Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Nutrition Scientific Symposium in Bangladesh

Tracking the Impact of Shocks on Livelihoods in Real Time

Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO) III

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Dhaka

- Background

- FLAIRb

- Monitoring 2019 Floods impact
  - Parameters
  - Methodology
  - Analysis

- Findings

- Implications

Background

7.6 million
people affected

28
districts affected

583,402
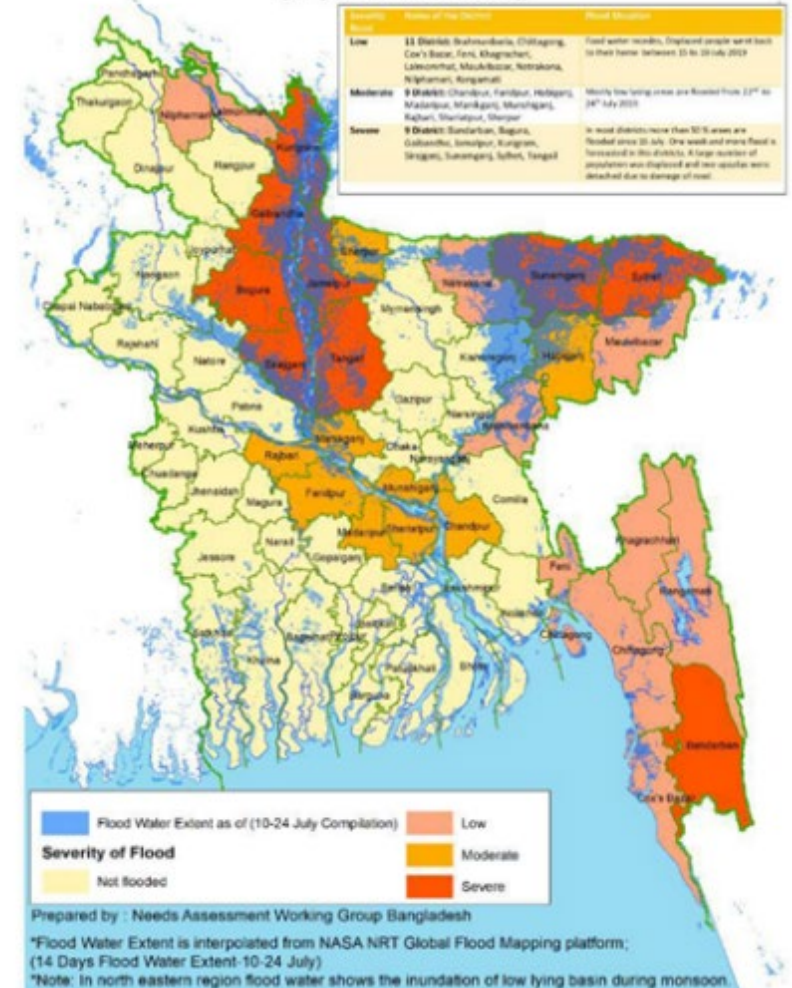number of houses destroyed or damaged

SHOUHARDO III is funded United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Food for Peace program granted and implemented by CARE Bangladesh. 2015-2022.

Goal : To improve gender equitable food security, nutrition, and resilience of vulnerable people in Bangladesh by 2020.

The program is implemented in 8 high-risk districts in Char and Haor regions, 23 Upazilas, and 115 unions of Bangladesh

Bangladesh Monsoon Flood 2019
Flood Impact Areas
(14 Days Flood Water Extent: 10-24 July)

Fostering Learning and Adaptation and Learning in Resilience Building (FLAIRb) :- Objectives

Longitudinal Effects

To measure the longitudinal effects of the program interventions on incomes, livelihoods, behaviors and health.

Key Capacities

Identify the capacities that have the greatest ability to help households mitigate shocks and stresses and achieve greater food security.

Contribution

Assess whether program interventions are contributing to the resilience capacities

Adaptive Management

To support ongoing review of theory of change for adaptive management

Objectives-

- To verify the extent to which livelihood outcomes sustained in program implementation households during natural disasters;

- To assess households' capacity to manage shocks and vulnerabilities during natural disaster using a recurrent monitoring system;

An **exploratory study design** backed by quantitative data from a related study – FLAIRb.

36 Households from six Upazila (six households from each Upazila) drawn from FLAIRb Cohort

Data was collected between **July and September 2019** through visits and phone calls

Characterizing the shock and **its impact** on impacts on markets, health and other socio-economic facilities and livelihood determinants

- *Livelihoods and incomes*
- *Coping strategies*
- ***Food consumption***
- *Any impact on violence and other WE indicators*

- *Households and community response to shocks*
- *HH utilization of social capitals*

- Access to some household during some rounds

- Risk of research fatigue/ bias of participants

- Telephone calls not always reliable.

- Sample did not go beyond program participants
    - Some better off/ worse off left out
    - Impact of program activities may mean different results by non-participants

- Created Likert scales for analysis

- Identification of indicators/parameters that had notable change

- Triangulated data with FLAIRb Results

- Tested data using logistic regression models and correlation tests

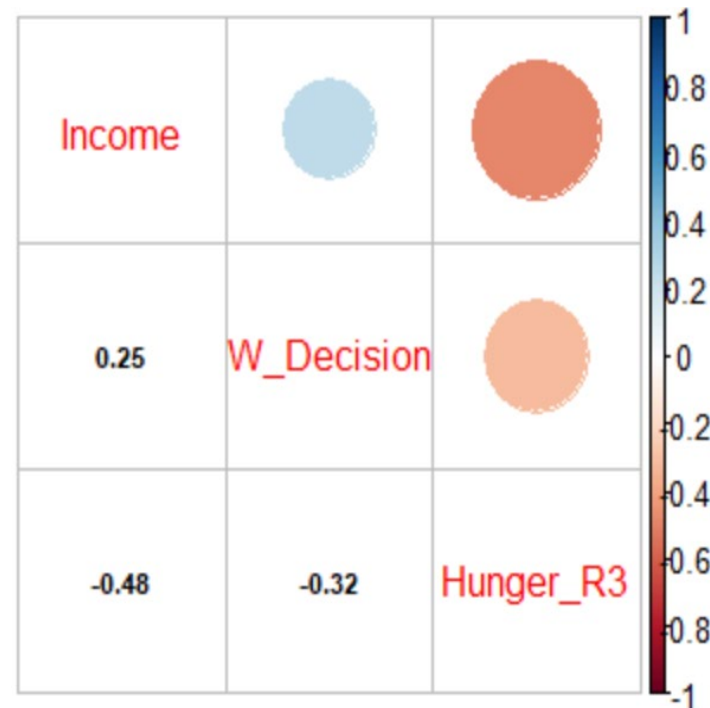- Followed up with communities by phone for clarifications

Results – Correlation

Correlation matrix between Income, Women Decision making and Hunger

Round-1

Income		
0.25	W_Decision	
-0.24	-0.04	Hunger_R1

Round-3

Income		
0.25	W_Decision	
-0.48	-0.32	Hunger_R3

Round-6

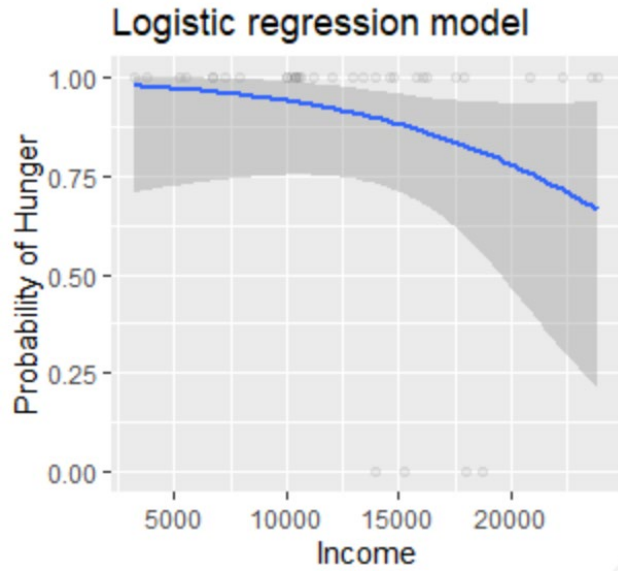|		
Income		
0.25	W_Decision	
-0.64	-0.29	Hunger_R6

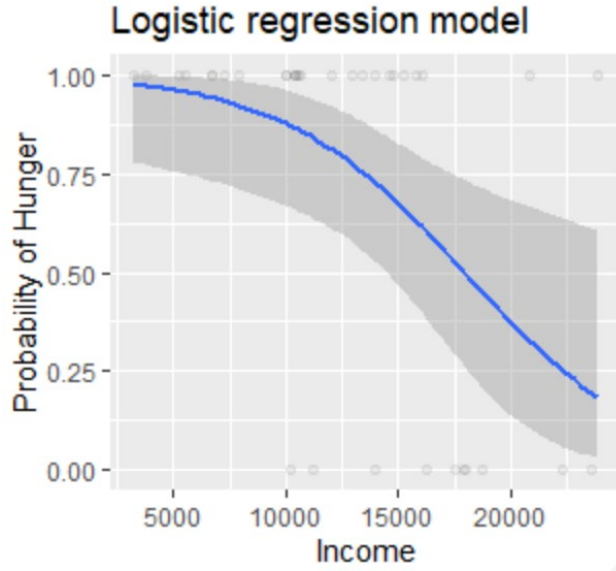# Results - Logistic Regression Model (LRM)
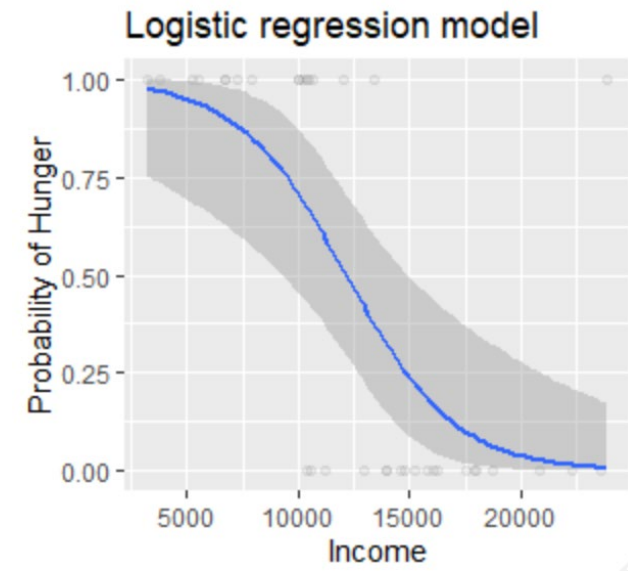

Week One — Week Three — Week Six

- Every one was affected.

- 17/36 HHs moved physically to other locations

- Access to markets and services was interrupted

- HH reduced the variety of food and number of meals

- Drinking water and sanitation were significantly impacted

- Safety net and other types of support did not kick in until after one month for most households

Pinki

- Mild. No movement
- Rice stored from the previous harvest:
- Could not go to market and buy other food
- They borrowed cash from relatives
- Quick rebound and husband migrated for work as per normal

Nurjahan

- Severely affected. Lost seedling and vegetables
- Reduce the number and portions of meals;
- Could not go to market to buy food;
- Had access to a local doctor;
- Husband sold cow and goats
- Only after the water receded did they restart their lives.

- Even the best prepared households will be affected when shocks happen.

- The first 1-3 weeks have greatest impact on peoples lives

- Efforts at reducing the duration/intensity of the impact should be focused
  - Participants paid a lot for cattle feed
  - Many participants moved to roadsides as their were no shelters

- This study puts forward another strong case for women empowerment in achieving (protecting) LH outcomes alongside economic activities

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Thank for your attention.