

World Vision®

**ANNUAL  
REPORT 2016**  
WORLD VISION BANGLADESH





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## Who we are



World Vision (WV) is an international NGO, a Christian humanitarian development and advocacy organization, committed to helping children and families in poor communities, improve their lives and alleviate poverty. Founded in 1950 by Dr. Bob Pierce, WV is working in nearly 100 countries to serve and partner with people in need regardless of religion, ethnicity or gender.

WV began in Korea in 1950 to meet the needs of children orphaned by the war in Korea. From there, the program expanded to other Asian nations and gradually spread to nearly one hundred countries.

## Vision

OUR VISION FOR EVERY CHILD,  
LIFE IN ALL ITS FULLNESS;  
OUR PRAYER FOR EVERY HEART,  
THE WILL TO MAKE IT SO.

## AT A GLANCE 2016

**5** million  
children and adults  
reached

**62** Area Development  
Programs (ADPs)

**8** grant-funded  
projects



# World Vision in Bangladesh

World Vision has been active in Bangladesh since 1970 and presently, it is one of the largest country offices of World Vision. Prior to Bangladesh's independence in 1971, World Vision's efforts mainly focused on disaster relief and rehabilitation. Following a cyclone that occurred in the coastal region of Bangladesh in 1970, around US \$ 200,000 in emergency relief supplies were provided to the cyclone-affected people in the coastal districts. In addition, roads were rebuilt, wells were installed and 63 schools, colleges and health clinics were reconstructed. In 1971, the war of independence caused refugees to flee to India. World Vision assisted the refugee camps with emergency relief supplies. Through the relocation of villagers, road construction, land clearance, excavation of wells and canals and repair of damaged schools and structures, World Vision helped rebuild the northern part of the country. In 1973, World Vision opened an office in Dhaka. That same year, a child-care program was started that provided direct assistance to children aged four to fourteen. By 1982, the number of sponsored children in the program increased to 11,641. In 1986, through a US\$ 35,800 flood rehabilitation program, World Vision provided food and housing assistance to flood-affected villages. During the 1990s, the Bangladesh Flood Rehabilitation benefited 140,000 people. By 1992, 254 projects were active, and the number of sponsored children had increased to 57,745.

**80** locations  
at the sub-district level

**1,027**  
highly skilled staff

## Partner organizations

WFP, Aparajeo Bangladesh, CSID, TARANGO, Pollisree, PUMDO, Micronutrient Initiative-MI, HarvestPlus Winrock International etc.

## Beneficiaries

**9,796,382** people (by service)

**6,207,196** children

**2,961,480** boys

**3,245,716** girls

**3,589,186** adults

**984,907** males

**2,604,279** females



**2**

emergency  
responses



# Foreword

Dear friends,

For the presentation of this Annual Report for WV Bangladesh, I would like to thank all of the children, partners, WV Bangladesh staff, donors and contributors for a very successful year.

Looking back on 2016, we can be proud of many achievements for the children of Bangladesh.

The past year has been one of change for WV Bangladesh. We underwent a change of leadership when I took over the reins as national director in May 2016. Over the past year, we have become increasingly externally-focused, seeking to build up new partnerships and deepen existing ones. We have a greater emphasis on accountability with a specific focus on increased accountability to the communities in which we work, and strengthening our internal systems as well as reducing our administrative costs while extending the reach and impact of our programs.

2016 was also a year of accomplishment. Children are the heart of World Vision's work and in 2016, WV Bangladesh contributed to overcoming poverty in the lives of Bangladeshi children through programming in education, maternal and child health, livelihoods, stronger systems for child protection, water, sanitation and hygiene. World Vision implemented programs which covered a total of 9,796,382 beneficiaries (by service) reaching around 2,961,480 boys and 3,245,716 girls, while a total number of adults reached 984,907 males and 2,604,279 females. We have also set

ambitious targets for impacting and diversifying our fund portfolio including developing partnership agreements with the Department of Youth Development and the Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN) to leverage each other's strengths, thereby making a bigger impact in youth development as well as activating community clinics in Bangladesh. WV Bangladesh could not have achieved this without the partnership with whom it works: communities, local partners, our donors, the Government of Bangladesh and WV Bangladesh staff.

WV Bangladesh is currently in the process of creating a new program approach –LEAP 3, which will set our direction for the next upcoming years. As we take a fresh look at our environment we see many challenges within Bangladesh. Yet each challenge also brings with it an opportunity for us to contribute to positive transformation for hundreds of thousands of children and communities across the country.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the communities with whom WV Bangladesh works, our local partners, our donors, the Government of Bangladesh and WV Bangladesh staff for all that they have contributed over the past year to bring about positive change for Bangladeshi children.

Please take a moment to read this report and celebrate with us the accomplishments of the past year, as this helps all of us to reenergize and continue to fight for children's rights. Thanks again to all WV Bangladesh's contributors and supporters for making this possible.

Fred Witteveen  
National Director  
World Vision Bangladesh



# Executive Summary

World Vision Bangladesh's strategic goal is **'to achieve sustainable well-being of two millions of children in Bangladesh by 2020'**. World Vision Bangladesh has outlined four strategic objectives to achieve its goal as highlighted below-

Strategic Objective 1: Improve health and nutrition status of mothers and children

Strategic Objective 2: Improve access to and quality of education

Strategic Objective 3: Ensure children are protected and cared for

Strategic Objective 4: Increase community resilience

WV Bangladesh Annual Report 2016 is a summary of the progress as per the strategic objectives and highlights the interventions and key achievements with beneficiaries for each objective in the given period. It also provides a glimpse into the other aspects of WV Bangladesh's work in advocacy, disaster management, education, maternal and child health, agriculture, food security and economic development, partnership with the governments and reporting of financial spending for the year.

In the Fiscal Year 2016, WV Bangladesh implemented programs through its 62 Area Development Programs in 80

locations at the sub-district levels of Bangladesh. WV Bangladesh achieved this by working with like-minded INGO partners and agencies.

Working closely with those partners, WV Bangladesh was able to reach out to a total of 9,796,382 beneficiaries (by service) including 2,961,480 boys and 3,245,716 girls and a 984,907 males and 2,604,279 females with projects in maternal child health and nutrition, education, agriculture, food security and economic development, child protection and WASH initiatives.

## World Vision Bangladesh Strategy 2016-2020

Our overarching goal for the current cycle of the strategy is to achieve the sustainable wellbeing of two million children in Bangladesh by 2020 by tackling causes and addressing the effects of poverty, inequalities and cases of injustice with a clear focus on the following strategic objectives:

### **Improve health and nutrition status of mothers and children**

We will strive to improve the health and nutrition of mothers and children, reduce malnutrition and increase access to water and sanitation, including the basic health services for lactating and pregnant mothers and children under five in our work area.

### **Improve access to and quality of education**

Our focus will be to improve and sustain development outcomes for children of 3-5 years through holistic early child care and development, functional literacy and essential life skills for school age children and applied life skills developed for 12-18 years aged children.

### **Ensure children are protected and cared for**

We strive to see that children can participate at different levels of decision making which affect/impact their life, that communities take action to combat against all forms of abuse, exploitation, neglect and other forms of violence to children and that child protection systems and mechanisms are strengthened at all level starting from the top to the lowest tier of the system.

### **Increase community resilience**

In our area of operation, our effort will be exerted and resources invested to diversify agricultural production, expand non-farm micro enterprise, improve market access and increase resilience to disasters and climate change shocks.

In this journey we work hand-in-hand with the community and engage them in all stages of program and collaborate with all the state and non-state actors including private sectors, to bring a sustainable impact to children, family and the community at large.





## **IMPROVE HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN**

With the aim of improving the health and nutrition status of mothers and children, and by closely working with the government, NGOs and community partners, World Vision Bangladesh implemented Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) program in 27 districts across the country in the fiscal year 2016. WVB works to strengthen essential health services, increased consumption and utilization of nutritious foods and strengthened governance, policy and public engagement on MCHN. WASH components are integrated with MCHN to ensure a more holistic approach to address health and nutrition issues with special attention on nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive interventions.

The primary target groups of the Health, Nutrition and WASH program includes under-five children, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescents with a special focus on adolescent girls. Furthermore, secondary targets are mothers, fathers, husbands, grandmothers (mother-in-laws in case of pregnant and lactating women) and other caregivers with key cultural influencers such as grandmothers being supported to sustainably promote positive behavioral change.

World Vision Bangladesh worked with the government and NGOs to build the capacity of local partners such as local communities, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), community clinics and other stakeholders. These groups played the key role of enabling the health and nutrition system and structures including an environment for the sustained wellbeing of children, their families and communities by using some of the best practices and project models like Positive Deviance (PD)/Hearth, strengthening local health systems through CVA, Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP), Community-Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (C-IMCI), 7-11 interventions, Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and WASH in Schools (WinS).

## Collaboration, network and linkage

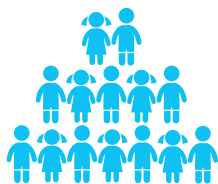
In implementing the program interventions, WVB collaborates with relevant government ministries and agencies at the local and national levels. Collaboration has also been extended to research institutions and/or universities such as the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr;b), University of Dhaka. WVB has a formal agreement with the Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN) and Community-Based Health Care (CBHC) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to operate its health and nutrition interventions across the country.

WVB has partnerships with various local and international NGOs including HarvestPlus, Global Alliance in Nutrition (GAIN), Royal DSM, Winrock International, Micronutrient Initiative and UNWFP and others. Given its size and scope of operations in Bangladesh, WVB actively participates and enjoys recognition in national platforms and networks on health, nutrition and WASH clusters, the IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding) alliance and the Partner Forum for Nutrition (PFN).



## Major Achievements in 2016

**40,601** pregnant women received care from Pregnant Women Support Groups.



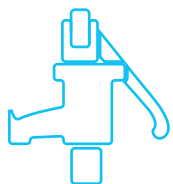
**201,364** children aged 0-59 months attended monthly Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) sessions and **40,049** children aged 6-36 months received Multiple Micro-Nutrient powder.

Trained **672** government health and family planning staff on basic nutrition and online reporting.



Equipped **1,576** field-level promoters and facilitators including volunteers on health and nutrition interventions/activities.

**29,423** community influential members (e.g. Imam, Chairman, teachers, local leaders, etc.) were sensitized on WASH.



**24,736** facilitators, volunteers, promoters and lead mothers were trained on WASH.

**3,448** sanitary/hygienic latrines installed.

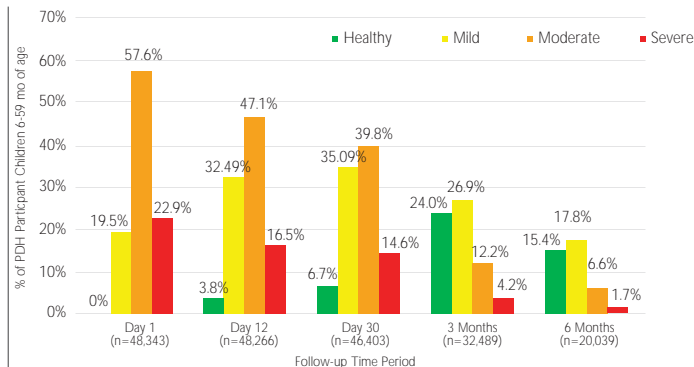


Fig: Underweight status of PD/Hearth participant (children 6-59 months)

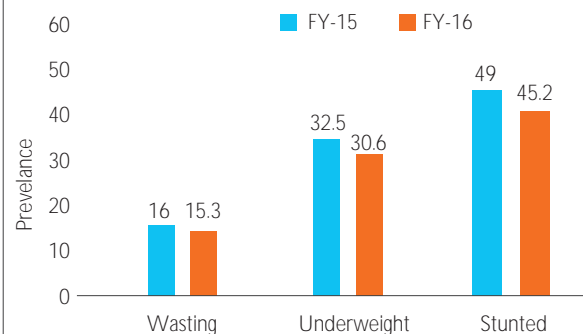


Fig: Prevalence of wasting, underweight and stunting among children aged 0-59 months between fiscal year 2015 and 2016 based on LQAS.

**34,774** pregnant women and **57,735** mothers/ caregivers of under-5 children received health and nutrition education.



**1,040** WASH committees functioning and **1,568** households are using safe water sources.



**50,137** school-going children's behaviour changed through awareness of hand-washing and hygiene practices.



Mahfuza and her neighbors have not only learned about the importance of good nutrition, they have also learned simple, new techniques to grow fruits and vegetables more effectively, operate small homestead poultry farms from their home and improve household hygiene. By using 'Hajol' – an upgraded

version of the traditional Bangladeshi clay egg-hatching pot – women like Mahfuza have helped their hens access food and water more easily without leaving their nests, leading to increased egg production and the improved health and nutrition of her children.



Hena Mardy, a community mother and participant of World Vision's PD/Hearth Program from Kaharole Upazila includes nutritious porridge in her son, Hrion Kisku's diet these days. Hrion was severely malnourished at 14 months weighing only five kilograms but Hena was not aware about her child's condition. A few months ago, Hena took part in a training

organized by World Vision for pregnant and lactating mothers where she learnt about childcare, feeding practices, health and hygiene. She shares, "After attending the training I learned to feed him nutritious foods and now his weight has increased and his health is improving."



## IMPROVE ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Working closely with the government, NGOs and community partners in FY 2016, World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) implemented education projects in 56 ADPs in 21 districts across the country. In order to improve children's equal access to quality education, WVB works through project models and frameworks such as community-led Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) programs, quality primary education and the creation of second-chance education opportunities for out-of-school children. WVB also started implementing the Literacy Boost project model to improve the reading skills of children in early grades.

The interventions under the education program are community awareness, early learning centers, positive parenting, resourceful classrooms, capacity building of teachers and School Management Committee (SMC) members, community engagement, engagement of local governments and the education administrations, advocacy, reading assessment, teachers' training on literacy boosts, community action in reading camps, life skills-based education, non-formal education and technical vocational education. These interventions are implemented with the key approaches under the three specific target groups; ages 3 to 5 years, 6 to 11 years and 12 to 18 years.



## **Collaboration, network and linkage**

World Vision Bangladesh worked with Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), local NGOs, School Management Committees (SMCs), Child Forums and government education officials at the division, district and upazila level. Working with the Directorate of Primary Education, National Curriculum Text Boards, INGO Education Forums, EiE clusters, Bangladesh ECD networks, the Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE), UNICEF, Dhaka Ahasania Mission, FIVDB, Caritas, Plan International, Institutions of Educational Development- such as BRAC, Save the Children including SMEs of the global center and South Asia Pacific Region (SAPO) to address issues of access to and standards of education, World Vision Bangladesh provided technical and financial support for child-friendly classes, extra-curricular activities, educational and physical facilities in schools.

## Major Achievements in 2016

**21,108** children aged between 3 to 5 years from the community have participated in **974** ECCD centers.

 **10,269**  
boys reached

 **10,839**  
girls reached



**11,475** ECCD-graduated children admitted into the primary schools in the catchment areas.

**11,415** students in the primary schools participated in the **co-curricular** activities.



Constructed a total of **9** schools.

**30,722** parents of ECCD children participated in parenting sessions.

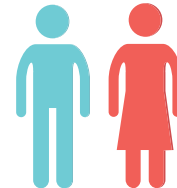
**306** MoU have been signed with ECCD Center Management Committees (CMC), including

**131** MoUs with CBOs and two MoUs with the local-level NGOs for ensuring proper execution of the ECCD programming.



**1,248** teachers of **446** schools participated in the **capacity building** training.

**590**  
male  
teachers



**658**  
female  
teachers



**15,553** students aged **12-18** years participated in **Life Skills-Based Education** programs.



**1,430** dropped-out school children received **technical vocational education**.



## Literacy Boost Program

WVB has completed the full cycle of the Literacy Boost programme in partnership with Save the Children in Assasuni and Morelgonj ADP of Southern Bangladesh Region in 20 primary schools for children grades I and II during the reporting period. The following are the highlights in the areas of reading, teachers' training and community support to literacy achievement:

**1,207** children (578 girls and 629 boys) participated in Reading Clubs.

**100** teachers in **20** schools participated in teacher's training on eight LB components.

**3,960** age-appropriate story books distributed as book banks for **66** reading clubs.

**14** parents awareness sessions organized in **2 ADPs** during the reporting period. **1,960** parents participated in the sessions to be supportive of creating a home literacy environment in their households for children.

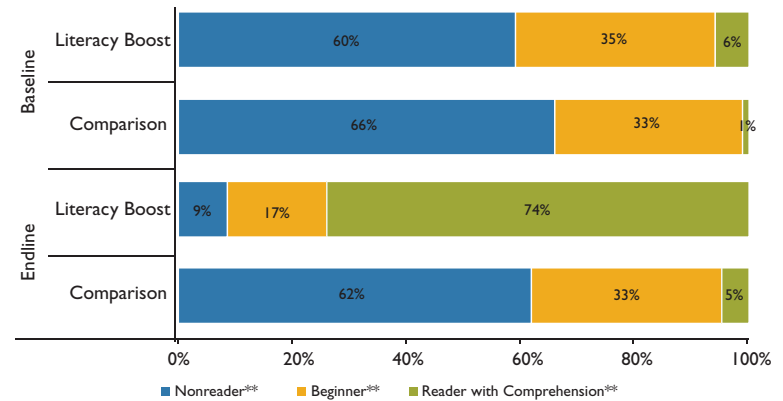


Figure: Readers with Comprehension Tiers, by group

Literacy Boost holistically pursues the goal of literacy by using assessments to identify gaps and measure improvements in the five core reading skills, training teachers to teach the national curriculum with an emphasis on reading skills, and mobilizing communities to support children's reading.





Community and CBO members' children are attending their regular classes at Satata International School, run by Satata Mohila Bohumukhi Samabaye Somittee, a CBO supported by World Vision Bangladesh. As a part of its community development program to ensure access to and quality of education at minimum cost, Satata Mohila Bohumukhi Samabaye Somittee established the school of which 80 percent of the students come from the

vulnerable community and CBO members' families. Now, a total of 160 children are getting primary education from the school by 12 skilled teachers. Training on child protection issues, ECCD management, account keeping, child care, good nutrition, linkage and coordination with government education department were also provided.



“I am happy to stay with them and enjoy school.” says Kabita. Kabita, 8, is now going school and living with very good people. She enrolled in World Vision’s sponsorship program in 2013. With WVB’s intervention, sponsored children including other community children are getting health support, education materials and need base school fees. Before, she lived a life full of hardness and difficulties, became orphan at her early age. Her younger brother, Ramjan, 7, was

taken to an orphanage after his birth, and another brother is involved in begging. Kabita was rescued by Child Wellbeing Committee, who are committed to work for children in the community and later received training from World Vision. The committes are working to protect children from child marriage, child labour and different child abuses at community level.



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

With the aim of ensuring children are protected in their communities, and working closely with government, NGO and community partners in FY 2016, Child Protection (CP) programs were implemented at both the national and local levels. Child protection was also integrated as a cross-cutting theme in ADPs and project offices. In FY 2016, World Vision Bangladesh revised its Child Protection Policy in consultation with internal and external stakeholders. World Vision Bangladesh focused on

strengthening systems for CP from the national to the community level. To address the compliance of the Child Protection Policy, in FY 2016, World Vision Bangladesh formed the Child Protection Committee at the national and regional levels. All of the ADPs along with the national office have prepared Child Protection Incident Preparedness Plans which advise the respective offices in how to deal with child protection incident cases effectively.

In FY 2016, World Vision Bangladesh mainly focused on issues such as stopping child marriage, child labor, child trafficking, and corporal punishment, ensuring birth registration, and promoting child participation in decision making at all levels. Community people, including children are now much more aware of the current child protection issues, like child marriage. In FY 2016, Child Forum members along with community members stopped 230 child marriages at the community level showing that when children are included in community engagement, the sensitization is much more powerful at the field level.

Currently, around 962 Child Protection committees/Child Well-being committees are activated at the Union, Upazila (Sub-district) and District levels. In FY 2016, Child Protection

Committees carried out a number of initiatives namely, preventing child marriage, supporting those children involved with hazardous labor and strengthening reporting mechanisms. Moreover, these committees take active part in mass awareness programs within the community. In 2016, World Vision Bangladesh launched a Child Labor Elimination initiative in Khulna Division. The project aims to support vulnerable working children such as out-of-school children, drop-out children, street children and also the children, who are working and living in unfriendly and hazardous environments. This project also intended to protect children from the worst forms of child labor, abuse, neglect, exploitation and all other forms of violence through supportive families and communities.



## Approaches

Children can participate at different level of decision making which affects their life

Community takes action to combat against all forms of abuse, exploitation, neglect and other forms of violence to children

Child protection system at national and local level is strengthened and improved

## Major Achievements in 2016

Trained and educated on child protection standards/WVB CP Policy

 **68,773** children

 **800** staff

 **5,064** volunteer/facilitators

 **55,450** community people

**8,327** children actively involved in community change groups / child well-being groups and child protection committees.

**751** child forums actively functioning with **1,41,000** Child Forum members

**64** WVB offices and the national office have approved child protection incident preparedness plans, act as a guidance to deal with child protection incidents at the community level.



**230** child marriages have been stopped by child-forum children, community people and child protection committees.

**962** community-based child protection committees/ child well-being committees actively functioning.

Child Protection Incident Reporting and Referral mechanism is established in every WVB office.

**4,695** children trained as peer educators to work as child rights advocates locally.





14-year-old Ruptola\* had lost hope of ever seeing her family again. Trafficked from a remote village of Narail in the border area of Bangladesh, she was taken to Delhi. After several days she was rescued by World Vision's Child Safety Net Project

along with the Counter Trafficking Committee. WVB under its Child Safety Net Project provided emergency support including counseling to Ruptola. Moreover, a grocery shop was also provided by the project to her family to alleviate poverty.

\* Alias



To address issues affecting child rights and protection, World Vision introduced the child forum initiative in 2006 to promote child rights in Bogra ADP. Sanju was one of the children of the first 4 child forums and 400 child forum leaders, who actively participated in child forum activities. Sanju, 20, is a former sponsored child and is now president of a youth forum supported by World Vision under its Bogra Area Development Program. He is active in helping World Vision to promote child's rights in his community. He also worked as child forum president and was elected as publication and communication secretary of World Vision Bangladesh Child Forum in Bogra district. Through

his social work and journalism he talks about child rights and helped many drop-out children to join school.

Recently, he was elected as youth forum president of National Children's Task Force (NCTF) and Bangladesh Shishu Academy of Bogra. Youth and child forum children have started trusting him so much that they come and share their problems with him. He also works with a local online newspaper in Bogra district and writes articles on child rights and child protection issues including World Vision's child forum activities where he shares his own experience of being a child voice.





## **INCREASE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

### **FOOD SECURITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

WV Bangladesh's Food Security and Economic Development (FSED) program, which includes agriculture and non-farm interventions, operates in 53 rural and urban locations, embodying river floodplains, coastal and river char lands, hill areas and terraces in 21 districts. Broadly, the program focuses on empowering poor households, particularly those with under five children, pregnant and lactating women, youth and disabled members, to diversify agricultural production, expand non-farm microenterprises and improve market access, thus creating employment, growing incomes, increasing access to food and accumulating assets towards increased economic well-being and community resilience.

## Interventions

The major interventions under the program include:



Crop production through adopting technology packages resilient to climate change;



Small-scale livestock keeping through improved genetic make-up and improved management practices;



Fish culture through stocking and improved management practices;



Household-based manufacturing such as handicrafts, paper bags, bamboo baskets, etc;



Cottage industries, namely handloom, small-scale agro-processing, carpentry, etc; and



Service activities like small businesses, driving, repairing services, managing parlours, etc.

## Collaboration, network and linkages

In implementing the program interventions, WV Bangladesh collaborates with CBOs (Community Based Organizations), different departments of Bangladesh Government including Agricultural Extension, Livestock Services, Fisheries, Youth Development, Social Services, Women Affairs and Cooperatives and Bangladesh Agricultural University. Network is established with NGOs, namely BRAC (Building Resources Across Communities), Dhaka Ahsania Mission, CARITAS, UCEP (Underprivileged Children's Educational Program) Bangladesh and Winrock International. In addition, linkages are established with private sector businesses such as ACI (Advanced Chemical Industries) Ltd, Lal Teer Seed Ltd, local input suppliers and product buyers. The aforementioned entities provide the targeted farmers and non-farm operators with training, information, education and communication materials, technical backstopping, new technologies and opportunities for marketing.

## Approach

The aforementioned interventions are being implemented through capacity building and mainstreaming the value chain development and savings groups project models, asset transfer, and ultra-poor graduation approaches.

## Major Achievements in 2016

### Improved farming practices and non-farm skills

**33,008** Trained persons of whom,

**82.0 %** are female;

**67.3 %** adopted improved farming practices, and

**63.8 %** people trained in non-farm skills reported themselves as employed or self-employed.



Supported **822** CBOs and groups with training, establishing business linkages and networking, coaching and mentoring.

**183,353** savers in the CBOs and groups of whom **88.9 %** are female, accumulated capital amounting to **US\$11.23** million.

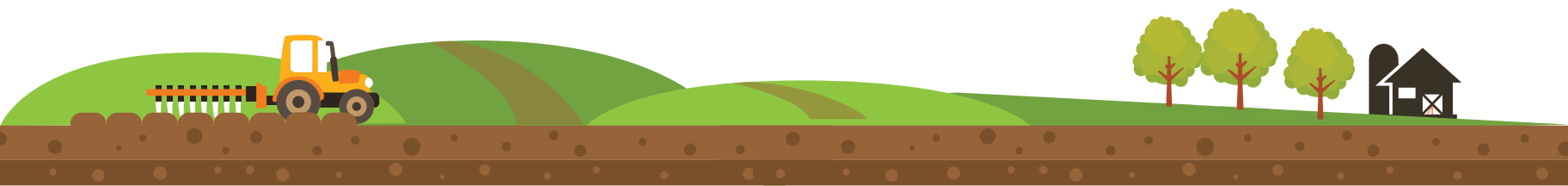


**41.3 %** of **183,353** savers received loans from their CBOs and groups of whom **89.9 %** were female, and **71.6 %** recipients used the loans to operate small businesses, of whom **85.5 %** were female.



**20,431**

people received various assets including production inputs, raw materials, tools, equipment and machines to operate farm and non-farm microenterprises.





Babulal Das, 36 used to lead a poor life three/four years back. Even he could not manage three meals a day for his family consisting of three members. Like Babulal, many others in the locality received assistance to change their fate. At least 500 families have benefitted enormously from these assistance schemes. Besides, in Birampur Upazila, a good number of families from neighboring communities now lead a better life due to different development projects undertaken by WV Bangladesh.

The poor families benefit greatly from two projects, namely a milk value chain and a duck value chain, which helped them to alleviate their extreme poverty and raise their living standards. The milk value chain project consists of 20 groups and each group has 25-30 members. Under this scheme, one collects milk from every door on a daily basis, which ensures a fair price of produce, helps producers save time, promotes savings and ultimately contributes to the overall development of the locality.



Unnati Bala, 35, a mother of two daughters from Kotalipara Upazila has become self-reliant by rearing ducks and livestock. Her journey with WV Bangladesh started with enrolling her elder daughter, Parul in WV's Child Sponsorship Program. Her husband received a three-wheeler cycle and later 21 ducks and a cow. She also attended trainings on WASH, livestock rearing and good parenting skills. With the three-wheeler cycle, her husband now earns BDT 400-500 (US\$ 5-6) per day and also works in paddy field. Unnati started rearing ducks further increasing their family

income earning. She expressed with joy that 'I can now feed egg and milk to my daughters every day. After receiving training in WASH from the ADP, Unnati and her family are now using clean water and following good hygiene practices. Community women from several villages come to visit Unnati Bala every day. After hearing her success story these women have been inspired to start similar ventures.



## **DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION**

World Vision Bangladesh's Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs (HEA) program mobilizes effectively and efficiently whenever disaster threatens or strikes children and their families. It transforms suffering into well-being and also protects their rights, dignity and livelihoods of all people, with a focus on children-especially the most vulnerable. This is done through the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate

Change Adaptation programs into 62 Area Development Programs (ADPs), as well as through addressing disaster risks by engaging communities in community-based, disaster-risk management processes including raising community awareness of disaster preparedness, risk reduction through capacity building of local structures, developing early warning systems and enhancing knowledge and practice on coping mechanisms and adaptation to disaster.

In the reporting year, 229,637 community people, partners and children were included in different disaster management and climate change adaptation activities and events. As a result, they are more capable to enact disaster preparedness, disseminate early warning messages and the review local level action plans.

## Community-based Disaster Preparedness (CBMP) model implemented

The geographical location, land characteristics, multiplicity of rivers and the monsoon climate render Bangladesh highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Human-induced disasters caused by deforestation, environmental degradation, exploitation of natural resources and unplanned urban structures have further aggravated the socio-economic environment. There is a strong need for a harmonized model to strengthen the capacities of those working within the local, district and national institutions on disaster-risk reduction and management as well as develop a continual process of capacity building by institutionalizing national Disaster Management systems. The principle objective of this initiative is to empower the community to institutionalize the existing structure with appropriate linkages to local and national level structures, which promotes increased ownership and sustainability. The model is well tested by other actors as

well as Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). With a view to empowering and institutionalizing the community and structures, WVB has replicated the model in 7 locations including Dhaka and Chittagong City Corporations in collaboration with DDM. The DDM extended training supports to conduct training for District and City Corporation Disaster Management Committees. The districts targeted include Netrokona, Mymensingh, Bogra, Dinajpur and Bagerhat while the city corporations are Dhaka North and South and Chittagong. WVB also helped to develop Ward and Union level Risk-Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) through Urban/Community Risk Assessment among the listed ADP working areas. As the School Safety Framework (SSF) is integrated into the model it has contributed to develop School Safety Framework (SSF) in the same locations.

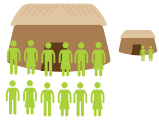
### Strategic Objectives

Engage in timely and effective disaster response.

Improve community-based disaster management and risk reduction

Increased community and household resilience to shocks and disasters including adaptation to climate change

## Major Achievements in 2016



**25,051**

community people participated in Village Preparedness Sessions (VPS)



**2,764**

community people know how to handle any disaster situations by participating in hazard-based simulations.

### Trained

**3,016** community leaders on DM

**13,469** community people and volunteers on DRR

**1,346** students received training on DRR

**236** CBDM committee members on disaster management

**90** teachers, leaders and religious leaders received training on Climate Change and Adaptation (CCA).



**7,086**

people participated in national and international days observations.

**167,235**

people benefitted through Humanitarian Partnership Agreement- Disaster Risk Reduction (HPA- DRR) Project

### Involved and supported

**176** Child-Focused Disaster Management Committees (DMC)

**997** Union DMC members

**745** Upazila DMCs and Ward DMC to develop skills on DRR

**108** families with eco-friendly stoves

**6,017** community people on improved knowledge in climate adaptive life options, and

**27** Community Based Disaster Management Committees helped to raise emergency funds.



**5,958**

community people received emergency support.

**4,224**

community people oriented on climate change and its impact.

Conducted **52** thematic sessions with youth and children and placed five point demands to the Committees Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief for inclusion of child protection in DRR programming in Bangladesh.



Replicated Community-Based Disaster Management Model in **7** locations of the country in collaborations with the Department of Disaster Management and Relief under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.





Many areas of Jamalpur district near the Jamuna river and northern part of Bangladesh were severely affected by flood in last July and August 2016. The flood claimed lives and destroyed houses, jute, vegetable gardens, paddies and cattle. World Vision

Bangladesh distributed cash about BDT 1,820,000 (US\$ 22,862) aid among 1418 flood-affected people in three unions of Islampur upazila under Jamalpur in three unions, namely; Belgacha, Kulkandi and Patharshe.



World Vision Bangladesh through its Cox's Bazar ADP distributes relief items with food supplies to cyclone-affected 500 families affected by the Cyclone 'ROANU' in 2016 in the coastal area of Chittagong region. Besides, World Vision

Bangladesh provided shelter them to in WVB-built cyclone safe center with food including cooked rice (hotchpotch) and bottled water.



## URBAN PROGRAMING

Like other developing countries, Bangladesh is rapidly urbanizing. Inadequate infrastructural services and basic amenities, environmental degradation, traffic congestion and accidents, violence and economic insecurity have become major urban social challenges. Since independence the rate of urban population of Bangladesh has grown at a yearly average rate of

6% while the national population growth has grown at a rate of 2.2 %. An estimated 40 million people in Bangladesh now live in urban areas, out of which 14% live below the poverty line. In response to these social issues, World Vision Bangladesh increased its urban programming in Bangladesh's major cities.

## Major interventions in urban areas

- a. Strengthening and institutionalizing urban disaster risk reduction.
- b. Improving and providing access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for the urban poor.
- c. Community and school based waste management system in place.
- d. Protecting urban children from exploitation, child labor and urban hazards.
- e. Supporting competency-based education systems for out - of - school children (slum and street) and
- f. Economic development for the marginalized population.

## Approach

World Vision Bangladesh is implementing urban programming in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Sherpur and Barisal. To improve child well-being in urban contexts, World Vision Bangladesh implements the “City Wide Approach” followed by a city-wide assessment. City Wide Approach promotes partnership at three levels including community, city and national level.

## Partnership development

- Developed partnership with Mirpur U-DIP , Nagar Sheba and Dhaka WASA through the signing of an MoU for providing a water supply to portable toilets.
- Developed partnership with two Ward Counsels (WARD# 2 and 5) for waste removal from slum in Mirpur .
- Developed partnership with Primary Health Care Centre of City Corporation in Barisal Area Development Program for ensuring maternal and child health.
- Developed partnership with Community Based Garbage Management Committee (CBGMC), Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC) and education institutions for a sound, clean environment in schools and community in Badda, in the city.
- Signed an MoU at the national level with the University of Dhaka regarding technical support in organizing event and advocacy initiatives.
- Coordinated the national urban dialogue in partnership with 12 INGOs and NARRI Consortia including BRAC Bangladesh to advocate urban issues and evidence-based solutions at the policy level.

## Major Achievements in 2016



Conducted a City-Wide Assessment in the four secondary cities in Mymensingh, Sherpur, Rangpur and Dinajpur.



Established a Community-based Waste Management System in Badda in collaboration with the Community-based Garbage Management Committee (CBGMC) and Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC).

Organized three regional Urban Dialogues in Sherpur, Mymensingh and Chittagong including **National Urban Dialogue 2016** addressing national level major urban issues and recommendations.



Slum dwellers of Mirpur area received **27** legal water supply connections through applying the CVA approach.

Mobilized **2 urban slum communities** (Beguntila and Millat Camp) and connected with DNCC Waste Disposal Department at Mirpur for the appropriate functioning of waste management systems.





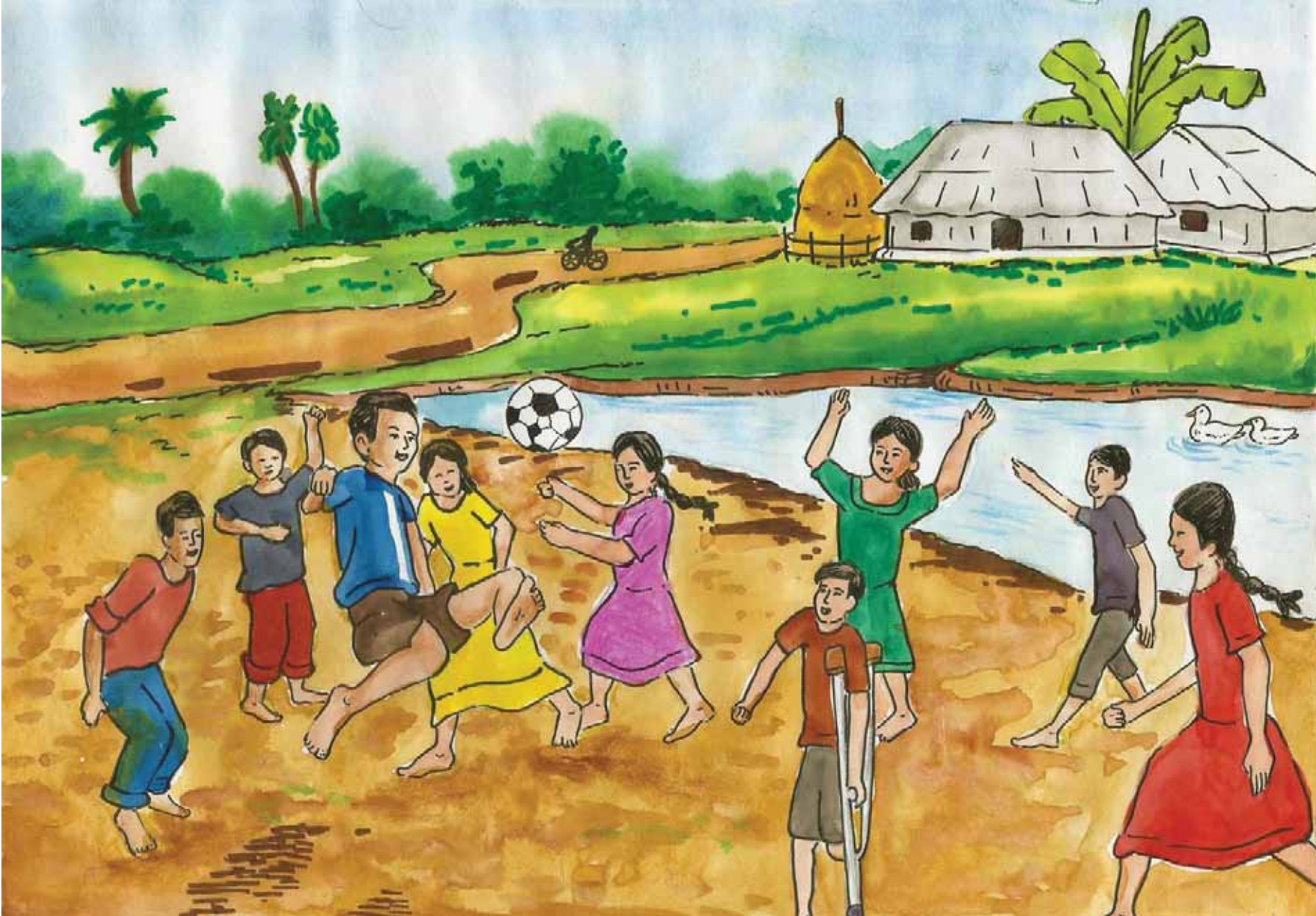
World Vision Bangladesh organized the National Urban Dialogue to encourage discussion on issues affecting the growing urban population. Based on that, a joint action plan has been prepared which will be implemented in collaboration

with other INGOs. This dialogue opened up the opportunity of developing collaboration with the mayors and donors from the identified issues and actions points.



In Bangladesh, urbanization has started growing fast since eighties, with the poor people subsisting on very poor or low public utility services. Around 4 million people are living in nearly 400 urban slums in Dhaka. The situation of access to health, education, safe-water supply, sanitation and waste management, both liquid and solid is very much limited for the urban poor and migrant communities, surrounding garment factories. As a result of deprivation of social services, and lack of knowledge and unsafe practices by parents and caregivers linked to child-caring and rearing, children's survival and development is also in jeopardy.

Rampant urbanization in Dhaka means its metropolitan population has rocketed to over 17 million, catapulting the Bangladeshi capital to 11th on the list of the world's most populous megacities. Growth in size sparks growth in poverty, however, with the city's jam-packed slums straining as their residents struggle for money, water and sanitation.



## ADVOCACY FOR CHILD WELL-BEING

World Vision Bangladesh's advocacy work aims to empower communities and strengthen their ability to advocate for better government services for vulnerable children and their families.



## Networks and engagement

In FY 2016, World Vision Bangladesh and Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS) developed the child protection policy. A number of national print and electronic media, namely Bangladesh Television (BTV), Daily Sangbad, Ekattor Television, Daily Janakantha and Daily Ittefaq endorsed the policy to use their own offices.

In the reporting year, World Vision Bangladesh signed a total of 15 MoUs with Union Parishads, the rural administrative and local government units in Bangladesh, to strengthen the child protection system at the local level. As a result, ADPs are working intensively with related child-protection issues to ensure 100 percent birth registration, reduce child marriages, and allocate budgets for child friendly space at the Union Parishad level.

Moreover, World Vision Bangladesh, for the first time, has become a core member of the National Child Welfare Council under the Ministry of Labor and Employment. World Vision Bangladesh, as a member of the council, will work closely with the government to reduce child labor across the country.

To draw attention to the situation of children in Bangladesh, a research project titled 'Birth Registration for All Children' was also lead by 'Ghashful' child forum members, supported by Dhaka Shishu Area Development Program. The children shared the research report in a public forum with high-level government

officials and policy makers including the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission, the Secretary of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Registrar of the Department of Birth Registration, and the Senior Management Team of World Vision Bangladesh. The research aimed at finding out why the slum people are not interested or not going for birth registration. Children are now planning to working with the Registrar of the Department of Birth Registration on these findings.

The Child Rights Advocacy Coalition developed a report on "Children in Bangladesh: Progress towards Commitments in 2015" which was shared with National Policy Makers during the Child Rights Week 2016.

In September, 2016, World Vision Bangladesh organized a workshop titled 'To protect the rights of children with disabilities' which was followed by a national consultation on 21 st September, 2016 held in Dhaimorhat and Godagari Upazila attended by relevant government officials and stakeholders including persons with disabilities. The workshop aimed at developing a holistic action plan for persons with disabilities in line with the Rights and Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act 2013. As a result, a national level committee was formed to develop the action plan where World Vision Bangladesh is a potential partner.



## **'It takes me to end physical violence against children' – at Home, School and Workplace Campaign**

In December, 2016 World Vision Bangladesh joined global advocacy campaign 'It takes a world to end violence against children'. Through this five-year campaign, World Vision Bangladesh has chosen to set an ambitious goal to positively impact five million children by protecting them from physical violence at home, school and in the workplace by 2021,

contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by increasing awareness and improving governance to address the issue.



## One Goal Campaign

One Goal Campaign is a global movement of advocates with One Goal, i.e. Nutrition for every child. With football as a catalyst, the campaign seeks to raise awareness on the issue of child malnutrition in Asia and powerfully inspire and mobilize the football fans and general public to take action to increase the number of children in Asia who survive and thrive.

Approximately 168 football matches were arranged during FY 2016 by different ADPs under the four regional field offices of WVB. Approximately 195,121 children, adult and youth participated in football matches in which a message on nutrition was given to raise awareness towards nutrition movements.

Also, during FY 2016, World Vision Bangladesh and Doing Something Meaningful (DSM) co-hosted a Co-creation workshop on sport for development and scaling-up the rice fortification for Bangladesh. The objective of the workshop was to explore how a range of stakeholders from across the different sectors can work together more effectively to tackle malnutrition through rice fortification and taking initiatives like the One Goal movement to promote nutrition.

## Gender

Applying gender equity across the life cycle can break cycles of poverty and deprivation, allowing boys and girls to enjoy life in all its fullness. Because gender norms are so deeply entrenched in communities and often a source of injustice and systemic poverty, failing to understand and address these negative norms can inhibit the success of World Vision's contribution to the well-being of girls and boys.

World Vision supports programs and policies that transforms individuals, relationships, systems and structures toward gender justice for a more equitable world that promotes the dignity and well-being of every man, woman, boy and girl. To lead and co-ordinate activities that will support the organization in developing and achieving its gender equality objectives in FY 2016, World Vision Bangladesh formed a national gender committee. Pursuant to this, the organization conducted gender mainstreaming training for all of the committee members. Moreover, at the regional and field office level gender focal persons were selected and they have ensured the orientation on gender policy for the staff members in their respective offices.

## Citizen Voice and Action

Citizen Voice and Action is World Vision's primary approach to community-level advocacy. It is a "social accountability" methodology which aims to improve the dialogue between communities and government in order to improve services (like health care and education) that impact the daily lives of children and their families especially in the slum areas.

In the reporting year, World Vision Bangladesh completed 17 interface meetings on health and education through the ADPs working in the Greater Mymensingh Region. Besides this, a total of 161 staff have completed training on CVA methodology while 635 community volunteers have been trained on CVA for field-level facilitation.



Children from 'Ghashful' Child Forum participating in a sharing session on a research findings on birth registration, titled ' Birth Registration for All Children'. The event was organized by 'Ghashful' Child Forum supported by Dhaka Shishu Area Development Program of World Vision Bangladesh, with the senior government officials from the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs including other affiliated government and educational institution. This national sharing workshop started

back in March 2016. The research findings reveal that around 90% people of Dhaka city know about birth registration but the percentage of registration is very low with only 53.33%. The report attributes the low percentage of birth registration due to lack of awareness among the gigantic population living in slums and underprivileged conditions and lack of knowledge of where the local municipal office is.



Sabina, 16, studying in grade 10, became shocked to know that her parents are planning to marry her off. But she fought back along with her friends and child forum members. “We feel really proud because we have saved a life. We need to be united to face any form of misjudgment, social malpractices and violence against children.” says one of the Child Forum members and Sabina’s friend Rumki.

Her mother said, “Now we also work to stop child marriage and we are also determined to educate Sabina to become a nurse.” Sabina is determined not to get married before 18 years. She wants to continue her study and fulfill her parents dream.

## Major Achievements in 2016

Provided technical support to develop Child Protection Policy in collaboration with the national print and electronic media to endorse the policy and committed to follow

**Child Protection Policy** in their offices.



Signed **15** MoUs with Union Parishads, the rural administration and local government units.



Became first-time core member of the National Child Welfare Council under the Ministry of Labor and Employment for national-level advocacy on reducing child labor issues.



Developed a report on **'Children in Bangladesh : Progress towards commitments in 2015'**.

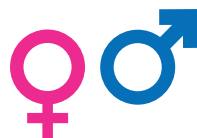
Organized a workshop titled **'To protect the rights of children with disabilities'** followed by a national consultation with government officials and stakeholders.



Approximately **195,121** children, adult and youth participated in **168** football matches to support the global **'One Goal'** advocacy campaign.



Completed **17** interface meetings on health and education through the Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) approach.



Formed a **12-member** national gender committee.

**161** staff, including **635** community volunteers, completed training on CVA methodology and field-level facilitation respectively.

## GRANT ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT

Grants Acquisition and Management (GAM) portfolio includes partnership with the European Union (EU), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), USAID, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and private sectors (Takeda Pharmaceuticals Company limited and Google) through World Vision Support Offices in different continents of the world. The core business of GAM is to mobilize resources and provide oversight management support to operations on quality delivery with compliance and communications with donors and support offices. GAM considers sectorial coordination and alignment with organizational thematic areas whilst planning, designing, implementing and conducting the monitoring and evaluation of project. GAM emphasizes equal importance on resource acquisition and quality management. In association with

WVB operations and cross-functional technical team in Bangladesh and support offices, GAM works to map donor intelligence, identify needs and design projects for pursuing potential sources of income.

Over the last three years (2014-2016), World Vision Bangladesh has been awarded an estimated US \$77 million in grants in Food Security, Maternal Child Health and Nutrition, WASH, Economic Development, Advocacy and Education. The Grants team's global aspiration is to increase its portfolio by \$1B in order to impact 85 million children across the globe by 2020. World Vision Bangladesh's Country Strategy and GAM's business plan would contribute to achieving this goal.

## Capacity building and training

GAM is taking an initiative of training a cross function team on resource mobilization, particularly donor intelligence and proposal development through a year round workshop/training calendar. This will also identify between 12 to 15 GAM champions to form a resource pool for proposal development and management support to critical grants.

Project Name	Donor
Nobojatra	USAID
Establishing vulnerable peoples' rights and access to social safety net programmes (EVPRA)	European Union (EU)
An Inclusive Approach To Empowering Working Children	DFAT and WV Australia
Bangladesh Nutrition Initiative- NoboKoli Project	KOICA
Community-based WASH Improvement Project	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
Enhancing Nutrition Services to Improve Maternal and Child Health in Africa and Asia (ENRICH)	Global Affairs Canada –GAC
Takeda Healthy Village	Takeda Pharmaceuticals Company Limited
Jiboner Jannaya	World Vision US and private sectors



River erosion washed away the last piece of land of Jamal's family in Bhola district and led to migrate in Dhaka city, Duaripara slum around 2 years back. Although Jamal is 12 - year old, he did not have the opportunity to step in school because of poverty as stated by his mother Rokeya, a home maker. But in 2015, with the blessings of World Vision's An Inclusive Approach to Empowering Working Children (EWC) project, Jamal has got back his hope. He got opportunity to enroll at Duaripara Learning Center at

free of cost. After successful completion of six month schooling, he is now enrolled in Grade one in a local government primary school and continuing his study at free of cost. His mother states that this opportunity is truly a blessings for his son. The project is one of the WVB's child labor elimination initiatives, supported by DFAT and WV Australia, to bring out around 12,000 child labors in the city from hazardous jobs.



## Programme Accountability Highlights

Programme Accountability is an essential component of program implementation. WVB works with communities through its development program approach which places an emphasis on working with communities through equitable and empowering processes. The Programme Accountability Framework (PAF) lays out WV's minimum standards for working with communities and partners. Programme Accountability includes providing public information about WV and its work, consultation to ensure meaningful participation in decision making, and responsiveness to community concerns, criticisms and suggestions so that planned interventions are relevant and appropriate.

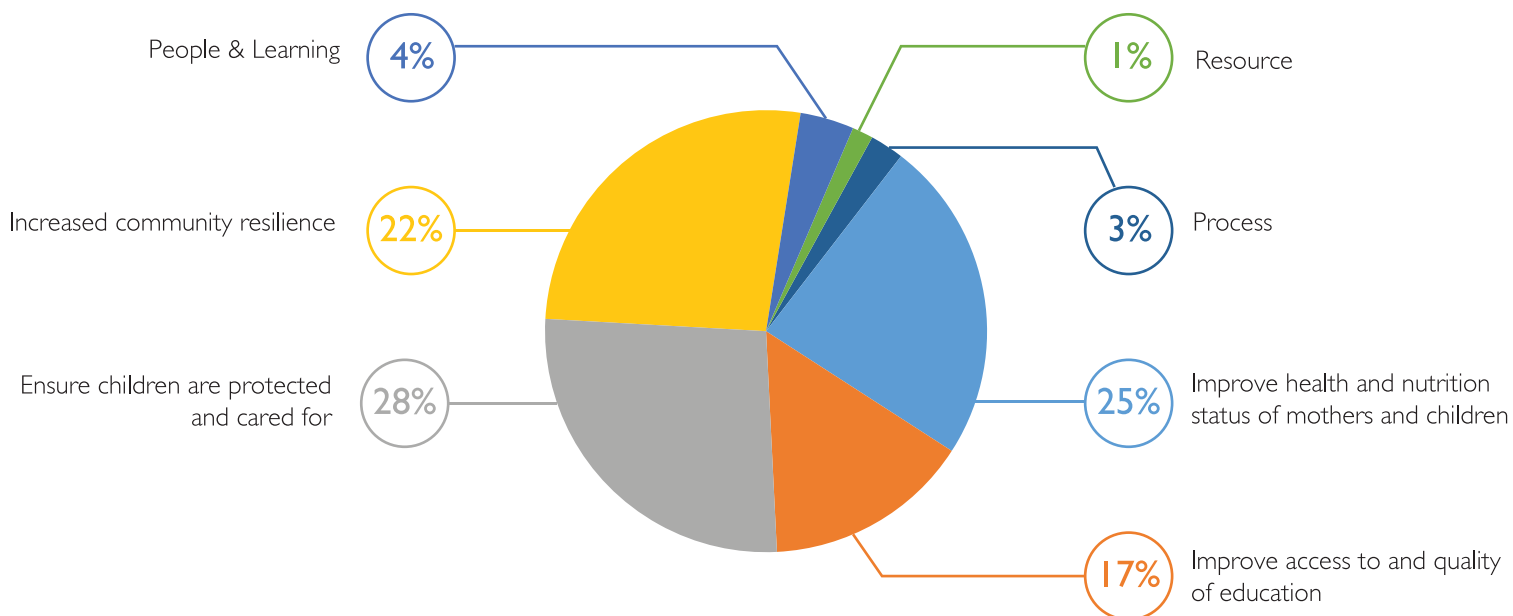
After completing a series of participatory community assessments, the Programme Accountability Framework (PAF) was operationalized in WVB's programs and projects. In FY16, 35 ADPs planned to mainstream the PAF into their programming. To date 39 ADPs have integrated PAF into their programming. WVB's remaining ADPs will mainstream PAF in FY17.

## Major Achievements in 2016

- 39 ADPs have completed ADP Accountability Self-Assessment, Community Accountability Assessment and Community Satisfaction Survey (CSS).
- 105 staff received orientation, and 82 staff received refresher/orientation in first quarter of FY17.
- All 62 ADPs are using a uniform feedback and complaint response register to document and respond to feedback and complaints received from community members and partners.
- 39 ADPs have a functional feedback and complaints response committee.
- 169 suggestion/complaint boxes have installed in all WVB working areas.
- 108 complaints received in first quarter of FY17, of which 78% are resolved.

## FINANCE

Expense by Strategic Objectives-FY16



Strategic Programme Sector	Actual Expense (US\$)
Improve health and nutrition status of mothers and children	10,425,689
Improve access to and quality of education	6,977,031
Ensure children are protected and cared for	11,707,314
Increased community resilience	9,383,855
Process	1,770,256
Resource	246,186
People & Learning	1,155,326
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,665,656</b>

# Audit Report

আশরাফ উল হক নবী এন্ড কোঃ  
ASHRAFUL HAQUE NABI & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

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Bhuiyan Mansion  
(2nd floor), Dhaka-1000  
Tel : 9559682, 9569620  
E-mail: ashrafulnabi@yahoo.com

## AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Financial Position of "World Vision Bangladesh" as at 30 September, 2016 and Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure and Consolidated Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### **Management's responsibility for the financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BASs). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparation and fair presentation of financial accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in circumstances.

### **Auditor's responsibility**

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

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

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Consolidated Financial Position of "World Vision Bangladesh" as at 30 September, 2016 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards.

We also report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- Proper books of accounts as required under the rules and other applicable laws have been kept for the Organization so far as it appeared from our examination of those books; and
- In our opinion, the financial accounts dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Dhaka, 22 December, 2016

  
Ashraf Haque Nabi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



**WORLD VISION BANGLADESH**  
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position  
As at 30 September, 2016

Particulars	Note	Amount in USD \$	
		2016	2015
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Investment	4.00	4,207,791.91	5,376,490.12
<b>Non-current assets</b>		4,207,791.91	5,376,490.12
Advances, deposits and prepaid expenses	5.00	196,129.44	35,188.41
Receivable from employee against service	6.00	48,277.35	1,548.39
Year end clearing account	7.00	-	4,436,989.35
Cash and cash equivalent	8.00	291,004.70	134,580.68
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>535,411.50</b>	<b>4,608,306.83</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>4,743,203.40</b>	<b>9,984,796.95</b>
<b>FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Fund</b>			
Capital fund	9.00	(462,440.01)	5,372,945.17
<b>Fund account</b>		<b>(462,440.01)</b>	<b>5,372,945.17</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Gratuity Fund	10.00	4,109,781.31	4,054,068.77
Payable to expatriates	11.00	7,576.31	25,000.00
Staff catastrophic illness fund	12.00	68,419.75	43,435.17
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>4,185,777.38</b>	<b>4,122,503.94</b>
Accounts payable	13.00	1,001,668.98	488,633.87
Inter-office payable (WV)	14.00	15,197.06	713.97
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>1,019,866.04</b>	<b>489,347.84</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>5,205,643.41</b>	<b>4,611,851.78</b>
<b>Total fund and liabilities</b>		<b>4,743,203.40</b>	<b>9,984,796.95</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
National Director

  
Interim Finance Director

Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed.

Dhaka, 22 December, 2016

  
Ashrafil Haque Nabi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



**WORLD VISION BANGLADESH**  
Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure  
For the year ended 30 September, 2016

Particulars	Note	Amount in USD \$	
		2016	2015
<b>A. INCOME</b>			
<b>Foreign Donation:</b>		<b>37,430,174.06</b>	<b>38,956,709.73</b>
World Vision International	18.00	37,430,124.06	34,843,603.00
<b>Other Donations:</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>107,998.84</b>
Received from UNICEF		-	93,998.84
Received from Save The Children-UK		-	9,000.00
<b>Community Contribution/Cost Recovery:</b>		<b>2,752,516.27</b>	<b>91,996.01</b>
Community contribution for children treatment		31,138.76	52,061.34
Community contribution- program		20,641.28	27,275.42
Cost recovery from loss and damage		-	3,932.24
Cost recovery of Matlife Insurance Premium		2,700,736.23	8,698.81
<b>Other Income:</b>		<b>84,620.31</b>	<b>423,992.31</b>
Tender schedule sale		6,609.43	9,538.93
Interest on investment		68,722.93	365,423.37
Bank interest		183.19	-
Sale of old assets		9,044.76	148,990.01
<b>Total Income (A)</b>		<b>40,267,260.64</b>	<b>39,678,146.39</b>
<b>B. EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Administrative Cost:</b>		<b>5,448,062.39</b>	<b>8,625,061.17</b>
Pay and allowance		3,707,312.80	5,889,617.70
Supplies and services		1,337,299.70	3,307,622.86
Repair, maintenance and rehabilitation		47,173.75	268,309.53
Capital expenditure		356,276.08	99,511.02
<b>Project Cost:</b>		<b>36,217,594.08</b>	<b>29,491,503.21</b>
Health		6,775,315.22	6,347,207.35
Family planning and population		127,180.71	489.27
Public health		2,766,276.00	1,001,344.82
Education, youth and culture		6,204,369.61	3,430,102.01
Social Welfare		3,613,251.14	3,625,073.55
Women and children affairs		2,718,750.39	2,285,681.44
Laws, Governance, Election, Human Rights		117,403.14	-
Ethnic minority affairs		3,701.41	6,756.44
Agriculture, fisheries & livestock		2,385,325.14	2,639,499.63
Disaster, relief and rehabilitation and housing		905,681.97	847,356.81
Power and energy		-	232.00
Environment preservation and development		228,636.67	226,700.16
Information, communication and technology		-	4,170.88
Local government		-	2,501.08
Market development/marketing/value chain		138,373.93	405,071.53
Other activities (Sponsorship)		63,017.33	6,447,169.73
Campaign package materials for distribution		-	2,016.00
Human chain/Gathering		-	2,240.00
Documentary/Youth Calendar/Activities		-	2,521.00
Press conference		5,451,370.79	729.00
TV talk show & Documentary display during the 'Women's day'		-	1,610.55
Other expenditure		-	303,611.86
Exchange differential		-	301.46
<b>Total Expenditure (B)</b>		<b>41,665,656.47</b>	<b>39,116,725.84</b>
<b>Excess of income over expenditure (A-B)</b>		<b>(1,398,395.83)</b>	<b>661,420.55</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,267,260.64</b>	<b>39,678,146.39</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements

  
National Director

  
Director Finance Director

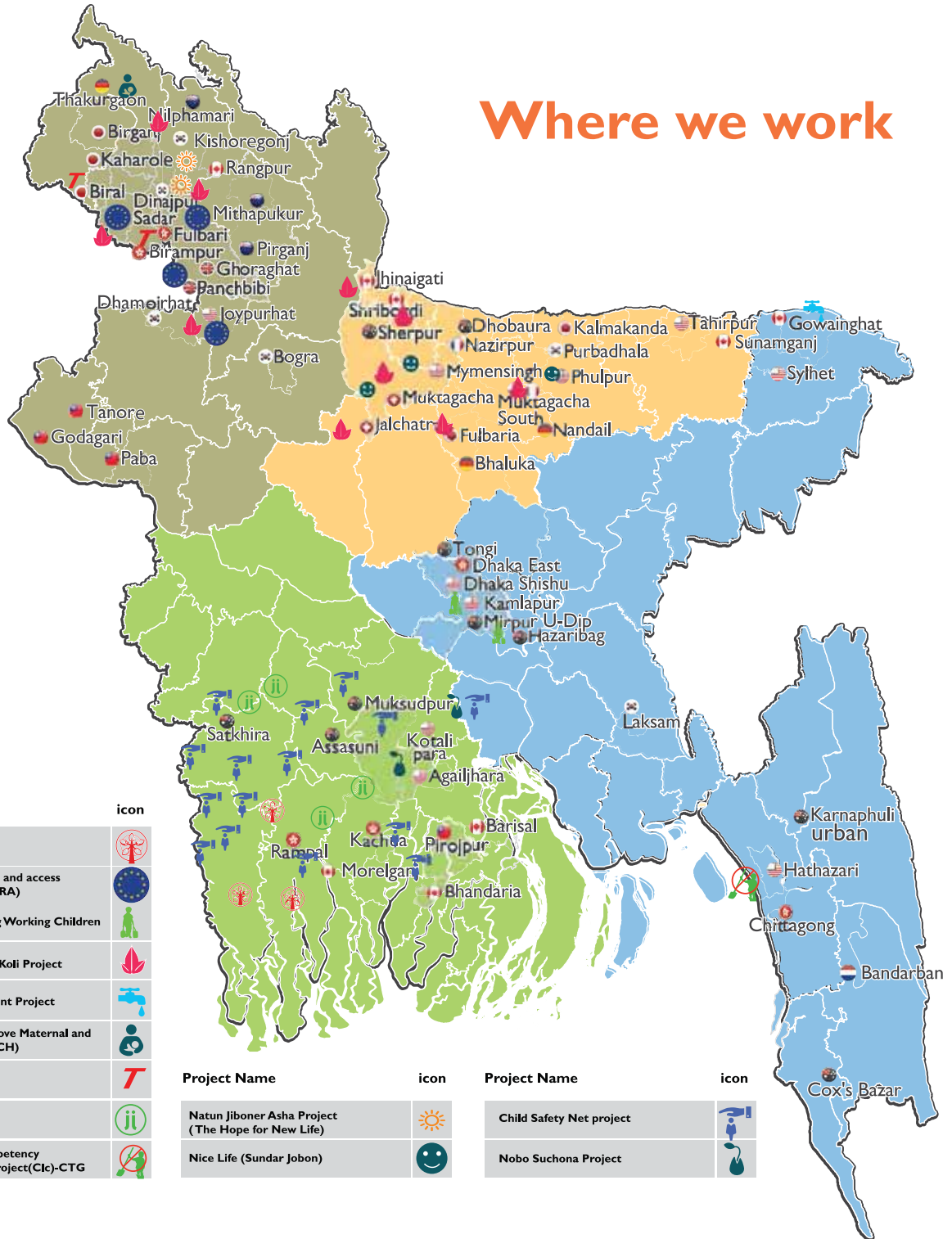
Signed in terms of our report of even date attached

  
Ashraful Haque Nahi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Dhaka, 22 December, 2016



# Where we work



## Project Name

## icon

Nobojatra	
Establishing vulnerable peoples' rights and access to social safety net programmes (EVPR)	
An Inclusive Approach To Empowering Working Children	
Bangladesh Nutrition Initiative- NoboKoli Project	
Community-based WASH Improvement Project	
Enhancing Nutrition Services to Improve Maternal and Child Health in Africa and Asia (ENRICH)	
Takeda Healthy Village	
Jiboner Jannaya	
Reducing Child Labour Through Competency Development & Social Mobilization Project(Clc)-CTG	

## Project Name

## icon

Natun Jiboner Asha Project (The Hope for New Life)	
Nice Life (Sundar Jobon)	

## Project Name

## icon

Child Safety Net project	
Nobo Suchona Project	





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