

## Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b> Reduced poverty and hunger for poor people living in polders in the coastal zone of Bangladesh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less than 10% of children with stunted growth and under-weight</li> <li>- No. hhs with 5 months or more of food shortage reduced to less than 10%</li> <li>- 50% increase in household assets</li> </ul>	Impact surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion (RIMS)	No major natural disasters  Political stability
<b>Purpose</b> Improved and more secure rural livelihoods for 160,000 households in coastal polders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 140,000 hhs reporting increased agricultural production</li> <li>- 10,000 hhs with more livestock</li> <li>- 20,000 hhs with increase fish production from ponds</li> <li>- 40,000 people in income earning occupations;</li> </ul>	Impact and outcome surveys undertaken by the M&E unit.	Economic growth and stability  Supportive enabling environment
<b>Outputs</b>			
Community mobilisation and institutional strengthening to have the rural communities organised in cooperatives and they are an effective driver for change and economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 700 WMG newly registered</li> <li>- 240 WMG in IPSWAM polders strengthened on productive sectors</li> <li>- 80% WMG rated effective/ sustainable</li> <li>- 80% of WMG have decided upon their roles which are effectively implemented.</li> <li>- Institutional framework for the productive sector is strengthened for the benefit of the rural communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory monitoring of community orgs.</li> <li>- Establishment of cooperative associations.</li> <li>- Contracts between WMG/A and private sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Experience from other projects can be directly applied.</li> <li>- Political support for a cooperative movement</li> <li>- A supportive enabling environment in particular on (good) governance</li> <li>- Dept. of Cooperative is supportive</li> </ul>
2. Water resources managed effectively to protect land from tidal and storm surges, improve drainage and irrigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 25,000 ha of polders rehabilitated.</li> <li>- 135,000 ha of polders water infrastructure fine-tuned for optimal use</li> <li>- Planning of works is done in close participation with the WMG/A</li> <li>- 40,000 women earning from LCS</li> <li>- Innovative concepts for water resources management designed and introduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Polder rehabilitation plan for water infrastructure</li> <li>- Tenders for works</li> <li>- Monitoring by WMA and TA team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient allocations for O&amp;M by the Government.</li> <li>- Delays due to bureaucratic procedures of BWDB limited.</li> <li>- Vested interests &amp; elites do not disrupt land settlement.</li> </ul>
3. Productive sectors (crops, fishery and livestock) performance will be higher for the benefit of the producers through higher income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Productivity increased by 30%</li> <li>- Production intensity increased by 20%</li> <li>- Household income increased with Tk 15,000 from an average level of Tk 50,000.</li> <li>- Producers are more market oriented</li> <li>- Crop losses reduced by 20%</li> <li>- 3,000 FFS established and effective</li> <li>- Innovative technology introduced and applied</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys</li> <li>- Production statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The outputs are for the producers with the Program as from year1</li> <li>- Producers will be able to settle their difference on water use.</li> <li>- Timely availability of quality inputs incl credit.</li> </ul>
4. Business Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value chain analysis for (at least) 8 products</li> <li>- Analysis of the services providers; their strengths and weaknesses</li> <li>- Cooperatives associations established to fill gaps in services by government and private sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dept. of Cooperative is supportive.</li> <li>- Private sector farm product oriented.</li> <li>- Banks supportive for investments in productive sector development.</li> </ul>
4. Improved livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amount of savings and no. of loans</li> <li>- 40,000 women trained in IGA</li> <li>- 40,000 women attend rights-based training and events</li> <li>- 600 students at vocational training centres</li> <li>- Protected against climate change consequences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys</li> <li>- KAP surveys</li> <li>- Project reports from DAE and NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGOs not subject to undue regulatory interference.</li> </ul>
5. Knowledge management and lessons for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Innovative solutions for water resources infrastructure designed and tested</li> <li>- Innovative technologies introduced for the productive sector; mainly for land preparation, harvesting, processing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvements are technical possible and needed.</li> <li>- Financial consequences for innovations can be catered for.</li> </ul>

### Activities

<p><b>1. Community mobilisation (I) and institutional strengthening (II): for I:</b> (a) community mobilisation; (b) formation process of primary societies (WMG); (c) participatory planning of the future development in the polder, (d) establishing community action plans related to water and productive sector and livelihood, (e) implementation of the plans; <b>for II</b> (i) analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the services providers; (ii) creation of associations each with a clear objective, (iii) professionalization of the WMG to better serve their members, (iv) support to Government agencies whenever opportune for the development process (good governance and gender are well embedded in these activities).</p>
<p><b>2. Climate resilient water resources infrastructure:</b> (a) participatory planning, design and implementation of water infrastructure; (b) external and internal polder embankment rehabilitated; (c) water control sluices installed; (d) water storage facilities created; (e) operation and maintenance arrangement between BWDB and WMA ; (f) O+M effectively conducted with specific roles for LCS and women; (g) design and introduction of innovative solutions; (h) training mainly on-the-job and classroom sessions.</p>
<p><b>3. Productive sectors:</b> (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 assess availability of land and current ownership status; (b) selection of target group households; (c) process of land titling; (d) computerised land record management system.</p>
<p><b>4. Business development:</b> (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 capacity of the WMG and newly established cooperative associations to play an entrepreneurial role.</p>
<p><b>5. Livelihood support:</b> (a) organise stipends for skill training; (b) introduction of water integrity; (c) promotion of better life for women (income, drinking water, balanced food, education); (d) promotion of better hygiene, SRHR and balanced nutrition in support of the WASH development is under a separate EKN contract.</p>
<p><b>5. Technical assistance and management support:</b> (a) community mobilisation and institutional strengthening; (b) support from TA team for implementing agencies; (c) quality control; (d) specialised training; (e) introduction of innovative approaches and technologies; (f) dissemination and sharing of experiences; (g) M&amp;E system and reporting.</p>