

NOBO JATRA - NEW BEGINNING

COVID-19 Impact Assessment

June 2020

Overview



Nobo Jatra Working Areas, southwest Bangladesh

This assessment highlights the impact of COVID-19 on poor and extreme poor households covered by USAID's Development Food Security Activity, 'Nobo Jatra-New Beginning', implemented by World Vision Bangladesh.

The **top 3** most urgent needs for households in southwest Bangladesh:

81.6%

Food consumption



71.8%

Revive livelihoods



62.2%

Healthcare services



The COVID-19 impact assessment covered:



720 households
(101 households were women headed)

3,720 household members

1,923 women

1,797 men



91.8% of households confirmed that **incomes** were reduced

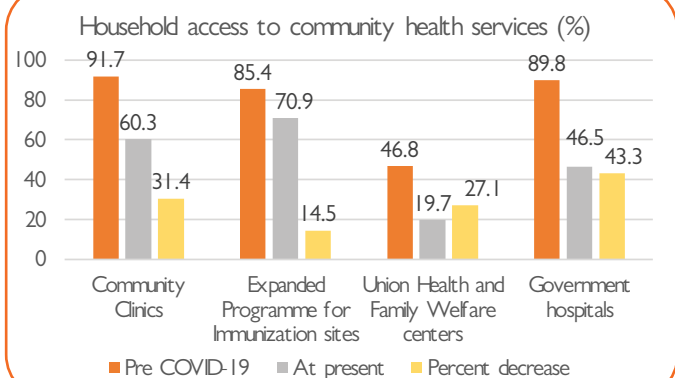
Highlights

Health and Nutrition

Since COVID-19, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of people accessing basic primary health services.



92% of respondents, from male and female headed households, said they were facing **mental stress** as a result of the pandemic.





USAID
আমেরিকার জনগণের পক্ষ থেকে



World Vision

Livelihoods



94.1% households reported that livelihoods were **negatively affected** as a result of COVID-19

Savings



80.5% households had **no savings**
12.5% households took loans from MFIs and local money lenders in the previous month – and the average interest rate for these loans is **10.9%**.



Reduced incomes are also having an adverse effect on health, safety and well being

36.2% of households are unable to afford healthcare
13.7% of respondents said they were sending children out to work and
3.9% had to marry their children off early

Top 3 coping mechanisms for reduced incomes:

- Use up savings
- Sell land or trees
- Sell productive assets

Food Security

56.4% borrow food

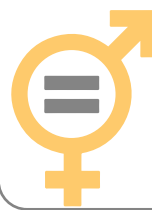
51.7% rely on less nutritious, cheaper food

50% with children under 2 are unable to provide a diverse, nutritious diet to the child due to lack of incomes and access to markets as a result of COVID-19



Gender

86.9% reported increased time on cleaning.



84.7% said husbands or other male caregivers were helping with child care and housework.

28% reported that risks of child marriage and other forms of Gender Based Violence have increased during COVID-19.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

17% decrease in access to safe water (80% pre COVID-19, 67% now)

74.3% of respondents confirmed it takes longer to collect water due to long queues, limited transportation options and greater pressure on water resources.



Supporting households to recover



Improved nutrition via multi-purpose cash grants



Access to finance via Village Savings and Lending Associations



Strengthen productive capacities of vulnerable households



Accelerate income generating opportunities and adapt business models to a COVID-19 context



Scale up Social Behavior Change on health, nutrition, hygiene, COVID-19 and Gender Based violence



www.wvb-nobojatra.org



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