



REPORT ON

THE MAPPING
OF THE CLIMATE
CHANGE RELATED
VULNERABILITIES AND
CHILD MARRIAGE IN
BANGLADESH



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****Sigma Ainul, Population Council** There is mounting evidence that climate change is having a profound influence on nature and people worldwide. The current research sought to establish a relationship between SRHR vulnerability and climate change in Bangladesh. The study is based on previously published research and publicly accessible data on SRHR, climate change, and disaster-prone populations. The produced map in the poster depicts that the areas classified as more prone to natural hazards are also where women are more vulnerable concerning health issues; especially, their Sexual & Reproductive health. The results indicate that climate-induced risks may directly impact women, burden health systems, and obstruct access to SRHR services.

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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
SNB	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 might have 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. Fourteen 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 ten 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. Fifteen 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 nine out of the seventeen 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 marrying off the daughters appears to be 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 (SNB) 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, including 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 2017-2030 ¹⁵
- Population Policy 2012 ¹⁶

2.1.3. BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION ACT 2004

Birth and Death Registration Act 2004¹⁷ 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. If births were universally and accurately registered and officials conducting and registering marriages verified the ages of all spouses through the online system and refused to permit underage marriages. In that case, it is believed that 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 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 study¹⁹ 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, ADOLESCENTS 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 emphasize on making and activating community-based Adolescents 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 globally 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, cyclone, 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.

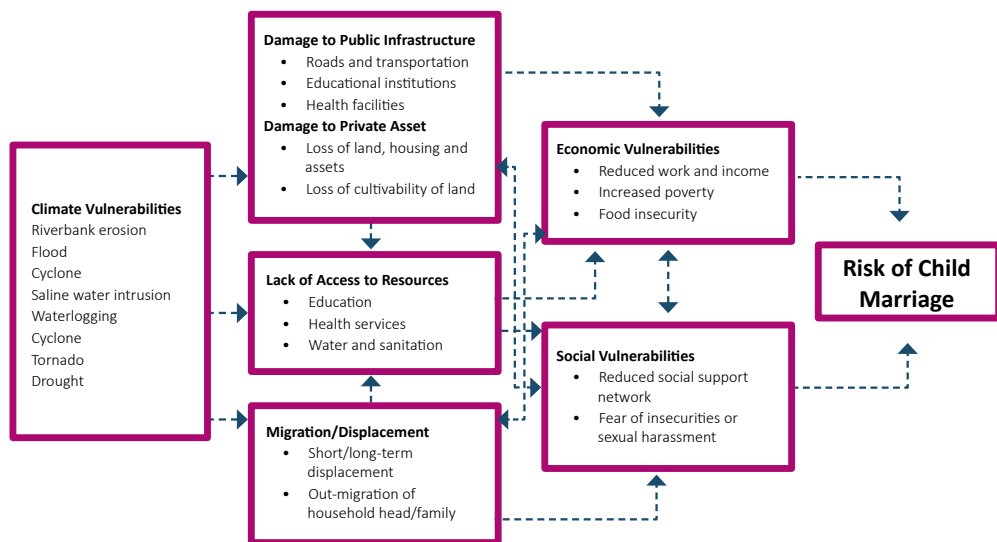


Figure 1: Links between Climate Vulnerabilities and Child Marriage in Bangladesh

Source: Author's creation based on literature review

Besides, some household heads think that the early marriage of their young daughters is one of the coping strategies to poverty and lower their fear of sexual harassment to their young daughters during extreme weather events. 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 the Share-Net Bangladesh	22
Desk review through online searches and reports and publications or program documents of active NGO, CSO, 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 SNB team and CoP on child marriage. We developed the data collection tool to collect the following data from the identified NGOs 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 short-list of 38 NGOs working with the issue of 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 is the last step for mapping the NGOs working on child marriage. The collected data were summarized in 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 were still ongoing (Annex 1).

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

Sl	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 violence Against Women and Girls (Creating Spaces)	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

Fourteen 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 frequency 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*).

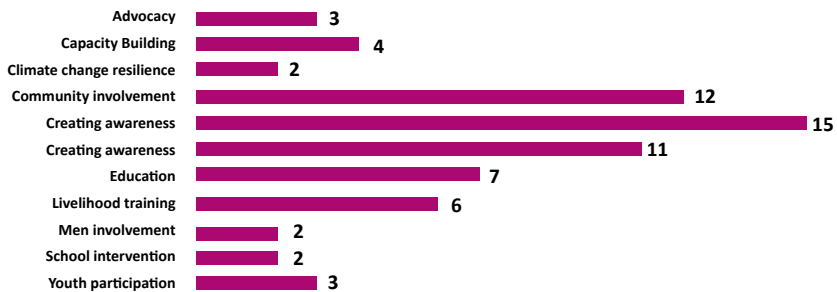


Figure 2: Types of Intervention among the projects/program working with CM

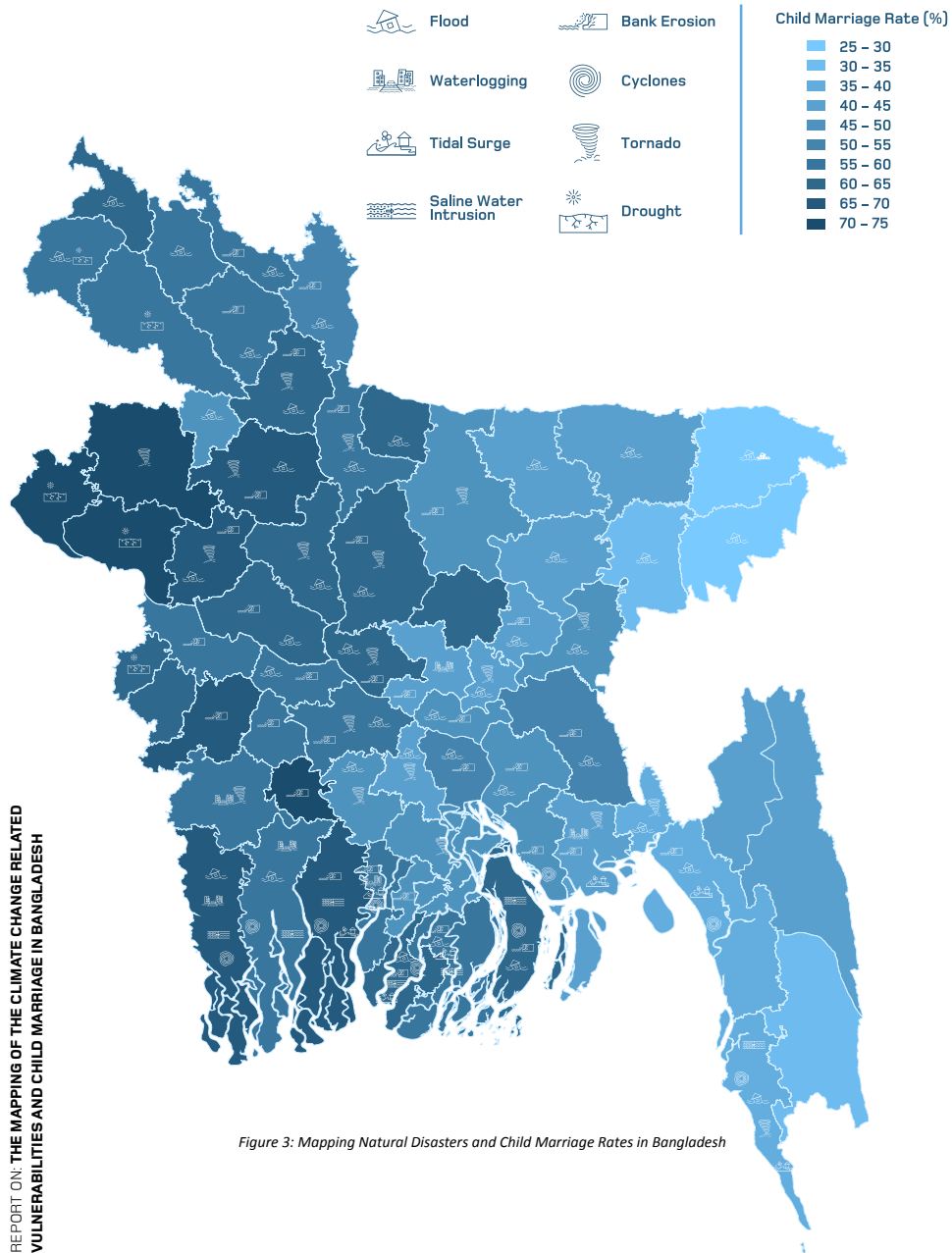


Figure 3: Mapping Natural Disasters and Child Marriage Rates in Bangladesh

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 Jhalkathi 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 Moddhonegar 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

SI	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 Against 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. Pollisree, 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	Ritu	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	Thegamara 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	Thegamara 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 Laksmipur Brahman Baria Chandpur	220 CMPC members	Plan International Bangladesh	IP, Shushilan, Resource Development Foundation, Dhaka Aishania Mission, FIVDB, YPSA, NDP, Rupanitar, 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
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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?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Started</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Month:</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Year:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ended</td> <td>Month:</td> <td>Year:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ongoing</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </table>	Started	Month:	Year:	Ended	Month:	Year:	Ongoing	Yes	No							
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".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">Sl.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Name of the Districts</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Name of the Upazila</th> <th style="width: 45%;">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.																		

Q No	Areas of Inquiry	Response										
10.	Please write down the number of primary beneficiaries by age and sex.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="604 260 744 308">Beneficiary by Age and Sex</th> <th data-bbox="744 260 977 308">Number of beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="604 308 977 347">Sex</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="604 347 744 387">• Men</td> <td data-bbox="744 347 977 387"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="604 387 744 427">• Women</td> <td data-bbox="744 387 977 427"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="604 427 977 515">Age group (please write down the age group)</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 data-bbox="604 531 744 579">Beneficiary by Age and Sex</th> <th data-bbox="744 531 977 579">Number of beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="604 579 977 619">Sex</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="604 619 744 659">• Men</td> <td data-bbox="744 619 977 659"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="604 659 977 699">Women</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="604 699 977 786">Age group (please write down the age group)</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) 										
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.											

Q No	Areas of Inquiry	Response
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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]
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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:										
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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”.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education: 2. Livelihood: 3. Community involvement: 4. Creating awareness 5. Men involvement: 6. Climate change resilience: 7. Others: 																
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Beneficiary by Age and Sex	Number of beneficiaries																	
Sex																		
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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
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>PROTASHA</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
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
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

SI	Name of Organization	SI	Name of Organization
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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