). Hand-washing facilities in school are found very poor in Hathazari, Goadagari and Tanore APs compared with the 11 working APs. Furthermore, most of the primary schools have functional basic drinking water facilities for children (90.5% in WVB national coverage areas and 96.4% in 11 working AP coverage areas). The schools mainly depend on tube-well (shallow or deep).

The PEDP3 target was for at least 95% of GPS to have separate toilets for girls by the end of the Program (June 2017)[26]. This study reveals that around half of the primary schools have sex-separated basic sanitation facilities for children (53.2% for girls and 55.2% for boys) in WVB national coverage areas. The numbers are on the lower side in 11 working AP coverage areas (50.0% for girls and 46.2% for boys). The sex-separated basic sanitation facilities are not available in the schools under Jhinaigati and Tanore APs while all schools of Shribordi have these. The numbers are a bit lower in comparison with

[21] Nath and Sylva, 2007
[22] UNESCO, 2015
[23] Anandya School Operation Manual
[24] UNESCO, 2015
[25] DPE, 2013
[26] ASPR, 2017

findings in the Bangladesh ECD Baseline report[27], which says that in 98% of primary schools, children have access to clean drinking water always or almost always. In addition, 98% have functioning sanitary latrines.

School level plan and training of stakeholders

All of the concerned primary, secondary and key stakeholders need to be involved in monitoring and supervision of school-level activities as per the annual education plan and other relevant plans[28]. The main dimension of the PEDP3 is to expand decentralized planning, management, implementation and monitoring at district, upazila and school level. The 'School Level Improvement Plans' (SLIPs) aim to address school and community-wide issues linked with learning outcomes and primary cycle completion. Upazila Primary Education Plans (UPEPs) aim to reduce disparities between areas within upazilas leading to a reduction of disparities between upazilas. A key element of the policy of decentralization in primary education is the promotion of SLIPs[29]. This study identifies that all of the primary schools have SMC members in both areas while around 10% of schools have not formed PTA yet. It is notable that around half of the SMC members and around one-fourth PTA members have participated in school activities with full motivation.

UNICEF has succeeded in significantly raising awareness among key stakeholders about the importance of early childhood development, early learning and school readiness[30]. However, this study identified that training on school safety for primary school stakeholders is very poor in all areas. Very few teachers, SMC members and PTA members have received school safety training. Most of the primary schools have school level plans such as SLIP (89.6% in WVB national coverage areas and 85.5% in working AP areas) and yearly work plan (93.1% in WVB national coverage areas and 92.6% in working AP areas). However, less than half of them have school level child safety plan (44.4% in WVB national coverage areas and 49.1% in working AP areas). It is evident that around 10% of schools do not have school level plans. Moreover, the child safety plan is clearly neglected in the primary schools. According to ASPR[31], only 50% of Head Teachers have received school management training provided by govt. while none of the SMC members has received such training due to unavailability of fund. Importantly, stakeholders' awareness of the importance of active participation in school development activities including in implementing and monitoring of development efforts need to be made part of the training programs.

Schools have library or book collection

School library is an integral and sustained part of any educational landscape of many decades[32]. There is no doubt that development is a product of education and education is a process through which people formally and informally learn to acquire knowledge and skills. So the roles of libraries and librarians in the concept of eradication of illiteracy and capacity building of the people can never be over emphasized if it serves in innovative way by breaking the tradition[33]. This study finds that school library is not available in all the surveyed primary schools. Among the surveyed schools, only 44.7% of schools in WVB national coverage areas and 43.6% in 11 working AP areas have library. Similarly, age appropriate books for primary schools children are not found in all the libraries. It is found that 57.8% of school libraries in WVB national coverage areas and 56.4% of libraries in 11 working AP areas have books appropriate for primary children. These results show unawareness of the school teachers and authorities on school library and necessity of books for children. Young learners need books and instructional materials designed for their skill levels[34]. Challenging or complex texts can intimidate students and discourage

[27] GoB, 2018
[28] UNESCO, 2015
[29] ASPR, 2017
[30] Unicef, 2010
[31] ASPR, 2017
[32] Todd, R. J., Gordon, C. & Lu, Y. L. (2012)
[33] Ogunsola, 2011
[34] Room to Read, Bangladesh, 2018

their desire to learn. Unfortunately, books for early readers are often limited or nonexistent in the countries where we work[35].

Children repeating in the same class

This study identified a good number of primary school children who enrolled in 2017 in grade I to grade V and are repeating in the same class in 2018. This study reveals that the repetition rate of primary children is 15.7% in WVB national coverage areas in which 13.8% are girls and 17.7% are boys. The repetition rate is lower in the 11 working AP areas and it is 10.9% (9.0% for girls and 12.9% for boys). These results are quite high compared to nation rate which is 5.6% (5.1% for girls and 6.2% for boys) considering all grades[36]. Children's repetition in same class might occur due to several reasons like poor performance, irregularity, ignoring studies for work, illness, parents' unawareness etc. Studies noted that poverty is related to the continuation of children in school, as it contributes to late enrolments, low attendance rates and high drop-out rates. The consequences of not being enrolled in primary school at the designated age manifest as drop-outs in later years[37]. Furthermore, some children might have learning disabilities. For instance, a child might have trouble reading. Other children might have been ill or absent for a long time, so they didn't get a chance to learn everything they needed to learn[38].

Morin (2018) moreover argued that children who have missed a lot of school due to illness, emotional trauma or a move may benefit from repeating a grade. He also added that those, who are much younger than grade-level peers, have a history of struggling academically, developmentally immature and thus might repeat in the same grade[39]. However, the consequences of repetition would affect children's continuation of education. According to Morin (2018), repeating a grade increases the risk of dropping out of school. He also added that children who are already the oldest in their grade will be almost two years older than the rest of the class and are physically large for their age, repeating a grade can make them stand out more[40]. Furthermore, children who will be taught the same skills in the same way without any different supports in place typically don't benefit from repeating. And children who stay back tend to lose the positive gains within two to three years after being held back[41].

Schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities

The National Education Policy emphasized that equal opportunities have to be ensured for all kinds of disabled and underprivileged children[42]. Furthermore, the facilities of the lavatories and the scope of smooth movement will be adequately designed and created with special attention in order to fulfill the special needs of the physically challenged learners[43]. The SDG goals also targeted to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities and children in vulnerable situations by 2030[44]. However, this study reveals that adapted infrastructure and materials for children with special needs or disabilities are not commonly available in the primary schools. Among the primary schools only one-third (37.2% in WVB national coverage areas and 34.5% in 11 working AP areas) have ramp. Friendly sitting arrangement, drinking water facility, hand-washing facility and toilet for them are absent in most of the schools. Therefore, inclusion of the children having disabilities is not generally encouraged in primary schools as they do not have smooth access to the schools. According to BANBEIS, a total of 1,72,51,350 students are enrolled in the primary schools (including all types) in all grades among which 75,021 (0.43%) children have

[35] Room to Read, Bangladesh, 2018
[36] BANBEIS, 2018
[37] UNESCO, 2015
[38] Kidshealth, 2014
[39] Morin, A., 2018
[40] Morin, A., 2018
[41] Morin, A., 2018
[42] National Education Policy 2010
[43] National Education Policy 2010
[44] SDG: Goal 4

several disabilities[45]. Therefore, to ensure smooth and friendly access of the disabled it is urgent to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability sensitive and provide safe, inclusive and effective learning environments for all[46].

Classroom Observation

Improving learning outcomes is one of the major objectives of the PEDP3. The policy priority of the government on teaching and learning is to ensure a child-friendly teaching/learning environment in every classroom[47]. This study identifies that almost all primary schools have received government provided books, have friendly sitting arrangement for children and electricity. However, majority of the schools do not establish book corner in classroom, ensure age appropriate books for children in the book corners and power supply in classrooms. As a result, students are not getting opportunity of reading supplementary books and teachers are also not using digital materials in classrooms although they have computer/laptop and projector.

Furthermore, majority of the pre-primary classrooms have necessary facilities for the children in their early age. Data show that 68% of classrooms have water and soap facility in WVB coverage areas while it is 63.0% in 11 working AP coverage areas. In addition, 82.2% of classrooms have safe drinking water facility in WVB national coverage areas, however it is 83.3% in 11 working AP coverage areas. Moreover, 73.8% of classrooms have first aid box in WVB national coverage areas, but it is lower (69.1%) in 11 working AP coverage areas. Moreover, 82.2% have no unsafe things in WVB national coverage areas while it stands at 78.2% in 11 working AP coverage areas. Still a good number of pre-primary classrooms are not providing necessary facilities and supports for children and are not organized as it requires.

Teachers' training on reading skills

Reading bestows enjoyment and enlightenment. Reading is essential to success in the complex world of today and tomorrow[48]. An inward desire to know more is born when reading becomes an enjoyable one. It makes everyone think critically and creatively. As reading unlocks the world of the unknown its importance should be insisted on by every teacher[49]. Reading development requires knowledge of the five core reading skills: letter sound knowledge, phonemic awareness, reading fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.

Teachers are the prime source for students to cultivate the reading habit. They can execute this task only when they have the competence to play their role effectively. Their advice and encouragement will go a long way in the achievement of the goal. Teachers need to train young learners in pronunciation, enrichment of vocabulary, acquisition of fluency and accuracy[50]. Special assistance may be given to students with regard to the selection of materials for reading based on their age, time and capacity and determine their reading levels.

This study reveals that only 56.1% of teachers in WVB national coverage areas and 46.2% in 11 working AP areas have received training on 5 core reading skills. Teachers' reading skill training is higher in Jhinaigati and Kitalipara APs while it is non-existing in majority of working AP areas. This scenario indicates that teachers' ability is in doubt to foster children's reading ability and habit due to the lack of training. The ability to read is highly valued and it is important for personal, social, and economic well-

[45] BANBEIS, 2018
[46] SDG: Goal 4
[47] ASPR, 2017
[48] The California State University (n.d.)
[49] Jose and Raza, 2011
[50] Jose and Raza, 2011

being. Knowledgeable teachers who provide quality instruction are crucial to helping children and adolescents become successful readers[51].

4.4.19 Summary of Findings and Recommendations- FL&LS TP

Based on the major findings of this study several interventions are recommended for improvement of the existing situation of functional literacy and life skills of the working areas of WVB. The recommendations are:

1. Data show that a good number of parents still are not providing supports to their children who are inclined to learning. Therefore, awareness program could be arranged for the parents, who are not promoting learning for their children; creating supportive learning environment and providing learning facilities at home. World Vision could organize such programs in its working areas.
2. This study finds that parents and caregivers who are promoting children's learning are mainly focusing on textbook related learning and school examination. However, extra-curricular activities are essential for children to learn with joy and diversity. Therefore, promoting learning for children could be done through co-curricular activities along with curricular activities.
3. This study identifies that very few children aged 3+ to 5 or 6 years are enrolled in pre-primary classes at primary schools or ECCD centers. WVB could establish ECCD centers in its working areas to offer provision of early childhood care and development for all the children of this age group.
4. Data reveal that majority of the working children are not continuing their education because of less opportunity at non-formal education institutions. Non-formal education opportunities could be expanded in the working areas through establishing learning centers/schools so that working children can enroll and continue their study.
5. Functional basic drinking water sources, basic hand-washing facilities and sex-separated basic sanitation need to be ensured in all schools. Data show that all the primary schools do not have those facilities. WVB could arrange collaborative program with schools to establish these facilities.
6. Stakeholders' training on school safety is essential for all stakeholders to ensure safe school environment and facilities for children. This study finds that very few stakeholders have received such training. Therefore, training on school safety program could be initiated for all the stakeholders of primary schools.
7. School library with age appropriate books/ reading materials needs to be set up in all schools for developing children's reading habit and eventually improving learning. WVB could work to establish libraries in schools by engaging all stakeholders to make them sustainable.
8. Facilities for children with special needs or disabilities are found almost non-existing in this study. As a result, inclusive education is not ensured in all primary schools. Therefore, infrastructural facilities and materials for students with disabilities need to be ensured in each school. In this context, WVB could consider this issue under its education program to provide facilities required for children with disabilities to continue studying.
9. Teachers of the primary schools should have necessary training on how to facilitate learning to the early grade children using appropriate techniques. Reading facilitation is one of the core skills for primary school teachers. However, this study finds out that around half of the primary school teachers are not training on core reading skills. Therefore, training on reading skills need to be organized for all primary school teachers and WVB could initiate this training program.

This study reveals that basic education opportunities and facilities are not adequately available in the working areas of WVB which demands several interventions and supports for ensuing quality education. Moreover, the parents and school stakeholders are also not fully aware of child friendly education facilities. Therefore, as a humanitarian organization, WVB has scope to contribute to the development of quality primary education by involving family members and stakeholders.

[51] The California State University (n.d.)

4.5 Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan (CESP)

Goal:

CESP describes the standard approach of program implementation of World Vision Bangladesh. This approach relates to the community engagement and sponsorship integration across the entire portfolio, including AP, regional and WVB national level. CESP is one of the vital components of LEAP3, which has expedited TPs selection process at AP level and then development of AP plan and TP implementation process through intensive community engagement process.

Indicator	Result	n
Proportion of adolescents who have a strong connection with their parent or caregiver	72.4	15981

Outcome:

There are 17 indicators in CESP where two were not measured. Because this two indicators will be measured through regular monitoring and evaluation process. Out of 17 a total 5 indicators are additional for grants proposal support.

Table 38: Indicator wise result of CESP

SL#	Indicator	Result	N
1	Community and family behavior creates a protective environment for children	Qualitative	
2	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	51.0	35090
3.1	Proportion of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children (at home)	62.6	26301
3.2	Proportion of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children (at community)	49.8	26043
3.2	Proportion of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children (at school)	56.8	21114
3.4	Proportion of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children (at work place)	40.1	3983
4	Proportion of target communities in which citizens are in dialogue with local government on child protection issues, which WV has helped to catalyze	Qualitative	
5	Proportion of target communities where local government plans include budget for prevention and protection of children	Qualitative	
6	Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in labor	13.5	35272
7	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married by 18	57.6	5328
8	Proportion of adolescents who rank themselves as thriving on the ladder of life	25.2	15939
9	Children and youth participate meaningfully and safely in the DME and implementation of community projects	Qualitative	
10	Proportion of CP committees that meet the minimum standards	Qualitative	
11	Proportion of CP reporting and referral mechanism that meet the minimum standards.	Qualitative	
12	Proportion of communities that are prepared for disaster risk reduction	24.1	30438
13	% of households with increased application of knowledge about adaptive capacity to climate induced hazards	98.0	32918
14	% of children aged 0-17 years who got birth registration	56.4	50515
15	Proportion of feedback pieces received in line with set standards	Adult=22.9 Child=16.7	908 308
16	# and % of healthy partnerships	N/A	
17	# and % of partners with appropriate capacity to make sustained contributions to child well-being	N/A	

4.5.1 Children with a birth certificate

Households with children aged under-18 years have been asked if they had their children's birth registered and if they have birth certificates. Findings in below table show that, birth of 83.3% children, overall, are registered. About 56% have shown their birth certificates and 27% could not show it. Birth of 18 % children is not registered. By age, birth of 90-94 % children (6-11 and 12-17 years) and that of 64 % children (0-5 years) are registered. Birth certificates are shown in higher proportions in case of children (6-11 and 12-17 years: 61-62 %), and in lower proportion in case of children (0-5 years: 46 %). By district, households reporting child's birth registration are the lowest in Tangail (47 %) and the highest in Bandarban (93 %).

Table 39: Children under-18 with a birth certificate

% distribution of households with children aged under-18 years, whose birth is registered with Civil Authorities and have birth certificates, by district, CESP, 2018

Background Characteristics	Birth is registered and certificate is shown				
	Birth registered and certificate shown	Birth registered but certificate not shown	Birth not registered and no certificate	Total registered	Number of households (n)
Age of child					
0-5 years	45.8	18.5	35.7	64.3	15587
6-11 years	60.5	29.5	10.0	90.0	18414
12-17 years	61.8	32.0	6.1	93.8	16495
Sex of child					
Boy	56.4	26.7	16.9	83.1	25954
Girl	56.5	27.0	16.5	83.5	24561
District of child					
Bandarban	78.1	14.7	7.2	92.8	1044
Chittagong	41.8	37.3	20.9	79.1	2103
Comilla	69.8	18.9	11.3	88.7	1208
Sylhet	54.9	34.6	10.5	89.5	3412
Sunamganj	72.5	15.7	11.8	88.2	2817
Dhaka	34.4	37.2	28.4	71.6	4843
Gazipur	42.9	21.4	35.7	64.3	578
Mymensingh	59.4	24.5	16.0	83.9	4584
Tangail	23.5	23.5	52.9	47.0	1035
Netrakona	65.6	21.9	12.5	87.5	2422
Sherpur	50.5	24.7	24.7	75.2	4744
Dinajpur	56.4	27.0	16.6	83.4	6366
Naogaon	53.3	30.0	16.7	83.3	717
Nilphamari	67.2	19.4	13.4	86.6	1592
Thakurgaon	75.0	14.3	10.7	89.3	989
Rajshahi	52.3	30.6	17.1	82.9	2491
Rangpur	46.3	31.4	22.3	77.7	2529
Barisal	48.6	29.7	21.6	78.3	917
Pirojpur	71.0	21.0	8.1	92.0	1886
Gopalganj	72.9	16.7	10.4	89.6	927
Bagerhat	55.9	27.0	17.1	82.9	2444
Satkhira	53.3	30.0	16.7	83.3	867
WVB National	56.4	26.9	16.7	83.3	50515

4.5.2 Child disciplining and attitudes towards physical punishment as a disciplining method

Household parents or caregivers of children aged 1-4 years have been asked as to how they disciplined their children during the one month preceding the survey. For this, a set of questions was used to find out whether they behaved with the children non-violently or violently; and if violently what its nature

was to determine if it is severe physical punishment or psychological aggression. Related data are placed in the below Table.

4.5.3 Children aged 1-4 years with experience of disciplining methods

Findings in the below table show that, during the one month before the survey, overall 13 % of household parents or caregivers report that their children have experienced non-violent methods of disciplining; but half of them report some forms of violent methods. Every 4 out of 10 households (43 %) report children's experience of any form of physical punishment and more shockingly, every 1 out of 10 report experience of severe physical punishment (defined by Government) during this time. Besides, over one fourth of the households (27 %) report experience of psychological aggression during the same period. Household wealth level (vulnerable or non-vulnerable) doesn't have any visible effect in this respect. Severe physical punishment is less likely to be reported in some districts (e.g., Bandarban, Gazipur, Mymensingh and Netrakona) compared to others (e.g., Comilla, Sylhet or Dhaka).

Table 40: Households with children (0-4 years) applied child disciplining methods

% distribution of households/parents/caregivers with children (0-4 years), who report children's experience of non-violent or violent disciplining methods or psychological aggression applied by households in one month preceding the survey, by district, multi-disciplinary questions and respective responses, CESP, 2018

Background Characteristics	Child disciplining methods applied					
	Only non-violent	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent method	Number of households (n)
			Any form	Severe		
District						
Bandarban	8.3	31.3	33.3	4.2	41.7	200
Chittagong	8.3	38.9	55.6	13.9	66.7	440
Comilla	11.1	44.4	66.7	22.2	77.8	209
Sylhet	18.4	30.6	50.0	20.4	55.1	629
Sunamganj	13.5	19.4	35.1	8.1	40.5	512
Dhaka	7.9	31.7	52.4	20.6	64.1	961
Gazipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	124
Mymensingh	20.0	14.3	28.6	5.0	30.0	911
Tangail	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	191
Netrakona	7.7	7.7	15.4	0.0	15.4	468
Sherpur	11.1	31.6	50.0	10.5	61.1	931
Dinajpur	17.6	23.5	50.0	10.0	54.9	1251
Naogaon	33.3	50.0	50.0	16.7	66.7	139
Nilphamari	13.3	13.3	35.7	6.7	40.0	369
Thakurgaon	16.7	28.6	57.1	14.3	66.7	221
Rajshahi	17.6	41.2	52.9	11.8	58.8	389
Rangpur	11.1	22.2	46.2	11.1	51.9	552
Barisal	14.3	28.6	42.9	12.5	57.1	181
Pirojpur	15.4	23.1	46.2	8.3	50.0	381
Gopalganj	12.5	12.5	22.2	11.1	25.0	159
Bagerhat	9.5	19.0	28.6	4.5	38.1	463
Satkhira	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	164
Wealth index						
Lowest	10.4	26.4	41.9	11.4	50.0	1944
Second	12.7	28.4	43.6	12.9	50.0	2067
Middle	13.2	27.8	44.0	11.1	52.7	1955
Fourth	12.4	27.3	44.9	12.5	53.4	1927
Highest	15.6	23.9	42.2	8.9	48.4	1952
WVB National	12.8	26.8	43.3	11.4	50.8	9845

4.5.4 Children's (aged 5-17 years) experience of disciplining methods

Household children aged 5-17 years have been asked if they experienced any disciplining methods, mentioned above, by any member of the household during one month preceding the survey. Findings,

presented in below Table, indicate that the situation of disciplining of children of this age group is more or less similar to that of children aged 0-4 years, mentioned above. However, a notable proportion of children of this age group in Gazipur (20 %) report suffering severe physical punishment, which is non-existing in this district in case of children aged 0-4 years.

Table 41: Children's (5-17 years) experience of disciplining methods

% distribution of household children aged 5-17 years, according to their reports of experience of non-violent or violent disciplining methods and/or psychological aggression applied by the household members in one month preceding the survey, by district, multi-disciplinary questions and respective responses, CESP, 2018

Background Characteristics	Child disciplining methods applied					
	Only non-violent	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent method	Number of households (n)
			Any form	Severe		
District						
Bandarban	6.7	30.0	30.6	3.9	43.3	747
Chittagong	6.4	33.9	59.6	18.3	68.8	1448
Comilla	17.2	41.4	62.1	16.7	69.0	667
Sylhet	21.1	11.4	47.0	15.1	50.6	2148
Sunamganj	10.1	18.8	47.1	10.9	53.6	1910
Dhaka	8.6	25.0	48.4	17.2	63.3	3262
Gazipur	10.0	40.0	30.0	20.0	70.0	403
Mymensingh	19.7	9.1	26.3	2.6	28.9	3322
Tangail	7.7	7.7	30.8	7.7	33.3	785
Netrakona	6.4	6.4	13.0	2.2	17.4	1759
Sherpur	10.6	22.7	49.2	10.6	59.1	3174
Dinajpur	20.0	21.1	49.5	7.9	55.6	4650
Naogaon	30.4	39.1	50.0	8.7	60.9	550
Nilphamari	22.0	12.0	37.3	4.0	42.0	1185
Thakurgaon	25.0	10.0	50.0	5.3	55.0	689
Rajshahi	15.5	26.8	47.9	8.5	53.5	1557
Rangpur	13.9	20.5	43.0	12.7	53.2	1721
Barisal	14.3	10.7	46.4	7.1	51.7	694
Pirojpur	8.9	13.3	48.9	4.4	55.6	1364
Gopalganj	11.4	17.1	22.9	8.6	34.3	669
Bagerhat	7.5	15.0	32.5	3.8	36.7	1738
Satkhira	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	9.1	648
Wealth index						
Lowest	12.6	20.2	39.9	9.9	48.1	7009
Second	13.0	21.1	42.3	10.4	51.4	7373
Middle	13.4	21.4	44.6	9.5	52.7	7181
Fourth	13.1	22.0	44.9	10.8	53.5	6767
Highest	12.2	19.4	41.9	9.4	49.7	6760
WVB National	12.9	20.8	42.6	10.0	51.0	35090

4.5.5 Attitudes towards physical punishment as a part of proper raising of children

About caregivers' attitudes towards physical punishment of children to bring up, raise, or educate them properly, 70 % of them, overall, think that physical punishment is not needed, while 30 % think the opposite.

Table 42: Parents or caregivers' attitudes towards physical punishment of children

% distribution of household parents/caregivers with children aged 1-4 years who believed that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, by district, CESP, 2018

District	Attitudes towards physical punishment of children		
	Yes, needed	Not needed	Number of households with children aged 1-4 years
Bandarban	26.1	73.9	571
Chittagong	40.0	60.0	1269
Comilla	37.9	62.1	658
Sylhet	42.4	57.6	1305
Sunamganj	36.3	63.7	1266
Dhaka	34.1	65.9	3212
Gazipur	5.9	94.1	655
Mymensingh	26.8	73.2	2623
Tangail	18.2	81.8	654
Netrakona	17.1	82.9	1313
Sherpur	29.2	70.8	3194
Dinajpur	23.7	76.3	4593
Naogaon	48.1	51.9	660
Nilphamari	19.6	80.4	1286
Thakurgaon	31.3	68.8	539
Rajshahi	35.7	64.3	1929
Rangpur	32.6	67.4	1971
Barisal	25.9	74.1	658
Pirojpur	41.9	58.1	1266
Gopalganj	2.9	97.1	646
Bagerhat	14.6	85.4	1949
Satkhira	17.4	82.6	660
WVB National	29.6	70.4	32877

4.5.6 Child marriage

Child marriage hampers optimum development of a child, especially a girl child. It may lead to an abrupt to a girl child's physical growth and mental development. An attempt has been made in this study to assess child marriage situation among household women. For this purpose, they were asked about their marital status and if married, how old they were at their first marriage. Analysis of data has been performed filtering currently married women aged 20-24 years to the prevalence. Findings in below table reveal that 58 % women of this age group report that they got married first before they were 18. This proportion is found higher in Tangail (69 %), Dinajpur and Rajshahi (both 64 %) and lower in Bandarban (35 %), Gazipur (37 %) and Sylhet and Sunamganj (46-47 %).

Table-43: Prevalence of child marriage among women aged 20-24 years

% distribution of household women aged 20-24 years whose first married took place before their18th birthday, by district, CESP, 2018

District	Women got married before 18th birthday	Number of women
Bandarban	34.5	84
Chittagong	53.6	91
Comilla	62.4	117
Sylhet	46.5	119
Sunamgonj	45.6	100
Dhaka	61.6	112
Gazipur	37.2	129
Mymensingh	58.7	95

District	Women got married before 18th birthday	Number of women
Tangail	68.6	105
Netrokona	50.6	89
Sherpur	51.7	94
Dinajpur	63.9	99
Naogaon	59.1	93
Nilphamari	58.6	73
Thakurgaon	51.1	92
Rajshahi	64.1	109
Rangpur	61.1	90
Barisal	62.7	118
Pirojpur	59.4	91
Gopalganj	58.6	70
Bagerhat	59.3	89
Satkhira	56.9	102
WVB National	57.6	5328

4.5.7 Child labor

According to MICS, if children aged under-18 in different age groups get involved in economic activities or household chores for less than some fixed time periods for different age groups (i.e. age specific threshold) during a week, it would not be treated as child labor. If they get involved at or above that threshold it would be treated as child labor. Also, if a child works in a place, which contains one or more conditions of this list, she/he would be considered as working in a hazardous condition: full of dust, smoke or gas, or the place is severely cold or hot or humid, or it is polluted with sharp noise or the workplace is at a significant height; the work environment is also considered harmful if the work involves handling of chemical elements or other hazardous agents. Data about household children's such involvement in economic activities and in household chores and children working in hazardous conditions are placed in Table 45. Table shows that, in any time during the one week preceding the survey, almost none of the children aged 5-17 years has reported to have been involved in child labor (only 2 % of children reported of being involved in child labor). However, this proportion is slightly higher in case of children's involvement in household chores (7 %). Besides, findings reveal that 5 % of children are working in a hazardous condition. Finally, 15 % of children are reported to be child laborers. Here total child labor is defined as children being involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children being involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work.[52] By district, proportion of total child labor is found higher in some districts compared to others. Dinajpur, Naogaon, Nilphamari, Thakurgaon and Rangpur have child labor figures between 20-41 %.

[52] MICS6 List of Indicators 20161025, source: MICS List of Indicators – UNICEF MICS

Table 44: Child labor

percentage of household children aged 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores for a period of age specific threshold or above during one week preceding the survey, percentage working in hazardous condition and percentage engaged in labor during one week preceding the survey, by district, CESP, 2018

Background Characteristics	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week		Overall child labor		
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Children working in hazardous conditions	Total child labor	Number of children aged 5-17 years
Sex of child							
Boy	97.5	2.5	97.1	6.8	5.8	13.7	17281
Girl	97.8	2.2	97.4	8.0	4.5	13.3	17977
District							
Bandarban	98.4	1.6	94.5	5.5	6.1	12.6	753
Chittagong	98.2	1.8	90.8	9.2	1.8	11.0	1460
Comilla	96.7	3.3	89.7	10.3	3.4	16.7	669
Sylhet	97.0	3.0	96.4	3.6	7.2	12.6	2158
Sunamganj	98.6	1.4	91.3	8.7	4.3	13.8	1916
Dhaka	99.1	0.9	94.6	5.4	2.7	8.6	3264
Gazipur	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	404
Mymensingh	96.1	3.9	89.6	10.4	1.3	14.3	3341
Tangail	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	785
Netrakona	97.9	2.1	95.7	4.3	2.1	6.5	1761
Sherpur	97.0	3.0	90.9	9.1	4.5	13.6	3200
Dinajpur	95.8	4.2	91.1	8.9	8.4	19.4	4680
Naogaon	91.3	8.7	91.3	8.7	18.2	30.4	551
Nilphamari	92.0	8.0	88.0	12.0	5.9	21.6	1197
Thakurgaon	94.7	5.3	89.5	10.5	20.0	35.0	4.3
Rajshahi	98.6	1.4	95.8	4.2	1.4	6.9	1576
Rangpur	97.5	2.5	77.2	22.8	15.2	36.7	1721
Barisal	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.4	3.6	698
Pirojpur	100.0	0.0	95.7	4.3	4.4	8.9	1373
Gopalganj	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	677
Bagerhat	98.8	1.3	96.3	3.8	1.3	6.2	1745
Satkhira	100.0	0.0	95.5	4.5	4.3	8.7	649
WVB National	97.6	2.4	92.7	7.3	5.2	13.5	35272

4.5.8 Community environment

Congenial community environment is helpful for child protection. Community environment was evaluated as per household parents' or caregivers' perception. An attempt has been made to learn what the community feel about their community environment- i.e., it is a safe or unsafe place for their children. This content presents findings related to parents' or caregivers' confidence level on safety of their children aged under-18 from any form of danger and violence at home, at community, at school, and at work place. Besides, this chapter discusses findings on children's experience of being abused at work place, and if so, types of abuse and types of persons committing abusive behavior.

4.5. 8 .1 Parents or caregivers' feeling of home and community as safe place for children

4.5.8.1a Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence at home

Table 46 presents findings on confidence level of parents or caregivers on safety of children at their own home. Findings show that overall 63 % of them feel that their children are always fully safe, but one-

third (34 %) feel they are safe most of the time, not always; and some (4 %) feel they are unsafe most of the time.

Table-45: Parents or caregivers' confidence level on safety of children at home

% distribution of caregivers with children aged under-18 according to their expressed level of confidence on their children's safety from danger or violence at home, by district, CESP, 2018

APs and World Vision national	Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence at home				
	Always fully safe	Safe most of the time	Unsafe most of the time	Unsafe all time	Number of households with children aged under-18
Bandarban	60.0	39.2	.8	0.0	519
Chittagong	42.7	53.7	3.7	0.0	1070
Comilla	45.8	50.0	4.2	0.0	546
Sylhet	42.9	52.7	4.4	0.0	1192
Sunamganj	52.4	40.5	7.1	0.0	1164
Dhaka	62.7	28.8	7.9	0.6	2684
Gazipur	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	382
Mymensingh	74.5	23.5	2.0	0.0	2296
Tangail	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	539
Netrakona	74.2	22.6	3.2	0.0	1147
Sherpur	54.0	40.0	6.0	0.0	2420
Dinajpur	69.2	28.8	2.1	0.0	3602
Naogaon	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	457
Nilphamari	80.0	17.5	2.5	0.0	1006
Thakurgaon	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	532
Rajshahi	71.2	23.7	5.1	0.0	1342
Rangpur	79.2	19.4	1.4	0.0	1493
Barisal	61.9	33.3	4.8	0.0	506
Pirojpur	70.6	26.5	2.9	0.0	1018
Gopalganj	32.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	473
Bagerhat	71.9	21.9	4.7	1.6	1402
Satkhira	76.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	511
WVB National	62.5	33.6	3.8	0.2	26301

Figure 61: Reasons for feeling children are safe at home as perceived by parents/caregivers

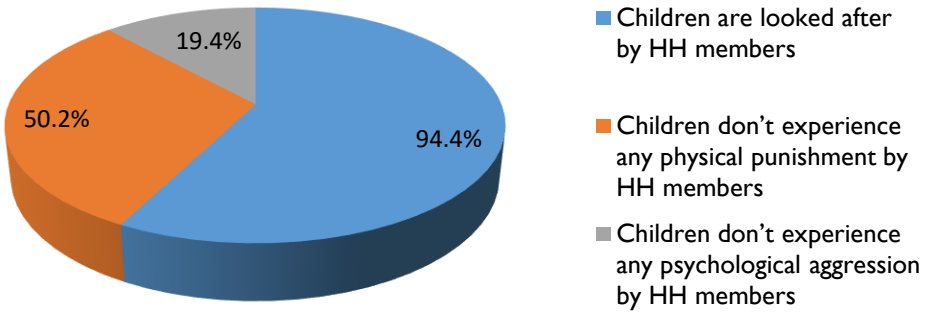
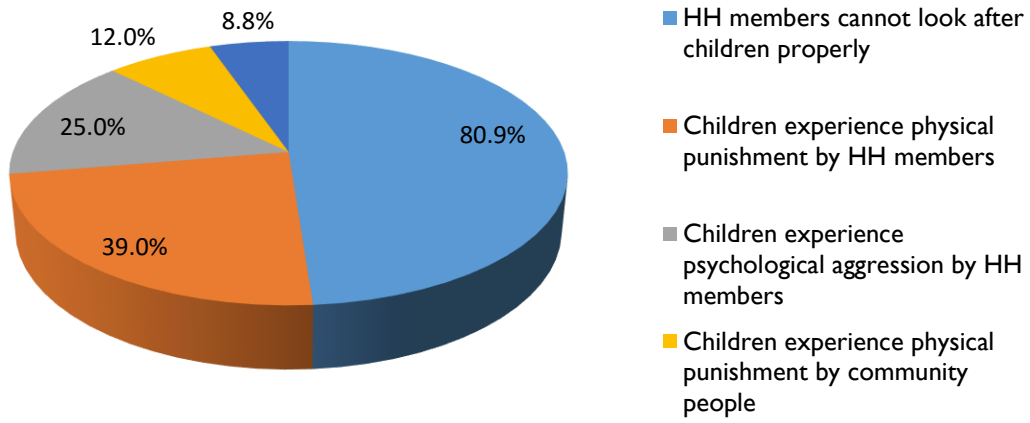


Figure 62: Reasons for feeling children are unsafe at home as perceived by parents/caregivers



4.5.8.2 Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence in community

Table 46 presents data regarding parents or caregivers' confidence level about safety of children from danger and/or violence in their community. Table shows that overall half of them feel that their children are always fully safe while less than half (44 %) feel they are safe most of the time. But a few of them (6 %) think their children are unsafe most of the time.

Table-46: Parents or caregivers' confidence level on safety of children in community

% distribution of parents/caregivers with children aged under-18 years by their confidence level on children's safety from danger and violence in community, by district, CESP, 2018

APs and World Vision national	Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence at community				
	Always fully safe	Safe most of the time	Unsafe most of the time	Unsafe all time	No. of households with children age under-18
Bandarban	47.2	47.2	5.6	0.0	521
Chittagong	34.6	59.3	6.2	0.0	1071
Comilla	37.5	54.2	8.3	0.0	546
Sylhet	35.2	59.3	5.5	0.0	1192
Sunamganj	49.4	41.2	8.2	1.2	1164
Dhaka	47.2	42.0	10.2	0.6	2678
Gazipur	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	375
Mymensingh	64.7	31.4	3.9	0.0	2296
Tangail	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	543
Netrakona	51.6	41.9	6.5	0.0	1147
Sherpur	32.7	59.2	8.2	0.0	2432
Dinajpur	52.7	42.5	4.1	0.7	3596
Naogaon	63.2	31.6	5.3	0.0	469
Nilphamari	60.0	32.5	7.5	0.0	1003
Thakurgaon	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	532
Rajshahi	53.4	39.7	6.9	0.0	1287
Rangpur	70.4	23.9	5.6	0.0	1482
Barisal	40.0	50.0	10.0	0.0	503
Pirojpur	55.9	38.2	5.9	0.0	1018
Gopalganj	21.4	78.6	0.0	0.0	280
Bagerhat	60.3	33.3	6.3	0.0	1397
Satkhira	72.2	27.8	0.0	0.0	511
WVB National	49.8	43.6	6.4	0.2	26043

Figure 63: Reasons for feeling children are safe in the community as perceived by parents/caregivers

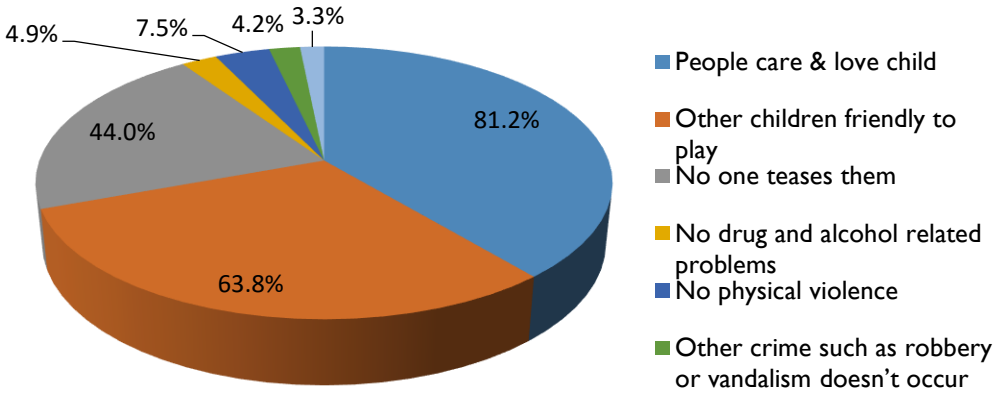
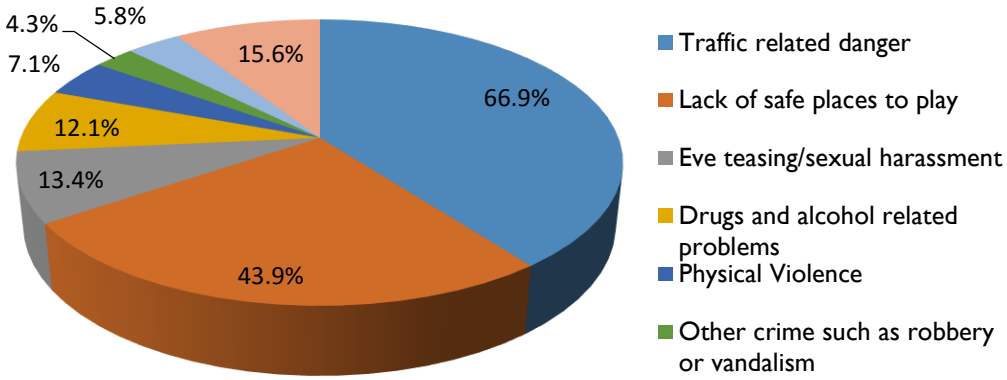


Figure 64: Reasons for feeling children are unsafe in the community as perceived by parents/caregivers



4.5.8.3 Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence at schools

Table 47 presents findings related to parents or caregivers' confidence about safety of their children at their educational institutes - schools or colleges or anywhere else. Findings show that overall 57 % of them think that their children are always fully safe and 40 % think they are safe most of the time there. But at least 3 % of them feel that they are unsafe most of the time there.

Table-47: Parents or caregivers' confidence level on safety of children at school

% distribution of parents/caregivers with children aged under-18 years by their level of confidence about their children's safety from danger and violence at school, by district, CESP, 2018

APs and World Vision national	Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence at schools				
	Always fully safe	Safe most of the time	Unsafe most of the time	Unsafe all time	No. of households with children aged under-18
Bandarban	54.5	44.6	1.0	0.0	422
Chittagong	44.4	53.7	1.9	0.0	768
Comilla	36.8	52.6	10.5	0.0	446
Sylhet	36.8	61.8	1.5	0.0	897
Sunamganj	51.5	42.6	4.4	1.5	939
Dhaka	57.9	39.1	3.0	0.0	2017
Gazipur	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	311

Table-47: Parents or caregivers' confidence level on safety of children at school

% distribution of parents/caregivers with children aged under-18 years by their level of confidence about their children's safety from danger and violence at school, by district, CESP, 2018

APs and World Vision national	Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence at schools				
	Always fully safe	Safe most of the time	Unsafe most of the time	Unsafe all time	No. of households with children aged under-18
Mymensingh	69.0	28.6	2.4	0.0	1892
Tangail	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	460
Netrakona	60.9	39.1	0.0	0.0	899
Sherpur	43.9	48.8	4.9	2.4	2001
Dinajpur	58.5	39.0	1.7	0.8	2914
Naogaon	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	369
Nilphamari	60.0	31.4	5.7	2.9	863
Thakurgaon	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	446
Rajshahi	57.1	34.7	8.2	0.0	1097
Rangpur	80.0	18.3	1.7	0.0	1230
Barisal	52.9	41.2	5.9	0.0	415
Pirojpur	65.5	31.0	3.4	0.0	856
Gopalganj	23.1	76.9	0.0	0.0	259
Bagerhat	66.7	27.8	5.6	0.0	1176
Satkhira	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	437
WVB National	56.8	39.9	3.0	0.4	21114

Figure 65: Reasons for feeling children are safe in the school as perceived by parents/caregivers

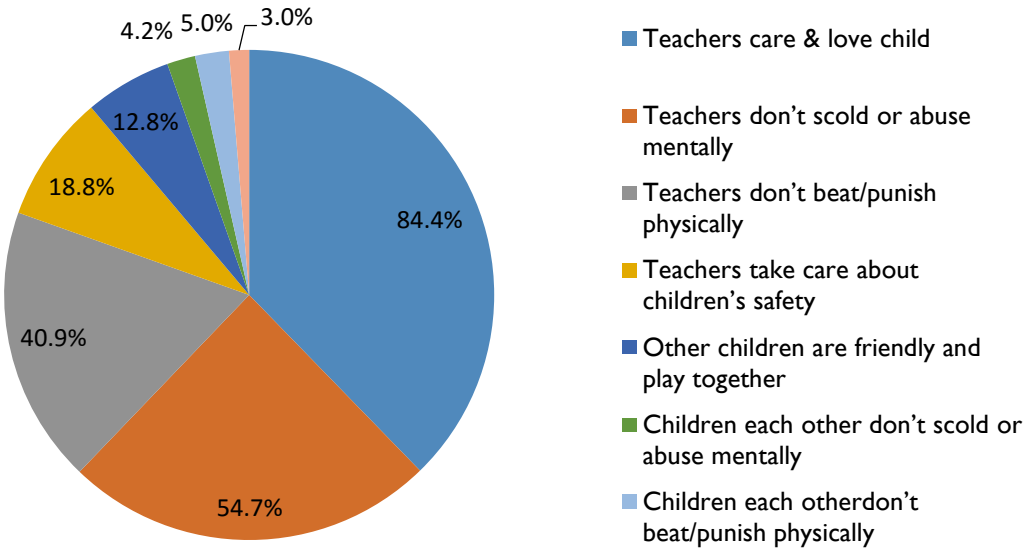
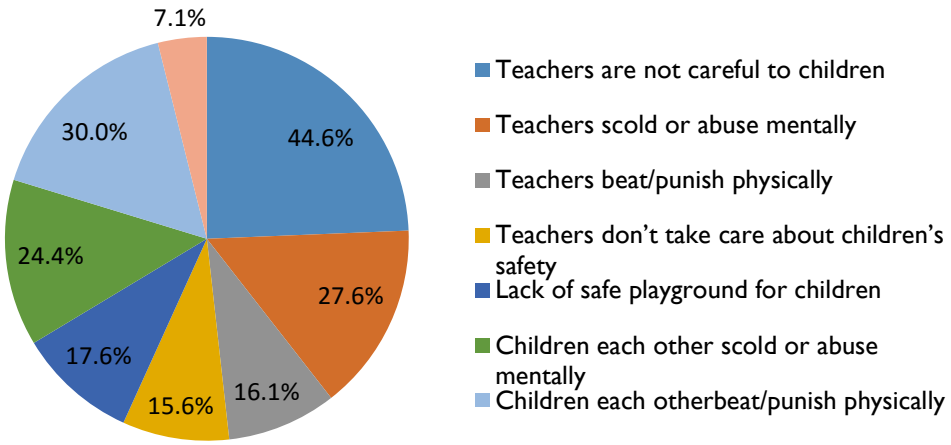


Figure 66: Reasons for feeling children are unsafe in the school as perceived by parents/caregivers



4.5.8.4 Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence at work place

Table 48 presents findings on parents or caregivers' feelings about children's safety as regards to any form of danger or violence in the workplace, if the children are working. Findings indicate that overall 40-41 % of parents/caregivers feel that their children are fully safe all the time or safe most of the time in the workplace. About 18 % of them however think that they are unsafe most of the time.

Table 48: Parents or caregivers' confidence level on safety of children in the workplace
% distribution of parents or caregivers with children aged under-18 by their level of confidence on their children's safety from danger and violence in the workplace, by district, CESP, 2018

APs and World Vision national	Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence at work place				
	Always fully safe	Safe most of the time	Unsafe most of the time	Unsafe all time	No. of households with children aged under-18
Bandarban	27.3	31.8	36.4	4.5	180
Chittagong	42.9	50.0	7.1	0.0	150
Comilla	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	77
Sylhet	25.0	50.0	16.7	8.3	150
Sunamganj	30.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	135
Dhaka	39.1	47.8	13.0	0.0	320
Gazipur	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	142
Mymensingh	60.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	396
Tangail	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	118
Netrakona	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	125
Sherpur	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	494
Dinajpur	46.7	40.0	13.3	0.0	387
Naogaon	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	64
Nilphamari	44.4	33.3	22.2	0.0	244
Thakurgaon	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	59
Rajshahi	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100
Rangpur	66.7	22.2	11.1	0.0	177
Barisal	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	51
Pirojpur	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	141
Gopalganj	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	69
Bagerhat	57.1	28.6	14.3	0.0	327
Satkhira	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	77

APs and World Vision national	Confidence level on safety of children from danger and violence at work place				
	Always fully safe	Safe most of the time	Unsafe most of the time	Unsafe all time	No. of households with children aged under-18
WVB National	40.1	40.6	17.8	1.5	3983

Figure 67: Reasons for feeling children are safe in the workplace as perceived by parents/ caregivers

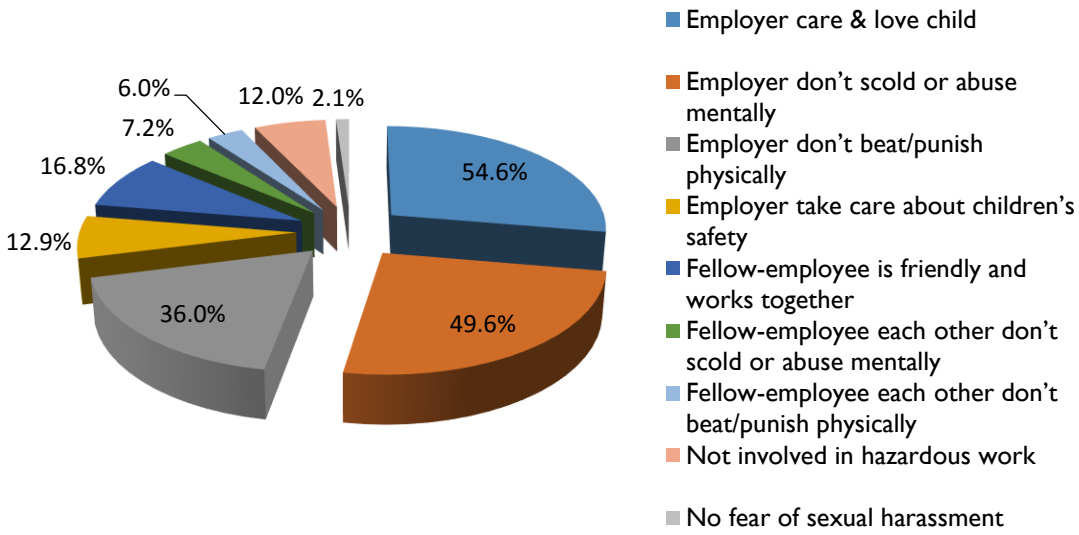
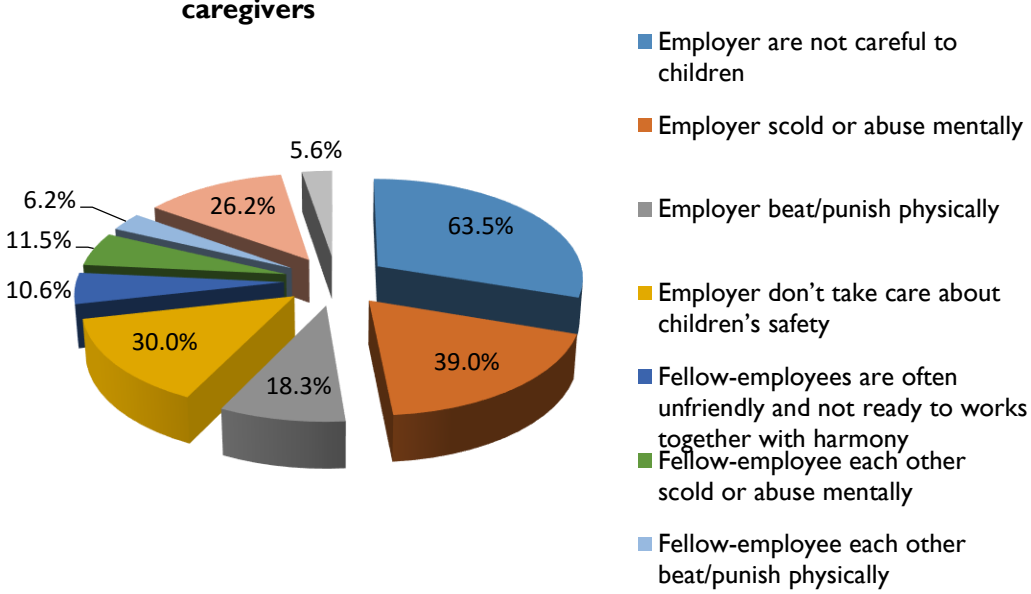


Figure 68: Reasons for feeling children are unsafe in the workplace as perceived by parents/ caregivers



4.5.9 Child abuse in the workplace

Table 49 presents findings relating to ever-working children's (5-17 years) ever-experience of being abused in the workplace (e.g. scolding, insulting words or indecent behavior or situation), types of abuse they experienced and persons who committed those abusive behavior. The table shows that overall 1 % of children reported to have ever been abused in the workplace. Among those, who have reportedly been abused, 84 % reported to have been abused mentally, while 46 % physically (experiences were mutually inclusive). Furthermore, children who suffered abuse report that in many cases (52%)

employers are the perpetrators, followed by friends (29 %) and colleagues (28 %). Again, supervisors have also been reported as frequent abusers (19 %).

Table 49: Children's experience of being abused in the workplace, types of abuse experienced and persons who committed abusive behavior

% distribution of ever-working children age 5-17 years, who reported to have ever been abused in the workplace, and % distribution by types of abuse they experienced and % distribution by their report of persons who committed abusive behavior to them, by district, CESP, 2018

APs and World Vision national	Abused	Number of children	Types of abuse experienced*		Persons committed abusive behavior to children*				
			Mental abuse	Physical abuse	Friend	Employer	Supervisor	Colleague	Number of children (5-17 years)
Bandarban	1.1	742	100.0	42.9	14.3	71.4	57.1	42.9	7
Chittagong	0.9	1438	67.7	48.4	19.4	32.3	64.5	32.3	7
Comilla	3.3	668	53.8	61.5	0.0	76.9	15.4	23.1	13
Sylhet	1.2	2122	95.8	88.4	2.6	94.8	2.6	5.2	24
Sunamganj	1.6	1777	70.0	45.0	5.6	72.2	38.9	11.1	18
Dhaka	1.1	2612	96.1	25.4	3.9	53.5	43.8	10.0	32
Gazipur	0.0	401	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mymensingh	0.0	3299	76.4	23.6	55.3	44.7	8.1	6.8	9
Tangail	0.0	783	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	3
Netrakona	0.0	1756	100.0	0.0	51.3	48.7	0.0	0.0	3
Sherpur	0.0	3143	92.7	43.1	23.5	53.8	15.4	44.2	13
Dinajpur	1.3	3894	75.9	33.6	36.7	54.6	2.6	34.9	36
Naogaon	8.7	545	82.6	60.9	71.7	17.4	8.7	45.7	46
Nilphamari	0.0	45	84.6	15.4	27.2	0.0	54.5	18.3	4
Thakurgaon	0.0	694	90.9	9.1	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	3
Rajshahi	0.0	1486	69.3	30.7	12.8	87.2	17.9	17.9	5
Rangpur	0.0	1283	100.0	0.0	22.5	28.7	0.0	61.2	8
Barisal	0.0	689	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	2
Pirojpur	0.0	1344	78.1	30.0	0.0	92.0	32.1	16.0	11
Gopalganj	0.0	641	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bagerhat	1.3	1718	53.8	53.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	8
Satkhira	0.0	648	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
WVB National	1.0	31728	84.1	46.0	29.4	52.0	19.4	27.8	252

* Multiple responses are possible here

4.5.10 Youth healthy behavior

4.5.10.1 Adolescents who have a strong connection with their parents or caregivers

Parents or caregivers of children aged 12-17 years have been enquired about their relations and behavior, i.e., whether they support and encourage them, respect their sense of freedom, trust them and guide them, and if they do so, how frequently. For this, a questionnaire of 15 questions[53] has been used. Each question has three possible answers - 1 for never, 2 for sometimes and 3 for often. During analysis, numbers (1 or 2 or 3) for each of these questions have been summed up to get the highest (45) and the lowest (15) score for each case. Then the scores have been divided into four categories:

[53] This set of questions includes the above three questions and questions like: give attention and listen to children, show them affection, praise them, comfort them, understand them, provide for necessities, give them money, buy things for them, have open communication with them, spend time with them and support them in school work if they are students.

1. No connection with a score of 15, 2. Low connection with a score between 16-30,, 3. Medium connection with a score between 31-44, and 4. Strong connection with a score of 45. The results, thus obtained, are presented in Table 50. Results indicate that the children are overall highly likely (72%) to report their strong connection with their parents or caregivers. As for districts, Gazipur and Comilla (20 and 56 %, respectively) are less likely than all the other districts (65-89 %) to report such a connection. Also, non-vulnerable households (middle-highest: 73, 79 and 84 %) are more likely to report strong connection compared to vulnerable households (lowest and second: 59 and 67 %).

Table 50: Children's experience of healthy behavior by parents or caregivers

% distribution of children aged 12-17 years by their level of bonding with their parents or caregivers in terms of their experience of healthy behavior by parents or caregivers, by district, CESP, 2018

Indicators	Low Connection	Medium Connection	Strong Connection	Number of children aged 12-17 years
Sex of child				
Boy	1.3	27.2	71.6	8267
Girl	0.8	26.1	73.0	7667
District				
Bandarban	1.2	29.3	69.5	338
Chittagong	0.0	15.9	84.1	638
Comilla	0.0	44.4	55.6	416
Sylhet	0.0	33.8	66.2	973
Sunamganj	1.6	28.1	70.3	876
Dhaka	2.1	25.7	72.2	1469
Gazipur	0.0	80.0	20.0	196
Mymensingh	0.0	25.0	75.0	1389
Tangail	0.0	33.3	66.7	348
Netrakona	0.0	26.3	73.7	732
Sherpur	3.4	24.2	72.4	1404
Dinajpur	0.0	24.1	75.9	2148
Naogaon	0.0	30.0	70.0	244
Nilphamari	0.0	19.2	80.8	643
Thakurgaon	0.0	11.1	88.9	307
Rajshahi	0.0	35.3	64.7	751
Rangpur	0.0	15.4	84.6	826
Barisal	8.3	25.0	66.7	305
Pirojpur	5.0	30.0	65.0	612
Gopalganj	0.0	23.5	76.5	319
Bagerhat	0.0	29.4	70.6	751
Satkhira	0.0	20.0	80.0	296
Wealth index				
Lowest	2.7	38.0	59.3	2841
Second	0.6	32.9	66.5	3265
Middle	1.3	25.3	73.4	3362
Fourth	0.7	20.4	78.9	3271
Highest	0.0	16.3	83.7	3242
WVB National	1.0	26.6	72.4	15981

4.5.10.2 Children's perceived ranking of their life and living environment

Children aged 12-17 years have been asked about their views regarding their lives and living environment- i.e., whether it is good or struggling or suffering. For this, a picture of a ladder- an eight point scale- is shown to them. The highest point is considered as 'thriving' and the lowest point as 'suffering'. Children have been asked to indicate a point in the ladder suggestive of their living environment. Findings are presented in Table 51. It shows that overall only one-fourth of the children

think that they are leading a thriving life. Slightly over half of them (53 %) perceive that they are struggling and 22 % think they are suffering. By district, proportion of children reporting thriving life is higher in some districts (for example, in Bandarban thriving 41 % and suffering 11 %) while lower in some other districts (in Sylhet thriving 10 % and suffering 43 %). This proportion increases with the increase in household wealth status [15-17 % among vulnerable households (lowest to second) and 21-44 % among non-vulnerable households (middle to highest)]. However, notably, compared to other two conditions, higher proportions of children across almost all the districts report 'struggling life'.

Table 51: Children's experience of healthy behavior by parents or caregivers
% distribution of children aged 12-17 years by ranking their life and living environment, by district, CESP, 2018

Indicators	Children's perceived ranking of their life and living standard			
	Thriving	Struggling	Suffering	Number of children aged 12-17 years
Sex of child				
Boy	24.3	52.6	23.1	8114
Girl	26.2	53.6	20.2	7529
District				
Bandarban	40.7	48.1	11.2	338
Chittagong	15.9	54.5	29.6	636
Comilla	26.3	57.9	15.8	416
Sylhet	9.5	47.3	43.2	961
Sunamganj	27.0	47.6	25.4	876
Dhaka	24.7	52.6	22.7	1467
Gazipur	0.0	100.0	0.0	196
Mymensingh	34.4	50.0	15.6	1387
Tangail	33.3	50.0	16.7	348
Netrakona	47.4	47.4	5.2	732
Sherpur	18.5	63.0	18.5	1400
Dinajpur	27.6	57.5	14.9	2144
Naogaon	20.0	60.0	20.0	244
Nilphamari	20.8	50.0	29.2	636
Thakurgaon	22.2	55.6	22.2	302
Rajshahi	12.2	63.6	24.2	749
Rangpur	28.3	53.8	17.9	824
Barisal	25.0	50.0	25.0	305
Pirojpur	35.0	40.0	25.0	612
Gopalganj	0.0	70.6	29.4	319
Bagerhat	32.3	51.6	16.1	751
Satkhira	27.3	54.5	18.2	296
Wealth index				
Lowest	16.9	49.3	33.8	2778
Second	15.3	57.1	27.6	3203
Middle	21.1	57.8	21.1	3288
Fourth	28.0	56.0	16.0	3220
Highest	43.8	45.7	10.5	3199
WVB National	25.2	53.1	21.7	15939

4.5.11 Physical, sexual or psychological violence against women

The below table presents findings on household women's (16 years or above) experience of physical, psychological or sexual abuse at home or outside of home. Table 52 indicates that overall about 10 % of them reported to have been abused.

Regarding types of abusive behavior experienced, below table shows that, almost all the women, who have been abused, experienced scolding or insulting words (94 %). Other than verbal abuse, one-fourth of them experienced beating or other forms of physical torture (23 %); while 14 % faced psychological aggression.

About places where abusive behavior took place, findings suggest that nearly all of them (95%) mentioned husband or father-in-law's house.

Table 52: Women's experience of physical, psychological, sexual abuse at home or outside of home

% distribution of households with women aged 16 years or above, who have ever experienced abusive behavior and the place of occurrence (abusive behavior), by district, CESP, 2018

APs and WVB national	Women ever experienced	Number of households	Types of abusive behavior faced					Place of occurrence (abusive behavior)							
			Scolding/ insulting words	Call by a bad name	Pull by hair/ear	Beating/ physical punishment	Psychological aggression	Husband or father-in-law's house	Father's house	Work place	Government or private organization/ institution	Educational institution	Other places (not own home)	Friend or neighbour's house	Number of women aged >15 years
Bandarban	3.9	639	83.3	8.3	4.2	25.0	33.3	91.3	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	8.7	4.3	24
Chittagong	8.2	1295	99.1	28.3	10.9	37.1	12.5	87.9	5.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	13.8	1.7	77
Comilla	3.4	658	81.8	0.0	13.6	31.8	18.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22
Sylhet	6.1	1298	92.3	1.5	10.8	29.9	23.1	100.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	70
Sunamganj	8.4	1309	95.3	3.8	6.6	26.4	8.5	92.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.9	106
Dhaka	8.8	3255	89.8	20.8	17.3	34.6	15.9	97.8	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	260
Gazipur	0.0	654	92.3	7.7	23.1	38.5	7.7	90.9	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	13
Mymensingh	7.0	2620	96.8	3.0	4.1	13.6	3.7	94.4	3.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	198
Tangail	10.0	652	92.5	5.0	0.0	22.5	6.3	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	80
Netrakona	2.9	1312	90.3	34.9	9.7	42.4	35.1	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	30
Sherpur	15.2	3180	97.7	6.9	3.9	26.5	17.7	98.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	428
Dinajpur	17.3	4578	93.8	5.5	6.8	21.1	11.8	93.9	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.0	812
Naogaon	42.9	660	95.5	3.7	0.4	5.9	22.7	91.2	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	23.9	14.3	269
Nilphamari	7.7	1304	99.1	0.9	2.7	1.8	4.5	100.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.3	83
Thakurgaon	26.3	636	99.3	2.6	4.6	12.5	5.3	96.6	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	152
Rajshahi	8.5	1846	93.7	9.6	6.9	37.5	20.2	91.1	10.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.1	142

Table 52: Women's experience of physical, psychological, sexual abuse at home or outside of home

% distribution of households with women aged 16 years or above, who have ever experienced abusive behavior and the place of occurrence (abusive behavior), by district, CESP, 2018

APs and WVB national	Women ever experienced	Number of households	Types of abusive behavior faced					Place of occurrence (abusive behavior)							
			Scolding/ insulting words	Call by a bad name	Pull by hair/ear	Beating/ physical punishment	Psychological aggression	Husband or father-in-law's house	Father's house	Work place	Government or private organization/ institution	Educational institution	Other places (not own home)	Friend or neighbour's house	Number of women aged >15 years
Rangpur	16.7	1970	97.3	9.3	2.9	18.3	3.5	96.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	367
Barisal	3.8	656	79.3	13.8	10.3	37.9	17.2	92.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.1	29
Pirojpur	4.4	1309	87.4	8.6	11.7	19.6	13.9	92.9	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.1	64
Gopalganj	0.0	489	100.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	6
Bagerhat	6.7	1944	90.4	10.9	8.4	16.7	8.1	96.6	5.3	2.6	3.0	0.0	4.9	0.6	120
Satkhira	4.3	657	77.8	5.6	22.2	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	144
WVB National	9.7	32921	93.8	9.4	7.4	23.4	13.7	94.8	2.7	2.3	0.2	0.1	4.2	3.2	3370

4.5.12 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaption (CCA)

Chapter Five discusses findings on household experience of natural disasters or disastrous situation during ten years preceding the survey, households' perception on increase in intensity of natural disasters. Besides, community people's knowledge of and preparedness practices for disaster risk reduction adaptive measures to face climate induced hazards have also been discussed in this chapter.

4.5.12.1 Natural disaster situations during ten years

4.5.12.1a Household experience of disaster situation

Below tables present findings on household experience of natural disaster situation in ten years preceding the survey. As indicated in below table, overall 60 % of households reportedly experienced flood and earthquake and 53 % northwester. Besides, 44 % of households experienced cold wave, 37 % cyclone and 32 % thunderbolt. About 20 % of households experienced fire (17 %) and drought (20 %). As for districts, Sylhet, Sherpur, Nilphamari, Thakurgaon, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Barisal, Gopalganj, Bagerhat and Satkhira districts experienced several types of disasters including cyclone, flood, earthquake, drought, cold wave, fire, heat wave, water logging etc, Thunder bolt and Northwester. Salinity in water is highest in Satkhira.

Table 53: Household experience of natural disaster situation

% distribution of households according to experience of natural disasters in ten years preceding the survey, by district, CESP, 2018

Natural disasters that took place in last 10 years	District										
	Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
Cyclone	58.1	41.5	7.9	18.7	4.2	11.8	5.0	24.7	0.0	61.6	14.8
Flood	40.5	51.8	17.5	77.1	84.3	17.0	34.3	23.0	27.5	78.5	41.4
Earthquake	24.9	32.5	16.1	22.9	7.2	80.4	57.5	69.2	99.8	83.7	99.5
Drought	0.6	2.1	0.9	7.0	0.2	3.8	32.9	7.7	10.4	31.0	43.4
Cold wave	0.2	1.7	0.9	9.4	0.1	28.0	17.7	50.8	85.5	40.9	84.5
Fire	10.3	6.6	0.3	10.0	0.1	24.3	28.6	5.4	3.5	5.8	12.0
Heat wave	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.1	20.9	7.5	14.3	6.5	25.5
Water logging	0.2	21.3	5.0	3.0	1.7	24.0	7.5	9.6	0.0	10.1	5.6
Thunder bolt	3.9	6.7	4.3	19.8	7.2	4.6	26.9	54.0	91.6	65.2	49.8
River bank erosion	5.9	0.7	0.0	8.0	0.3	0.3	14.8	1.2	0.0	6.5	8.3
Salinity in water	0.0	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Arsenic contamination	0.0	0.1	0.5	17.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.3	3.0
Wild elephant attack	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2
Nor'wester	23.9	12.3	2.0	56.8	28.6	3.8	0.6	83.6	94.7	84.9	88.5
Tornedo	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.2	4.0	0.2	1.2	3.5	1.5	0.7
Others	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
n	660	1320	660	1317	1319	3300	656	2625	654	1318	3236

Table- 53: Household experience of natural disaster situation

% distribution of households according to experience of natural disaster in ten years preceding the survey, by district, CESP, 2018

Natural disaster took place in last 10 years	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Cyclone	5.8	5.2	71.2	62.8	13.8	12.2	60.8	86.9	82.7	76.3	35.5	37.0
Flood	96.1	78.5	94.8	93.2	17.5	66.6	38.4	99.6	47.4	47.3	40.6	59.8
Earthquake	76.6	21.8	97.9	98.1	82.0	45.6	45.8	60.4	37.2	51.6	44.4	60.4
Drought	14.1	11.5	66.9	50.7	51.9	13.6	2.0	15.8	17.5	12.8	30.0	20.3
Cold wave	99.8	32.3	72.4	65.6	58.3	89.1	26.6	56.3	54.1	17.7	48.5	44.4
Fire	5.5	0.9	35.6	44.6	9.7	7.0	30.3	3.0	6.9	7.7	3.3	17.0
Heat wave	2.2	0.0	14.7	16.0	22.9	6.0	16.5	3.3	0.2	5.9	28.3	9.3
Water logging	0.5	0.0	7.5	22.1	2.1	10.3	44.2	25.9	0.8	16.2	35.9	14.7
Thunder bolt	24.2	4.2	29.5	35.5	48.5	3.6	17.9	66.2	94.8	45.9	48.8	31.5
River bank erosion	2.0	4.5	2.0	13.4	2.2	11.2	2.3	13.9	1.0	6.3	15.2	6.6
Salinity in water	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.6	30.7	42.9	4.8
Arsenic contamination	0.2	7.0	2.8	2.2	1.7	3.3	0.2	2.6	0.8	3.0	22.7	4.5
Wild elephant attack	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
Northwester	71.4	62.4	63.7	65.5	89.4	71.8	61.1	55.2	36.1	60.3	62.6	53.3
Tornedo	0.6	0.3	0.9	7.9	0.3	2.2	1.2	0.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	1.7
Others	0.5	14.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.8
n	4619	660	989	659	1968	1977	661	1320	660	1953	660	33173

4.5.12.2 Perceived increase in intensity of natural disasters and risk priority

The below tables present findings on the viewpoints of the household respondents (who reported to have experienced any of the listed natural disasters in the past ten years) on perceived increase in intensity of disasters over the last ten years and perceived current risk priority with respect to disasters in their area. As indicated in below table, majority of the respondents suggested that there has been an increase in intensity with regards to most of the listed natural disasters over the mentioned period, e.g., cold wave, heat wave, thunder bolt, river bank erosion, salinity of water and attack of wild elephant.

Table 54 further reveal that regarding respondents' perceived risk priority relating to disasters, they perceived almost all the disasters pose significant risk to their area.

It is to be noted that all the respondents in Comilla, Gazipur, and Naogaon districts reported an increase in intensity of cyclone in these districts and those in Rangpur reported an increase in intensity of attack by wild elephants. It howeverseems unrealistic and may have happened due to faults in data collection process. Again, the small sample size means that one has to be cautious while considering these findings.

Table 54: Perceived increase in intensity of natural disaster situation and risk priority relating to disasters

% distribution of households according to respondents' observations on perceived increase in intensity of natural disasters over the last ten years in the area and distribution of households by their observations on perceived risk priority with respect to disasters, by district, CESP, 2018

Indicators	District										
	Bandarban	Chittagong	Comilla	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Dhaka	Gazipur	Mymensingh	Tangail	Netrakona	Sherpur
Disasters whose intensity has increased as per respondents' perception											
Cyclones	50.0	60.0	100.0	36.8	75.0	34.8	100.0	50.0	57.9	54.5	50.0
Floods	69.8	80.0	66.7	47.6	75.0	42.1	83.3	44.4	50.0	65.5	67.7
Earthquake	10.5	84.6	100.0	80.0	71.4	64.7	88.9	70.0	80.0	72.4	79.4
Drought	100.0	100.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	60.0	80.0	66.7	0.0	76.9	62.1
Cold wave	0.0	50.0	0.0	72.7	0.0	72.1	100.0	60.0	66.7	45.5	70.4
Fire	6.3	75.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	37.5	80.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	37.5
Heat wave	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	76.5	0.0	100.0
Water logging	0.0	88.9	100.0	50.0	100.0	67.3	100.0	75.0	66.7	50.0	0.0
Thunder bolt	33.3	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	50.0	80.0	62.5	88.9	78.3	83.9
Bank erosion	66.7	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0
Salinity in water	0.0	66.7	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arsenic contamination	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wild elephant attack	51.4	92.3	0.0	55.4	66.7	37.5	0.0	48.9	70.0	71.4	54.5
Northwester	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tornedo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	30.0	45.2	100.0	10.5	25.0	17.4	0.0	18.2	31.6	27.3	30.0
Highly risky disasters at present as per respondents' perception											
Cyclone	30.2	38.9	20.0	40.7	36.3	16.2	16.7	10.5	0.0	31.0	18.8
Flood	2.6	34.6	50.0	48.0	12.5	27.2	11.1	23.1	30.0	34.5	25.4
Earthquake	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	11.1	20.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	10.0
Drought	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	19.4	0.0	13.8	12.5	18.2	9.3
Cold wave	56.3	37.5	0.0	16.7	0.0	35.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	28.6
Fire	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	37.5	25.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	6.3	50.0
Heat wave	0.0	23.5	100.0	33.3	0.0	23.1	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	23.5
Water logging	16.7	75.0	100.0	78.3	14.3	12.5	20.0	24.2	33.3	47.8	32.3
Thunder bolt	20.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.0
River bank erosion	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salinity in water	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arsenic contamination	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Wild elephant attack	21.6	57.1	0.0	34.5	40.7	0.0	0.0	15.6	20.0	42.9	16.4
Northwester	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tornedo	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table-54: Perceived increase in intensity of natural disaster situation and risk priority relating to disasters

% distribution of households according to respondents' observations on perceived increase in intensity of natural disasters over the last ten years in the area and distribution of households by their observations on perceived risk priority with respect to natural disasters, by district, CESP, 2018

Indicators	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Disasters whose intensity has increased as per respondent's perception												
Cyclone	54.5	100.0	57.1	33.3	50.0	94.7	50.0	77.4	13.6	58.5	37.5	53.7
Flood	84.7	77.3	74.5	55.6	53.3	79.2	70.0	83.8	23.1	62.2	55.6	69.1
Earthquake	66.4	83.3	75.0	72.2	77.6	86.2	66.7	87.5	30.0	80.5	27.3	69.2
Drought	69.6	66.7	58.8	33.3	74.4	93.3	0.0	71.4	40.0	90.9	42.9	65.9
Cold Wave	83.3	77.8	80.6	58.3	81.3	66.1	57.1	87.5	50.0	82.4	54.5	74.3
Fire	33.3	0.0	52.9	22.2	50.0	83.3	12.5	50.0	50.0	57.1	0.0	37.9
Heat wave	75.0	71.4	66.7	66.7	100.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	83.3	76.8	66.7	75.0
Water logging	0.0	0.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	85.7	50.0	88.9	0.0	86.7	62.5	72.2
Thunder bolt	72.2	100.0	66.7	66.7	79.5	66.7	60.0	92.3	50.0	91.4	63.6	75.5
Bank erosion	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	91.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	83.3	25.0	79.4
Salinity in water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	89.7	66.7	82.6
Arsenic contamination	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	71.8
Wild elephant attack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northwester	70.3	88.2	56.7	41.7	76.8	45.2	56.3	70.0	30.0	74.0	40.0	62.2
Tornedo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	60.0
Others	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.7
Highly risky disasters at present as per respondent's perception												
Cyclone	36.4	50.0	40.0	41.7	25.0	16.7	12.5	31.3	8.7	39.4	50.0	30.3
Flood	57.0	45.5	46.8	47.1	14.3	24.5	30.0	24.3	15.4	37.8	20.0	36.6
Earthquake	27.0	50.0	32.7	33.3	25.4	30.0	8.3	32.0	18.2	42.5	0.0	27.4
Drought	21.7	50.0	36.4	22.2	23.3	28.6	0.0	28.6	25.0	72.7	0.0	25.9
Cold wave	38.3	37.5	47.2	33.3	37.5	19.6	0.0	24.0	13.3	68.8	9.0	28.5
Fire	50.0	0.0	23.5	37.5	25.0	40.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	33.9
Heat wave	0.0	37.5	10.0	33.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	26.0	0.0	0.0
Water logging	0.0	0.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	22.2	0.0	56.3	12.5	28.8

Table-54: Perceived increase in intensity of natural disaster situation and risk priority relating to disasters

% distribution of households according to respondents' observations on perceived increase in intensity of natural disasters over the last ten years in the area and distribution of households by their observations on perceived risk priority with respect to natural disasters, by district, CESP, 2018

Indicators	District											WVB National
	Dinajpur	Naogaon	Nilphamari	Thakurgaon	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Barisal	Pirojpur	Gopalganj	Bagerhat	Satkhira	
Thunder bolt	38.9	100.0	33.3	66.7	41.0	33.3	0.0	52.0	30.8	60.0	33.3	41.1
River bank erosion	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	41.7	0.0	60.0	0.0	66.7	25.0	42.2
Salinity in water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	20.0	43.5
Arsenic contamination	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	25.0	51.2
Wild elephant attack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
Northwester	34.2	58.8	32.3	66.7	47.1	14.3	11.8	20.0	10.0	42.0	20.0	31.4
Tornedo	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26.7
Others	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0

4.5.12.3 Community knowledge of and practices for disaster risk reduction

Table 55 presents findings on household respondents' knowledge of disaster risk reduction in terms of knowledge about early warning system and awareness about the existence of disaster management committees in the area. Further, the table shows findings on households' preparedness practices for disaster risk reduction. Findings show only 5 % of community members are aware of the existence of any disaster management committee.

As for households' preparedness to face disaster and reduce disaster risk, 10 % of respondents reported one correct preparedness practice/measure taken by them, while 16 and 24 % of them reported 2 and more than 2 preparedness practices respectively. On the other hand, half (49 %) of them did not take any preparedness measure.

Table-55: Knowledge of and preparedness for disaster risk reduction

% distribution of household respondents according to respondents' knowledge on early warning system for disaster, percentage by knowledge on the existence of management committee in the area and percentage of households by household preparedness practices for disaster risk reduction, by district, CESP, 2018

District	Knowledge on						Household adopted correct preparedness practices to face disaster and reduce disaster risk (Multiple responses)				
	Early warning system for disaster			Existence of management committee							
	Have knowledge	No knowledge	Number of households	Have knowledge	No knowledge	Number of households	No preparedness	1 correct preparedness	2 correct preparedness	At least 3 correct preparedness	Number of households
Bandarban	28.6	71.4	612	5.5	94.5	608	46.6	12.9	16.7	23.8	564
Chittagong	15.5	84.5	1262	12.4	87.6	1255	60.4	6.0	9.1	24.6	1156

Table-55: Knowledge of and preparedness for disaster risk reduction

% distribution of household respondents according to respondents' knowledge on early warning system for disaster, percentage by knowledge on the existence of management committee in the area and percentage of households by household preparedness practices for disaster risk reduction, by district, CESP, 2018

District	Knowledge on						Household adopted correct preparedness practices to face disaster and reduce disaster risk (Multiple responses)				
	Early warning system for disaster			Existence of management committee							
	Have knowledge	No knowledge	Number of households	Have knowledge	No knowledge	Number of households	No preparedness	1 correct preparedness	2 correct preparedness	At least 3 correct preparedness	Number of households
Comilla	3.4	96.6	658	3.4	96.6	658	64.5	8.7	18.6	8.2	656
Sylhet	1.0	99.0	1293	1.0	99.0	1289	64.3	11.4	13.2	11.0	1232
Sunamganj	18.9	81.1	1317	6.3	93.7	1316	33.2	11.7	15.1	39.9	1162
Dhaka	9.6	90.4	3284	3.2	96.8	3272	60.6	7.3	23.7	8.3	3138
Gazipur	0.0	100.0	494	0.0	100.0	440	85.0	5.1	4.5	5.3	622
Mymensingh	5.4	94.6	2610	1.8	98.2	2606	52.9	5.9	14.8	26.5	2567
Tangail	0.0	100.0	654	0.0	100.0	654	53.1	23.9	9.8	13.3	633
Netrakona	2.9	97.1	1307	5.7	94.3	1303	41.3	16.0	11.4	31.3	1299
Sherpur	7.8	92.2	3066	3.1	96.9	3049	47.5	7.3	9.3	35.8	2786
Dinajpur	25.3	74.7	4493	4.4	95.6	4445	40.9	10.7	13.2	35.1	4458
Naogaon	14.3	85.7	660	7.1	92.9	660	35.8	17.1	29.0	18.1	659
Nilphamari	9.6	90.4	1307	1.9	98.1	1309	43.9	12.4	13.0	30.8	1042
Thakurgaon	15.8	84.2	650	0.0	100.0	645	43.5	5.5	6.2	44.9	568
Rajshahi	1.2	98.8	1869	1.3	98.8	1838	61.3	12.3	12.2	14.2	1556
Rangpur	3.2	96.8	1868	1.0	99.0	1975	43.6	21.6	30.1	4.7	1922
Barisal	11.5	88.5	661	7.4	92.6	659	78.4	5.4	3.8	12.4	612
Pirojpur	33.3	66.7	1314	6.8	93.2	1313	43.4	6.2	16.2	34.2	991
Gopalganj	4.5	95.5	421	9.5	90.5	394	26.4	6.2	18.1	49.2	386
Bagerhat	21.6	78.4	1921	8.0	92.0	1919	32.5	11.4	27.7	28.4	1770
Satkhira	13.0	87.0	657	4.3	95.7	657	64.8	4.6	13.5	17.1	659
WVB National	13.9	86.1	32378	4.5	95.5	32264	49.7	10.4	15.9	24.1	30438

4.5.12.4 Knowledge and practices of adaptive capacity to climate induced hazards

4.5.12.4.1 Knowledge of adaptive capacity

Data on household respondents' knowledge of adaptive capacity to the climate induced hazards are placed in Table 56 and Table 57. Table 56 indicate respondents' knowledge of change in weather in the area as well as climatic hazards that most affect the community and make it vulnerable. Table 57 indicates respondents' awareness of "best environmental practice" and/or pursuing of "resilient livelihood."

As indicated in Table 56, majority of the respondents (61 %) have knowledge of change in weather in their area. On the other hand, 72 % of respondents mention at least one correct hazard, 36 % mention three correct hazards, 20 % mention two correct hazards and 16 % one correct hazard that makes the community most vulnerable.

Table 56: Knowledge of adaptive capacity to climate induced hazards

% distribution of households according to respondents' knowledge of adaptive capacity to climate induced hazards by district, CESP, 2018

District	Knowledge of change in weather in the area			Knowledge of climatic hazards that made the community most vulnerable				
	Yes	No	Number of households	Mentioned 1 correct hazard	Mentioned 2 correct hazards	Mentioned 3 correct hazards	Don't know/ can't say	Number of households
Bandarban	62.8	37.2	650	23.5	32.2	18.8	25.5	615
Chittagong	30.6	69.4	1303	10.4	13.5	14.6	61.5	1195
Comilla	34.5	65.5	658	20.7	17.2	13.8	48.3	658
Sylhet	62.6	37.4	1311	28.4	18.9	25.3	27.4	1249
Sunamganj	70.2	29.8	1309	33.7	26.1	22.8	17.4	1268
Dhaka	45.2	54.8	3269	14.0	7.4	13.5	65.1	3242
Gazipur	25.0	75.0	654	6.7	6.7	0.0	86.7	624
Mymensingh	53.6	46.4	2614	21.4	19.6	32.1	26.8	2599
Tangail	80.0	20.0	654	27.3	36.4	9.1	27.3	637
Netrakona	67.6	32.4	1306	11.8	14.7	55.9	17.6	1305
Sherpur	64.1	35.9	3127	11.1	17.5	57.1	14.3	3035
Dinajpur	87.8	12.2	4612	9.7	30.1	53.8	6.5	4581
Naogaon	85.2	14.8	660	22.2	48.1	25.9	3.7	646
Nilphamari	48.0	52.0	1253	8.5	17.0	66.0	8.5	1134
Thakurgaon	83.3	16.7	650	5.6	11.1	83.3	0.0	631
Rajshahi	62.0	38.0	1792	10.4	18.2	49.4	22.1	1722
Rangpur	79.2	20.8	1975	18.1	24.5	39.4	18.1	1910
Barisal	55.6	44.4	659	19.2	11.5	38.5	30.8	643
Pirojpur	72.1	27.9	1290	2.4	11.9	78.6	7.1	1235
Gopalganj	25.0	75.0	374	13.3	33.3	50.0	3.3	552
Bagerhat	45.5	54.5	1930	12.3	16.0	55.6	16.0	1782
Satkhira	65.2	34.8	659	0.0	13.6	77.3	9.1	660
WVB National	60.6	39.4	32709	15.9	20.1	36.2	27.8	31932

4.5.12.4.2 Practice of adaptive capacity

Regarding the best environmental practices adopted by the households, all the households have adopted at least one adaptive measure/livelihood opportunity and 98 % have adopted at least three measures/livelihood opportunitie (Table 57).

Table 57: Practice of adaptive capacity to climate induced hazards

% distribution of households according to respondents' adaptive practices to climate induced hazards by district, CESP, 2018

District	Adoption of 'Best Environmental Practices', or 'Resilient Livelihood'			
	Adopted only 1 adaptive livelihood	Adopted only 2 adaptive livelihoods	Adopted at least 3 adaptive livelihoods	Number of households
Bandarban	4.5	1.9	93.5	638
Chittagong	1.0	0.0	99.0	1227
Comilla	0.0	0.0	100.0	658
Sylhet	0.0	0.0	100.0	1252
Sunamganj	0.0	0.0	100.0	1303
Dhaka	2.3	0.9	96.8	3290
Gazipur	0.0	0.0	100.0	654

District	Adoption of 'Best Environmental Practices', or 'Resilient Livelihood'			
	Adopted only 1 adaptive livelihood	Adopted only 2 adaptive livelihoods	Adopted at least 3 adaptive livelihoods	Number of households
Mymensingh	0.0	0.0	100.0	2617
Tangail	0.0	0.0	100.0	653
Netrakona	0.0	0.0	100.0	1306
Sherpur	4.7	3.1	92.2	3112
Dinajpur	0.0	0.0	100.0	4619
Naogaon	0.0	0.0	100.0	660
Nilphamari	1.9	1.9	96.2	1291
Thakurgaon	11.1	0.0	88.9	648
Rajshahi	1.2	0.0	98.8	1847
Rangpur	0.0	0.0	100.0	1970
Barisal	0.0	0.0	100.0	655
Pirojpur	2.3	2.3	95.5	1286
Gopalganj	0.0	3.0	97.0	639
Bagerhat	0.0	0.0	100.0	1933
Satkhira	0.0	0.0	100.0	660
WVB National	1.4	0.6	98.0	32918

4.5.13 Information sharing and feedback mechanism

This section elaborates findings on the household members' (adults and children aged 12-17 years) knowledge of Community Feedback Response System **(**CFRS) and their participation in CFRS in terms of asking for information from development organizations as well as asking for their preferred information sharing method be used. This chapter also sheds light on issues like household members' opportunity to express opinion to World Vision Bangladesh and share their observations on WB's complaint response mechanism. Besides, Chapter 6 discusses on the findings related to World Vision's response mechanism in handing complaints or concerns raised by households. Concerns included delay on the part of WVB in addressing complaints/feedback.

4.5.13.1 Community feedback response system (CFRS)

4.5.13.1.1 Household members' knowledge of and involvement in CFRS

Table 58 presents findings on household members' knowledge of and involvement in CFRS in terms of asking for information from development organizations working in their area as well as information be delivered to them in their preferred method. Findings indicate that, only 9 % of adult members and 4 % of child members have ever received information they asked for from development organizations. Proportions of adults reporting this are a bit higher in Comilla, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Rangpur and Pirojpur districts (15-17 %). Among those, who reported having this knowledge, 62-65 % of adults and children were asked how they would prefer to receive that information. The percentage is the highest (100 %) among adults of Barisal and Gopalganj district and among children of Chittagong, Comilla, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Sherpur, Naogaon, and Bagerhat district.

Further, regarding use of the respondents' preferred methods of sharing information by the organizations, Table 61 show that overall only 7-8 % of adults and children reported that their preferred methods were always being used by the organizations. These proportions are a bit higher (16-19 %) in case of use of such methods 'most of the time' and much higher (39-44 %) in case of 'use sometimes'. However, 3-4 % of them reported 'never use' in this regard.

Table 58: Household members' knowledge on the scope of information sharing with development organizations, asking them for expressing their preferred information sharing method and use of that method by the organization

% distribution of household adults and child members aged 12-17 years who report of being informed by the development organizations that they have scope of sharing information with the organizations, percentage of members asking from the organization for their preferred information sharing method and percentage of members who report how frequently the organizations are using their preferred information sharing methods, by district, CESP, 2018

District	Any organization ever informed: there is a scope of giving opinion on or complaint against its activities				Respondents asked for expressing preferred methods of receiving information				Organizations using the respondents' preferred information sharing methods										Number of households	
									Never use		Sometimes use		Use most of time		Always use		Don't know			
	Adult	n	Child	n	Adult	N	Child	n	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
Bandarban	3.8	654	0.0	335	60.0	23	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24	2
Chittagong	6.1	1314	2.3	639	66.7	118	100.0	31	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	115	32
Comilla	17.2	655	11.1	416	75.0	102	100.0	44	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	103	44
Sylhet	7.1	1303	2.7	964	50.0	81	100.0	23	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	42.9	100.0	81	22
Sunamganj	12.6	1308	4.7	876	75.0	160	33.3	43	8.3	0.0	41.7	33.3	16.7	0.0	8.3	33.3	25.0	33.3	159	41
Dhaka	6.4	3295	3.1	1456	61.5	178	50.0	38	7.1	0.0	42.9	33.3	21.4	33.3	7.1	0.0	21.4	33.3	177	37
Gazipur	0.0	653	0.0	195	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0
Mymensingh	8.9	2623	3.1	1383	80.0	210	100.0	47	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	213	47
Tangail	0.0	654	0.0	347	0.0	17	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	5
Netrakona	2.9	1306	0.0	728	0.0	26	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	8
Sherpur	6.1	3178	3.6	1380	75.0	168	100.0	68	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	168	63
Dinajpur	16.6	4615	10.3	2129	83.3	776	70.0	258	6.5	10.0	41.9	40.0	16.1	20.0	12.9	10.0	22.6	20.0	771	248
Naogaon	11.1	660	10.0	244	11.1	660	100.0	27	0.0	0.0	37.0	100.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3	0.0	660	27
Nilphamari	15.4	1305	8.3	611	75.0	187	50.0	52	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	12.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	186	53

Table 58: Household members' knowledge on the scope of information sharing with development organizations, asking them for expressing their preferred information sharing method and use of that method by the organization

% distribution of household adults and child members aged 12-17 years who report of being informed by the development organizations that they have scope of sharing information with the organizations, percentage of members asking from the organization for their preferred information sharing method and percentage of members who report how frequently the organizations are using their preferred information sharing methods, by district, CESP, 2018

District	Any organization ever informed: there is a scope of giving opinion on or complaint against its activities				Respondents asked for expressing preferred methods of receiving information				Organizations using the respondents' preferred information sharing methods										Number of households	
									Never use		Sometimes use		Use most of time		Always use		Don't know			
	Adult	n	Child	n	Adult	N	Child	n	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
Thakurgaon	7.1	1311	0.0	596	50.0	88	0.0	29	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	82	16
Rajshahi	6.0	1924	2.9	734	60.0	107	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	107	23
Rangpur	16.8	1976	7.7	825	75.0	356	50.0	76	5.9	0.0	29.4	33.3	23.5	33.3	5.9	0.0	35.3	33.3	357	75
Barisal	11.1	657	0.0	305	100.0	69	0.0	9	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69	9
Pirojpur	15.9	1313	5.0	611	71.4	164	0.0	28	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	169	26
Gopalganj	3.0	645	0.0	316	100.0	19	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	4
Bagerhat	4.5	1941	2.9	750	50.0	79	100.0	19	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	78	19
WVB National	9.0	33290	4.1	15840	61.8	3589	64.5	837	3.2	4.0	39.4	44.0	19.4	16.0	7.1	8.0	31.0	28.0	3582	801

4.5.13.1.2 Opportunity to express opinion and comments on safety status of WV's mechanism

Table 59 presents findings on household adults and child members' (12-17 years) opportunity to express opinion on and complaints against WVB's activities. It also presents findings related to household members' observations around the safety mechanism of WVB's complaints mechanism. It was found that about half of them (adult: 47 %, children: 50 %) had ever been given opportunities to express opinion, feedback and lodge complaints. Further, among those who reported, one third of adults and 57 % of children thought this mechanism was always safe, followed by 'sometimes safe' (43 % and 29 %, respectively). However, 21 % of adults and 14 % of children felt that this was safe 'most of the time'.

Table 59: Household members' opportunity to express opinion/complaint about WVB's activities and their observations on safety status of WVB's complaint mechanism

% distribution of household adults and child members (12-17 years) according to their report of ever been given opportunity by WVB to express opinion and complaints about WVB, and percentage by their observations on safety status of complaint mechanism, by district, CESP, 2018

District	WVB ever given opportunity to express opinion on its activities				Observations/comments on safety status of feedback and complaint mechanism											
					Never safe		Sometimes safe		Safe most of the time		Always safe		Don't know		No. of members	
	Adult	n	Child	n	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
Bandarban	33.3	24	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	2
Chittagong	50.0	119	50.0	32	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62	18
Comilla	40.0	103	50.0	44	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40	20
Sylhet	33.3	80	50.0	22	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	28	8
Sunamganj	58.3	158	33.3	39	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	93	12
Dhaka	42.9	178	50.0	35	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	100.0	16.7	0.0	81	20
Gazipur	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0
Mymensingh	50.0	212	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101	24
Tangail	0.0	18	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Netrakona	0.0	26	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Sherpur	25.0	179	50.0	81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45	35
Dinajpur	53.3	775	54.5	263	0.0	0.0	46.7	40.0	20.0	20.0	33.3	40.0	0.0	0.0	411	148
Naogaon	100.0	74	100.0	27	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	67	24
Nilphamari	44.4	191	50.0	52	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	92	20
Thakurgaon	50.0	79	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23	3
Rajshahi	40.0	106	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	7
Rangpur	37.5	356	33.3	74	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	129	20
Barisal	66.7	68	0.0	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	3
Pirojpur	50.0	172	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68	4
Gopalganj	0.0	18	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	4
Bagerhat	25.0	80	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19	7
WVB National	46.7	3017	50.0	825	0.0	0.0	43.4	28.6	20.8	14.3	32.1	57.1	3.8	0.0	1375	383

4.5.13.1.3 Nature of World Vision Bangladesh's feedback and complaint mechanism

4.5.13.1.3a Inclusiveness and general accessibility to feedback and complaint mechanism

Findings on observations of household adult and child members (12-17 years) on inclusiveness and general accessibility of common people, irrespective of sex, age or being persons with special needs, to WVB's feedback and complaint mechanism , are presented in Table 60. Findings indicate that both adults and children are likely to comment that this is 'sometimes inclusive of and accessible' to all types

of people (adults: 33 %, children: 43 %), followed by inclusive and accessible 'most of the time' (28-29 %) and inclusive and accessible 'always' (adult: 25 % and children: 14 %). However, 13-14 % of them report that they don't know it.

Table-60: Household members' observations about inclusiveness and general accessibility to WVB's feedback and complaint mechanism

% distribution of household adult and child members (12-17 years) according to their observations on inclusiveness and general accessibility of people of all tiers to the WVB's feedback and complaint mechanism, by district, CESP, 2018

Background Characteristics	Observations on inclusiveness and general accessibility of people to the WVB's feedback and complaint mechanism											
	Never inclusive and accessible		Sometimes inclusive and accessible		Inclusive and accessible most of time		Inclusive and accessible always		Don't know		Number of household	
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
Bandarban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	2
Chittagong	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	61	18
Comilla	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40	20
Sylhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	28	8
Sunamganj	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	93	12
Dhaka	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	81	20
Gazipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0
Mymensingh	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101	23
Tangail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Netrakona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Sherpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	43
Dinajpur	5.9	0.0	41.2	50.0	23.5	16.7	23.5	16.7	5.9	16.7	413	173
Naogaon	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66	24
Nilphamari	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	88	20
Thakurgaon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	3
Rajshahi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38	7
Rangpur	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	33.3	100.0	11.1	0.0	33.3	0.0	196	23
Barisal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42	3
Pirojpur	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	70	4
Gopalganj	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	4
Bagerhat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19	7
WVB National	1.6	0.0	32.8	42.9	27.9	28.6	24.6	14.3	13.1	14.3	1441	418

4.5.13.1.3b Nature of World Vision Bangladesh's response to complaint and opinion

Data on household members' observations on nature of World Vision Bangladesh's response to a complaint or opinion placed by household members (adult or child) regarding World Vision's activities are presented in Table 61. Table shows that overall every 4 out of 10 (39-40 %) adult and child members commented the staff or member(s) of Feedback Review Committee of World Vision Bangladesh listened to the complaint or opinion and made a verbal response when they approached them. About a quarter of them (adult: 25 %; children: 30 %) observed that they recorded the issue in a register and fixed an appointed for follow-up . However, 30-35 % of them reported they did not know about it and hence unable to comment on this.

Table-61: Household members' observations on nature of WVB's responses to household members' feedback/opinion and complaint

% distribution of household adult and child members (12-17 years) according to their observations on responses/feedback by the staff or Feedback Review Committee of WVB after getting feedback/opinion and complaint about organization's activities placed by the household members, by district, CESP, 2018

Background Characteristics	Observations on nature of WVB's feedback or responses to household members' feedback/opinion and complaint about WVB's activities									
	Only listen and respond verbally		Record in a register and fix a time for follow-up		Do nothing		Don't know		Number of members	
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
Bandarban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	9	2
Chittagong	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	60	18
Comilla	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	40	20
Sylhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	28	8
Sunamganj	50.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	92	12
Dhaka	50.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	81	20
Gazipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	1	0
Mymensingh	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	101	23
Tangail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Netrakona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Sherpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	45
Dinajpur	53.3	50.0	20.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	26.7	33.3	416	174
Naogaon	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65	22
Nilphamari	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	89	19
Thakurgaon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	3
Rajshahi	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	38	7
Rangpur	25.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	196	23
Barisal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41	3
Pirojpur	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	71	4
Gopalganj	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	4
Bagerhat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19	7
WVB National	38.6	40.0	24.6	30.0	1.8	0.0	35.1	30.0	1442	418

4.5.13.1.3c Frequency of World Vision's exercise of responding to opinion and complaints

Table 62 shows that overall 9 % of adults and 14 % of children commented that World Vision Bangladesh used this system 'regularly'. These proportions are higher when they mention 'very often' (29-30 %) and much higher when mentioned 'occasionally' (over half of adults and 43 % of children). Thus, they are more likely to comment that World Vision Bangladesh responds to a complaint or opinion occasionally, not regularly. However, another 9-14 % of them reported that they did not know the issue well and thus unable to comment specifically.

Table-62: Household members' comments on frequency of World Vision Bangladesh's exercise of giving responses/feedback to an opinion or complaint of people

% distribution of household adult and child members (12-17 years) according to their comments/observations on frequency of WVB's exercise of giving responses/feedback to the opinion or complaints placed by the people, by district, CESP, 2018

District	Comments on frequency of WVB's exercise of giving responses/feedback to opinion or complaint of people									
	Respond occasionally		Respond very often		Respond regularly		Don't know		Number of household	
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child		
Bandarban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	2
Chittagong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23	8
Comilla	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	13
Sylhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	2
Sunamganj	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75	12
Dhaka	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52	11
Gazipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0
Mymensingh	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	59	16
Tangail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	2
Netrakona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1
Sherpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	35
Dinajpur	45.5	33.3	36.4	33.3	9.1	16.7	9.1	16.7	306	139
Naogaon	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57	21
Nilphamari	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	69	14
Thakurgaon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21	3
Rajshahi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	2
Rangpur	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80	19
Barisal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	1
Pirojpur	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	0
Gopalganj	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	4
Bagerhat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	3
WVB National	51.5	42.9	30.3	28.6	9.1	14.3	9.1	14.3	909	308

4.5.13.1.3d Time required/taken by WVB to respond to people's opinion/complaints

Findings on comments of the household adult and child members (12-17 years) on the lead time for World Vision Bangladesh to respond to complaints or opinion regarding organization's activities are placed in Table 63. Findings reveal that, overall 23 % of adults and 17 % of children reported that the organization took time 'less than a week' in this regard; the corresponding percentages are 34 % and 17 %, respectively, in case of '1-2 weeks' and 20 % and 33 %, respectively in case of '3 weeks or more' , as reported by the members. That is, adults are more likely (34 %) to report 1-2 weeks, while children are equally likely (17 %, each) to report less than a week, 1-2 weeks, 3 weeks or more in this regard.

Table-63: Household members' comments on time elapsed to respond by WVB after getting their opinion and complaints

% distribution of household adult and child members (12-17 years) by their comments on time elapsed to respond by WVB after getting their opinion or complaints, by district, CESP, 2018

Background Characteristics	Comments on time elapsed to respond by WVB after getting respondents' opinion or complaints											
	Less than 1 week		1-2 weeks		3 weeks		More than 3 weeks		Don't know		Number of household	
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child		
Bandarban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	2
Chittagong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23	9
Comilla	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	13

Table-63: Household members' comments on time elapsed to respond by WVB after getting their opinion and complaints

% distribution of household adult and child members (12-17 years) by their comments on time elapsed to respond by WVB after getting their opinion or complaints, by district, CESP, 2018

Background Characteristics	Comments on time elapsed to respond by WVB after getting respondents' opinion or complaints											
	Less than 1 week		1-2 weeks		3 weeks		More than 3 weeks		Don't know		Number of household	
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child		
Sylhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	2
Sunamganj	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	75	12
Dhaka	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	51	11
Gazipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0
Mymensingh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	59	16
Tangail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	2
Netrakona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1
Sherpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28	33
Dinajpur	30.8	16.7	23.1	16.7	15.4	16.7	15.4	16.7	15.4	33.3	303	138
Naogaon	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57	22
Nilphamari	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	69	13
Thakurgaon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	5
Rajshahi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25	2
Rangpur	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	81	19
Barisal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	1
Pirojpur	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	0
Gopalganj	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	4
Bagerhat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	3
WVB National	22.9	16.7	34.3	16.7	8.6	16.7	11.4	16.7	22.9	33.3	908	308

4.5.14 Summary of Findings and Recommendations- CESP

In order to reduce vulnerability of children and community, WVB developed Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan (CESP) to ensure community engagement, building partnership and bring program sustainability. As CESP indicators are not available at any secondary sources at upazila level or even at national level, so WVB conducted this baseline survey to assess the status of CESP indicators at national as well as Area Program (AP) level.

1. Survey data find that in some APs higher proportions of households were vulnerable; while in other APs lower proportions of households were vulnerable. For example, in Bandarban 18-35 % of households were vulnerable and 13-20 % of households were non-vulnerable. In Hathhazari 7-11 % of households were vulnerable and 16-42 % of households were non-vulnerable. Seventy eight (78) % of households have own homestead land and 40 % of households have own cultivable land. To bring sustainable change over the life of all children, it is high time to focus on the most vulnerable families through appropriate program.
2. In 43 % of households, children aged 0-4 years experienced any form of physical punishment and in 10 % of households the children of this age group experienced severe physical punishment. Again, in 27 % of households, the children of this age group experienced psychological aggression. The situation of disciplining of children aged 5-17 years is more or less similar across households belonging to different wealth quintiles. About 70 % of parents think that physical punishment is not essential to discipline a child. WVB can take up programs to reduce child abuse along with the government and other development players.

3. Safe environment for children at home, school and community is critical for a child's healthy growth. Majority of the parents feel that their children are always fully safe from danger and violence both at home and educational institutions (63 and 57 % respectively); while half of them (50 %) feel that their children are always fully safe from danger and violence in the community. Still small proportions of them feel that their children are unsafe most of the time in these three places (4%, 3%, and 6 % respectively). WVB can implement programs engaging Child Protection Committees so that children can feel safe at all time and all places.
4. 15% of children are involved in child labor, of them 5% work in hazardous condition. About 40%-41% of parents feel their children are always or most of the time fully safe from danger or violence in the workplace. Still 18% of them think their children are unsafe there most of the time. Again 1% of children have been abused in the workplace. Development organizations including WVB and communities can take appropriate steps to ensure safety of children.
5. Strong bond and healthy behavior of parents with children indicate children are enjoying their rights. Majority of the parents (72 %) have strong connection with their children. Parents of non-vulnerable households are more likely to have strong connection with their children. WVB can initiate programs for the households that are vulnerable and can work with children and parents so that strong connection can be established between them.
6. Children's perception about their own life and living environment is also indicative of a child's well-being. As perceived by the children aged 12-17 years, about 25 % are leading a thriving life, majority of them (53%) are struggling and 22% are suffering. Children's thriving living environment increases with the increase of households' wealth status. About 15%-17 % of children are thriving among the vulnerable households, while it is 21%-44% in non-vulnerable households. WVB can work in the community to make community living friendly for children so that children can enjoy their life and grow healthy.
7. About women's abuse at home or outside of home, one tenth of the women aged 16 years or above reported to have ever been abused. Almost all of them (94 %) have been verbally abused i.e. scolding or insulting words. Less than a quarter of them (23 %) have been abused physically i.e. beating or other physical punishment and 14 % experienced psychological aggression. WVB can implement awareness program to reduce such abuses.
8. Regarding households' experience of natural disaster situation, almost all the surveyed households had experienced natural disasters in the ten years preceding the survey. Majority of them experienced flooding and earthquake (60%) and northwester (strong wind with thunder storm found in the month of April-May) (53%). About 32%-44% of households experienced other disasters like thunder bolt, cyclone, cold wave etc. About 17% experienced fire and 20% draught. On the other hand, intensity of most of the above mentioned disasters has increased over the ten years. As perceived by the respondents, all the disasters are very risky for the area. However, community people's knowledge and practice of disaster risk reduction is limited. Only 14% of households were found to have knowledge on early warning system and 5% of them are aware about disaster management committees. About households' preparedness to face disaster, 16% and 24% of respondents reported 2 and more than 2 preparedness practices. But about half of them (49%) had not taken up any preparation in this regard. WVB can implement preparedness activities like awareness session for the community members so that they can prepare themselves to face any disaster.
9. Regarding household members' engagement in community feedback response system, only 9% of adult members and 4% of child members have ever received information that they have scope of

sharing information with development organizations working in their area. About half of them report that WVB has ever given them opportunities to express opinion, feedback and file complaints. WVB can work to establish or strengthen feedback and complaint mechanism at AP level engaging the community members.

Chapter 5: Lessons learned

WVB conducted BL survey mainly with the internal capacity, though in some areas consultants were engaged. From developing BDD to drafting BL report, WVB staff, mainly MEAL Team, led the process. It was a great learning experience for MEAL team. To capture learning, MEAL team circulated questions to field staff who played a vital role in data collection. The team also discussed with consultants as and when needed to make sure the survey was done in high quality.

5.1 Went well

1. A good number of staff capacity from NO to AP has built to conduct the baseline survey. This has ensured their direct involvement in the BL survey process with quality and ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of the baseline survey.
2. APs given intentional efforts to engage qualified enumerators and data entry operators from local college and university to make data bias free where a close monitoring was ensured from AP level.
3. APs given strong motivation to the local enumerators who own the process while they feel that it is for the development of their community.
4. In the planning and data collection process AP staff had an opportunity for participating directly which enhanced their strong commitment and able to maintained data quality.
5. Engagement of AP staff expedited to complete the task within short period of time that make possible to maintain less data error and minimize cost in collecting a big sample size.
6. The Training on BL survey for enumerators was well organized following a systematic process and they worked hard in data collection which helps to improve overall baseline survey quality.
7. Engagement of AP, APC, Regional Field Office and National staff in the data validation process ensured data quality.
8. Engagement of Technical Staff in the baseline process supports to ensure the technical aspects i.e. measurement of height, weight, MUAC with appropriate equipment/ logistics, consistency, completeness and collection error free data from field.
9. Good planning, positive attitude of staff and enumerators, proper monitoring & supervision and timely feedback from all level played a vital role in completing the event successfully.
10. Actively engagement of community in the BL survey process especially in supervising and giving required support ensured BL survey a successful event.

5.2 Challenges

1. Short period of time to accomplish all steps of BL survey
2. For data entry, one database for three TPs was used which felt difficult to check data quickly
3. Difficult to hire required number of enumerators and data entry operator at remote AP locations.
4. Faced difficulty in collecting data using huge questionnaire.
5. It was a challenging task to get approval from both government authority and school authority for collecting data from school.
6. Data collection from some conservative area
7. Challenge faced in getting all age group children especially during school hours.
8. Lack of interest among some of the household people at some of the conservative community.

9. Difficult to carry height and weight scale in the field.
10. Lack of arrangement of computer for data entry.
11. Management of every single step by AP staff in the BL survey was a bit challenge for AP staff besides their regular activities.
12. Lack of interest of women in MUAC measurement (mainly in the conservative areas)
13. Timely selection of enumerators, supervisor and data entry operators was a challenge because it took enough time in recruiting enumerators as per P&C guideline and their preparation.

5.3 Overcome challenges

1. Through further discussion at the end of 1st day to make enumerators and supervisors understand the questionnaire clearly
2. Spending extra time by staff and enumerators
3. Making the community aware about the importance of the BL
4. By engaging expert and capable data entry operator from district level.
5. Reduce target and close monitoring & feedback to enumerator.
6. Having appropriate guidance in the recruitment process of enumerators and data entry operators
7. Although the questionnaire package was large, the surveyor attentively conducted the survey according to the commitment.
8. The enumerators shown patience during data collection and ask questions frequently until they get quality and appropriate data
9. Ensured need based monitoring apart from regular visit to see the process from NO to AP resulted few error and increased the quality at the end of survey.
10. Managing Consultants through formal and informal dialogue in meeting the dateline

5.4 Lessons learned

1. WVB conducted country wide integrated Baseline Survey engaging five individual consultants who have given technical expertise mainly in data analysis and report writing. While doing huge process of baseline survey by WVB internal staff mainly DME and Technical staff, gained a lot of new and practical experiences. However, WVB learned that country wide any difficult event like baseline, evaluation is possible. If some capable DME and technical staff are in place, it is possible to address the issues timely and effectively along with use of optimum level expertise from consultants.
2. WVB staff have given efforts to make community understand the importance of baseline survey and established good relationship with them resulted community groups, leaders and youths engaged in the baseline process from planning to data collection directly. Except some conservative community; people provided required information willingly. In this regard WVB learned that before starting any event, it is important to make community understand the purpose of the event and establish good relationship with them as they are the key to make the event successful.
3. WVB prepared detail BL survey plan showing task and responsibility from NO to AP as part of Baseline Design Document (BDD) and given coordination and clear instruction to all concerns and agreed accordingly. It helps staff in performing specific task on time. In this regards WVB learned that key task especially supervision, monitoring and timely feedback can be done from AP, APC, RFO and NO if proper planning and guideline is agreed by all level.
4. AP staff informed Govt. high officials, Village Development Committee (VDC) and local government personnel that WVB is going to conduct BL survey. This information helped a lot to conduct BL survey smoothly. In this regard WVB learned that proper information and

collaboration can ensure appropriate support from other key actors like govt., local government and VDC.

5. To cover all 48 outcome level indicators of TPs and CESP, WVB prepared two different sets of questionnaire, even each set was about 25 pages. A set of questionnaire took around one and half hour to record response. During data collection it has found that sometimes respondents lost their attention for answering the long questionnaire as well engagement in their regular household tasks. In this regard WVB learned that large size of questionnaire is one of the key barrier for conducting any survey smoothly.

6. APs took part directly in execution of BL survey along with regular planned activities which required extra attention and efforts. Considering this, WVB learned that to reduce extra burden, external parties/ consulting firm can be considered as alternative choice if it makes certainty of correct data collection.

7. To conduct BL survey timely and ensure error free data, WVB engaged internal staff with required capacity building. It increased skill, willingness, commitment and dedication of staff. So staff capacity building at all level is a must to conduct any big event timely and effectively.

5.5 Recommendation

1. Engage external consultancy firm to conduct such a big event; internal staff can be engaged in monitoring and data checking.
2. BL survey plan should be prepared APC wise and start phase by phase, not at a time in whole Bangladesh so that every staff can be engaged and monitor properly.
3. Include experts from NO, RO and APC so that the event may not overloading the AP staff as regular planned activities get hampered.
4. Invest quality time to select and develop experienced enumerator for baseline survey.
5. To get error free data from field, build capable of all level staff especially all POs for quality data collection, validation, data sorting, editing etc.
6. Allow more time for field data collection and data entry so that AP can get much time to review, validate and support accordingly.
7. Shorten questionnaire to save the time of respondents.
8. Practice real time data collection through mobile based technology including data entry and reporting.

Chapter 6: Discussion and Conclusions

6.1: Livelihood TP

Livelihood component measures indicators pertinent to income, saving, number of earning members (both adult & female), engagement in work thereby savings, ability of the parents to provide basic needs to children well, youth employment and skills and so on. However, this section focuses on key factors that are associated with these indicators.

6.1.1HH family members having three meals

Table 64: HH family members having three meals per day and its associated factors

Indicators		Family members having 3 meals per day (%)
Household (HH) wealth quintile **	Poorest	90.1%
	Richest	92.4%
Household owns any homestead land **	Yes	93.5%
	No	89.4%
Produced crops/poultry/livestock/fish during last two years **	Yes	95.9%
	No	91.2%
HH current amount of saving in quintile *	Lowest	92.6%
	Highest	93.4%

* Statistically Not significant (p>0.05) ** statistically significant (p<0.05)

I. The above table depicts that family members having 3 meals per day is positively associated with increase in wealth quintile, HH having homestead land, HH involvement in producing crops, poultry, fish and HH savings amount.
II. In poorest HHs, around 90% have 3 meals per day, while in richest quintile HHs, around 92 % have 3 meals per day and the difference is statistically significant (p<0.05).
III. HHs with homestead land have higher percentage of 3 meals (94%) as compared to those that don't have any land.
IV. Three meals intake per day is observed more in HHs producing crops/ livestock (96%) as compared to those HHs that aren't involved (91%) in producing livestock and the difference is found to be statistically significant (p<0.05).

Decision implication: These data support the investment on homestead gardening, small scale horticulture, aquaculture and livestock production to improve households' ability to have three meals per day and calls for nutrition sensitive agricultural intervention programs.

6.1.2 HH satisfied with quantity and quality of food eaten by children

Table 65: HH satisfied with Quantity and quality of food eaten by children and its associated factors

Indicators		Quantity and quality of food eaten by children	
		n	%
HH wealth quintile **	Poorest	2132	59.6%
	Richest	3184	82.0%
Household owns any homestead land *	Yes	4962	74.5%
	No	8179	72.9%
Produced crops/poultry/livestock/ fish during last two years **	Yes	4962	73.6%
	No	8179	71.6%
HH Current amount of saving in quintile **	Lowest	874	66.5%
	Highest	1331	81.3%

* Statistically Not significant (p>0.05) ** statistically significant (p<0.05)

I. The above cross table analysis shows HH wealth quintile, savings, homestead land, and HH involvement in livestock/poultry/fish production are positively associated with children having good food in terms of both quantity and quality.
II. HH wealth quintile data reveals that in poorest families around 60% of children eat food in sufficient quantity and quality, while in richest families around 82% eat food both in good quantity and quality. This difference is statistically significant ($p<0.05$).
III. Around 75% of children eat food in right quantity in HH having homestead land and around 73% eat sufficient food in HH that don't have any land. This implies that HH having homestead land might use their land for homestead gardening for the production of vegetable and fruits which might contribute to their children's food adequacy.
IV. Again, it is observed that children having sufficient food is higher in families that are involved in production of livestock, poultry, fish (around 74%) as compared to those families that are not involved in such production (72%). It supports the assumption that small scale production of poultry, aquaculture and livestock promote food security of children.

Decision implications: World Vision might prioritize programs such as Income Generation Activities (IGA), homestead gardening and small scale production of livestock, poultry and aquaculture.

6.1.3 HH ability to meet expenses of children's treatment, education, clothing, accommodation and recreation

Table 66: HH ability to meet expenses of children's treatment, education, clothing, accommodation and recreation and associated factors

Indicators		Ability to meet children's various basic needs from own income				
		Treatment	Education	Clothing	Shelter	Recreation
HH wealth quintile **	Poorest	1851 (53.1%)	2215 (67%)	2433 (69.8%)	2275 (65.9%)	2571 (75.8%)
	Richest	3258 (86.1%)	3173 (89.5%)	3518 (93.3%)	3227 (86.8%)	3475 (93.5%)
HH current amount of saving in quintile **	Lowest	692 (53.5%)	864 (71.9%)	967 (74.8%)	857 (67%)	1066 (84.2%)
	Highest	1234 (76.6%)	1327 (85.3%)	1414 (87.7%)	1341 (83.7%)	1428 (89.4%)
Female earning member able to take decision on money spending **	Yes	1077 (66.1%)	1156 (76%)	1285 (79.6%)	1150 (71.8%)	1308 (82.5%)
	No	382 (56.9%)	446 (69.1%)	461 68.4%)	442 (66.1%)	502 (75.9%)

** Statistically significant ($p<0.05$)

I. Above cross table analysis elucidates the fact that as families earn more and saves more, their ability to meet their children's education, recreation, clothing, accommodation and treatment cost increases significantly.
II. Around 90% of the richest families can meet their children's education cost while around 67% of the poorest families can bear their children's education cost.

III. This table also reveals that women empowerment and their decision making capacity has a positive association with the family's ability to meet their children's basic needs. In families (where female earning member can decide where to spend money) children's education cost can be met in higher proportion (76%) as compared to those families where male earning members are sole decision makers (70%) and this difference is statistically significant (p<0.05).

Decision implications: World Vision might focus on programs that support Income Generation Activities (IGA) and women empowerment to create positive influence on children's education and other basic rights.

6.2: Health, Nutrition & WASH TP

This section describes nutritional status of children and women of child bearing age, health care practice of mothers including antenatal care (ANC), delivery practice and postnatal care (PNC), dietary diversity of women and children of 6-23 months, hand washing and hygiene practice of mothers. Findings regarding these indicators and their associated factors are discussed in this section which will help the policy makers to come up with intervention programs on health, nutrition and hygiene (WASH).

6.2.1 Maternal care practice

Table 67: Antenatal (ANC) and Post natal (PNC) care practice and associated factors

Indicator		Recommended ANC visit (>=4) n (%)	Recommended PNC visit (>=2) within 1st week of birth n (%)
HH wealth quintile **	Poorest	**564 (25.6%)**	**1237 (65.6%)**
	Richest	1727 (55.2%)	3481 (76.2%)
HH savings quintile**	Lowest	**640 (37.7%)**	**1357 (68.1%)**
	Highest	508 (49.3%)	1184 (75.4%)
Educational qualification of the HH head and spouse **	Illiterate	**284 (36.5%)**	**193 (64.8%)**
	Literate	5537 (40.6%)	4761(73.1%)

** Statistically significant (p<0.05) * statistically not significant (p>0.05)

I. The above cross table analysis shows HH wealth or asset holding, savings and education qualification are positively associated with the number of ANC and PNC visit by the mothers.
II. Association between recommended number of ANC, PNC visit and HH wealth quintile is tested through Chi square test and it is found that the women in richest families quintile undergo ANC visit more than two times (55%) as compared to women from poorest wealth quintile (26%) and the difference is statistically significant (p<0.05) . Similarly PNC visit by the mothers after 1st week of delivery is also higher in richest wealth quintile (76%) as compared to poorest families (66%).
III. Again PNC and ANC visit in terms HH savings quintile elucidate that as family savings increase more with income generation mother's visit to ANC and PNC also increases.
IV. In terms of educational qualification, mothers from illiterate group undertake less ANC visit, i.e. around 37% of illiterate mothers undergo recommended ANC visit (visit no>=4) while

around 41% of literate mothers undergo recommended ANC visit during pregnancy. The PNC visit by mothers after delivery also shows the same trend (lower percentage of mothers from illiterate group go for recommended PNC visit that is >=2 times within 1st week of delivery).

Decision implications: World Vision might take up income generation programs, nutrition education and awareness programs to improve the frequency of ANC and PNC visit by mother for better pregnancy outcome.

6.2.2 Institutional delivery

Table 68: Institutional delivery and its associated factors

Indicator		Delivery of last child at health center n (%)	Delivery assisted by trained health personnel n (%)
HH wealth quintile **	Poorest	566 **(27.2%)**	1261 **(61.8%)**
	Richest	1690 (74.6%)	1854 (84.0%)
Educational qualification of the parents of child **	Illiterate	449 **(39.2%)**	Not done
	Literate	8979 (52.9%)	

** Statistically significant (p<0.05) * statistically not significant (p>0.05)

I. Above cross table analysis shows HH wealth or asset holding and educational qualification is positively associated with delivery at a healthcare center and the association is statistically significant (p<0.05).

II. Only around one-fourth (27%) of mothers from poorest families go to a health center for delivery, while around two-thirds (75%) from richest families go for institutional delivery. Although the poorest quintile HH mostly have home delivery, they have the delivery conducted by Community Skilled Birth Attendants (CBSA) and other trained health service providers (that's why the coverage is as high as 61.8%). Again mothers from illiterate group go (around 39%) to a health center for delivery in less number as compared to mothers from literate group (53%).

Decision implications: These findings underline the importance of income generation activities and education in relation to institutional delivery. WVB can take into the consideration this aspect while designing programs.

6.2.3 Dietary diversity (DD) of mothers

Table 69: Dietary diversity of mothers and its associated factors

Indicator	Mother receiving <=4 food groups		
		n	%
HH wealth quintile**	Poorest	528	**31.3%**
	Richest	991	53.1%
Educational qualification HH head and spouse**	Illiterate	206	**34.2%**
	Literate	3274	42.6%
Occupation of the HH head and spouse **	Day laborer	1789	39.3%
	Skilled	1142	**49.0%**

	Housewife	430	38.3%
HH owns any homestead land **	Yes	3156	41.7%
	No	515	**36.3%**
HH involved in Producing crops/poultry/livestock/fish during last two years **	Yes	1477	44.3%
	No	2169	**38.8%**
Female earning member of the HH involved in earning **	Yes	408	43.9%
	No	3268	**40.5%**
Number of ANC care sought during pregnancy **	<4 times	1739	**40.7%**
	>=4 times	1504	46.6%
Number of PNC care sought after 1st week of delivery **	<2 times	398	**41.2%**
	>=2 times	1309	47.8%

** Statistically significant (p<0.05) * statistically not significant (p>0.05)

I. The above cross table analysis reveals that dietary diversity of the mothers is positively associated with HH wealth quintile, educational qualification, HH homestead land, HH involvement in production of livestock, female earning members in HH, number of ANC and PNC visit sought by mothers and all these associations are found to be statistically significant (p<0.05).

II. The coverage of DD of mothers was reported low in poorest quintile group (31%) in comparison with mothers from richest wealth quintile group (coverage of achieving DD is 53%).

III. Again the coverage of DD of mothers was reported low in illiterate group (34%) compared to mothers from literate group (coverage of achieving DD is 43%).

IV. In terms of occupation group, the coverage of DD of mothers was reported highest in skilled occupation group (49%) compared to mothers from day laborer or housewife group. It implies that when HH head and his/her spouse earn more and are in good job, mothers tend to have more diversified food due to incremental purchasing power.

V. The coverage of DD of the mothers was reported higher in homestead land groups (42%) compared to mothers from landless HH (36%) and higher percentage of mothers (44%) from female earning members' families achieved dietary diversity as compared to families where there is no female earning member. Again this elucidates the fact that when households are involved in small scale livestock/poultry/aquaculture production, it increases dietary diversity of women in those HH. Again, women empowerment has positive impact on achieving higher coverage of dietary diversity of women within HH.

VI. The coverage of DD of mothers was reported higher (47%) in them who went to recommended ANC visit (>=4) compared to mothers (41%) who underwent less ANC visit. The similar findings were found with mothers having higher PNC visit. These findings strongly suggest the positive role of ANC and PNC visit on mothers' diet and achieving higher dietary diversity through nutrition education session during ANC and PNC visit during pregnancy and after delivery.

Decision implications: To improve dietary diversity of the mothers World Vision might take several cross cutting strategies that could include IGA, women empowerment, small scale livestock production, and encouraging mothers for recommended ANC and PNC visit.

6.2.4 Nutritional status of women of reproductive age (15-49years)

Table 70: Nutritional status of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) and its associated factors

Indicator	Malnourished (MUAC<23 cm)		
		n	%
Health quintile **	Poorest	1224	**17.7%**
	Richest	694	8.0%
Region**	CER	1751	**15.2%**
	GMR	996	11.1%
	NBR	1067	8.1%
	SBR	804	13.8%

** Statistically significant (p<0.05) * statistically not significant (p>0.05)

I. It was observed that malnutrition in women was more than two times higher in poorest families (18%) in comparison to richest quintile families (8%) and the difference is statistically significant. Overall malnutrition rate was highest in CER (15%) region while malnutrition in women in SBR region was also considerably high (14%) which needs attention.

6.2.5 Dietary diversity of children (aged 6-23 months)

Table 71: Dietary diversity of children (aged 6-23 months) and its associated factors

Indicator		Minimum dietary diversity (receiving >=4 food groups)	
		n	%
HH wealth quintile**	Poorest	250	**26.5%**
	Richest	448	40.8%
Educational qualification of the parents**	Illiterate	109	**27.1%**
	Literate	1648	34.0%
Number of ANC visit sought **	<4 times	842	33.8%
	>=4 times	627	36.9%
Number of PNC visit sought after 1 week of delivery *	<2 times	184	33.6%
	>=2 times	589	37.9%
Children age**	6-8 months	90	**19.2%**
	9-23 months	1465	37.9%

** Statistically significant (p<0.05) * statistically not significant (p>0.05)

I. The above cross tabular analysis shows that dietary diversity (DD) (receiving minimum 4 food groups) of the children was positively associated with HH wealth quintile, educational qualification of the parents, recommended number of ANC and PNC sought by their mothers and Chi square test confirms that statistical significance also (p<0.05).

II. The coverage of child's DD is very low in poorest quintile families (27%) while the coverage is 41% in children from highest quintile families implying increasing income will lead to more purchasing power of varied food stuff, and thereby would increase dietary diversity in children of those families.

III. Again the coverage of child's DD is lower in illiterate group (27%) in comparison with those in literate group (34%).

IV. The coverage DD of children is higher in mothers' group (37%) who went to ANC visit according to recommended times (at least 4 visit during pregnancy) in comparison to mother's

group (34%) who didn't go to ANC visit as per recommended times. Similar trend is also observed in PNC visit - the coverage of children achieving DD is higher (38%) in mothers' group having >=PNC visit. The plausible reason behind this is during ANC and PNC visit mothers are frequently exposed to nutrition education session, IYCF practices including exclusive breastfeeding, balanced and diversified diet and appropriate complementary feeding for their children.

V. One of the most striking findings is that DD is very poor in children aged 6-8 months (20%) indicating nearly one-fifth meeting >=4 food groups per day. This might be due to faulty complementary feeding practice prevailing in the community. So, especial care and attention should be given to that particular point of a child's age when exclusive breastfeeding is terminated and complementary feeding is initiated.

VI. Dietary diversity of children was not related with breastfeeding status of children (results not shown in table).

Decision implications: To ensure higher coverage of dietary diversity of children WVB should invest on program that generates income in the families, supports all forms of formal and non-formal education, disseminates nutrition education including appropriate IYCF practices and IYCF in emergencies, encourages mothers to undergo recommended ANC and PNC visit and especial care in the time of introduction of complementary feeding.

6.2.6 Hand washing and hygiene practice of mothers and child's diarrhea

Table 72: Hand hygiene practice of mothers

Indicator	Appropriate hand washing with soap at 5 critical times		
		n	%
HH wealth quintile**	Poorest	409	11.2%
	Richest	857	22.9%
Educational qualification of the parents*	Illiterate	263	21.8%
	Literate	1422	15.9%

** Statistically significant ($p<0.05$) * statistically not significant ($p>0.05$)

I. Above table shows that the coverage of appropriate hand washing at 5 critical times with soap is higher in richest wealth quintile (23%) in comparison with poorest wealth quintile (11%) which is statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

II. The coverage of appropriate hand washing practices is higher in literate mothers group (22%) in comparison with illiterate mothers group (16%), but the difference wasn't found to be statistically significant ($p>0.05$)

III. Hand washing practice was not related with ANC and PNC visit by mothers (not shown in table).

Table 73: Association between appropriate hand washing practice of mothers and incidence of diarrhea in their children

		Had symptoms of diarrhea	
		Yes	No
Appropriate hand washing practice*	Yes	102 21.3%	374 78.2%
	No	440 20.2%	1713 78.8%

Statistically not significant ($p>0.05$)

I. Diarrhea in children was not statistically associated with appropriate hand washing practice (at 5 critical times per day) by their mothers, but this might be due to very small number of children suffering from diarrhea leading to inadequate sample for sub group or stratified analysis.

6.2.7 Nutritional status of under-five children

Table 74: Nutritional status of children and its associated factors

Indicator		Stunted n (%)	Underweight n (%)	Wasted n (%)
HH wealth quintile **	Poorest	1343 55.1%	883 36.2%	366 15.0%
	Richest	1167 46.1%	610 24.1%	279 11.0%
HH savings quintile	Lowest	769 52.9% **	472 32.5%*	182 12.5% *
	Highest	371 44.8%	186 22.4%	99 11.9%

** Statistically significant (p<0.05) * statistically not significant (p>0.05)

I. The above cross tabular analysis (by Chi square test) reveals that the rate of nutritional status of under five children is worst in poorest wealth quintile 55% stunted, 36% underweight and 15% wasted compared to highest wealth quintile where children's nutritional status stands at 46% stunting, 24% underweight and 11% wasting and the difference is statistically significant (p<0.05).

II. Nutritional status of children was not found to be associated with dietary diversity of children and their breastfeeding status (analysis not shown in table).

Decision implications: Achieving nutritional status of children is a long term process and it needs multi-dimensional intervention. Both nutrition specific and sensitive programs should run simultaneously in conjunction with other programs (i.e. educational intervention, livelihood programs, social safety nets programs for disaster affected and climate change vulnerable communities).

6.3: CESP

Community Engagement in Sponsorship Program (CESP) is also developed to ensure community engagement, partnership and sustainability of the program. CESP focuses on disaster risk reduction, adaption to climate change, child protection, preventing violence against children and women, accountability and advocacy. This chapter intends to delineate some scenarios of violence towards children.

6.3.1 Physical, Sexual or psychological violence against women

Table 75: Physical, sexual or psychological violence against women and its associated factors

Indicator	Violence against women		
		n	%
Wealth quintile **	Poorest	3549	13.3
	Richest	1923	6.6
Educational qualification of the HH head and spouse **	No education	831	10.6
	Can read and write	2661	12.2
	Below SSC	2746	11.0

	Above SSC	549	6.5
Primary occupation of the HH head and spouse **	Day laborer (agricultural and non-agricultural)	2707	12.5
	Professional (Govt.,Non-govt. and entrepreneur)	834	7.9
	Housewife	2953	10.8
Women early marriage **	Age of marriage <18 years	6934	13.2
	Age of marriage <18 years >=18 years	3501	9.8

** Statistically significant p<0.05

i) The above cross table analysis shows that violence against women is negatively associated with wealth quintile, educational qualification, occupation, women's marriage age.
ii) The prevalence of women abuse is almost twice in poorest families (13.3%) as compared to richest families (6.6%), which is statistically significant (p<0.05).
iii) Again, violence against women decreases as educational qualification increases, which is statistically significance (p<0.05).
iv) The association test (table 3.1.1) shows that violence against women is highest in day laborer occupation group (12.5%) and lowest among professional job holders (8%). It implies that violence against women is less likely with families that earn more compared to those that earn less.
v) Similarly, it is tested that women, who are housewives, are more likely to suffer sexual violence than those who are employed. It is also statistically significant.
vi) Early marriage often makes women more vulnerable to violence (13%) than those who are married after 18. It is statistically significant, p<0.05)

Decision implication: World Vision should focus on programs that have a livelihood component and cover issues such as IGA, women engagement in cash earning, education for girls and preventing early marriage for the reduction of physical, sexual or psychological violence against women.

6.3.2 Association between disaster occurrence, risk intensity, risk category and physical, sexual or psychological violence against women:

During disaster the affected families had to undergo some sorts of coping mechanism in their food habits (cut down meal quantity, even frequency) and asset holdings (selling of household goods and assets). What about the issue of violence against women living in families? Violence towards women seems to increase during disasters than in normal times.

Table 76: Association between disaster and violence against women

Indicator	Violence against women		
		n	%
Any sort of disaster (flood, drought, cyclone, salinity etc.) occurred in that community in last 10 years **	Yes	12,361	12.1
	No	18,272	8.4
Disaster intensity increased or decreased in that community in last 10 years **	Increased	8,796	12.0
	Decreased	3,664	10.5
Risk category **	Very much risky	4129	12.5
	Very risky	4751	12.0
	Somewhat risky	3586	10.0

** Statistically significant p<0.05

I. Above cross table analysis shows that violence towards women increases more in communities that are affected by disaster compared to non-disaster areas. Around 12% of

women face violence in disaster affected communities while it drops down to 8% in areas where disaster didn't occur.

II. Areas or communities with increased disaster risk have more women suffering from physical or mental torture. Around 12.5% of women face violence in areas with high risk of natural compared to areas where there is little risk and the difference is statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Decision implication: World Vision should consider programs that have a component relating to supporting women in disaster inflicted areas.

6.3.3 Physical or mental torture/violence against children

Table 77: Physical or mental torture/violence against children and its associated factors

Indicator	Violence against children	
		%
Wealth quintile *	Poorest	0.8%
	Richest	0.2%
Children engaged in cash income earning in last week *	Yes	12.7%
	No	0.5%
Children involved in economic activities **	At least one	4%
	No involvement	0.3%

** Statistically significant $p<0.05$; * statistically not significant

1. The above cross table analysis shows that as families gather more asset violence toward children is reduced (HH wealth quintile is negatively correlated child violence). Child violence is four times higher in poorest families (0.8%) compared to richest wealth quintile families (0.2%) and the difference is found to be statistically significant ($p<0.05$)
2. Owing to poverty children are often exposed to income generating work and that is when they suffer more from physical or mental torture. Around 13% of working group children suffer from physical/mental torture where it is only about 0.5% in non-working group children. However, the difference is not statistically significant ($p>0.05$).

Decision implication: World Vision might consider taking up programs around poverty reduction so families can be involved in income generation/ livelihood activities and thereby promote child education and stop children getting engaged in work. It would ultimately help reduce violence against children.

6.3.4 World Vision Bangladesh's (WVB) response time to public inquiry or feedback

Table 78: World Vision Bangladesh's (WVB) response time to public inquiry or feedback

Stakeholders' queries and WVB's response time to inquiries	n	%
less than 1 week	61	19.8
1-2 weeks	81	26.3
3 weeks	31	10.1
More than 3 weeks	35	11.4
Don't know	100	32.5

Above table indicates the management performance of WVB to respond and provide feedback on inquiry. It shows in 20% cases, WBV management was able to provide feedback and assistance within one week and around 25% cases WVB provided feedback within 1-2 weeks.

Decision implication: Although the response time is good, yet WVB management team can try to further shorten response time.

Through this baseline survey report it is clearly described the context of the area where WVB intends to work. Hence it is possible to use the data for target setting of those area to improve the context as necessary. All APs will share the baseline findings with the community and other stakeholders. At the same time WVB will facilitate to set target in each AP as per present status of the indicators and landscape analysis. This baseline survey data indicates number of recommendations which has mentioned in the findings section. APs will consider those and see their respective AP level status and set target for remaining years. Considering the target AP will conduct outcome level monitoring to see the progress each year. Based on the monitoring findings output level target will be revised. Furthermore baseline survey provides district level data that indicates which districts are vulnerable in regards of 48 indicators. The data will also help for developing grant project proposal that would be authentic to donor.

Appendix

Annex 1: 

Annex 2: 

Annex 3: AP wise detail qualitative and Quantitative analysis 

Annex 4: Sample size calculator