

ANNEXE 7 – Output to Purpose Progress Forms for DFID PRISM monitoring.

DFID PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT - Annex D

Monitoring ID :

Type of Report:

For quarterly monitoring, complete Part A and C; for annual review complete Parts A, B and C

PART A.

Country:	Bangladesh	Project:	Agricultural Services Innovation and Reform Project
Project Officer	Najir Khan	Start Date:	July 1999
Date of Visit:	4 th to 16 th October 2003	End Date:	Currently December 2003
Date of Report:	4 th November 2003	MIS Code:	
		Risk Category:	

Goal Statement	OVI
To improve the capacity of all categories of farmers, especially landless, marginal and small farmers, to optimise their use of resources on a sustainable basis	50% reduction in the people living in poverty by 2015

Purpose Statement	OVIs
Effective structures and processes in place for implementing the NAEP and exploring sectoral approaches	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By EoP farmer satisfaction with extension advice is 25% higher under the Innovative Pilot Areas than in 'Without' Pilot Districts. 2. By EoP at least 2 stakeholders, in addition to DAE, can demonstrate positive action¹ taken to implement the NAEP 3. At least 4 stakeholders, in addition to DAE, are involved in strategic planning process by EoP

Outputs /OVIs	Progress		Comments
	Planned (period under review)	Actual (including comments if required)	Planned for next period
Output 1. Innovative and integrated approaches to the NAEP implemented and evaluated under EPICC supervision Score: 2			
1.1 Please refer to the attached indicators (and hypotheses) -Annex 7.1	All pilot initiatives were concluded in August 2003. Evaluations carried out of each pilot approach	Pilots completed with following results with results as shown in Annex 1	Review and learning with a multi stakeholder forum in December 2003 Within a project based approach – the pilots were largely successful – the issue will be attempting to address the viability as a mainstream activity
1.2 An Extension Monitoring System designed and tested as part of the monitoring of IEA pilot activities.	DAE requested that original ASIRP M&E system be discontinued. Pilot activities monitored and reported	M&E system for pilots designed and implemented	Large number of DAE projects have M&E activities. There is a need to consolidate/rationalise all project M&E systems and provide DAE

¹Eg. strategic plans that follow the principles of NAEP

			M&E system
1.3 All 60 DPIF funded projects completed and evaluated on the principles of NAEP by eop with impact studies on at least 15	10 of 45 first round DPIFs evaluated in early 2003. Further 5 of 21 second round DPIFs evaluated in late August 2003. Impact assessment of round 1 undertaken	15 DPIF evaluations carried out and impact evaluations of 10 vs NAEP completed	Final 5 evaluations to be completed by Dec 2003
Output 2 The Revised Extension Approach implemented by DAE Score 2			
2.1 At least three innovative models (including FLE) implemented and evaluated in 6 Districts by EoP.	All models (3) plus FLE evaluated in 6 districts	Completed	
2.2 Lessons learned and methods of best practice for 6 extension innovations documented and disseminated by EoP	Evaluation reports produced	Evaluations and thematic analysis to be produced for workshop and dissemination by Dec 2003	
2.3 New DAE Strategic Plan operational from July 2002	DAE produced its own strategic plan by March/April 2003	Second 2002-2006 Strat Plan produced by DAE	Awareness needs to be raised but already greater ownership that the first plan produced by the ASIRP TA Team
2.4 By EoP 80% of all Upazilas have training plans for their block supervisors	Training plans collected by Training Wing of DAE and consolidated in annual training plan	Completed	Training inputs suspended due to lack of DAE counterparts funds for training
Output 3. Sector wide policies and processes investigated, designed and tested Score 3			
3.1 Common implementation arrangements agreed between at least 4 GoB stakeholders and Donors on	The project engaged with GoB and donors on sectoral approaches and more programmatic approaches by mid 2002	Completed but way forward obscured by lack of consensus on the way forward by donors and their	Initial indications and acceptance by MoA of more programmatic approach. The project also involved

movements towards sectoral approaches by mid 2002	programmatic approaches by mid 2002	commitment to agricultural programmes	with the Plan of Action for Agriculture and the iPRSP process with donors
3.2 60 NPIF funded projects completed and evaluated by eop and at least 20 yield useful information for EPICC on sector issues and strategies	Only 20 NPIFs implemented (11 Round 1 and 9 Round 2). 10 Evaluated in round 1 and 5 due for impact evaluation in round 2 Synthesis of all Partnership Initiative Funds produced in Feb 2003	First round (10) impact evaluations produced Additional study on Extension Coverage on a national basis produced and 10 years of NGO partnership produced	Five second round evaluations produced Extension Coverage Survey and Partnership Evaluation and reviews to documented and produced by Dec 2003
3.3 At least 4 stakeholders as represented on main EPICC committee complete strategic studies to investigate sectoral issues by EoP	Several stakeholders have undertaken strategic studies but role of the project was limited to participation in events and seeking ownership of the principles of the NAEP	Partial response only	Largely outside the control of ASIRP a project based intervention in 1 line agency of MoA. However, aspects of the NAEP have been incorporated in other ESP strategies
Output 4			

General progress assessment - Project Purpose	2
Justification	
Other stakeholders have adopted many of the NAEP principles and developing strategic plans . The project did as much as it could given its location and the fact that the structures and process to achieve the purpose were MoA led. Farmer satisfaction is difficult to measure and a series of proxy indicators were developed for output level monitoring. The benefits of cross sectoral collaboration and co-operation have been achieved and demonstrated at the micro level. Work at the macro level on sectoral approaches have been hindered by a lack of common understanding within GoB and within donors	
General progress assessment - Project Outputs	2- (2+2+3)

Justification

The project has largely achieved everything that was within its control. Some outputs are dependent on responses in other stakeholders and donors. ASIRP is a project within one line agency(DAE) of MoA and given the design would always find the ability to stimulate change at the macro level in other Ministries of GOB very difficult

PART B.

Purpose /OVIs	Progress	Comments
<p>1. By EoP farmer satisfaction with extension advice is 25% higher under the Innovative Pilot Areas than in 'Without' Pilot Districts.</p> <p>2. By EoP at least 2 stakeholders, in addition to DAE, can demonstrate positive action² taken to implement the NAEP</p> <p>3. At least 4 stakeholders, in addition to DAE, are involved in strategic planning process by EoP</p>	<p>Partial fulfilment of OVIs 2 and 3</p> <p>Output 1 Partially correct - Generally farmers satisfaction (as expressed through the proxy of using advice)is higher in the pilot areas</p>	<p>Satisfaction of farmers is higher in pilot area for a variety of reasons</p>

Attribution

The outputs of the project do not directly lead to the achievement of the purpose. The purpose is concerned with structure and processes for implementation of the NAEP, and sectoral approaches. An assessment was made by the project of the NAEP (New Agricultural Extension Policy) in terms of its usefulness as a policy framework for sectoral approaches – the NAEP does not fully meet the requirements but was judged to be better than other policy frameworks. The structures and processes for NAEP implementation were MoA/DAE Committees. The principles of the NAEP were easier to achieve at the micro level than the macro level – where the GoB administration is highly compartmentalised and development planning is highly project based . The project examined current practices in terms of sectoral approaches in Bangladesh (incl. education and health) and existing “programmes” . The operation of committee structures improved during the second half of the project The outputs are not sufficient to achieve the project purpose

²Eg. strategic plans that follow the principles of NAEP

Purpose to Goal

The quality and quantity of services delivered by all Extension Service Providers remains relatively low. The bias towards larger land holding farmers remains and the targets set in the DAE Revised Extension Approach have not been met. Farmers that happen to be in areas where projects happens are advantaged whether they receive GO or NGO advice ASIRP is a national project with an institutional focus rather than project led technical and social interventions. DAE in their first Strategic Plan (actively supported by ASSP/early ASIRP support) defined their targets as 25% of all activities for all farmers; 60% of activity targeted at farmers with landholdings of < 1 ha; and 15% targeted at farmers with > 1 ha. The targeting is skewed towards larger land holding categories ,DAE has recognised its failings on targeting I and emphasises pro-poor services in the second strategic plan

DOES LOGFRAME REQUIRE REVISION?

Not at this late stage but conflicts highlighted earlier by TA Team

DO PIMS MARKERS REQUIRE REVISION [Mandatory for projects approved prior to 1.8.98]

No

Quality of Scoring

Sufficient information was made available to the team including an historical perspective of the DFID interventions in DAE . A range of stakeholders in the GO ,NGO and farming community were consulted

Lessons learned, and suggested dissemination

ASIRP represents a series of projects in DAE funded by DFID - 11 years of DFID projects in DAE. There are significant lessons learned on extension , institutional change and GO - NGO partnerships. It is the intention of the project to present these lessons to multi stakeholder fora in December 2003. It is very important to draw lessons over time and the TA team have prepared documents to support this . The larger national Extension Coverage Surveys indicates the poor outreach of project based approaches in Bangladesh.

This is true of GOs and NGOs. The early results of the latest survey (July 2003) indicates an expansion of private sector advisory services. However, the quantity of services available remains low.

PART C.

Key Issues / Points of information

Dissemination of results and lessons learning will be undertaken through a series of workshops and production of reports by Dec 2003

Recommendations	Responsibility	Date for completion
1. To explore the viability of scaling up/mainstreaming of project based extension approaches with DAE	TA Team	Dec 2003
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Review team:	Gerry Gill, Lead Consultant, Andrew Bartlett, Senior Consultant and Enamul Huda, National Consultant
People met:	Extensive list of Dhaka and Field based individuals in GoB, NGOs and donors provided in report

Scoring system:

- 1 = likely to be completely achieved* *4 = only likely to be achieved to a very limited extent*
2 = likely to be largely achieved *5 = unlikely to be realised*
3 = likely to be partially achieved *x = too early to judge extent of achievement*