



Bangladesh
Annual Review 2013

www.bangladesh.savethechildren.net



Save the Children

Save the Children is the world's leading independent organization for children. We are 30 national organizations working together to deliver programs in more than 120 countries around the world.

Our vision

A world in which every child attains the right to survival, protection, development and participation.

Our mission

To inspire breakthroughs in the way the world treats children, and to achieve immediate and lasting change in their lives.



Our values

Accountability: We take personal responsibility for using our resources efficiently, achieving measurable results, and being accountable to supporters, partners and most of all, children.

Ambition: We are demanding of ourselves and our colleagues, set high goals and committed to improving the quality of everything we do for children.

Collaboration: We respect and value each other, thrive on our diversity, and work with partners to leverage our global strength in making a difference for children.

Creativity: We are open to new ideas, embrace change, and take disciplined risks to develop sustainable solutions for and with children.

Integrity: We aspire to live to the highest standards of personal honesty and behavior; we never compromise our reputation and always act in the best interests of children.

Contents

- 1** Preface
- 2** Where we work
- 3** Finance
- 4** Education
- 6** Health and Nutrition
- 8** HIV and AIDS
- 10** Humanitarian
- 12** Child Protection
- 14** Child Rights Governance
- 16** Food Security and Livelihoods
- 18** Donors
- 19** Partners



© Save the Children, July 2014
All rights reserved.

Cover photo: Razaul Karim/Save the Children
Mitu, Smriti and Ridoy are all smiles at an Early Childhood Care and Development center at Daulatdia where Save the Children provides a safe and protective learning environment for children.

All photos: Save the Children
Concept & Design: Mahbub/Drik

Preface

The urgent need to protect and ensure the rights of children in Bangladesh came up again and again throughout 2013. The collapse of the Rana Plaza at Savar not only resulted in the tragic loss of more than 1100 lives, primarily young working women, but also led to trauma and long term threats to the health, education and protection of the children who had been cared for and supported by the victims of the disaster. With the approach of the election, politically-related violence rose to unprecedented levels in the second half of the year, with almost continuous hartals and blockades, and widespread deaths and injuries to ordinary citizens. Children lost their limbs and their lives handling unexploded explosives used for political violence. However, many other children dropped out of school or were unable to sit their exams because of the violence, or suffered because their parents were unable to find work and thus could not provide adequate care and support for them.

By contrast, 2013 was also the year when the new Children's Act was passed, following strong advocacy by Save the Children and our partners NHRC and UNICEF, finally confirming that all Bangladeshi citizens under the age of 18 years are entitled to the full protection of the rights enshrined in the International Convention on Child Rights. The support of Save the Children and its partners was a key factor in the establishment of the new Parliamentary Caucus Committee on Child Rights, and in the announcement by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech that



2013 was also the year when the new Children's Act was passed, following strong advocacy by Save the Children and our partners NHRC and UNICEF.

Bangladesh would develop a Children's Budget, which will enable the public to assess the adequacy of budgetary provision for children. Building on this success, Save the Children has established a Public Finance Initiative, which will provide funding to support evidence-based advocacy during the budget development process.

The Rana Plaza tragedy resulted in renewed focus on the responsibilities of the corporate sector to protect and nurture children, and Save the Children

was very pleased to finalise an agreement with the Ministry of Labour and Employment to coordinate the development of the National Policy and Procedures on Corporate Social Responsibility for Children. In response to public concern about the impact of political violence on children, the Government formally instructed that children must not be involved in political activities which would place at risk their safety or their education.

In 2013 Save the Children was awarded funding for a number of important new projects, including the \$43 million, four-year Health Systems Strengthening Project, the \$15 million, four-year READ project which will focus on early grades reading skills, and the Protection and Empowerment for Children with Disabilities project.

In the coming year Save the Children will continue to strive to ensure that all Bangladeshi children are able to attain their rights across all the programmatic sectors where we work. We will place a particular emphasis on the development and implementation of a major new initiative to address the chronic problem of child malnutrition, to strengthening our capacity to work in the urban context, where increasing numbers of the most vulnerable children live, and to improving the effectiveness of our advocacy on behalf of children.

Michael McGrath

Country Director
Bangladesh

Where we work

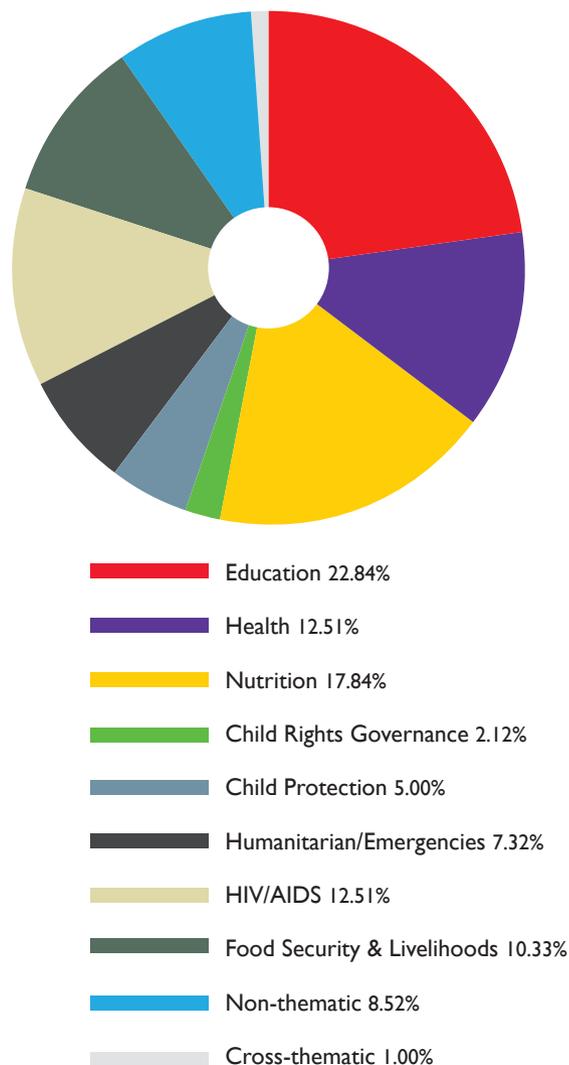
Save the Children in Bangladesh has field or project offices in Barishal, Meherpur, Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Sylhet, Hobiganj, Noakhali, Lakshmipur and Khulna.



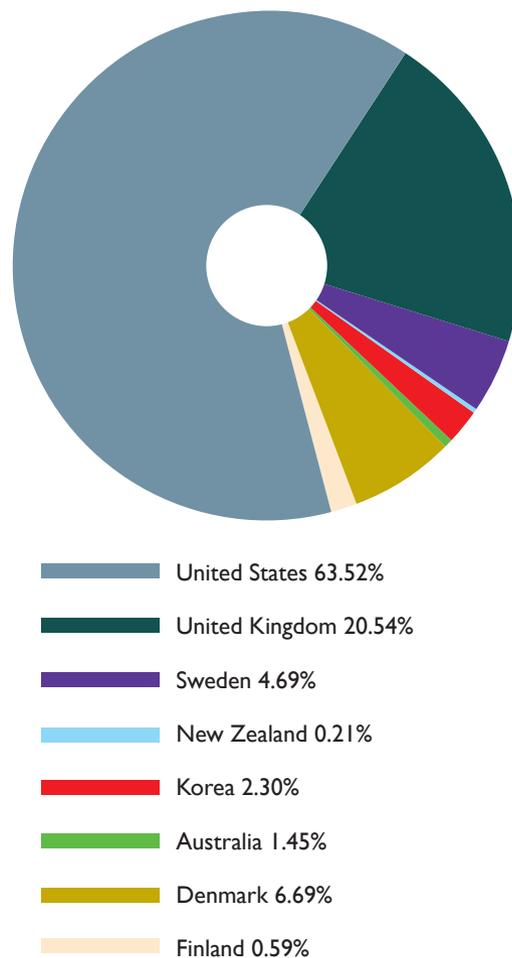
Finance

In 2013, our total award income amounted to US\$ 54.13 million which was 19.19% higher than the previous year.

Theme wise Expenses in 2013



Member Country wise income in 2013



| Sector | US\$ m 2013 | US\$ m 2012 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Education | 12.60 | 11.21 |
| Health | 6.90 | 3.74 |
| Nutrition | 9.84 | 11.25 |
| Child Rights Governance | 1.17 | 1.17 |
| Child Protection | 2.76 | 1.83 |
| Humanitarian/Emergencies | 4.04 | 3.24 |
| HIV/AIDS | 6.90 | 5.61 |
| Food Security & Livelihoods | 5.70 | 4.25 |
| Non-thematic | 4.70 | 4.44 |
| Cross-thematic | 0.55 | 0.71 |
| Total Activities | 55.16 | 47.44 |

Education

Bangladesh has made significant progress towards Education For All and MDG 2, with nearly 95% enrolment in primary education. Save the Children is working to demonstrate effective avenues for reaching the last out of school children with quality education.



The Education Sector is Save the Children's largest sector in Bangladesh, supporting children's learning and development from early childhood to adolescence.

In 2013, we worked with 21 national NGOs and the Government to directly reach over 756,228 children with Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), Basic Education (BE), and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs in 43 districts and 3 city corporations. Save the Children has been appointed as one of two INGO representatives on the Education Local Consultative Group, which was reconstituted by the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. To maximize this role, we have formed

a national "INGO Education Forum," to facilitate information sharing and learning among INGOs. During ECCD policy development, Save the Children also served as the convener of the Core Committee formed by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs.

We reached 2,272 ethnic children with non-formal multilingual education (pre-primary and early grades), and distributed 10,117 copies of textbooks, story books, rhymes, and charts to these children in their mother tongues. The program has been approved by the Government to support five ethnic groups (Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Mro & Rakhaing).

In 2013 our basic education support for children in urban slums grew stronger with 405 learning centers reaching 47,948 children engaged in hazardous labor or at risk of becoming child laborers. The first cohort of 5,012 children appeared in the national grade 5 Primary School Certificate exam, with a pass rate of 93%.

As more children gain access to primary education in Bangladesh, there is increasing concern about the poor quality of education, with national assessments showing that just 25% of children achieved grade 5 competencies in Bangla and 30% in math. It is in this context that Save the Children was awarded READ (Reading Enhancement for Advancing Development) - a 4-year \$15.4 million Cooperative Agreement with USAID to support early grades reading in 4,800 Government Primary Schools.



Reached **756,228**
children directly in **43** districts and **3** city
corporations across Bangladesh including
2,272 ethnic children.

Photo: Children of Ashrafpur community based pre-primary school singing, screaming and enjoying a break during their session.



We developed an ICT-based Student Performance Management System that is being scaled up by the Government, and our Grade 4 & 5 e-contents are now featured as a resource on the Directorate of Primary Education website.

We provided 122,920 working children with basic education, vocational training and soft skills development, in partnership with 15 NGOs forming the “Together with Working Children” network. A total of 23,081 of these children received vocational

education and training across 25 trades, of which 393 received apprenticeships in 52 local industries and 8,532 were employed in industries and enterprises with increased wages and improved working conditions.

Photo: Children of Chakma community in Shatarakful pre-primary school in Khagrachari District show off alphabets of their mother tongue. Children are delighted to receive pre-primary education in mother tongue under Save the Children’s Multilingual Education.



At the peer-to-peer group, I learned about my rights as an employee and about different kinds of jobs I could do. Soon, I found better employment as a sales clerk at a dress shop. I worked there for about a month, before returning to work as a house maid. I liked working in the dress shop, but I had to work long hours and they did not pay me enough. As much as I dislike working as a maid, I can make up to BDT 3,000 or 4,000 per month (about USD 40 to USD 50), whereas the dress shop only paid me BDT 1,500 (less than USD 20).

Just in last year I was very discouraged and frustrated due to lack of support from my family and the low-paying job that I had been doing. However, my joining with Save the Children’s ‘peer to peer’ support group for working children has taken me from frustration to hope. I found the group very inspiring and started enjoying my time. Literally the group made me feel that I was not alone, I deserved a better life and that I could take important decisions of my life. I was very excited because I was feeling empowered for the very first time in my life.

Bonna Akter Srabonty, female, 14 years old
Mirarbag, Mogbazar, Dhaka.

Health & Nutrition

Save the Children is a leader in maternal and newborn health in Bangladesh. In 2013 our Health & Nutrition programs reached over 2.25 million direct beneficiaries in 5 Divisions of the country.



In 2013, we provided skilled birth attendance to over 18,000 women, treated over 105,000 children for acute respiratory infections, trained more than 23,000 health workers, and reached hundreds of thousands of households with critical health & nutrition messaging and education. Over the year partnerships with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOH&FH) have strengthened, as have those with other key stakeholders such as professional bodies, implementing partners and donors.

Our approach to Maternal and Newborn Health in Bangladesh includes 3 components: upgrading union level facility to provide 24/7 delivery services; training local residents as private community Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA); and instituting an effective referral network with appropriate transportation to ensure that complicated cases reach appropriate facility based care. We undertook construction/renovation as well as equipping and staffing 10 union level health facilities which will provide safe delivery services around the clock. Additionally, in 2013 a total of 45 Save the Children-trained cSBAs attended 472 normal deliveries, provided 5,264 antenatal checkups, 1,677 prenatal visits, and referred 80 cases of maternal and

newborn health complications. We continued to lead the development of a revised national Maternal Health Strategy, new maternal health standard operating procedure (SOP), and a revised newborn health SOP.

In 2013 we trained 11,146 SBAs on Helping Babies Breathe (HBB) and by doing so completed providing HBB trainings in 60 Districts of Bangladesh, bringing the cumulative number of SBAs trained in newborn resuscitation to 23,623 nationally.





Provided skilled birth attendance to **18,000** women,
trained more than **23,000** health workers.

We provided quality pneumonia treatment to 105,140 children under five, and diarrhoea treatment to 104,743 children in 2013. We achieved this through capacity building and supportive supervision of 1,362 trained MOH&FW service providers operating out of 613 facilities and clinics in southern Bangladesh where appropriate personal hygiene behaviours (e.g. hand washing among children and caregivers) increased from 30.9% in 2010 to 62.4% in 2013 under our watch.

On the nutrition side, we achieved impressive results in southern Bangladesh. The percentage of mothers attending at least 4 antenatal care sessions during pregnancy increased from 11.8% in 2010 to 52% in 2013. Over the same period, intake of iron and calcium rich diets among PLWs increased from 31.5% to 67.6% and from 12.2% to 43.7% respectively, exclusive breastfeeding increased from 38.4% to 68.8%, appropriate complementary feeding practices increased from 5.8% to 47.8%, prevalence of underweight children reduced from 39.4% to 24.1%, wasting among children reduced from 15.9% to 11.5% and Vitamin A supplementation of children of 12-23 months more than doubled.



Haim Char Village, Dhansiri Union, Kabirhat Upazila, Noakhali District, Chittagong Division. Dhansiri is a newly declared union without any Health & Family Welfare Center or a Family Welfare Visitor to provide maternal health services. The people of the union either go to Companiganj or Majdee Upazila not less than 30 kms away to receive health services. During the rainy season the roads become muddy and the commute to a health center is extremely difficult for a pregnant or lactating mother. This previously deprived them from receiving the required antenatal, postnatal and newborn care services and deliveries were conducted at home in the hands of unskilled traditional birth attendants.

Paramedic Rebena Khatun was deployed in Dhansiri Union by MaMoni Health Systems Strengthening Project to provide services to mothers and their newborns. As the demand for her services in the community grew since December 2013, the Union Parishad chairman considered the need for the quality services she was providing and allocated a room for her in the Union Parishad building and provided required furniture such as table, chair, bench and bed to serve the people who came to her.

HIV and AIDS

Save the Children is a key stakeholder in the nationwide HIV/AIDS response in Bangladesh financed by the Global Fund. Its HIV/AIDS Sector, with 23 implementing partners, is fighting AIDS by reducing HIV transmission and harm reduction for key populations in Bangladesh.

Over 14,000 people who inject drugs (PWID) and 28,600 female sex workers (FSWs) accessed HIV and health services in 169 Drop in Centres (DICs). The general population with special emphasis on young people and students were reached through mass media campaigns and school based HIV education programs.

HIV education at working children's school

There are areas in Bangladesh where no government schools exist and children are engaged in hard manual labour (parents force them into stone lifting and carrying). Majhipara is such a village in Panchagar district where a non-formal education centre is run by the Ministry of Labor and Work of Government of Bangladesh. The children of the centre are vulnerable to human trafficking & sexual abuse, forced labour, childhood marriage and other high risk behaviors. Save the Children arranged a special school education program at this government run centre on HIV prevention under the 'Expanding HIV prevention Program' financed by the Global Fund. Our partner organization, PIACT, implements this education program for 150,000 children in non-formal schools throughout the country.



Sumi, 19, manages her livelihood through sex work in old Dhaka. Now she has a place she calls home, the drop in centre (DIC) of Save the Children where she receives counselling on HIV and AIDS.





Students receive HIV education at formal and non-formal schools in Dhaka.



Reached **14,000** drug users and
28,600 female sex workers in 2013

Program Highlights

- 8 HIV testing and counselling centres were established for the target population;
- Antiretroviral Therapy (ARV) provided to 984 people living with HIV;
- Government of Bangladesh was provided with an emergency supply of ARVs during an unprecedented stock-out;
- A pioneering program for mentoring HIV clinicians was introduced in Bangladesh;
- A 3rd Oral Substitution Therapy (OST) centre established for PWID serving over 150 patients;
- 3,544,630 needles/syringes were distributed among PWID and an 80% exchange rate was achieved;
- 12,741,647 condoms were provided to FSWs and PWID, including free distribution and social marketing;
- 27,728 STI cases of FSW, IDUs and partners were managed in addition to general health services;
- 25 million students were reached through continuously strengthening education program of HIV text curriculum integrated in all official textbooks of grades six to twelve;
- Television ads on HIV aired 464 times in 4 national television channels, 24 radio interaction session broadcasted, 250 indigenous media program performed, 400 thousands communication materials distributed, etc;
- 21 high level advocacy workshops conducted for government ministers, members of parliament, government officials from 18 ministries and divisional administration for creating enabling policies on HIV prevention program;
- 314 professionals from implementing partners of the HIV prevention program were trained on program, finance, monitoring and evaluation, and documentation under the capacity building initiative.

Humanitarian

Save the Children started its operation in Bangladesh by responding to devastating cyclone in 1970. Since then the organization has been responding to all major emergencies in Bangladesh.

Since 2005, Save the Children has been working with vulnerable communities to build their preparedness in the face of natural disasters in Bangladesh's northern, coastal, and waterlogged areas. Throughout 2013, we continued to work with government, communities, and children to build capacity on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and effective humanitarian response.

We responded to a number of disasters including cold wave, Savar Rana Plaza collapse, cyclone *Mahasen*, Meherpur tornado, Bhola tornado and floods in South East Bangladesh (Chittagong and Cox's Bazar) and in Satkhira District. We directly supported 57,373 people, 56% of whom were children, in the affected areas through interventions such as distribution of warm clothes, immediate food relief, cash for work, cash for training, and direct cash grants. Save the Children also worked with the Education Cluster, the education ministries, and the Comprehensive Disaster Management Program to develop a Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Education (DRRE) and Education in Emergencies (EiE). This framework can be considered the entry point for mainstreaming DRRE and EiE into the education sector in Bangladesh. We also developed a website for the

Education Cluster which will disseminate information on these two vital areas. Through the DESHARI Consortium (where Save the Children is the lead agency) and with the support of the Education Cluster and government agencies, we are developing tools and training manuals for the institutionalization of School Based Disaster Preparedness (SBDP) into the education system of Bangladesh.

In 2013, Save the Children strengthened child-centered disaster risk reduction (CCDRR) action planning and preparedness, including integration of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into local disaster management plans. We provided capacity-building training to 13,597 children and adolescents on CCDRR and CCA, and these children took part in local-level risk reduction and adaptation planning.



Save the Children also oversaw the incorporation of children's issues into three Union Disaster Management Committees' annual development plans in Pirozpur and Kurigram Districts. In Pirozpur, Kurigram, and Dhaka, we organized 4,500 children and youth to conduct child-centered climate vulnerability and capacity assessments (CVCA). Children identified the potential impacts of climate change on them and on the overall community, and at the same time devised some potential adaptation measures to climate change. Save the Children also provided financial support to pilot some of the identified adaptive measures in its working areas.



1



2

Supported **57,373** people in affected areas of which **56%** were children.

1. Shelter material distribution to cyclone Mahasen affected families.
2. Children going to school through a Bamboo Bridge constructed by the initiative of Child and Youth club of Berubari Union in Kurigram District under Save the Children's Climate Change Adaptation project.
3. Children learning Key Hole Raised Bed method - a climate change friendly method that enables vegetable cultivation during incessant rain and subsequent water logging.



3

Child Protection

In 2013, Save the Children's child protection programs, together with 25 civil society partners, directly reached 86,435 children (164,444 people overall) in 26 districts across Bangladesh.



We continued to work through our Children Without Appropriate Care (CWAC) program in 3 brothels in Rajbari and Faridpur districts, with over 2500 mothers who are sex workers and their children. These empowered sex-workers rescued 40 girls trafficked into the brothels. Three psychosocial support centers that address immediate risks to children and make referrals to services outside were established. Education/TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) opportunities were facilitated as a way of linking children with the wider society, and 50 children are now in related job placements. Six girls residing at the Safe-Home, where extremely vulnerable girls receive quality residential care, were reintegrated through formal/technical tertiary education.

The Chetona project continued its innovative piloting work with children of street-based sex workers and children affected by AIDS (CABA). The project primarily focused on creating a much needed knowledge-base for its work through research on (1) the service needs of CABA, (2) opportunities and challenges in providing home-based care for CABA, and (3) the community attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS, including CABA.

Throughout 2013, the Violence Against Children (VAC) program continued to prevent unsafe migration and trafficking in 6 districts through establishment of 'community vigilance committees', targeted awareness raising sessions and sensitization training for border security forces. Ninety (90) girls trafficked to brothels in India were rescued and rehabilitated in India while awaiting repatriation. Rehabilitation/reintegration efforts were continued in Bangladesh for further 35 repatriated girls.

Our efforts to combat Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), especially child marriage, continued at community, local and national levels. Awareness-raising activities were conducted in 300 communities in 21 districts; 106 Community-Based Child Protection Committees mitigated risks and provided immediate

assistance to SGBV survivors. Over 5000 children who are survivors of and/or extremely vulnerable to SGBV had access to quality medical, legal, physiological and psychosocial services through drop-in centers, night shelters, and short-term shelter homes. Under our targeted work to address violence against CWDs, over 1000 parents/teachers/service providers were up-skilled and 3 specialized service centres established. Special efforts were made to engage effective mediums to address SGBV through development of



40 girls were rescued from brothels in two districts. 90 girls trafficked to Indian brothels were rescued and rehabilitated in India while awaiting repatriation.

an awareness raising documentary and 7 TV spots on child marriage, an animated video training tool on child sexual abuse, puppetry guidelines to engage men and boys to address SGBV, and novel information materials on child marriage prevention.

Continuing our efforts to strengthen the national child protection system, an MoU was signed with the Department of Social Services to provide case management training for professionals in 10 districts and the draft protection education content for school text books were trialed in 28 schools in 7 divisions, now awaiting final approval from the National Curriculum Coordination Committee. Save the Children is active in the working group formed to develop the Rules of Procedures for the approved Children Act 2013.

Positive behavior modification tools piloted in 2012 were used as the basis of scaled-up efforts to address Physical and Humiliating Punishment (PHP) in school, community, and work settings in the urban slums in Chittagong. PHP prevention work was implemented in 40 slums, 30 schools and 40 informal workplaces in Chittagong. SAIEVAC Bangladesh was positioned as the mechanism for national level advocacy for PHP, where we actively contributed to the drafting of the NPA on VAC with special focus on PHP.



Working Children (WC) Program continued to strengthen the community capacity to prevent harmful child labour. Over 800 members of 6 NSA networks and the 14 local bodies had their CP skills strengthened; 650 parents, 440 employers, 2,000 working children and more than 20,000 community members were sensitized; 29 codes of conduct signed by employers resulted in improved work conditions for 1200 working children; community-based child protection mechanisms (child protection committees, child forums, community and management committees) were sensitized to increase child participation in decision making. Over 600 working children were supported to receive formal or technical/vocational education.

The Working Children (WC) program continued to lead the national advocacy efforts to combat child labour in domestic work in Bangladesh. A flagship publication, 'Justice for Children in Bangladesh', endorsed by the Chief Justice and distributed throughout the country among legal professionals, created awareness about the law concerning children, specially the working children. A campaign was initiated to challenge the current public and policy stance on child domestic labour. As part of this campaign a 11-episode TV talk show was initiated, with two episodes aired in 2013; number of formal discussions were held with the National Human Rights Commission; awareness raising materials (posters, stickers and mugs) were produced and distributed.

Child Rights Governance

The Government of Bangladesh signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990 with the promise of creating a child-rights-enabling environment. Save the Children in Bangladesh works with Government, communities, children and youth, and civil society to realize this vision.

Through a National Children's Task Force (NCTF), Child Parliament, Child Rights Governance Assembly and grassroots children's organizations, we involve people of all ages in holding the Government accountable for making children's rights a reality.

Save the Children took a leading role, along with other civil society organizations and partners, in the advocacy initiatives for the enactment of a new law for children, which was enacted as the Children's Act in 2013. In

addition, we continued to advocate in 2013 for the establishment of a child rights' ombudsman/child rights commissioner, for a separate child directorate in the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs and for the ratification by the Government of Bangladesh of Optional Protocol 3 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communication Procedure.

Without a child sensitive policy framework and adequate resources, child rights cannot become a reality. Following advocacy from Save the Children and others including UNICEF, the finance minister made a commitment in his 2013 budget speech to introduce a budget for children from the fiscal year 2014-2015. We and our partners are continuing to engage with the Ministry of Finance on development of this budget for children as part of the budget making cycle.

Local Government is a key role of ensuring the well-being of children in Bangladesh and safeguarding their rights. Throughout 2013, Save the Children continued to strengthen programming on child friendly local governance (CFLG). We aimed to test how child centred approaches to planning and budgeting could be developed to increase budget allocations for

children at the Union Parishad level. As a result of this work, two initial child focused plans and budgets were developed, and child information & support centres were established in 45 Union Parishad offices, as well as 221 communities, mosques and schools. We also worked to develop a 'child friendly governance index' by which children could monitor the child rights enabling environment of their local government and community. As part of our CFLG programming, we also worked to raise awareness and build local government commitments on unsafe child migration. Save the Children established a registration system in 34 rural unions and urban wards to register children who have migrated or who are at risk of migration. By the end of 2013, twenty thousand children had been registered, and where necessary, linked to services and social protection safety nets. We embarked on dialogue with the National Human Rights Commission on the development of a national complaints and response mechanism for children on the basis of complaints mechanisms we established in four Union Parishads.

Save the Children continued to work with communities to raise awareness on child rights. For example, we arranged to deliver 1,566 awareness messages on child rights during Friday prayers with



Child Parliament members raise their voice to policy maker (Foreign Minister of Bangladesh) through Child Parliament Session held on March 23, 2013 at LGED Auditorium, Agargaon, Dhaka.



Children proudly showing off their ID cards received under Save the Children's Rural Urban Children Migration Project.

an estimated audience of 18,700. In Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet Universities, we established child rights resource centers and started a student internship program to give students chance to work with child rights NGOs. A community based child research centre was established at Rajshahi University and a child data base process started with our support.

Finally, Save the Children continued to support a child-led CRC alternative report, which was developed by the NCTF based on 3 years systematic monitoring, and presented during a Child Parliament session to the Foreign Minister and disseminated widely including through media. We supported NCTF to expand its reach beyond district level, to 8 upazillas and 15 unions in 2013. 'Friends of Children' networks in



A child receives ID card after registration under Save the Children's Rural Urban Children Migration project in Barisal. Vulnerable children migrate to the cities due to rural poverty and often children and parent lose track of each other. The project has introduced a registration system so children who have migrated or at risk of migration can register and get an ID card. Parents and children have expressed that they feel more secure with this ID card knowing that their identity is known by the authorities including police.

16 districts were formed to support the NCTF. A youth organization for NCTF was developed by young volunteers eager to continue child rights activism. Save the Children supported civil society representation at both the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) sessions of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, and the inclusion of key child rights concerns in the final Civil Society submission to the Human Rights Council. As a response to multiple reporting, we together with national and international partners embarked on the development of a child rights monitoring framework to avoid multiple reporting and inconsistencies of alternative CRC and UPR report submissions.

Food Security & Livelihoods

Save the Children's Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) sector works in Southwest Bangladesh to lift families out of chronic poverty and increase their capacity to withstand shocks and stresses through a diverse range of integrated interventions.

Save the Children's core FSL strategy is to support households to tackle economic barriers to a nutritious diet through climate resilient on and off farm income generating activities (IGAs) that are linked to market and capacity building in diversified homestead production for consumption. Without appropriate nutrition, people can become trapped in a cycle of poverty, which is why tackling hunger and increasing people's access of food, underpins all our work. In 2013, we reached 39,338 households through four projects. Save the Children provided asset transfers to 37,000 households in Khulna and Bagerhat Districts, supported by training in innovative and sustainable IGAs. We linked over 10,000 households to government social safety nets. Save the Children has also continued to support 900 extreme poor adolescent girls in Barisal to sustainably improve their income, increase their social capital and confidence within their communities, as well as provide safe spaces. In addition, 1,200 extreme poor urban working children in Khulna city were supported with asset transfers to avoid risky working situations, and return to education through Learning Recreation Centres that provided an environment for children to catch up with their school curriculum and safe places to learn.



Shahnaz Begum, a beneficiary of Save the Children, tends to her homestead vegetable garden under Household Economic and Food Security (HEFS) SHIREE project in Khulna District.



Reached **39,338** households in 2013 with asset transfers, motivation and training

Save the Children initiated a new The First 1000 Most Critical Days Project in 2013 in Bagerhat aimed at reducing the prevalence of stunting among children under 2 years old within 2,500 moderate and extreme poor households with pregnant women and lactating mothers. The project includes components aimed at tackling economic barriers to nutritious diet and promotion of behaviour change to address harmful nutrition practices, and also trials approaches to working with local governance actors to plan and coordinate nutrition related service delivery. Key interventions include building the asset base of the targeted extreme poor households through diversified market-led IGA, and improving the entrepreneurial skills of the moderate poor on homestead production (horticulture, aquaculture) and transformative behaviour change communication to address underlying causes of malnutrition, and promote women empowerment for optimal IYCF and MCHN behaviour through awareness raising. As of December 2013 the project has provided high value vegetable seeds and/or fish fingerlings to 27,000 homestead production poor beneficiaries, of whom 100% were women; training on improved production technologies

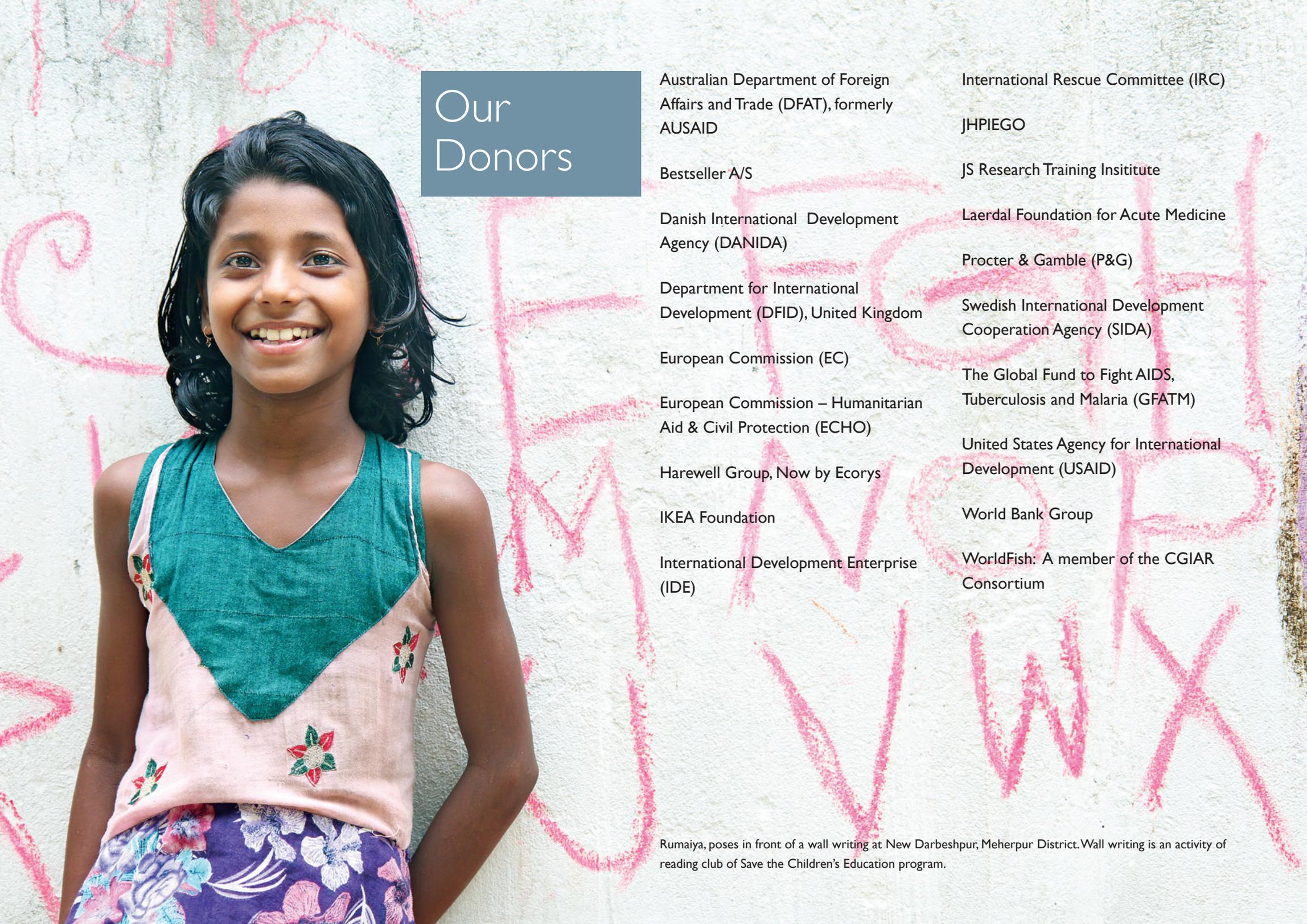


Hemayet Sheikh, a vegetable businessman, initiated his business with support from Save the Children's Household Economic and Food Security (HEFS) SHIREE project in Khulna District.

and simple business management principles; productive assets transferred to 1185 extremely poor households. A total of 12,000 households have been supported to prepare seasonal production and marketing plans by organizing community-based pre-season business planning meetings involving beneficiaries and market actors.

Save the Children also trialed innovative approaches to working with children, including using photography as a 'needs assessment' and 'impact assessment'

(photovoice) to stimulate dialogue between children and community influentials around issues and unmet needs relevant to children. In 2013, we invested in research in Sylhet to expand programming within the northeast, as this areas has the highest rates of malnutrition. These included Household Economy Approach, Cost of Diet, nutrition governance, food security and nutrition survey, multi-hazard risk assessment, social protection and child poverty.



Our Donors

Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), formerly AUSAID

Bestseller A/S

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)

Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom

European Commission (EC)

European Commission – Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (ECHO)

Harewell Group, Now by Ecorys

IKEA Foundation

International Development Enterprise (IDE)

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

JHPIEGO

JS Research Training Institute

Laerdal Foundation for Acute Medicine

Procter & Gamble (P&G)

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

World Bank Group

WorldFish: A member of the CGIAR Consortium

Rumaiya, poses in front of a wall writing at New Darbeshpur, Meherpur District. Wall writing is an activity of reading club of Save the Children's Education program.

Our Partners

Ashar Alo Society (AAS)

8/1 Aurangzeb Road, Mohammadpur
Dhaka 1207

Association for Community Development (ACD)

House # 41, Sagarpara, Ghoramara Rajshahi-6100

Assistance for Slum Dwellers (ASD)

6/4A, Sir Syed road, Mohammadpur Dhaka-1207

Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK)

7/ 17, Block B, Lalmatia, Dhaka- 1000

Banchte Shekha (BS)

Head Office, Shaheed Mashiur Rahman Road
Arabpur, Jessore.

Bangladesh Bright Forum (BBF)

House-23/B, Road-03, Katalganj Chowkbazar
Chittagong- 4203

Bangladesh Development Service Centre (BDSC)

H#299/A (2nd Floor) & 292 (1st Floor) Road#2,
Baitul Aman Housing Society Adabor, Dhaka-1207

Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES)

House # 183, Eskaton Road Lane 2
DOHS, Mohakhali, Dhaka - 1206

Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)

751 Mehedibagh, Baitul Aman Housing Society,
Chittagong.

Bangladesh Legal Aid Services Trust (BLAST)

H# 1/1 Pioneer Road, Kakrail, Dhaka-1000

Boli Para Nari Kalyan Samity (BNKS)

Ujani Para, Bandarban Sadar, Bandarban.

Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA)

Monica Mina Tower, 48/3 West Agargaon
Dhaka - 1207.

Bangladesh Protibondhi Foundation (BPF)

6, Borobag, Mirpur 2, Dhaka - 1216

Bangladesh Rural Integrated Development for Grub - Street Economy (BRIDGE)

House # 591, Road # 10, Baitul Aman Housing
Society, Adabar, Dhaka.

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU)

Shahbag, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

Breaking The Silence (BTS)

10/14, Iqbal Road, Mohammadpur
Dhaka - 1207

Community Development Centre (CODEC)

House # 47/H, Road # 1, Ispahani Park South
Khulshi, Chittagong.

Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh

House # 15 SW (D), Road # 07
Gulshan - 01, Dhaka - 1212.

Confidential Approach to Aids Prevention (CAAP)

House # 63/D (1st Floor), Road 15
Banani, Dhaka-1223

Community Participation and Development (CPD)

9/1 7, Tajmahal Road, Block - C Mohammadpur,
Dhaka-1207

Centre for Services and Information on Disability (CSID)

House 715, Road 10, Baitul Aman Housing Society,
Adabor, Shaymoli, Dhaka- 1207

Dak Diye Jai (DDJ)

House # 01, Bypass Road, Manipur
Pirojpur - 8500.

Development Organization of The Rural Poor (DORP)

36/2 East Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka - 1216.

Department of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR)

92-93, Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka 1212.

Dusthay Shasthay Kendra (DSK)

House # 741, Road # 09, Baitul Aman Housing
Society, Adabar, Mohammadpur Dhaka -1212

Friends In Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)

2/5, Block - B, Humayun Road Mohammadpur,
Dhaka - 1207.

Gono Unnayan Prochesta (GUP)

13A/3A, Block-B, Babar Road Mohammadpur,
Dhaka-1207

Helen Keller International (HKI)

Road # 82, House# 10 F, Gulshan Dhaka-1212

International Development Enterprises (IDE)

Khurshid Garden, House # 21, Road # 123
Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212

INCIDIN Bangladesh

9/11, Iqbal Road, Mohammadpur Dhaka-1207

Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)

46 Mujib Sarak, Jessore-7400

Karmojibi Kallayan Sangtha (KKS)

Uttar Daulatdia, Upazilla- Goalundo
District- Rajbari

Mamata

House # 4, Road # 1, Lane # 1, Block-L
Haliashahar Housing Estate, Chittagong

Mass Line Media Centre (MMC)

1/20, Humayun Road, Block B, Mohammadpur
Dhaka-1207

MMS (Mukti Mohila Samity)

Uttar Daulatdia, Daulatdia, Goalando, Rajbari

Manob Sheba O Samajik Unnayan Sangstha (MSSUS)

01 Boyra Market Road, Khulna - 9000.

MUKTI -Cox's Bazar

Sarada Bhaban, Goldighirpar, Cox's Bazar

Mukto Akash Bangladesh (MAB)

House # 138/Ka, Pisciculture Housing Society
Shyamoli, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207

Nari Maitree

77/B, Malibagh Chowdhury Para (1st Floor)
Dhaka-1219

National Forum of Organizations Working with the Disabled (NFOWD)

819 Block A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207

Organization for Women's Development in Bangladesh (OWDEB)

Slam Building, Abdus Sobhan R/A, Shaheed Para
Chandgaon, Chittagong.

Our Partners

Prodipan

Sahebbari Road, Maheswarpasha
Daulatpur, Khulna.

Rakhaing Development Foundation (RDF)

RDF Bhaban, Buddha Mondir Sarak
Cox's Bazar.

RDRS

H#43, R# 10, Sector-6, Uttara, Dhaka- 1230

Research Initiatives Bangladesh (RIB)

H# 104, R# 25, Block-A Banani, Dhaka- 1213

Resource Integration Center (RIC)

H# 20, R# 11 (New), DRA, Dhaka-1209

Regional Integrated Multi - Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES)

1st Floor, Outreach Building, Asian Institute of
Technology Campus, 58 Moo, 9 Paholyothin Road,
Klong Nung (P.O Box 4), Klong Luang, Pathumthani
12120, Thailand.

Research Training and Management International (RTMI)

581, Shewrapara (Level 3, 4 and 5)
Begum Rokeya Sharani, Dhaka - 1216.

Rupantor

14/1 Farazipara Lane, Khulna.

SANLAAP

38 B, Mahanirban Road
Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

South Asia Partnership Bangladesh (SAP-BD)

H # 63, B # Ka, Mohammadpur Housing,
Pisciculture & Farming Cooperative Society Ltd.
Shymoli, Mohammadpur, Dhaka- 1207

Social and Economic Enhancement Programme - SEEP

Plot - 5 (3rd floor), Road-4, Block-A
Section- II , Mirpur, Dhaka-1216

Shapla Mohila Sangstha (SMS)

Momin Mansion (3rd Floor), Old Bus Stand,
Goalchamat, Faridpur-7800

Shimantik

581, Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka

Solidarity

New Town, Kurigram, Bangladesh

Society for People's Education Empowerment and Development Trust (Speed Trust)

Shambabu Lane, Gorachand Das Road Barisal-8200,
Bangladesh

Society for Underprivileged Families (SUF)

475, Nayatola, Moghbazar, Dhaka-1217

WoldFish

H # 22B, R # 07, Block F, Banani, Dhaka

Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs (UCEP)

Plot No. 2 & 3, Mirpur-3, Dhaka-1216

United Development Initiative for Programed Action (UDDIPAN)

H # 9-10, R # 01, B # F, Janata Cooperative
Housing Society Ltd., Adabor, Dhaka-1207

Uttaran

42, Satmasjid Road (3rd floor)
Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209

Village Education Resource Centre (VERC)

B-30 Ekhlas Uddin Khan Road
Anandapur, Savar, Dhaka.

Zabarang Kalyan Samity (ZKS)

Khagrapur, Khagrachari - 4400

PIACT Bangladesh

Shireen Lodge, 49/1 Babar Road, Block B
Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh

CARE Bangladesh

Pragati Insurance Bhaban (9th-13th Floor) 20-21
Kawran Bazar, Dhaka-1215

Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition (BWHC)

10/2, Iqbal Road, Mohammadpur Dhaka-1207

Durjoy Nari Shangha (DNS)

H# 13/1, West End Street, Dhanmondi R/A
Dhaka-1209



Mily Rakhaine, aged 4 is in a learning session at a pre-school run by Save the Children in Cox's Bazar District.



Save the Children offices in Bangladesh

**Save the Children
Country Office**
House # 35, Road # 43
Gulshan- 2, Dhaka-1212

**Barguna Project Office
Save the Children**
South Monoshatoli
(House of Monir Chairman)
Barguna – 8700

**Project Office Bandarban
Save the Children**
Maung Villa, Ujanipara,
Bandarban-4600

**Barisal Field Office
Save the Children**
South Alekanda, Bangal Bazar
Barisal – 8200

**Cox's Bazar Project Office
Save the Children**
Khuhalia South Flat # 2/C
Pahartoli Road, Takepara, Cox'sbazar

**Project Office Bhola
Save the Children**
Plot No. 58, SA No.101,
Village: Middle Muslim Para
Upazila: Bhola Sadar, Bhola

**Sylhet Project Office
Save the Children**
House # 14, Road # 01, Block-E
Shahjalal Upashahar Sylhet-3100

**Khulna Project Office
Save the Children**
House # 431, Road -22
Nirala Residential Area Khulna

**Patuakhali Project Office
Save the Children**
House # 243,
Razia Mansion, College Road
Patuakhali – 8600

**Habiganj Project Office
Save the Children**
3603, Saju Villa, PTI Road
Habiganj-3300

Noakhali Project Office
Momata Monjil
House # 158, North Fakirpur
Main Road, Majdee Court, Noakhali

**Project Office, Chuknagar
Save the Children**
House No. 298, Road No. 17
Nirala Residential Area
Khulna, Bangladesh

**Meherpur Project Office
Save the Children**
College Road, Mallick Para
Meherpur-7100

Lakshmipur Project Office
Nandan Community Center
Holding No- 1072/01
Ramgoti Diversion Road
Lakshmipur

**Project Office Pirojpur
Save the Children**
Holding No. 280/1
Masimpur Sohor Road
Bosontopol, Pirojpur, Bangladesh



Save the Children

House No. CWN (A) 35, Road No. 43
Gulshan – 2, Dhaka -1212
Bangladesh

Tel : + 88 02 8828081
Fax : + 88 02 9886372
+ 88 02 8812523

www.bangladesh.savethechildren.net



Save the Children