

Country: Bangladesh
Project Name (Full name & Acronym): Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project + Technical Assistance Component, IAPP-TA
Supervising Entity (SE): Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Task Team Leader Contact (Name & Email): Benoist Veillerette (Benoist.Veillerette@fao.org)

Total Project Cost	3,690.124
Of which GAFSP Amount	3,690.000
Total Disbursed Amount	3,668,134
Of which GAFSP Amount	3,690.000
Co-financiers (if any, cost amount for each)	N/A
SE Approval Date	30 September 2011
Project Effectiveness Date	30 November 2011
Date of First Disbursement (of GAFSP funds)	1 November 2011
Official Restructuring Date(s) (if any)	N/A
Closing Date	30 September, 2016

the Country Investment Plan (CIP

	Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP), World Bank
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¹ Impact is defined as the broad, long-term and indirect changes in the lives of the target population, to which the project contributes. The next level, Outcome, is defined as the specific and immediate beneficial changes achieved by the project for its target group(s) given its scope, duration and resources. This report refers to both Impact and Outcome in assessing the project performance and results.

Crops t approximately 140,000 farmers, 33% of which were women; (ii) Fisheries t approximately 39,000 farmers, 28% of which were women; and (iii) Livestock t approximately 48,000 farmers, 89% of which were women.

While the last impact-level indicator⁹ was not achieved before the IAPP- d [closure, the TA succeeded in bringing this important issue to the attention of high ranking government officials. Approval of a Circular stipulating all ARDFS projects include FO representatives in their Project Steering Committees required multiple ministries and levels of government to agree t the key reason it was not possible to } š]v %o CE]} CE š } š Z %o CE }i š [• o }• μ CE us X 2014 IAPP-PSC meeting, chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, requested to add a clause to the draft National Agricultural Extension Policy (2014) that would mandate all local, regional, and national level ARDFS project steering committees to include FO representatives. The circular was not adopted, but the meeting minutes noted that this issue was raised by FO members and, in the response column, the Ministry of Agriculture was instructed to take necessary actions. The review team notes that the positive reception of this request (which recognizes the value of]v o μ]v P (CE u CE •[CE %o CE) by vi še š Q B • was influenced by the positive performance of the two (CE u representatives sitting in the IAPP PSC.

Achievement of t strengthened individual and organizational capacities of selected stakeholder organization deliver increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and food and nutrition security are applied, particularly in increaeryre W* n B. 3e initiation 3(le11.04 1 0 0 1 531.94 306.

Results from this survey, as well as personal feedback and examples from focus groups held in the September/October 2016 review mission, indicate that training remained useful longer-term after participation in project activities had finished and that knowledge had been applied in the work environment. Some examples highlighted situations where the knowledge acquired increased in usefulness, depending on a job position. For example, one participant transferred to a new position and was required to conduct new tasks, but was confident in managing the work because the IAPP-TA training had introduced aspects of project cycle management.

contribution to
the
**of the
associated
investment**

(i) of the
IAPP Project Management Unit (PMU) in relation to: the
preparation of the Operational Manual; setting up the M&E
system; and demonstration of the financial viability of buried
pipe irrigation schemes through high quality financial and
economic analysis (FEA);

(ii)

			<p>Support on FEA for buried pipes provided sound justification for the / W W implementation of the scheme, and contributed to the P } A CE v u n d s e m e n t and support for buried pipe irrigation in the country.</p> <p>Training for IAPP CFs and FAs on outreach and community mobilization assisted the IAPP team in improving their field-extension work with farmers. The CFs and FAs went on to use these skills when working with farmers, and approximately 226,000 farmers increased their agricultural productivity. Nutrition training for the same group was also useful in highlighting core messages previously unfamiliar to the IAPP team, and resulted in the development of educational materials for CFs and FAs to use during outreach with farmers, including informative calendars, picture-based eating guidelines, and a plate that visualizes how much food should come from each food group per meal. These practical materials are now available with the Bangladesh Food Planning and Monitoring Unit.</p>
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10. Number of **Proposed**

Beneficiaries under Group A included any government staff involved with project cycle management at all stages for agriculture and food security/nutrition development projects, as well as government-employees conducting outreach and community mobilization activities with farmers and related project beneficiaries. The rationale behind this was to ensure knowledge dissemination across the entire investment project cycle, rather than at one stage alone. A full list of government ministries and departments included under this group can be found in Appendix A of Annex 2, along with the detailed selection criteria.

Beneficiaries under Group B included project staff of the IAPP that worked in-office on general management and monitoring and evaluation, as well as the IAPP Community Facilitators (CFs) and Field Assistants (FAs) doing agriculture extension work. Activities for this group were intended to improve the implementation and effectiveness of the IAPP investment project, which aimed to enhance agricultural productivity (crops, livestock, and fisheries) and livelihoods in agro-ecologically constrained areas through strengthening the integration of key aspects impacting agricultural production. Detailed information on selection criteria for the group can be found in Annex 2.

12. Contribution to Crosscutting Themes.¹⁵ Assess Level of Contribution to each of the themes using the following symbols:

- = none planned
- = planned but did not achieve planned contribution
- = planned contribution achieved
- = exceeded planned expectations

	-	The project did not set out to address Climate Smart Agriculture, but it did contribute to CSA in unplanned ways. Specifically, both PhD students addressed climate change and agriculture. The first participant was from the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Farmers in Environmental Decision Making and its Effect on Resilience Investment Planning for Agricultural Development in Climate-Risk

¹⁵ It is fully acknowledged that not all GAFSP projects were designed to contribute to these crosscutting themes. Therefore, please feel free to assess the level of contribution using a for all or any themes that were not part of the project design.

		<p>Prone Developing Countries. In addition to this, the FEA provided by the TA on buried pipe irrigation schemes (technology for reducing water conveyance loss) was used by the IAPP to generate government support and approval for the schemes. The FEA became a useful decision-making tool for the government to invest more in the new irrigation technology.</p>
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The project envisaged to address nutrition as one technical area which it will support through TA provision within the IAPP (investment project). The Inception Report identified the following needs on nutrition: (i) support to coordination of relevant initiatives (SUN and REACH); (ii) improved access to suitable and safe inputs with a focus on vegetable seeds; (iii) linking agriculture with nutrition at various levels; (iv) capacity strengthening for better targeting the most nutrition insecure households; and (v) home gardening. While it succeeded in (iii) by training IAPP [•Community Facilitators and extensionists (SAAOs and FAs), the

movements of FAO personnel and

Sustainability of imparted capacities through the project is adequate. Provision of capacity building work with government officials meant longevity of built capacity in-country. Permanent officials would continue to work in government at various stages of involvement in the investment project cycle for at least three years or more, following training and project completion. Mandatory foundation courses at the BPATC for all public administration staff ensure that relevant curriculum revised through the IAPP-TA (focused on investment project cycle management) will be taught to all 7met re trata.buil re ill

Initiative (MMI) grant, approved on 14 October 2016, which is hoped to support the federation [•
further strengthening its human, technical and financial resources basis.

assessment, yearly work plans) to address details at later stages, the design remained flexible and allowed the project team to respond throughout implementation. As a result, the project succeeded in

that might undermine their legitimacy, credibility, and longevity

3	(including with Government counterpart, SE of associated investment project, CSOs)	<p>The importance of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training provided through the IAPP-TA for the associated investment project was noted by IAPP staff and government ministries as being particularly useful in assisting the IAPP investment project in effectively monitoring its progress. The in-depth supports (including on-the-job training) provided by an M&E trainer through the IAPP-TA helped in establishing a detailed, comprehensive M&E system recognized by IAPP staff and government to be one of the most rigorous currently in use. With the development of such a detailed database to track progress toward indicators, as well as hands-on training to understand how best to utilize the M&E system, the IAPP team attributed the successful achievement of its PDO to the clear M&E that they had available to track progress and ensure their targets were met. More broadly, this type of M&E technical assistance could be seen as key to the successful implementation and achievement of indicators in investment projects.</p>	
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Making space for one or two higher-level management participants on some of the core capacity building events, like study tours, was valuable in generating higher-level support for capacity development (particularly of FOs) and should be considered in future

IAPP), the IAPP PMU was always invited and recommended to send attendees. It was accepted that at least one person from the IAPP-PMU should be in attendance at any given self-standing TA activity. Open dialogue and collaboration meant that FAO was able to respond positively to ad-hoc requests from the World Bank as they arose. Similarly, the IAPP-PMU could benefit and learn from attending stand-alone activities through the collaboration.

NOTE: Please ~~attach~~ **Final Results Framework to this report** and submit to the GAFSP Coordination Unit. It must contain baseline, target and actual value at end of project for **each** indicator.

Indicator 1.1:	Number and nature of non-state actors participating actively in Government of Bangladesh (GOB) agricultural, rural development and food security (ARDFS) development Projects Steering Committee		
	0	2	2 Achieved two male representatives of two Farmer Organizations actively participated in IAPP PSC
Indicator 1.2:	Budget execution performance of CIP portfolio (%)		
	0	70	70 Achieved Cumulative delivery over the 5 years of the CIP implementation amounted at USD6.2 billion which was 70% of the total financial budget (source: CIP Monitoring Report 2016)
Indicator 1.3 (new):	Execution performance of		



			Nearly achieved (93%) Male (87), female (9) GOB staff (58), NGO representatives (4), other (34)
Indicator 3.1.3:	[Human capacities] # of stakeholders who have benefited from trainings, TA, study tours, guidelines and tools on project cycle management, disaggregated by beneficiary group and gender	0	1,987
			1,819 Nearly achieved (92%) Male (1,624),



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D *A*

medium-term trainings

short and

Outreach/communication events



Training Under IAPP Project (TA Component)

- 1) Result based project Identification and design (RBPID).
- 2) Financial and Economic Analysis (FEA).

Participants: List/No. (Officers of DLS)

Contents of RBPID:

- 1) Project cycle management.
 - 2) Stake holder analysis;
 - PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal)
 - FGD (Focused Group Discussion)
 - Interview
 - 3) Problem Tree
 - 4) Objective Tree
 - 5) Logical Framework
 - Activities
 - Outputs
 - Outcomes
 - Goal
 - OVI (Objectively Verifiable Indicator)
- MOV (Means of Verifications)

Contents of FEA

NPV (Net Present Value)

IRR (Internal Rate of Return)

BCR (Benefit Cost Ratio)

Financial and Economic Aspects.

Benefits and uses of it:

Knowledge from these training is applied in project formulation

projects,

we have used economic analysis

But Logical Frameworks are a simulation of a DPP. They don't change after having this training. So, one can't say that MOV are also designed to be used in a DPP.

