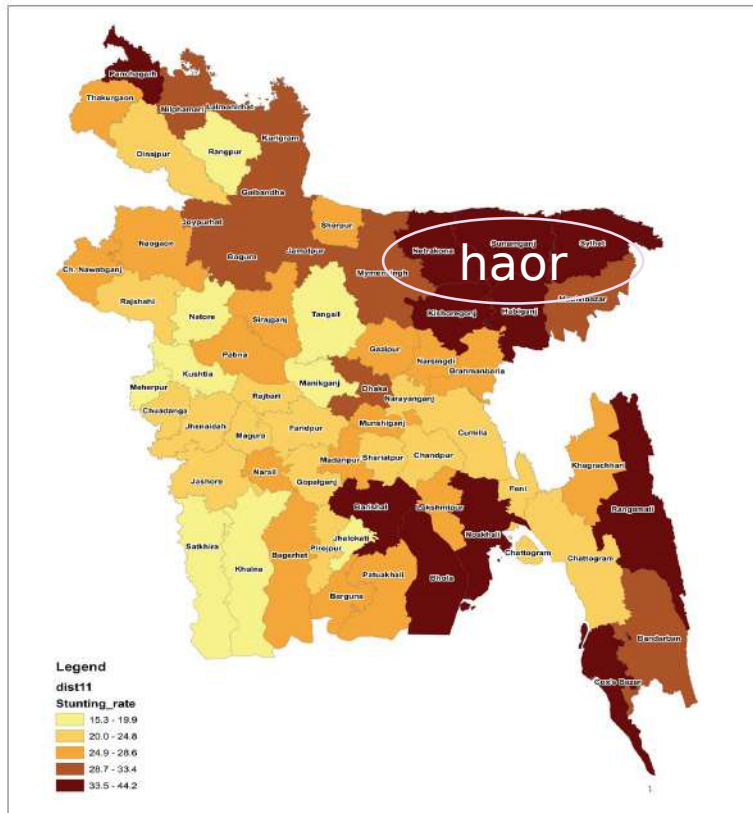


Rationale/Objective

Understand the multidimensional aspects of child growth in climate-zone *haor* areas of Bangladesh that are geographically vulnerable due to long term flood



Capability Approach

Development of countries can not be measured just by comparing their GDP, but also by applying non-monetary indicators (such as being healthy, being educated, or having control over resources)

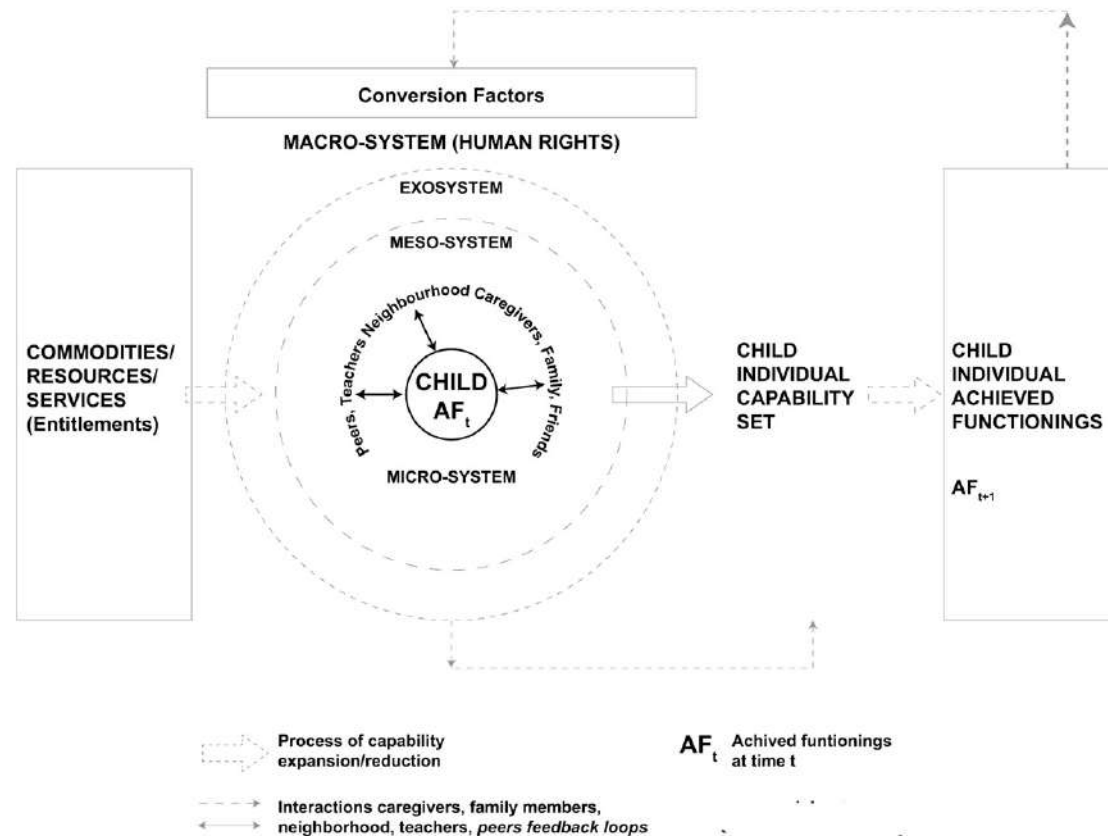
Countries may have high levels of GDP but lower levels of achievement in terms quality of life, such as premature mortality, avoidable morbidity, and illiteracy (Sen, 2003)

Inspired by this concept, UNDP developed HDI, that include health, education, living standards beyond monetary indicators



Amartya Sen

Methods: Conceptual Framework



- Modelled on Amartya Sen's capability approach (CA)
- Child growth is defined as the achievement of a multidimensional set of capabilities
- It describes child growth as the aggregated outcome of physical and - non-physical dimensions
- The CFCG illustrates how children's relationships across micro, meso, exo, and macro systems shape healthy child growth outcomes.

Capability Framework to Child Growth (CFCG). Yousefzadeh et al. 2018

Methods-Community level Data collection

- **1st Round:** Eight FGDs (4 with mothers, 4 with fathers), each FGD contained 6-8 participants – (in total 33 Mothers and 23 fathers)
- Eight IDIs (4 with mothers, 4 with fathers)
- A doxastic interviewing method
- A primary list of capabilities built on the emic perspectives of the communities, for example love and care: domestic violence in relation to parental care; mobility: interferes with access to health care and food-purchasing

2nd Round: Ten FGDs with mothers and 7 with fathers using epistemic interviewing method
Each group contained 6-8 participants,-in total, 74 mothers and 46 fathers participated



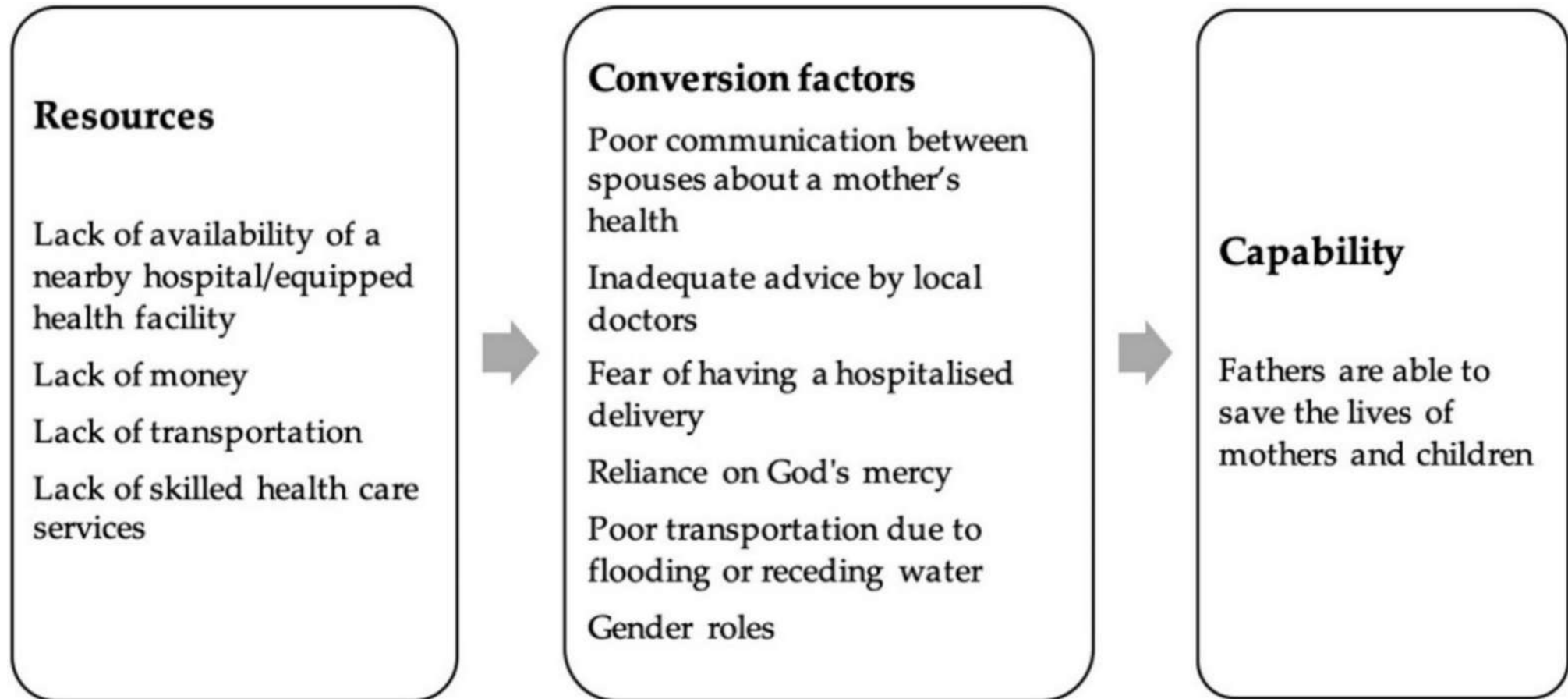
Example of drawings used in facilitating the participatory research



Findings : A list of capabilities for child growth in context of *Haor*

Children	Mothers	Fathers	Household
Being able to stay away from disease and eat well	Being able to stay healthy and eat well	Being able to earn in all seasons and provide the family with the things they need	Being able to live in a shelter that is safe during the wet season
Being able to be born with God's blessings and the hereditary traits needed to grow in size	Being able to stay away from domestic violence	Being able to save the future and the one who creates the future	Being able to overcome struggles with the earth and to keep the children neat and clean
Being able to stay happy and playful and have regular naps or sleeps	Being able to allocate time for child care as desired	Being able to express maya and mohabbat to the children by bringing them toys or items they need	Being able to be mobile in different seasons
Being able to express through crying, saying new words or imitated words from others such as parents and siblings	Being able to be engaged in income-generating activities	Being able to be educated in order to get a job, educate the children, control anger, and have fewer children	Being able to secure a source of safe water for the family for drinking and for showering, mainly in the dry season
	Being able to express love (maya-mohabbat) and take care of the children	Being able to remain in good health, and stay free from tensions	
	Being able to be educated in order to take responsibility for oneself and to provide the children with good care	Being able to share child care activities with the mother after returning from work	
	Being able to avoid heavy work during pregnancy		
	Being able to have a normal delivery		
	Being able to space child births		

Findings: Father's capability to save the future and the one who creates the future



Implications

- Involvement of stakeholders, including experts and communities to draw up a list of capabilities for child growth is needed
- Process of co-creating knowledge by the participants and the researchers is instrumental to draw up
 - 1) an emic list of capabilities
 - 2) a complete and validated list of capabilities
- Child growth monitoring programme and policy instruments should embrace a multidimensional concept of child growth and the capabilities of the parents
- Interventions need to expand the focus beyond the resources, e.g., in haor, address socially constructed gendered differences in improving women's autonomy
- Need to understand the contextual differences of child growth to respond to the inequalities and to develop a context-specific multidimensional child growth index