



REPORT ON

MAPPING CLIMATE
CHANGE RELATED
VULNERABILITIES AND
CHILD MARRIAGE IN
BANGLADESH



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|---|
| CM | Child Marriage |
| CMRA | Child Marriage Restraint Act |
| CoP | Community of Practice |
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus Disease 2019 |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DGFP | Directorate General of Family Planning |
| FSSSP | Female Secondary School Stipend Program |
| FWA | Family Welfare Assistant |
| KRC | Kishori Resource Centre |
| NGO | Non-Government Organization |
| RCT | Randomized Control Trials |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SNBD | Share-Net Bangladesh |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bangladesh has the third-highest rate of child marriage in the world, such that every year nearly four million girls are married before the age of 18. There are many factors responsible for this complex social problem to perpetuate in Bangladeshi society. Besides, natural disasters catalyzed by climate change are increasingly linked with child marriage, especially in disaster-prone countries like Bangladesh. The economic disadvantages associated with various social vulnerabilities induced by climate vulnerabilities increase the risk of child marriage among girls in Bangladesh, especially due to the gendered social relations and disempowerment of young women in rural areas of the country. However, pathways through which climate vulnerabilities increase the risks of child marriage is intricately complex and interact at multiple levels. Against this backdrop, Share-Net Bangladesh aimed to bring together the Communities of Practice working on the issue of child marriage to find solutions to this problem and gather evidence for national advocacy. Thus, this exercise focused on mapping various government and non-government organizations working with the issue of child marriage to draw comprehensive features of child marriage linking with climate change with an infographic.

For this mapping exercise, we first identified 106 potential organizations that has had CM-related projects/programs in the last 5 years and then reached out to them via email and personal communication over the phone for detailed information through a data collection tool. As a result, data on a total of 24 programs/projects were gathered from 16

organizations. 14 of the 24 projects or programs explicitly aimed to reduce child marriages as narrated in the project/program objectives. Among the 24 mapped programs/projects, 14 were completed, and 10 were still ongoing.

We found that creating mass awareness regarding the problems of child marriage was the highest occurring intervention/approach adopted by the majority of the programs mapped in our exercise, followed by education and livelihood intervention. Our mapped projects on child marriage covered 45 districts of Bangladesh, where the highest three projects/programs were found in Bagura, Bandarban, and Dhaka districts each. For majority programs, primary target group included adolescents (10-19), adults (18 and above) of both sexes. Fourteen programs/projects had secondary beneficiaries, including parents, service providers, community people-like religious leaders, and other gatekeepers.

Among the 24 projects/programs, 21 had specified program/project monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. 15 programs/projects had at least one implementing or research partner. Donor-related information was available for 19 programs/projects. However, there are some significant limitations of our mapping exercise. Given the time and resource constraints and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, physical data collection was not possible, which might increase the number of mapped programs/projects.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh has the third-highest rate of child marriage in the world (58.9%), only out-numbered by three African countries- Niger (76.3%), Central African Republic (68%), and Chad (66.9%).¹ Every year, nearly four million girls are married before the age of 18.² However, there has been a prolonged decline over time in the rate of child marriage in Bangladesh. The proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married by age 18 declined from 73% in 1993-94 to 65% in 2011 and 59% in 2014 and 2017-18.² This social problem has far-reaching degrading consequences on the overall development of women and girls, including human rights, health, and well-being, perpetuating intergenerational poverty, inequality, and insecurity. Child marriage is directly or indirectly linked to 9 out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) where target 5.3 explicitly aims to “eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations” by 2030.³ Child marriage is a complex social problem, and there are many factors responsible for child marriage to take place in Bangladesh.⁴ However, on the onset of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, child marriages are rising in Bangladesh, mounting to the highest rate in the last 25 years.⁵ Besides, natural disasters catalyzed by climate change are linked with child marriage, especially in disaster-prone countries like Bangladesh.⁶⁻¹⁰ Few studies highlight that early marriage of girls is a coping strategy adopted by the people living in disaster-prone areas in response to their increased vulnerability to extreme weather events.^{7,8,10}

Against this backdrop, Share-Net Bangladesh (SNBD) aimed to bring together the Communities of Practice (CoP) working on the issue of child marriage to find solutions to this problem and gather evidence for national advocacy. In Bangladesh, the initiatives to reduce child marriage are taken by both the government and the non-government organizations (NGOs) with multiple stakeholders. The coverage of the government program is country-wide, while the NGOs are working on specific districts. Thus, this exercise focused on mapping various non-government organizations working with the issue of child marriage to draw comprehensive features of child marriage linking with climate change with an infographic. However, to reflect on the setting in which the NGOs are working, a review has been provided at the beginning on the policy and programs adopted by the government sectors.

2. GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES TO REDUCE CHILD MARRIAGE IN BANGLADESH

2.1. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ADDRESSING CHILD MARRIAGE

2.1.1. CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT (CMRA) 2017

The current law in Bangladesh that addresses child marriage is the CMRA 2017, which repealed and replaced the 1929 CMRA.¹¹ The Act sets the minimum age of marriage for a male at 21 and a female at 18 and criminalizes contracting, allowing, or solemnizing a child marriage. However, a 'special provision' in CMRA 2017 (under section 19)¹¹ that allows marriage below 18 has faced serious criticisms.

2.1.2. NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (NPA) TO END CHILD MARRIAGE 2018

- The NPA to End Child Marriage was launched in 2018 to end the marriage of girls below the age of 15 years and to reduce by one third the rate of marriage among girls aged 18 years in 2021, and to eliminate child marriage by 2041.¹² Besides, Bangladesh has also implemented a series of policies that relate to child marriage. These include:
- National Children Policy 2011¹³
- National Women's Development Policy 2011¹⁴
- National Strategy for Adolescent Health 2017-2030¹⁵
- Population Policy 2012¹⁶

2.1.3. BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION ACT 2004

Birth and Death Registration Act 2004 ¹⁷ in Bangladesh made registration of births mandatory within 45 days of birth. One of the explicit goals of this initiative was to prevent child marriage. Accurate verification of births will enable accurate age verification for marriage registration through the online system. Thus, the incidence of child marriages could be significantly reduced.

2.2. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM/ INTERVENTION/SERVICE RELATED TO CHILD MARRIAGE

2.2.1. EFFORTS TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO EDUCATION

The Compulsory Primary Education Act 1990 made primary education free and compulsory for all children in Bangladesh. Later on in 1994, the government introduced Female Secondary School Stipend Program (FSSSP), intending to improve rural girls' education.¹⁸ The program made secondary education accessible for girls residing in rural areas and provided a cash stipend. One impact assessment study ¹⁹ concluded that “the FSSSP significantly increased years of schooling for female students by 0.6 to 1.2 years and that girls exposed to the program married later and had lower desired and actual fertility...the stipend generated positive intergenerational health effects”.

2.2.2. ESTABLISHMENT OF KISHORI RESOURCE CENTRES, ADOLESCENT CLUBS, AND SCHOOL CABINETS

As part of the Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage, the Government has established Kishori Resource Centres (KRCs) through Government Primary Schools at the union level in Bangladesh.²⁰ The adolescent girls at the KRCs are equipped with life skills focusing on gender and sexual and reproductive health, with a special focus on ending child marriage. Moreover, the National Adolescent Strategy (NAS) explicitly emphasizes on making and activating community-based Adolescent Clubs and School Cabinets where adolescents have access to digital technology so that social media outlets can support increased participation in decision making processes across political, social, and civic realms.²¹

2.2.3. COUNSELING SERVICES BY SACMO AND FWA

Under Government's School, Health Education Program led by the Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP), a School Health, Nutrition, and Population Education Curriculum is devised to guide the counseling sessions conducted by the Sub-Assistant Community Medical Officer (SACMO) of each Union Health and Family Welfare Center (UH&FWC). Following this curriculum, SACMOs provide counseling to school-going adolescents on various aspects, including the negative consequences of child marriage and prevention measures. Moreover, Family Welfare Assistants (FWAs) provide dedicated counseling to adolescents (aged 10-19 years) on the negative and harmful consequences of child marriage and teenage pregnancy as part of the family planning services under DGFP.

2.2.4. GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES INVOLVED IN ENDING CHILD MARRIAGE (ECM) IN BANGLADESH

The National Plan of Action (NPA) to End Child Marriage in Bangladesh explicitly narrates the roles and responsibilities of multiple ministries to vitalize the government's plan to eradicate child marriage by 2041.²² A scoping review conducted by the UNICEF²³ found a total of 64 programs/projects involving 13 ministries/divisions. A brief overview of the findings are as follows:

- Three core ministries comprised the bulk of the ECM-related programs/projects- Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (n=18), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (n=10), and Ministry of Education (n=10).
- In terms of the total budget for the ECM-related projects, the following ministries had the most ECM-relevant programmes/projects for the period FY2010/11-2015/16: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (41.9%), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (35.4%), and Ministry of Education (20.0%).
- The rest of the relevant ministries/divisions included Parliament, Statistics and Information Division, Ministry of Commerce, Law and Justice Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Youth and Sports, and Local Government Division which altogether received 2.7% of the total budgeted amount for ECM-Relevant Programmes/Projects.

3. CLIMATE VULNERABILITIES AND RISK OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to sea level rises and is experiencing critical challenges due to climate change.^{24,25} Natural disasters catalyzed by climate change are increasingly linked with child marriage, especially in disaster-prone countries like Bangladesh.⁶⁻¹⁰ Pathways through which climate vulnerabilities increase the risks of child marriage is intricately complex and interact at multiple levels (*Figure 3*). However, the economic disadvantages associated with various social vulnerabilities induced by climate vulnerabilities increase the risk of child marriage among girls in Bangladesh, especially in gendered social relations and disempowerment of young women in rural areas of the country.

Natural disasters and extreme weather events, such as floods, riverbank erosion, cyclones and tornado, can severely damage the public and private infrastructure/assets. If a family's home is damaged or destroyed, they may face property damage and displacement, leading to increased economic and social vulnerabilities. Economic opportunities decrease, and poverty is exacerbated. If schools are damaged or destroyed, children may lose access to education which puts them at risk of child marriage, especially among girls. Some natural disasters force the family or household head to migrate from their place of origin, exposing them to socio-economic vulnerabilities, leading to proactive anticipation of child marriage as a coping strategy to mitigate vulnerabilities.

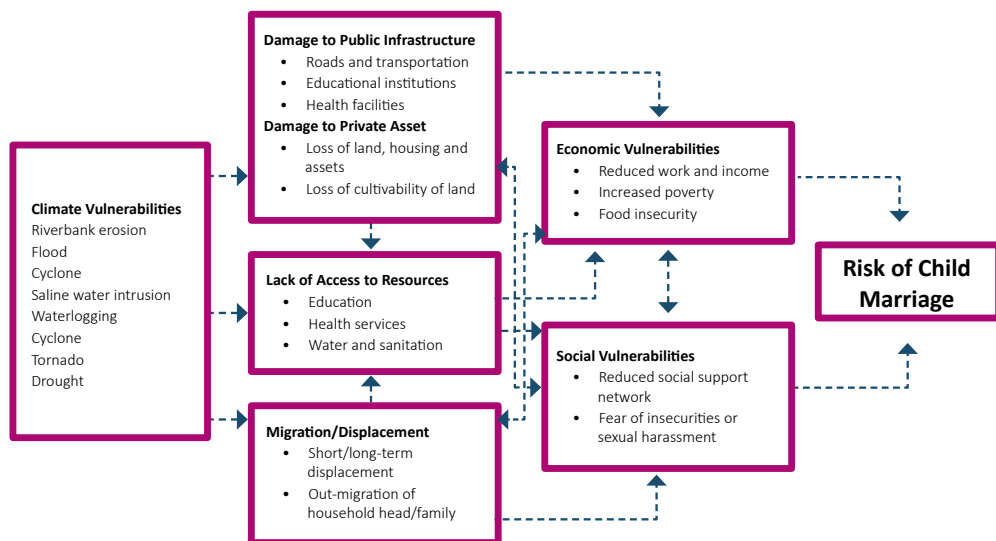


Figure 1: Links between Climate Vulnerabilities and Child Marriage in Bangladesh

Source: Author's creation based on literature review

Besides, some household heads think that early marriage of their daughters is a coping strategy to tackle poverty and sexual harassment. Spikes in violence against women and girls, including sexual violence, often occur after a disaster.²⁶ At the same time, they also think that decision of getting their daughters married at an early age can help them to maintain their family reputation since there is a fear of sexual harassment during the crisis.⁹ These are all factors that can increase child marriage rates in a community or area, particularly if the parents view early marriage as “a more palatable option” than these threats.^{6,9,26}

4. METHODOLOGY

This mapping exercise adopted the following steps to accomplish the task.

4.1. IDENTIFICATION OF NGOS

The first step was identifying potential organizations working on the issue of child marriage in Bangladesh. A total of 160 organizations were identified through multiple sources, from which 106 organizations were retained after removing the duplications (Table 1). The complete list of the identified organizations is attached in Annex 3.

| Source | Number of Organizations |
|--|-------------------------|
| Members of the Network for Ensuring Adolescents Reproductive Health, Right and Services (NEARS) | 90 |
| Members of the Girls Not Brides (GNB) Bangladesh Alliance | 28 |
| Members of the Unite for Body Rights Alliance | 10 |
| Establishing contact with the individual and organizational members of Share-Net Bangladesh | 22 |
| Desk review through online searches, reports, publications or program documents of active NGOs, CSOs, research organizations, and development partners | 10 |
| Number of organizations identified | 160 |
| Number of organizations (after removing duplications) | 106 |

Table 1: Sources of Organizations identified for the Mapping Exercise

4.2. DEVELOPMENT OF DATA COLLECTION TOOL

In the second step, a data collection tool and pre-set format were developed in consultation with the SNBD team and CoP on child marriage. We developed the data collection tool to collect the following data from identified NGOs who has been working on child marriage issues for the last five years: name of the organization, name of the project/program on child marriage, implementation period, program objectives, types of interventions/approach, outcome indicators, expected results, geographic coverage, target population/beneficiaries, outcome achieved, evaluation and monitoring mechanism and/or available evidence, report, and information on partners and donors. The mapping tool is attached in Annex 2.

4.3. DATA COLLECTION

Once the tool was developed, the questionnaire was circulated to the selected NGOs via email, where the concerned NGO personnel were requested to provide their information and return the filled-in tools. The response rate was meager. Only five of the 106 organizations responded with filled-in tools. Thus, for a second stage of collecting data, we identified a shorter list of 38 NGOs working on child marriage and built contact over the phone. The contact persons were requested to share the required information through the filled-in tool via email. We made phone calls, providing alternative options for sending project briefs or draft write-ups from project personnel from which we extracted required information and later on verified information over the phone. There were many challenges of organizations, such as many organizations

did not have a project brief or document that they could provide coupled with response delay due to the pandemic and unavailability.

4.4. SYNTHESIS OF THE COLLECTED DATA & REPORTING

This was the last step for mapping the NGOs working on child marriage. The collected data were summarized in Microsoft Excel. Finally, the findings of the mapping of exercise are presented in the next section.

5. FINDINGS

5.1. CHILD MARRIAGE PROGRAM/ PROJECT PER ORGANIZATION AND THEIR DURATION

Table 2 presents the distribution of 24 projects/programs among the 16 organizations and their implementing partners. Plan International Bangladesh had the highest four programs on the issue of child marriage, while Population Council had three programs (Table 2). Among the 24 mapped program/projects, 14 were completed, and ten are still ongoing (Annex 1).

Table 2: Organization-wise Child Marriage Project/Programs and their Implementing Partners

| SI | CM Project/Program Name | Name of the Organization | Implementing Partner(s) |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1 | Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA) | Association of Voluntary Actions for the Society | NA |
| 2 | Awareness program to prevent child marriage | Bangladesh Mahila Parishad | None |
| 3 | Empowering Women and Girls through Education and Skills in the Chittagong Hill Tracts | BRAC | None |
| 4 | Tipping Point Initiative | CARE Bangladesh | Jaintia Shinnomul Songstha; Gram Bikash Kendra; Association of Slum Dwellers |
| 5 | Her Choice | Dalit | International Child Development Initiatives (ICDI), Netherland |

| Sl | CM Project/Program Name | Name of the Organization | Implementing Partner(s) |
|----|--|--|--|
| 6 | Protection, Motivation, and Empowerment of disadvantaged youth of Extreme North-Western Bangladesh (PROMOTE) | Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) | None |
| 7 | Education and Training Program | KOTHOWAIN | NA |
| 8 | Child Marriage Eradication Programme | MOMODa FOUNDATION | None |
| 9 | Child Bride to Bookworm Project (Christmas Calendar) | Plan International Bangladesh | SUROVI Bangladesh |
| 10 | Girls Get Equal: Integrated approach to end CEFM: Bangladesh | Plan International Bangladesh | South Asia Partnership Bangladesh (SAP) & Resource Development Foundation (RDF) |
| 11 | Building Better Future for Girls | Plan International Bangladesh | RDRS Bangladesh |
| 12 | Combatting Early Marriage in Bangladesh (CEMB) | Plan International Bangladesh | Shushilan, Resource Development Foundation, Dhaka Ahshania Mission, FIVDB, YPSA, NDP, RDRS |
| 13 | Accelerating Action to End Child Marriage in Bangladesh | Population Council | MoWCA |
| 14 | BALIKA | Population Council | PSTC, CIDIN, mPower |
| 15 | Keeping girls in schools to reduce child marriage in rural Bangladesh | Population Council | None |

| Sl | CM Project/Program Name | Name of the Organization | Implementing Partner(s) |
|----|--|--|--|
| 16 | Hello I AM (HIA) | Population Services and Training Center (PSTC) | PSTC, DSK, RHSTEP, BBC Media Action |
| 17 | Creating spaces to take action on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) | Population Services and Training Center (PSTC) | Pollisree, Bangladesh Nari Pragati Sangha (BNPS), Usha Foundation, WE CAN Bangladesh |
| 18 | Accenture – Skills to Succeed Project (S2S) | Save the Children | None |
| 19 | Ritu | Simavi | BNPS, DORP |
| 20 | Our Lives Our Health Our Future (OLHF) | Simavi | AKS, GRAUS, Hill Flower, KMKS, Progressive, Taungya, TUS, TZD, WEAVE, Zabarang |
| 21 | Prevention of Child Marriage | Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) | None |
| 22 | Prevention of Child Marriage | Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) | None |
| 23 | It takes me to end GVB against children with a special focus on Child marriage | World Vision Bangladesh | CRACB, GNB, JFB, PHP, NGCAF |
| 24 | Combating Early Marriage in Bangladesh | Young Power in Social Action (YPSA) | Shushilan, Resource Development Foundation, Dhaka Ahshania Mission, FIVDB, YPSA, NDP, Rupantar, RDRS |

Note: NA- Data Not Available

5.2. OBJECTIVE(S), TYPES OF INTERVENTION/APPROACH AND GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

14 of the 24 projects or programs explicitly aimed to reduce child marriages as narrated in the project/program objectives. Various types of interventions and approaches were adopted by the programs to fulfill their objectives. *Figure 1* presents the distribution of interventions among the 24 mapped projects/programs on child marriage in Bangladesh. We found that creating mass awareness regarding the problems of child marriage was the highest occurring intervention/approach adopted by the majority of the programs mapped in our exercise, followed by education and livelihood intervention. We observe the scarcity of school intervention.

Figure 2 presents the geographical coverage of the mapped programs/projects. For example, our mapped projects on child marriage covered 45 districts of Bangladesh, where the highest three projects/programs were found working in Bagura, Bandarban, and Dhaka districts (*Figure 2*).

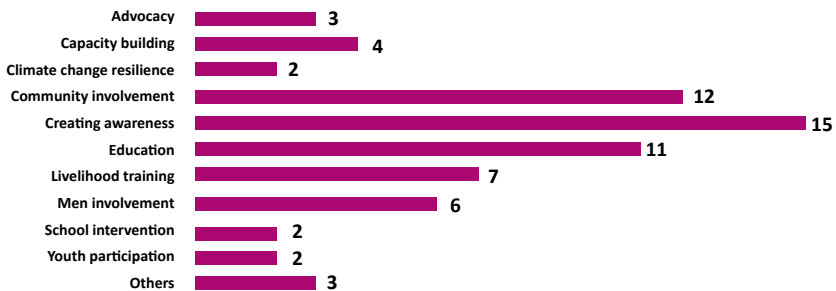


Figure 2: Types of Intervention among the projects/program working with CM

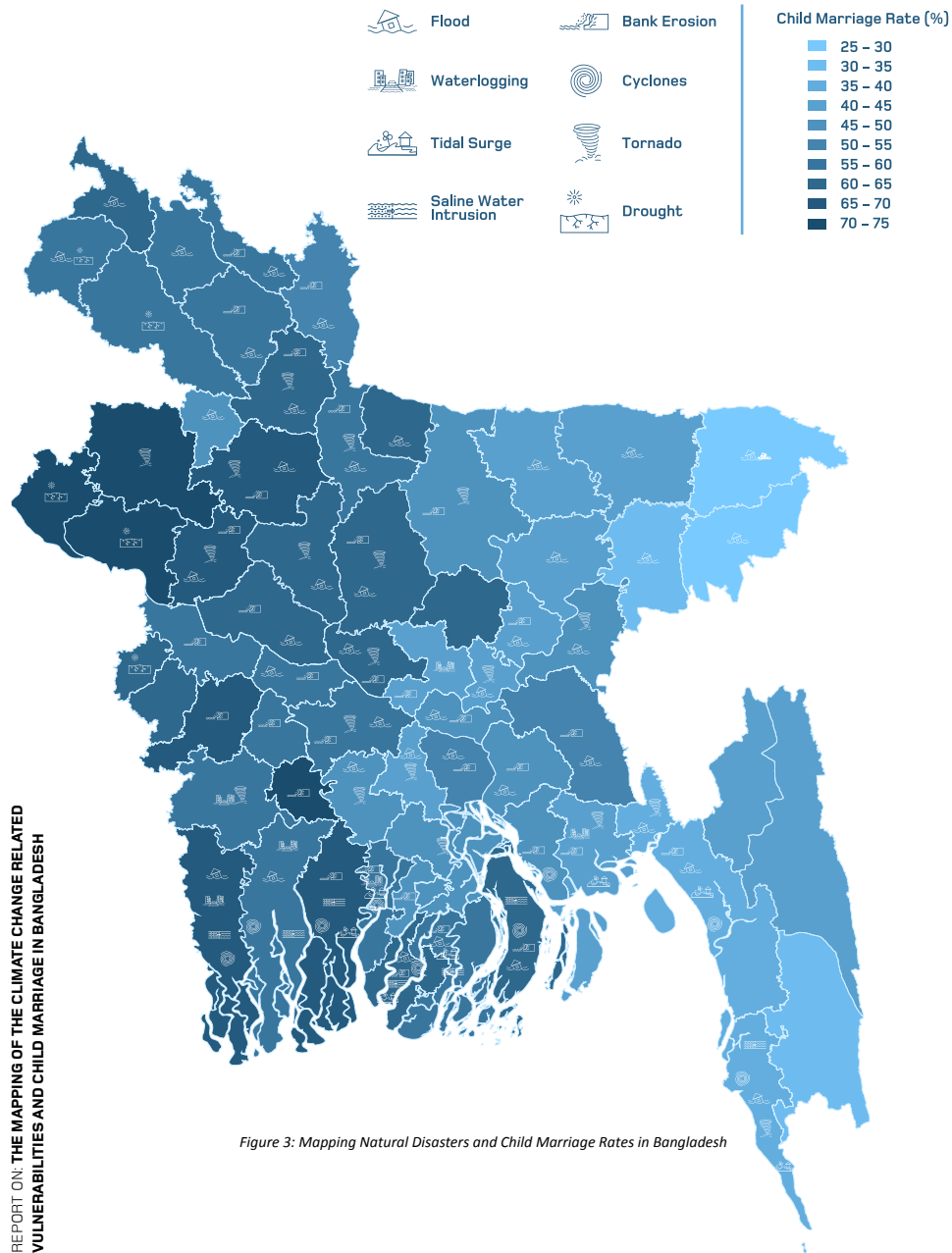


Figure 3: Mapping Natural Disasters and Child Marriage Rates in Bangladesh

5.3. CLIMATE CHANGE COMPONENT

Child Bride to Bookworm & Combatting Early Marriage in Bangladesh by Plan International Bangladesh considered climate change as a cross-cutting issue with child marriage, especially in Bhola and Jhalakathi districts. In the Hello I Am (HIA) project of PSTC, climate change was considered when designing the project in the two implementing areas of the project- Dharmapasha and Durgapur, which are two haor areas in Bangladesh. During the floods, all the lands are submerged, and the people of this area have to change their occupation-like fishing, opening a shop etc. Due to which the tendency of giving child marriage to their daughter in low-income families increases. Besides, the Prevention of Child marriage and Gender-based Violence project by World Vision Bangladesh and the Education and Training Program by KOTHOWAIN had climate change components in their programs.

5.4. ADOPTION OF COVID-19 COMPONENT

Child marriage and COVID-19 related components were found, including Prevention of Child marriage and Gender-based Violence project by World Vision Bangladesh; Creating Spaces by PSTC; Combatting Early Marriage in Bangladesh, Girls Get Equal, Child Bride to Bookworm & Building Better Future for Girls by Plan International Bangladesh. In addition, the Child Marriage Eradication Programme by the MOMODa Foundation conducted an assessment survey of the impact of COVID-19 on child marriage whose report is not published yet. The ESDO also held multiple webinars and awareness campaigns and collected child marriage data during the pandemic.

5.5. TARGET POPULATION

Information on the Target population was available for 21 projects/programs among the 24 mapped projects. For the majority of the primary beneficiaries included adolescents (10-19), adults (18 and above) of both sexes (*Annex 1*). Fourteen programs/projects had secondary beneficiaries, including parents, service providers, community people-like religious leaders, and other gatekeepers.

5.6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Among the 24 projects/programs, 21 had specified program monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including Baseline-End line Surveys, Randomized Control Trials (RCT), Qualitative Data, national helpline data. In addition, Simavi, CARE Bangladesh, and Population Council had scientific evaluation RCT.

5.7. PARTNERS AND DONORS

Several of the projects have joint implementers, and partners work in multiple components. For example, programs that employ evaluation have strong research partners for scientific evaluation, and the majority of programs have their in-house monitoring mechanism, while the rest 15 programs/projects had at least one implementing or research partner. Donor-related information was available for 19 programs/projects (*Annex 1*).

6. LIMITATIONS OF THE MAPPING EXERCISE

There are some major limitations of our mapping exercise. Firstly, we could collect information about 26 projects/programs working with the child marriage issue in Bangladesh. This is primarily because of the very low response of the email from the selected organizations. We primarily requested information on child marriage-related programs/projects from 106 organizations via email, where only five organizations responded with the filled-in tools. Then we prepared a shortlist of the 36 organizations to whom we re-sent the email and built personal contact over the phone. Later on, 11 organizations responded with the filled-in tools. Thus, our mapping report provides the information of 24 programs/projects of 16 organizations working with the issue of child marriage in Bangladesh. Given the time and resource constraints and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, physical data collection was not possible, which might increase the number of mapped programs/projects.

7. CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

This exercise focused on mapping various organizations working with child marriage-related issues to draw its comprehensive features linking with climate change to find solutions to the problem and gather evidence for national advocacy. Despite having some limitations, such a mapping exercise bears profound significance because vulnerabilities induced by climate change and child marriage nexus is a relatively less explored agenda gaining serious attention in recent times, especially in disaster-prone country like Bangladesh. However, this endeavour highlights the scope that such a mapping exercise should be designed to a larger extent involving adequate budget and other resources. Nevertheless, it contributes a great deal to the overall implementation of CM projects/programs by summarizing who is doing what across the country, so that gaps can be identified as well as necessary measures can be taken to eradicate the problem of child marriage from Bangladesh.

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ANNEX 1: LIST OF IDENTIFIED PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS ON CHILD MARRIAGE IN BANGLADESH

| Sl | Name of the Organization | Project/ Program Name | Duration | Intervention | District | Target Population/ Beneficiaries | Donors | Partners |
|----|---|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Association of Voluntary Actions for the Society | <u>Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA)</u> | 2016-2020 | NA | Barishal | NA | Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs | NA |
| 2 | Bangladesh Mahila Parishad | Awareness program to prevent child marriage | Ongoing | Education Community involvement Creating awareness Advocacy | 52 district (not specified) | 10-19 Years (Girls-300) 18 years and above (Women-520, Men-520) | BMP | None |
| 3 | BRAC | <u>Empowering Women and Girls through Education and Skills in the Chittagong Hill Tracts</u> | 8 Aug 2019- 30 Sept 2022 | Education Creating awareness Community Involvement | Chittagong | Adult women, Adolescent females, Children | Global Affairs Canada | None |

| SI | Name of the Organization | Project/ Program Name | Duration | Intervention | District | Target Population/ Beneficiaries | Donors | Partners |
|----|---|--|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| 4 | CARE Bangladesh | <u>Tipping Point Initiative</u> | 2013-2023 | CTraining/ follow-up w/ govt. religious leaders, Support girl-led community activities, Movement building, Mixed- gender/generation group dialogues, Single-gender/ generation group training in activism | Rangpur (53 villages) | Adolescent boys and girls, parents, religious leaders, local government, influential others. | The Kendeda Fund | Jaintia Shinnomul Songstha Gram Bikash Kendra Association of Slum Dwellers RP: Emory University, ICDDR,b |
| 5 | Dalit | <u>Her Choice</u> | March 2016- December 2020 | Creating Awareness Education Youth participation | Jashore | 10-19 Years (Girls-970, Boys- 485), Women aged 18 years above | International Child Development Initiatives, Netherlands (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs) | International Child Development Initiatives (ICDI), Netherland. |
| 6 | Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) | Protection, Motivation and Empowerment of disadvantaged youth of Extreme North-Western Bangladesh (PROMOTE) | January 2019- August 2021 | Education Community involvement Creating awareness Livelihood | Thakurgaon | 18-30 Years (Women-3070, Men-3530) 30-50 Years (Women-565, Men-350) | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) | RP: Bangladesh Research Institute For Development (BRID), A sister concern of ESDO |

| SI | Name of the Organization | Project/ Program Name | Duration | Intervention | District | Target Population/ Beneficiaries | Donors | Partners |
|----|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| 7 | KOTHOWAIN (Vulnerable Peoples Development Organization) | <u>Education and Training Program- Funded by SONNE International Austria</u> | January 2017- Ongoing | Education Community involvement Creating awareness Men involvement Climate change resilience | Bandarban Hill District | 05-17 Years (school-going children) People aged 15-75 Years (Men-460, Women-481) | SONNE International Austria | NA |
| 8 | MOMODA FOUNDATION | <u>Child Marriage Eradication Programme</u> | September 2019- October 2021 | Community Involvement | Gaibandha | 14-17 Years (Unmarried Girls-2800) 1-100 Years (Women-7000, Men-7000) | Grand Challenge Canada (GCC) | None |
| 9 | Plan International Bangladesh | <u>Child Bride to Bookworm Project (Christmas Calendar)</u> | 1 January 2020 to 31st December 2022 | School Intervention Capacity Building | Dhaka | Men-292, Women-424, Boys (14-16 Years)-2180, Girls (14-16 Years)-3334 Men-417, Women-406, Boys (14-16 Years)-1558, Girls (14-16 Years)-2024 | The Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA) | IP- SUROVI Bangladesh, Strategic Partner: Plan Denmark |

| Sl | Name of the Organization | Project/ Program Name | Duration | Intervention | District | Target Population/ Beneficiaries | Donors | Partners |
|----|-------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| 10 | Plan International Bangladesh | <u>Girls Get Equal: Integrated approach to end CEFM: Bangladesh</u> | From 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2024 | School Intervention Capacity Building | Barguna | 26000 Children | NORAD | South Asia Partnership Bangladesh (SAP) & Resource |
| 11 | Plan International Bangladesh | <u>Building Better Future for Girls</u> | April 2017- March 2022 | Education Community involvement Creating awareness | Kurigram | Boys and Girls <18 years- 64572 & 64573 respectively Men-527020, Women-341520 | SIDA | RDRS Bangladesh |
| 12 | Plan International Bangladesh | <u>Combating Early Marriage In Bangladesh (CEMB)</u> | June 2018- March 2023 | Education Livelihood Community involvement Creating awareness Climate change and resilience Advocacy | Bhola; Jhalakathi | Ages 11-19 years, 14,000 OOS adolescents including 5600 girls and 8400 boys; Ages 11-15 years, 119,802 in-school adolescents including 68,902 girls and 50,900 boys Men-53494, Women-58150 | Global Affairs Canada | IP: Shushilan, Resource Development Foundation, Dhaka Ahshania Mission, FIVDB, YPSA, National Development Programme (NDP), Rupantar, Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS), |

| SI | Name of the Organization | Project/ Program Name | Duration | Intervention | District | Target Population/ Beneficiaries | Donors | Partners |
|----|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| 13 | Population Council | Accelerating Action to End Child Marriage in Bangladesh | | Education Community involvement Creating awareness Men involvement Climate change resilience | Bogura Jamalpur | Girls 10-19 years (13000) | UNFPA | MoWCA |
| 14 | Population Council | BALIKA | Nov. 2012–Feb. 2016 | Creating awareness Livelihood training Capacity building | Khulna, Satkhira, Narail | Girls 12-18 years | The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands | PSTC, CIDIN, Mpower |
| 15 | Population Council | Keeping girls in schools to reduce child marriage in rural Bangladesh | 2019-2020 | Life skill Training Livelihood training Education support | Sherpur, Kushtia, Chapai Nawabganj | Adolescents 12–19 years (More than 9,000 girls in 72 communities) | UNICEF | None |
| 16 | Population Services and Training Center (PSTC) | Hello I AM (HIA) | April 2017–March 2021 | Edutainment Youth Participation Advocacy | PSTC: Gazipur and Chattogram Sadar DSK: Durgapur of Netrokona and Moddhonagar of Sunamgonj RHStep: Savar, Dhaka, and Mymensingh Sadar | Boys (12-24 Years)-6389, Girls (12-24 Years) Men (18+)- 4015, Women (18+)- 4246 | IKEA foundation, Netherland Technical assistance: RUTGERS, Netherlands | Host: Population Services and Training Center (PSTC) IP: 1. PSTC, 2. DSK, 3. RHSTEP, 4. BBC Media Action |

| Sl | Name of the Organization | Project/ Program Name | Duration | Intervention | District | Target Population/ Beneficiaries | Donors | Partners |
|----|--|--|---------------------------------|--|----------|--|---|--|
| 17 | Population Services and Training Center (PSTC) | <u>Creating Spaces To Take Action</u> <u>Violence Against Women and Girls (Creating Spaces)</u> | October 2016- February 2022 | Education Livelihood Community involvement Creating awareness Men involvement Service provider training | Faridpur | Boys (14-24 Years)-3302, Girls (14-24 Years)-3716 Men (25+ Years)-4260, Women (25+ Years)-4901 | Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Oxfam Bangladesh | IP: 1. Population Services and Training Center (PSTC), 2. Polarisree, 3. Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS), 4. Usha Foundation5. WE CAN Bangladesh |
| 18 | Save the Children | <u>Accenture— Skills to Succeed Project (S2S)</u> | Sep 01, 2017 to Nov 30, 2020 | Livelihood training Capacity building | Dhaka | Deprived and at-risk adolescents and youth from poor households <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age group: 14–24 years• Male- 52%, Female- 48% | Accenture Foundation, Inc. | None |

| SI | Name of the Organization | Project/ Program Name | Duration | Intervention | District | Target Population/ Beneficiaries | Donors | Partners |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| 19 | Simavi | <u>Ritu</u> | January 2016- April 2019 | Education Creating awareness Men involvement | Netrokona | 10-13 Years (Girls-3070, Boys-3530) 18 years and above (Women-5000, Men-5000) | Netherlands Embassy | IP: BNPS, DORP CP: Simavi (Lead), Red Orange, TNO RP: Impact Center Erasmus, Maastricht University and Oxford University |
| 20 | Simavi | <u>Our Lives Our Health Our Future (OLHF)</u> | Ongoing | Community involvement Creating awareness Men involvement | Rangamati, Khagrachori, Bandarban | 10-25 Years (Girls & Women-12000) 18 years and above (Women-12000, Men-24000) | European Union | IP: AKS, GRAUS, Hill Flower, KMKS, Progressive, Taungya, TUS, TZD, WEAVE, Zabarang CP: Simavi (Lead), BNPS (Co-lead) |

| Sl | Name of the Organization | Project/ Program Name | Duration | Intervention | District | Target Population/ Beneficiaries | Donors | Partners |
|----|--|---|------------------------------------|---|--------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 21 | The ngamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) | Prevention of Child Marriage | 1 July, 2020- 30 June, 2021 | Community involvement Creating awareness Involvement of parents | Bogura | 10-19 Years (Girls-300) 18 years and above (Women-520, Men-520) | TMSS | None |
| 22 | The ngamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) | Prevention of Child Marriage | 1 July, 216- 30 June, 2021 | Community involvement Creating awareness Involvement of parents | Bogura | Women-9507 (17-65 Years), Men-1051 (17-55 Years) Women-9561 (12-65 Years), Men-1221 (12-60 Years) | TMSS | Nil |
| 23 | World Vision Bangladesh | <u>It takes me to end GVB against children with a special focus on Child marriage</u> | October 2020- September 2024 | Education Livelihood Community involvement Creating awareness Men involvement | 33 districts | People above 18 Years: 45,14,227 Children below 18 Years: 18,23,748 | Sponsorship funded | IP: CRACB, GNB, JFB, PHP, NGCAF |

| SI | Name of the Organization | Project/ Program Name | Duration | Intervention | District | Target Population/ Beneficiaries | Donors | Partners |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 24 | Young Power in Social Action (YPSA) | <u>Combating Early Marriage in Bangladesh</u> | 1st January 2021 to 31st October 2022 | Involving Male members of the Child marriage prevention committee (CMPC) | Chittagong Comilla Cox's Bazar Feni Noakhali Lakshmipur Brahman Baria Chandpur | 220 CMPC members | Plan International Bangladesh | IP- Shushilan, Resource Development Foundation, Dhaka Ahshania Mission, FINDB, YPSA, NDP, Rupantar, RDRS |

Note: NA- Data not Available, IP- Implementing Partner, RP-Research Partner,
CP- Consortium Partner

ANNEX 2: TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION: MAPPING OF NGOS WORKING ON CHILD MARRIAGE IN BANGLADESH

Instructions:

1. Please fill up Section 1 if your organization is currently implementing a program for the prevention of Child Marriage
2. Please fill up Section 2 if your organization is currently not implementing a program to prevent Child Marriage but implemented the program within the last five years.
3. For both the situation mentioned in 1 and 2, if your organization has/had more than ONE project/program in the last five years, please fill out this form separately for each project or program.
4. Please feel free to add a row or row width if you feel necessary.
5. You can bold or color the appropriate response or delete the response not applicable to your organization. For example, if your answer for Question 2 is “Yes”, you may bold or color this response option or delete the “No” option.

| Q No | Areas of Inquiry | Response |
|------|------------------|----------|
|------|------------------|----------|

General Information

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Name of the Organization | |
| 2. | Do you currently have a program/intervention on child marriage? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes (if you answer yes, please fill-up the Section 1) |
| | Did your organization have a program/intervention on child marriage in the last 5 (five) years? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes (if you answer yes, please fill-up the Section 2) |

Section 1: Information about Ongoing Project/Program/Intervention Program/Project-specific Information

| | | | | | |
|----|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 3. | Name of Project/Program(s) [if your organization have implemented more than ONE project/program in the last five years, please fill out this form separately for each of the project or programs] | | | | |
| 4. | What is the duration of the implemented program? | Started | Month: | Year: | |
| | | Ended | Month: | Year: | |
| | | Ongoing | Yes | No | |
| 5. | What is/are the programme objective(s)? | | | | |
| 6. | Please write down the types of interventions implemented as part of the program. Give a brief description of each of the program components listed (on the right column) relevant to your program. If some of the component listed is not covered in your program, write “not applicable”. | 1. Education: 2. Livelihood: 3. Community involvement: 4. Creating awareness: 5. Men involvement: 6. Climate change resilience: 7. Others: | | | |
| 7. | Please write down the program outcome indicators. | | | | |
| 8. | Please write down the expected program results. | | | | |
| 9. | Please write down the geographic coverage (District/Upazila/Unions) of the program. | Sl. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Upazila | Number of Union Covered |
| | | 01. | | | |
| | | 02. | | | |
| | | 03. | | | |

| Q No | Areas of Inquiry | Response |
|------|---|---|
| 10. | Please write down the number of primary beneficiaries by age and sex. | <div>Beneficiary by Age and Sex</div> <div>Number of beneficiaries</div> <hr/> <div>Sex</div> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men Women <hr/> <div>Age group (please write down the age group)</div> <hr/> |
| 11. | Please write down the number of secondary beneficiaries by age and sex. | <div>Beneficiary by Age and Sex</div> <div>Number of beneficiaries</div> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex Men Women <hr/> <div>Age group (please write down the age group)</div> <hr/> |
| 12. | What are the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of this project? [Please check all that apply] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline Endline Qualitative Data Program and Monitoring Data Others (please specify) <hr/> |
| 13. | Is there any available report/ study conducted that you can share with us (Please provide the link if available online, or share over email)? | <div>Online link(s):</div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will share over email <hr/> |
| 14. | Who is/are the donor/s? | <hr/> |
| 15. | Theory of change-related information (if any) | <hr/> |

Program Implementation

| | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| 16. | Please name the implementing partners (if any) | <hr/> |
| | Please write the consortium partner if the project is under any consortium. | <hr/> |
| 17. | Please write down the name/s if you have research partner/s | <hr/> |
| 18. | Please write down the achieved outcomes of the project. | <hr/> |

| Q No | Areas of Inquiry | Response |
|------|------------------|----------|
|------|------------------|----------|

CM and Climate Change related Information

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 19. | Does the above-mentioned child marriage-related project/program has any climate change component or consider climate a cross-cutting issue with child marriage? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes |
| 20. | If Yes, Please give descriptions of the climate change component | |

CM and COVID-19 related Information

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 21. | Does the above-mentioned child marriage-related project/program have COVID-19 program adaptation during the pandemic? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes |
| 22. | If Yes, please describe interventions on COVID-19 adaptation. | |
| 23. | Do you have data on the incidence of CM during the COVID-19 pandemic? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes |
| 24. | If Yes, please share the link for the online report or over email | Online link(s): 1. 2. 3. I will share over email |

Contact Details

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 25. | Program Manager/Contact Person | Name: Email address: Telephone number: |
| 26. | Contact details of the person who has filled out this form so that we may reach out to her/him for further information | Name: Email address: Telephone number: |

Section 2: Information about Project/Program/Intervention Implemented in Last Five Years Program/Project-specific Information

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 3. | Name of Project/Program(s) [if your organization have implemented more than ONE project/program in the last five years, please fill out this form separately for each of the project or programs] | |
|----|---|--|

| Q No | Areas of Inquiry | Response | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|---------|--|---|--|--|--|-----|--|--|--|
| 4. | What is the duration of the implemented program? | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Started</td><td>Month:</td><td>Year:</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ended</td><td>Month:</td><td>Year:</td></tr> </table> | Started | Month: | Year: | Ended | Month: | Year: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Started | Month: | Year: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ended | Month: | Year: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | What is/are the programme objective(s)? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Please write down the types of interventions implemented as part of the program. Give a brief description of each of the program components listed (on the right column) relevant to your program. If some of the component listed is not covered in your program, write "not applicable". | 1. Education: 2. Livelihood: 3. Community involvement: 4. Creating awareness 5. Men involvement: 6. Climate change resilience: 7. Others: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Please write down the program outcome indicators. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Please write down the expected program results. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Please write down the geographic coverage (District/Upazila/Unions) of the program. | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.</th><th>Name of the Districts</th><th>Name of the Upazila</th><th>Number of Union Covered</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>02.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>03.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Sl. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Upazila | Number of Union Covered | 01. | | | | 02. | | | | 03. | | | |
| Sl. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Upazila | Number of Union Covered | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 03. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Please write down the number of primary beneficiaries by age and sex. | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiary by Age and Sex</th><th>Number of beneficiaries</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sex</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>• Men</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>• Women</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Age group (please write down the age group)</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Beneficiary by Age and Sex | Number of beneficiaries | Sex | | • Men | | • Women | | Age group (please write down the age group) | | | | | | | |
| Beneficiary by Age and Sex | Number of beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age group (please write down the age group) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Please write down the number of secondary beneficiaries by age and sex. | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiary by Age and Sex</th><th>Number of beneficiaries</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sex</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>• Men</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>• Women</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Age group (please write down the age group)</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Beneficiary by Age and Sex | Number of beneficiaries | Sex | | • Men | | • Women | | Age group (please write down the age group) | | | | | | | |
| Beneficiary by Age and Sex | Number of beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age group (please write down the age group) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | What are the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of this project? [Please check all that apply] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline • Endline • Qualitative Data • Program and Monitoring Data • Others (please specify) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Q No | Areas of Inquiry | Response |
|------|---|---|
| 13. | Is there any available report/ study conducted that you can share with us (Please provide the link if available online, or share over email)? | Online link(s): 1. 2. 3. • I will share over email |
| 14. | Who is/are the donor/s? | |
| 15. | Theory of change-related information (if any) | |

Program Implementation

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 16. | Please name the implementing partners (if any) | |
| | Please write the consortium partner if the project is under any consortium. | |
| 17. | Please write down the name/s if you have research partner/s | |
| 18. | Please write down the achieved outcomes of the project. | |

CM and Climate Change related Information

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 19. | Does the above-mentioned child marriage-related project/program has any climate change component or consider climate a cross-cutting issue with child marriage? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes |
| 20. | If Yes, please give descriptions of the climate change component | |

Contact Details

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 25. | Program Manager/Contact Person | Name: Email address: Telephone number: |
| 26. | Contact details of the person who has filled out this form so that we may reach out to her/him for further information | Name: Email address: Telephone number: |

ANNEX 3: LIST OF POTENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS WORKING WITH THE ISSUE OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN BANGLADESH

| Sl | Name of Organization | Sl | Name of Organization |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | <u>Action Aid Bangladesh</u> | 54 | Mary Samaj Kallyan Sangstha |
| 2 | Adarsha Polly Unnayan Songstha (APUS) | 55 | <u>MomoDa Foundation</u> |
| 3 | <u>Ad-din Welfare Centre</u> | 56 | Mohila Unnayan Foundation (MUF) |
| 4 | <u>Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)</u> | 57 | Multi Task |
| 5 | <u>Alternative Development Initiative (ADI)</u> | 58 | <u>Naripokkho</u> |
| 6 | Association for Integrated Socio Economic Development for Under Privileged People (AISEDUP) | 59 | <u>Narri Maitree</u> |
| 7 | <u>Association for Prevention of Septic Abortion Bangladesh (BAPSA)</u> | 60 | <u>National Girl Child Advocacy Forum</u> |
| 8 | <u>Association of Voluntary Actions for Society (AVAS)</u> | 61 | Noboddog Manobik Unnayan Sangstha |
| 9 | <u>Bandhu Social Welfare Society (BSWS)</u> | 62 | Peoples Association for Social Advancement (PASA) |
| 10 | <u>Bangladesh Center for Communication Programs (BCCP)</u> | 63 | <u>Plan International</u> |

| Sl | Name of Organization | Sl | Name of Organization |
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| 11 | Bangladesh Equality Society | 64 | <u>Population Council</u> |
| 12 | <u>Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES)</u> | 65 | <u>Population Service Training Center (PSTC)</u> |
| 13 | <u>Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST)</u> | 66 | <u>PROCHESTA</u> |
| 14 | <u>BRAC</u> | 67 | Prokash Gano Kendra |
| 15 | <u>Bangladesh Rural Economic Development (BRED)</u> | 68 | <u>PROTTASHA</u> |
| 16 | <u>Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition (BWHC)</u> | 69 | Prottasha Samazik Unnayan Sangstha (PSUS) |
| 17 | <u>Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS)</u> | 70 | <u>Reliant Women Development Organization (RWDO)</u> |
| 18 | <u>BNWLA</u> | 71 | <u>Reproductive Health Services Training & Education Program (RHSTEP)</u> |
| 19 | Bosti Unnyan o karmo sangstha (BUKS) | 72 | <u>Rural Economy & Agricultural Development Organization of Bangladesh (READO)</u> |
| 20 | BUK | 73 | <u>Samaj Kalyan O Unnayan Shangstha (SKUS)</u> |
| 21 | Bulbul Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (BSKS) | 74 | <u>Sampan Foundation Bangladesh</u> |
| 22 | <u>CARE Bangladesh</u> | 75 | <u>Save the Children Bangladesh</u> |
| 23 | <u>Center For Development and Peace-Meherpur</u> | 76 | <u>Seba Foundation</u> |

| Sl | Name of Organization | Sl | Name of Organization |
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| 24 | <u>Center for Mass Education in Science (CMES)</u> | 77 | <u>Seba Parishad (SP)</u> |
| 25 | <u>Center for Women & Family Development (CWFD)</u> | 78 | <u>SERAC-Bangladesh</u> |
| 26 | Chondonaish Society | 79 | <u>Shariatpur Development Society (SDS)</u> |
| 27 | Commitment for Advanced Learning Society (CALS) | 80 | Shopno Nari kallyan Songstha |
| 28 | <u>DALIT</u> | 81 | <u>Shusamaj Foundation</u> |
| 29 | Daridra Samaj Unnayan Sangstha | 82 | <u>SIMAVI</u> |
| 30 | <u>DFID</u> | 83 | <u>Social Marketing Company (SMC)</u> |
| 31 | <u>Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)</u> | 84 | <u>Society Development Agency (SDA)</u> |
| 32 | <u>Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)</u> | 85 | <u>Society for Sylhet Resource Advancement Community (SRAC)</u> |
| 33 | <u>Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO)</u> | 86 | <u>Socio-Economic and Rural Advancement Association (SERAA)</u> |
| 34 | <u>Engender Health</u> | 87 | Solidarity |
| 35 | <u>Family Planning Association of Bangladesh</u> | 88 | <u>Sonar Bangla Foundation (SBF)</u> |

| Sl | Name of Organization | Sl | Name of Organization |
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| 36 | <u>Forum for Development Association (FFDA)</u> | 89 | <u>South Asia Partnership (SAP)</u> |
| 37 | <u>Ghashful</u> | 90 | Sylhet Development Society |
| 38 | <u>Gram Bikash Shohayak Shangstha (GBSS)</u> | 91 | <u>TMSS</u> |
| 39 | Grameen Mohila Unnayan Kendra (GRAMUK) | 92 | <u>Terre Des Hommes Netherlands</u> |
| 40 | <u>ICDDR,B</u> | 93 | Tilottoma Voluntary Women's Organization |
| 41 | ICDF | 94 | <u>UCEP Bangladesh</u> |
| 42 | <u>Institute for Social Advancement (ISA)</u> | 95 | <u>Udayon Samity</u> |
| 43 | <u>Institute of Development Affairs (IDEA)</u> | 96 | <u>United Development initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN)</u> |
| 44 | Jaintia Shinnomul Songstha (JASHIS) | 97 | <u>United for body Rights (UBR) Bangladesh Alliance</u> |
| 45 | <u>JHPIEGO</u> | 98 | <u>Unnayan Sangha (US)</u> |
| 46 | <u>KOTHOWAIN</u> | 99 | Unnayan Sayak Sangstha (USS) |
| 47 | LAMB | 100 | Usha Somaj Kallyan Songstha |

| Sl | Name of Organization | Sl | Name of Organization |
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| 48 | <u>Love Thy Neighbour (LTN)</u> | 101 | <u>Village Social Development Organization</u> |
| 49 | <u>Lutfur Rahman Bhuiyan Foundation (LRB)</u> | 102 | Voluntary Paribar Kalyan Association (VPKA) |
| 50 | <u>Bangladesh Mahila Parishad</u> | 103 | <u>Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) Bangladesh</u> |
| 51 | Mamata | 104 | <u>White Ribbon Alliance</u> |
| 52 | <u>Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)</u> | 105 | <u>World Vision Bangladesh</u> |
| 53 | <u>Mariestopes Bangladesh</u> | 106 | <u>Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)</u> |

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