

# MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION

Global Learning and Evidence Exchange

Washington, DC



Achieving Results in Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Projects – Evidence from Bangladesh  
*Arif Rashid, the Office of Food for Peace, USAID*



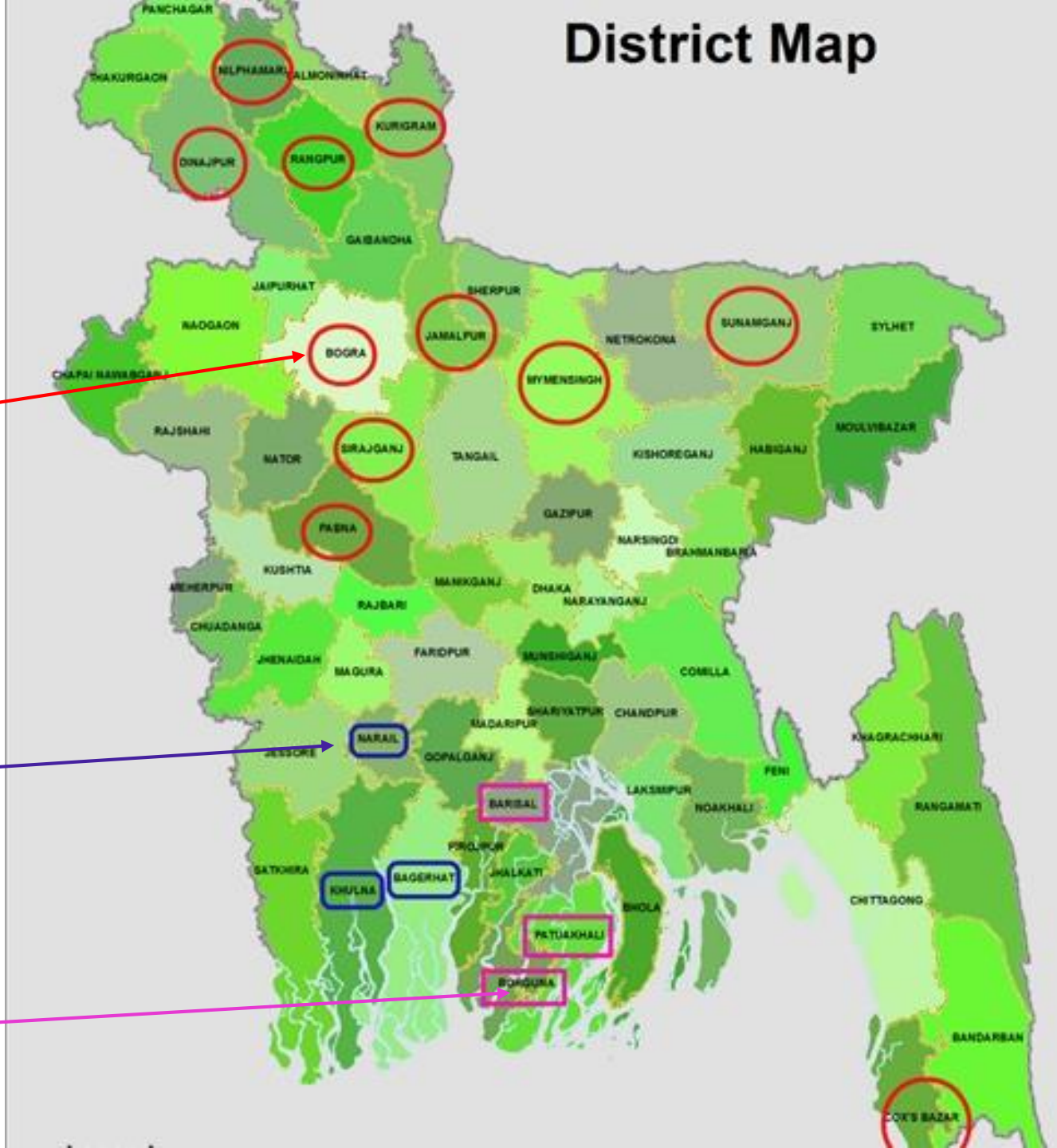
# District Map

Geographic Scope of the three projects

SHOUHARDO II Districts

Proshar Districts

Nobo Jibon Districts



# FFP development projects in Bangladesh – 2010 - 2015

## **SHOUHARDO II – CARE**

*Transform the lives of poor and extreme poor households by reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity*

- improve health, hygiene and nutrition status of children under 2 years
- Enhance and protect the availability of " and "access to" nutritious foods
- women's empowerment
- increase responsiveness and accountability of local elected bodies and government service providers

## **PROSHAR - ACDI/VOCA**

*Strengthening household access to Resources*

- improve health of pregnant and lactating women & children under five
- increase income and access to food for poor HHs
- help institutions & HHs respond effectively to shocks

## **Nobo Jibon - Save the Children**

*Reduce food insecurity and vulnerability of beneficiary HHs*

- improve health and nutritional status of children under five & PLW
- increase production and income of poor and extremely poor HHs
- households protect lives and assets and quickly resume livelihood activities post-disasters

# Overview

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- Major components of the three projects:
  - Creating On and off farm income opportunities
  - Improving maternal and child health, water, sanitation hygiene, and nutrition status
  - Disaster risk management
  - Improving capacity and responsiveness of local govt. and govt. service providers
  - Empowering women and adolescent girls to make their decision making
- Direct project participants: 604,000 households (2.7 million beneficiaries)

# Theory of Change

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- Well-planned income generation targeted to food-insecure households would improve the household food security of most of these households
- Prioritized and accessible MCHN services provided in project communities would improve the health and nutritional status of large numbers of vulnerable individuals within targeted households
- Disaster preparedness and mitigation would reduce the consequences of disasters in project areas
- Well-implemented women's empowerment efforts would support each of the SOs of these projects while reducing inequalities within households

# Evaluations

**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**Save the Children**

Save the Children Bangladesh  
Quantitative Evaluation Results:  
Nobo Jibon Multi-Year Assistance Program

TANGO International Review  
Team:

- Mark Langworthy – Team Leader
- Thomas R. Bremer
- Geeta Talwar
- A.K.M. Towfique Aziz

**TANGO**  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

DATA MANAGEMENT AID

Final Report  
March 20, 2015

Shobe Zibee

**Endline Report**

PROSHAR Quantitative Final Program  
Performance Evaluation (QFPE) 2015,  
Bangladesh

June 2015

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FOOD AND NUTRITION  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Qualitative Evaluation of Food for Peace  
Development Food Assistance Projects in  
Bangladesh

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Jessica Blankenship  
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SHOUHARDO II Final Quantitative  
Performance Evaluation

SHOUHARDO II Multi-Year Assistance Program

May 2015

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**CARE**

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**CARE**

Quantitative impact evaluation of the  
SHOUHARDO II Project in Bangladesh

May 2015

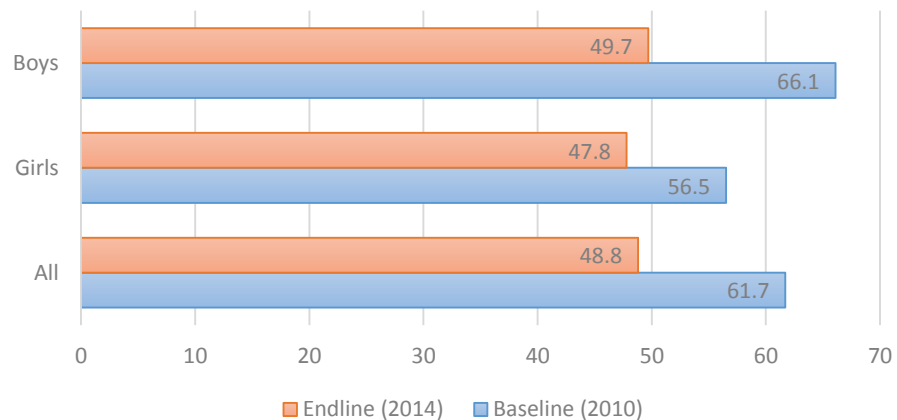
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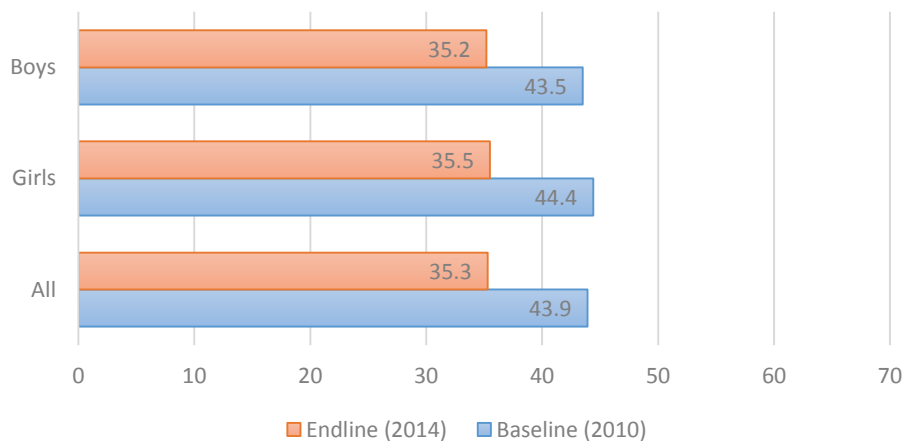
# Reduction in Stunting



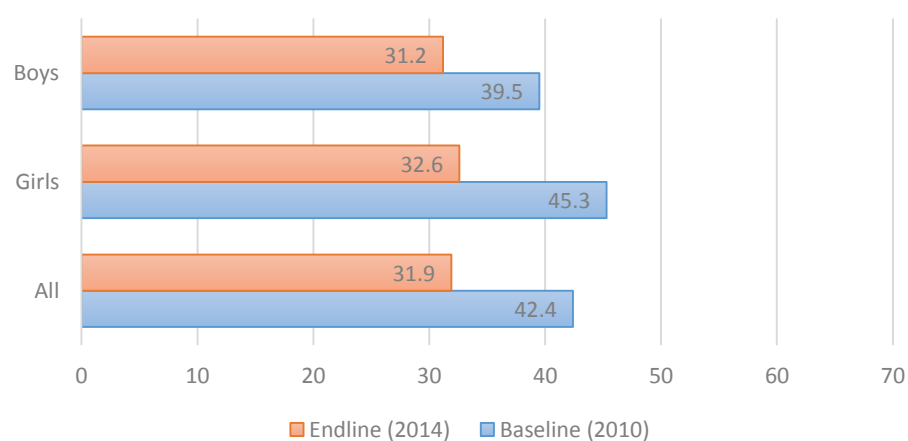
SHOUHARDO II



Nobo Jibon

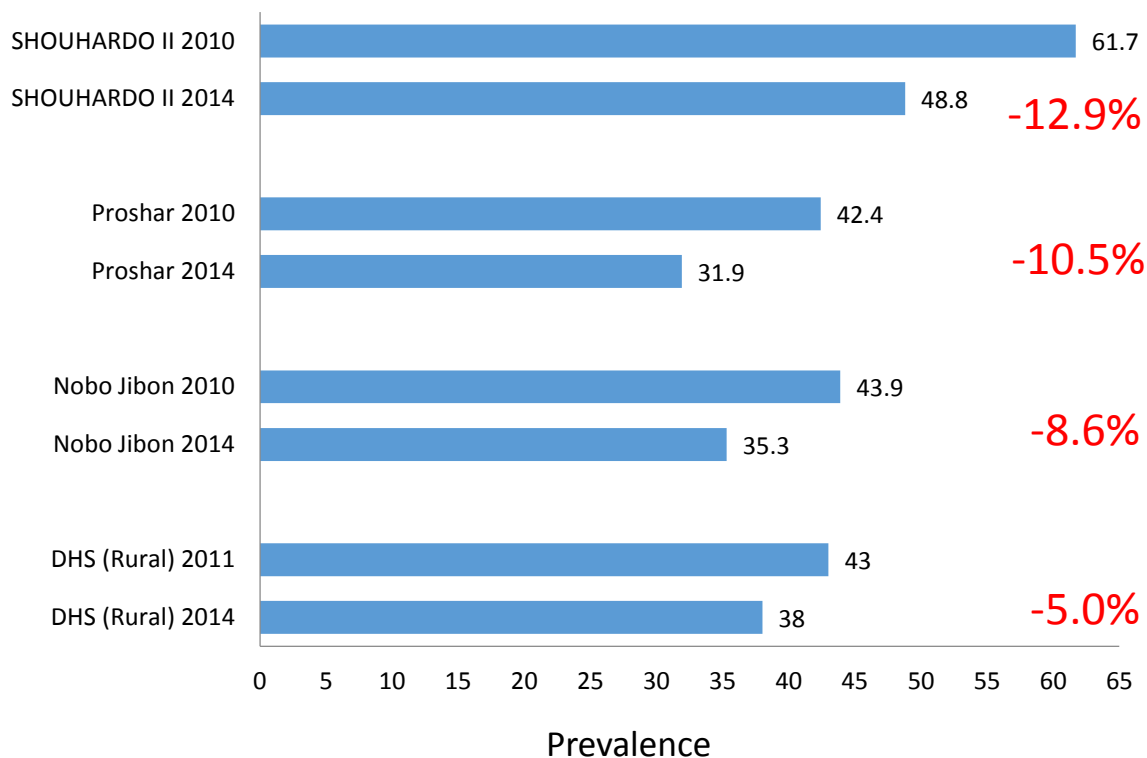


PROSHAR



# Comparing with the National Trends

## Stunting Among Children Under 5



	Annual percentage point reduction
Bangladesh Rural	1.66
Nobo Jibon	2.15
Proshar	2.62
SHOUHARDO II	3.23

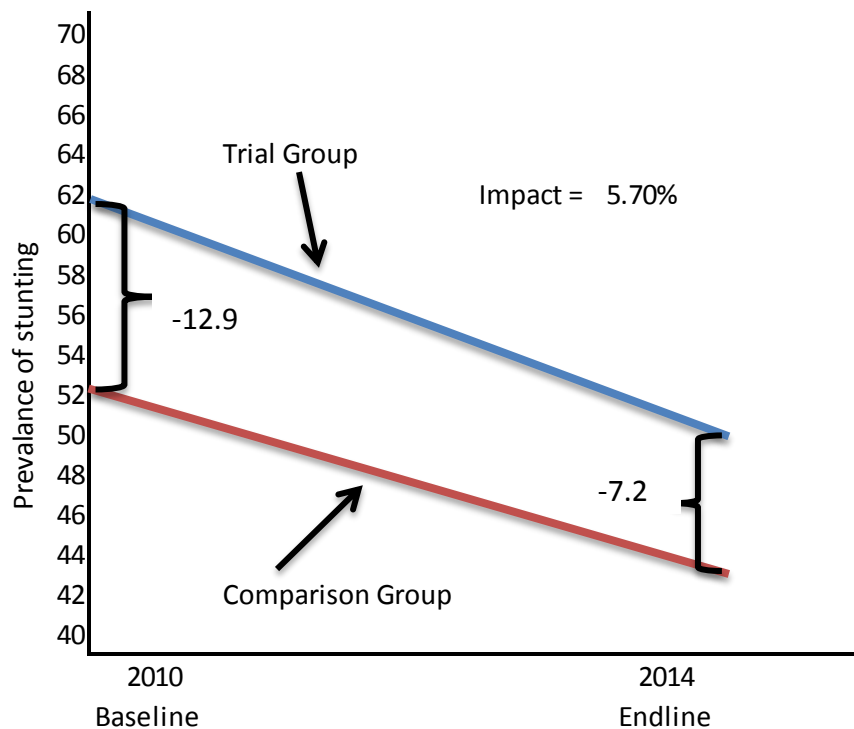


# SHOUHARDO II Impact Evaluation

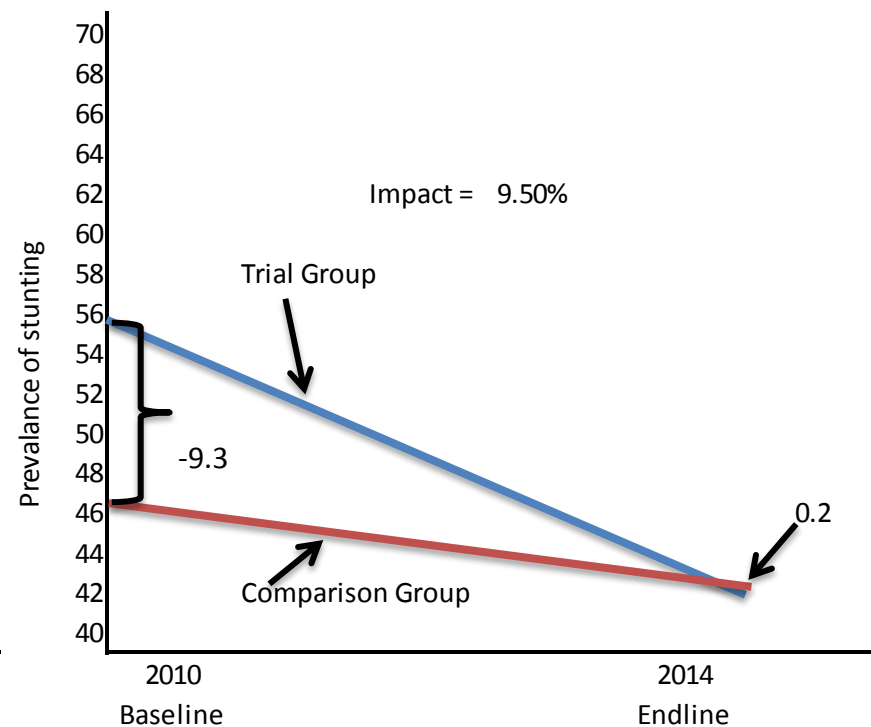
(Randomization at the community level)	Trial 1 (Targeted 1000 days)	Trial 2 (PM2A)
Poor and Ultra Poor Households	Eligible to participate in MCHN and all other project interventions	Eligible to participate in MCHN and all other project interventions
Not so poor households	Not eligible to participate in any project interventions.	Eligible to participate in MCHN interventions only

# Impact of SHOUHARDO II on Stunting

## Prevalence of Stunting among Children Under 5



## Prevalence of Stunting among Children Under 2



# Selected Determinants of Stunting

Selected Determinants (significant)	Coefficients
<b>Household Access to Food</b>	
Household dietary diversity	9.37
Household Hunger Score	-0.44
<b>Antenatal care during pregnancy</b>	4.960
More food during pregnancy	1.010
Iron/folic acid during pregnancy	0.417
More daytime rest during pregnancy	0.608
<b>Caring practices for children</b>	
Hand washing at five critical times	0.423
Safe disposal of feces (0-35m)	0.375
Vitamin A capsule last 6m (6-23m)	0.156
Access to safe water	0.276
<b>Mother's and children's food consumption</b>	
Mother's dietary diversity	7.950
Minimum acceptable diet	0.203

# From the FANTA/Tufts Qualitative Evaluation

Evaluation Areas	
Effectiveness in meeting strategic objectives	All three projects were successful in reducing household food insecurity and improving health and nutritional well-being in most targeted households. Projects were also effective in provision of localized MCHN services and counseling during implementation period.
Effectiveness of linkages with government and nongovernment services	Linkages with government were strongest in livestock and fisheries and weakest in MCHN. Linkages with other projects were weak or nonexistent.
Effectiveness of BCC and extension strategies	Impressive in all projects. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hygiene counseling</li><li>• Improving pregnancy food intake</li><li>• Improving understanding of problems associated with pregnancy in young girls</li><li>• Training and counseling on small livestock and fisheries</li><li>• Improving disaster preparedness by households</li></ul>
Unintended positive and/or negative effects	<p><u>Positive:</u> Effect of economic improvement on family harmony greater than anticipated. Income-generating activities rescued many households that lost farmland due to erosion.</p> <p><u>Negative:</u> Occasional exacerbation of dependency culture (e.g., why pay for a latrine when it is likely to be provided free by some organization). Increased women's employment adversely affects exclusive breastfeeding.</p>