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Blue Gold Program Wiki

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Logframe Program Document (Productive Sector and Business Development)

From Blue Gold Program Wiki

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Narrative summary

Indicators

**Means of
verification**

Assumptions

<p>Goal Reduced poverty and hunger for poor people living in polders in the coastal zone of Bangladesh.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 10% of children with stunted growth and under-weight • No. hhs with 5 months or more of food shortage reduced to less than 10% • 50% increase in household assets • 140,000 hhs reporting increased agricultural production 	<p>Impact surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion (RIMS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major natural disasters • Political stability
<p>Purpose Improved and more secure rural livelihoods for 160,000 households in coastal polders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 hhs with more livestock • 20,000 hhs with increase fish production from ponds • 40,000 people in income earning occupations; 	<p>Impact and outcome surveys undertaken by the M&E unit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth and stability • Supportive enabling environment

Outputs

<p>3. Productive sectors (crops, fishery and livestock) performance will be higher for the benefit of the producers through higher income</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity increased by 30% • Production intensity increased by 20% • Household income increased with Tk 15,000 from an average level of Tk 50,000. • Producers are more market oriented • Crop losses reduced by 20% • 3,000 FFS established and effective • Innovative technology introduced and applied • Value chain analysis for (at least) 8 products • Analysis of the services providers; their strengths and weaknesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys • Production statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outputs are for the producers with the Program as from year1 • Producers will be able to settle their difference on water use. • Timely availability of quality inputs including credit.
<p>4. Business Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperatives associations established to fill gaps in services by government and private sectors. 	<p>Project reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Cooperative is supportive. • Private sector farm product oriented. • Banks supportive for investments in productive sector development.

Activities

3. Productive sectors: (a) participatory planning of development productive sectors; (b) define possible farm plans at WMG level; (c) defining knowledge and inputs needed for improved productivity; (d) creating of Farmers Field Schools; (e) introduce innovative technology. Surveys to assessthe availability of land and current ownership status; (b) selection of target group households; (c) process of land titling; (d) computerised land record management system.

4. Business development: (a) analysis (weakness and strength) of the services providers; (b) close coordination with the value chain experts under the Care/Solidaridad contract; (c) development of Business Plans per polder; (d) strengthen the linkages with the selected services providers; (e) strengthen the capacity of the WMG and newly established cooperative associations to play an entrepreneurial role.

A livelihood is a way of making a living. It comprises capabilities, skills, assets (including material and social resources), and activities that households put together to produce food, meet basic needs, earn income, or establish a means of living in any other way.

Monitoring and Evaluation

an environment of policies, regulations, norms, institutions, and overall economic governance which allows market systems to function and perform well

Farmer Field School - A group-based learning process through which farmers carry out experiential learning activities that help them to understand the ecology of their fields, based on simple experiments, regular field observations and group analysis. The knowledge gained from these activities enables participants to make their own locally specific decisions about crop management practices. This approach represents a radical departure from earlier agricultural extension programmes, in which farmers were expected to adopt generalized recommendations that are formulated by specialists from outside the community.

Water Management Group - The basic organizational unit in Blue Gold representing local stakeholders from a hydrological or social unit (para/village). Through Blue Gold, 511 WMGs have been formed and registered. The average WMG covers an area of around 230 ha has 365 households or a population of just over 1,500.

Value chain - the set of activities that need to be performed in a specific production sector in order to deliver the end product to the consumer. Agricultural value chains typically include input supply, growing/production, processing and marketing/distribution.

An area of low-lying land surrounded by an earthen embankment to prevent flooding by river or seawater, with associated structures which are provided to either drain excess rainwater within the polder or to admit freshwater to be stored in a khal for subsequent use for irrigation.

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Variants

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Blue Gold Program Wiki

The wiki version of the Lessons Learnt Report of the Blue Gold program, documents the experiences of a technical assistance (TA) team working in a development project implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) over an eight+ year period from March 2013 to December 2021. The wiki lessons learnt report (LLR) is intended to complement the BWDB and DAE project completion reports (PCRs), with the aim of recording lessons learnt for use in the design and implementation of future interventions in the coastal zone.

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