Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
FTF/Bangladesh

JANUARY 9, 2014
Feed The Future Initiative, Bangladesh

- Focus on 20 vulnerable districts in south & southwest.
- Area has high rates of malnutrition & poverty
Feed The Future Initiative, Bangladesh

Economic Growth Results Framework

CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
- Regardless of politics, GOB will continue to support agriculture and the CIP
- Development partners will successfully leverage resources for the CIP
- GOB can successfully manage external shocks such as natural disasters & world economy

DO2: Food Security Improved

IR2.1. Sustainably Increase Agricultural Productivity
- Diversified Higher Value and More Nutritious Crops
- Intensified Rice Production

IR2.2. Improved Access through Market Systems
- Increased Investment
- Strengthen Select Value Chains
- Improved Support Services (DG)

IR2.3. Improved Nutrition & Dietary Diversity
- Improved Household Nutritional Status
- Increased Household Awareness of Diversified Nutrition Sources (GHI)

Enhanced Research and Development Capacity
Improved Household Resiliency
Enabling Environment for Policy Dialogue at the National and Local Level

Cross-cutting Issues: Gender, Youth and Innovation

Note: Text in RED indicates Links with other DO areas

FTF $  FTF & MYAP $
Two major technologies:

- Fertilizer Deep Placement (FDP)

Implementing partner:
International Fertilizer Development Center, (IFDC)

- High yielding (HYV) and stress tolerant (ST) rice varieties

Implementing partner:
Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia, Bangladesh (CSISA-BD)
Indicators:

4.5.2-5: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices

4.5.2-2: Number of hectares under Improved technologies or management practices
# FTF M&E: Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key indicators</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Mission actions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies</td>
<td>• Evolving definitions: Direct vs. Indirect beneficiaries, spill-over effects, counting farmers across multiple cropping seasons</td>
<td>• Consultation with BFS: Case-by-case basis approach</td>
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<td>• What exactly are the technologies?</td>
<td>• Specifying the technologies and disaggregates in the IP M&amp;E plan</td>
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<td>• Area measurement and conversion</td>
<td>• Regular M&amp;E trainings for the IPs</td>
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<td>• Counting hectares across multiple crop cycles – three rice seasons in Bangladesh</td>
<td>• Spot checking and DQAs – on the job trainings</td>
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<td>• Annual reporting</td>
<td>• “Paper Trail” – Documentation of data flow from field to head office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of hectares of land under improved technologies</td>
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<td>• Standardized reporting format</td>
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<td>Number of farmers and others who have applied</td>
<td>• Overlapping of farmers across multiple projects</td>
<td>• Developing a farmers’ database with unique IDs</td>
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<tr>
<td>improved technologies</td>
<td>• Overlapping of hectares across multiple projects</td>
<td>• Developing a common Geo Data portal</td>
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<td>Number of hectares of land under improved</td>
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<td>• Triangulation with national data sources</td>
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<td>technologies</td>
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<td>• Planning third party independent surveys</td>
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Thank you