

Multi Year Assistance Program Nobo Jibon

Nobo Jibon Contribution To Food Security and Nutrition in Bangladesh



Presenter

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Designation: COP
Save the Children



Date: 4-March, 2015

Time: 9.00 am – 10.45 am

Venue: Westin Hotel, Dhaka, Bangladesh



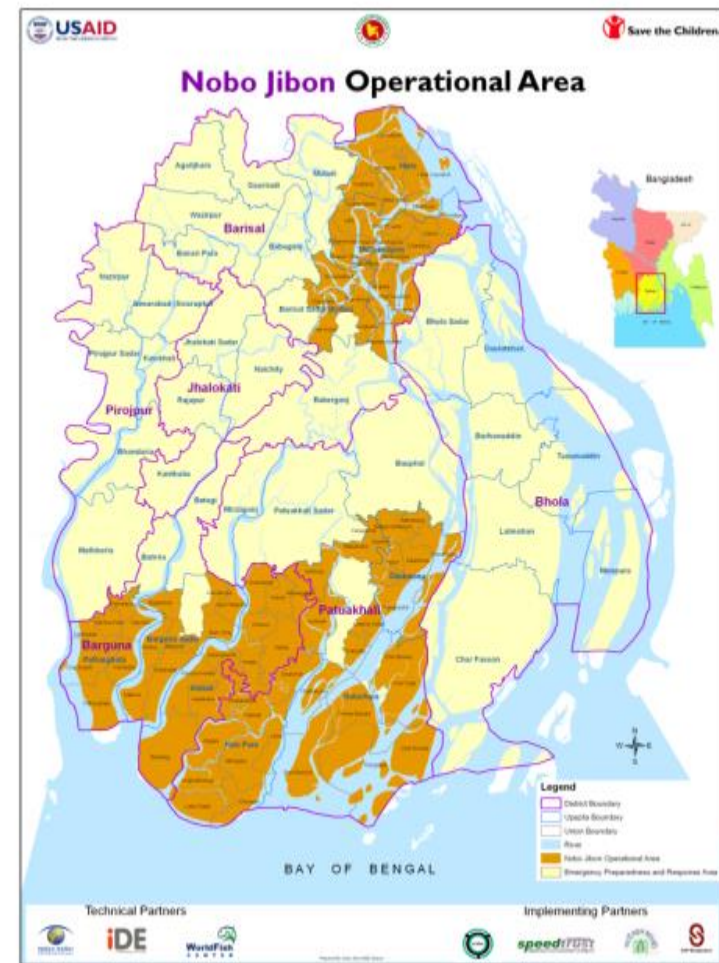
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Key Information

- US\$55 million MYAP funded by Food for Peace/USAID (Title II) – Funding: MTZ, 202 (e), ITSH, GOB. Awarded in June 2010 – closeout: Sept. 2015.
- Geographic location: SW; 11 upazilas/sub-districts
- Partnerships:
 - Collaboration with the Bangladesh government (Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief)
 - Four international NGOs as Technical Partners (T-P): HKI, iDE, WF and RIMES
 - Four national NGOs as Implementing Partners (I-P)-SpeedTrust, CODEC, SAP-Bangladesh and GUP.



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Strategic Objectives and Outputs

Goal: Reduce food insecurity and vulnerability for 191,000 HHs (nearly 1 million people) in 9 (became 11) Upazilas of Barisal Division over 5 years.

- **Strategic Objective-1:** Maternal and Child Health, and Nutrition (MCHN)
 - Improved health and nutritional status children under five and PLW
 - (Target: 191,000. **Achieved: 225,000**)
- **Strategic Objective-2:** Market Based Production and Income Generation
 - Poor and Extremely Poor HHs have increased production and income
 - (Target 80,000. **Achieved: 86,000**)
- **Strategic Objective-3:** Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Households in targeted communities protect their lives and assets and quickly resume livelihood activities following natural disasters
 - (Target 373,470. **Achieved 444,241**)

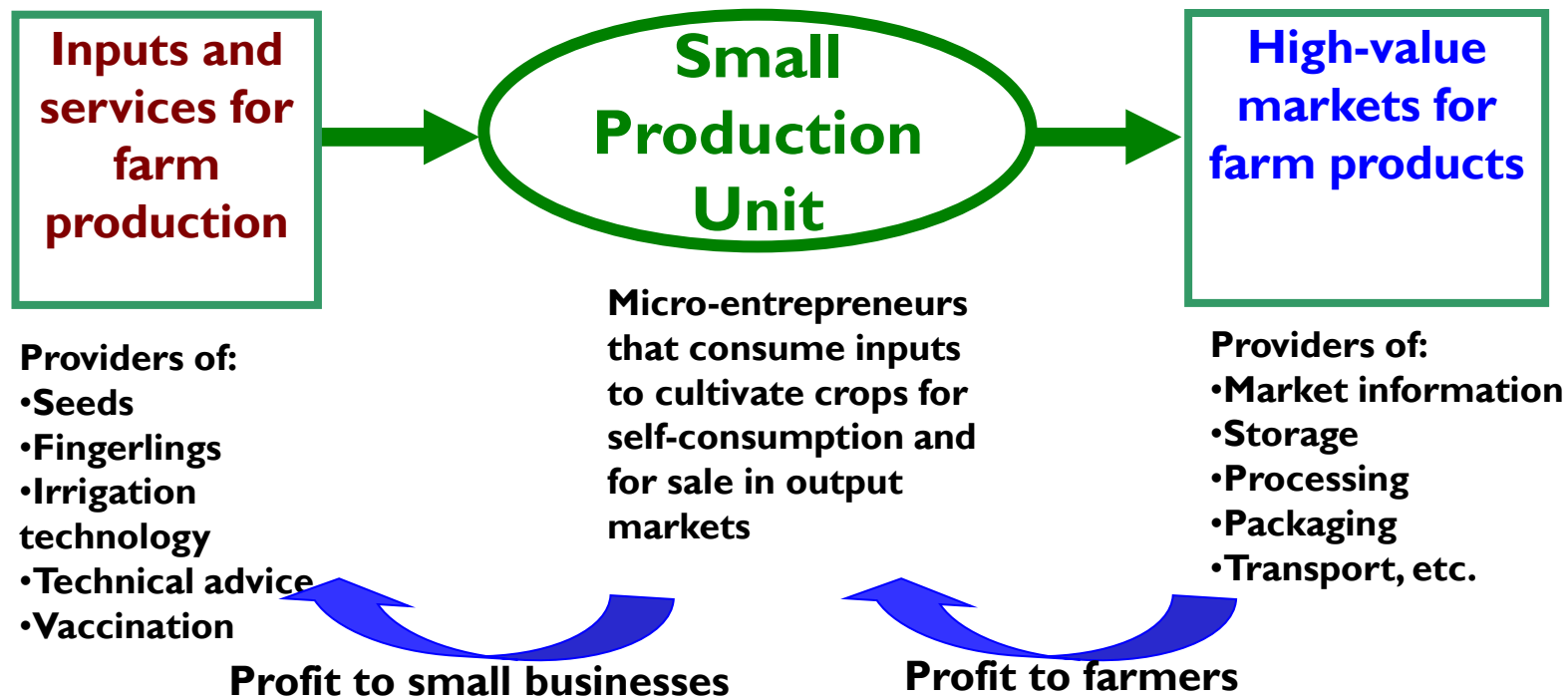


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How we addressed identified issues: SO2



Application of comprehensive 3-part market framework for all categories of target groups is anticipated to work tremendously well to achieve the increased productivity, income and inclusive market growth.



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Biggest Success

- Integration of basic nutrition services (particularly GMP and IYCF counseling services) in MOH community level health facility, Community Clinics (CC)
- Firm-to-Farm approach: MOU with private companies and linking them with Lead Farmers and trained service providers to reach wider community and ensure sustainability of program outcomes
- Making high risk communities resilient to natural disaster through training on disaster preparedness and responses and developing livelihood resilience infrastructures through Food For Work (FFW).



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Biggest Success in terms of partnership

- Partnership with EC-funded Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP) helped expanding nutrition education and improving production of nutritious foods.
- Partnership with private companies: quality inputs and technical information to smallholders & farmers.
- Partnership with GOB at all levels i.e. ministry, district, upazilla, etc.



Biggest challenges

- Smooth running of maternal health services and maintaining quality at community level in hard-to-reach areas.
- Scarcity of irrigation water in dry season, salinity intrusion, change in rainfall pattern, tidal surge and cyclone reduced land area for production and damaged crops
- Engagement and retention of unpaid Volunteers.



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Most important lessons learned

- Strengthening the capacity of nutrition service delivery at community to sub-district levels: helps reach out to wider audience i.e. prevention of malnutrition, treatment of diarrhea and childhood illness and early identification of malnourishment
- Climate-smart agriculture as well as structural resilience activities should have been integrated into the market-driven production and income generation component from the outset of the program.
- Integration of Union Disaster Mgt Committees (UDMC), VDC, Youth Volunteers and Cyclone Preparedness Program, etc.



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What will NOB Jibon leave behind when the MYAP Ends

- 140 Community Clinics (CC) with functional nutrition services; and 1,841 skilled Village Health Committee members working as health and nutrition volunteers with the CCs.
- 1,000 Lead Farmers; 20 collection points; 1,100 service providers; and more than 300 VSLAs functional in the communities.
- Village Disaster Management Committee, HH preparedness contingency plan, and DRR Youth Volunteers will remain operational within communities post Nobo Jibon.



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**Thank
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