

Revised Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) of REOPA

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall Objective</p> <p>Contribute to long-term sustainable socio-economic development of rural Bangladesh.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GDP per capita of rural communities of REOPA operational area increased after completion of the project compared to baseline status. 2. Per capita income of rural communities in the REOPA operational area increased after the completion of the project compared to baseline status. 4. Unemployment and underemployment rate is decreased among the rural poor of REOPA operational area. 3. % of households facing food shortage decreased in the REOPA operational area compared to the baseline status. 4. The literacy rate of the rural poor increased after completion of the project in the REOPA operational area. 5. Gender difference among literate population is decreased. 6. People's participation including women in development activities at grassroots level is ensured. 	<p>Economic Survey of GoB; Poverty Monitoring Report of GoB; MGD Progress Report of Bangladesh; Ex-post evaluation report of REOPA; Baseline Survey; Impact Studies</p>	
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Socio-economic conditions and food security of REOPA individual beneficiaries are improved and sustained.</p>	<p>Economic conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 % of ex-REOPA/ graduated women who continue to earn at least equal to their income during REOPA project period. 1.2 % of ex-REOPA/ graduated women who have capital to run IGA and continue saving; 1.3 % of ex-REOPA/ graduated women having own possession of house and structure of house is better than pre-REOPA status; 1.4 % of ex-REOPA/ graduated women having physical assets such as land including homestead, trees, livestock, durables, productive assets better than pre-REOPA status; <p>Social conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5 % of REOPA women who report being invited to more social (community) events and gatherings than before; 1.6 % of REOPA women engaged in community organizations (running for local office, being a member of credit group, club, cooperative, salish, NGO group, etc); 1.7 % of REOPA women interacting with social leaders, bank/Upazila/NGO officials; 1.8 % of REOPA women who spend their earnings as per their own decisions; 1.9 % of REOPA women having a say in household decision making; <p>Food security:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.9 # of meals per day taken by households of REOPA's direct beneficiaries; 1.10 Quality and quantity of food taken in a week by households of REOPA's direct beneficiaries; 1.11 # days in a year households of REOPA's direct beneficiaries experienced food shortages; 1.12 % of ex-REOPA/graduated women with improved resilience to cope with crises and lean seasons. 	<p>M&E System; Project's Final Evaluation; Baseline Survey; Impact Studies</p>	<p>No major disaster depletes the financial capital of the individual women to continue their individual IGA.</p> <p>Government continues to pursue PRSP policies.</p> <p>No disruption in fund flow.</p> <p>No major political unrest.</p> <p>No further extreme increase of food prices.</p>

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<p>2. Social, economic and environmental conditions of rural communities, especially of the poor, are improved through pro-poor investment.</p>	<p>2.1 % of rural community members having better usage of targeted public assets such as dispensaries, primary school, culverts, embankments, irrigation canals, sewage systems and waste management etc. 2.2 % of rural people having access to better services such as family planning, health, agriculture, fishery, livestock, micro-credit etc.</p>	<p>M&E System; Impact Studies; Project's Final Evaluation</p>	<p>Severe natural disaster resulting in a wide devastation of public assets maintenance doesn't occur. No major political unrest.</p>
<p>Results 1.1 REOPA individual beneficiaries have improved their financial conditions through more regular incomes, increased savings and are engaged in income generating activities.</p>	<p>Financial Capital: Employment: 1.1.1 # of destitute women employed in two years REOPA cycle and earning a regular wage with a savings component; 1.1.2 % of REOPA women having more household and liquid assets and more income compared to baseline status; 1.1.3 % and # of REOPA women operating viable IGAs after completing tenure in road maintenance work (with specification of type of IGA); 1.1.4 % of REOPA women who have accumulated savings and/or investments above mandatory savings at the end of 2nd year; 1.1.5 # of REOPA women able to operate their bank account and keep accounts of their IGAs.</p>	<p>M&E System; Baseline Survey; Impact Studies; Project's Final Evaluation</p>	<p>Natural disasters resulting in wide damage of rural road do not make it very difficult to continue project activities, because of reduced road access.</p>
<p>1.2 REOPA individual beneficiaries and their dependents have improved their human capital in terms of nutrition, health, education, social recognition and voice</p>	<p>1.2.1 REOPA women passing skill tests or demonstrate understanding at the end of each training: Road Maintenance - 80% Numeracy (orally counting, adding, subtracting as counting) - 90% Business Management - 70% Primary Healthcare - 75% Nutrition - 75% Rights & gender issues - 75% How to access to services (e.g. legal aid clinics) - 75%; 1.2.2 % of gross enrolment (gender segregated) of REOPA women's children (5-12 years) in primary school; 1.2.3 % of REOPA women with improved self-reported health status compared to baseline status; 1.2.4 % of REOPA women having access to safe drinking water and sanitation; 1.2.5 % of REOPA women being victims of violence and/or sexual oppression; 1.2.6 % of REOPA women having access to power structure (Government Institutions and Civic Groups).</p>	<p>M&E System; Baseline Survey; Impact Studies; Project's Final Evaluation</p>	<p>Effective co-ordination and co-operation between different GoB departments function well. Education system works normally; Health facilities with medically competent provider locally available;</p>

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<p>2.1 Public assets improving social conditions (such as village schools, dispensaries, latrines etc.), promoting economic growth (such as rural earthen roads, village markets, irrigation systems, etc.) and enhancing environmental conditions (such as waste and sanitary management system, including composting, cleaning of and improvement of sewage systems, drainage systems, tree plantations etc.) are maintained and developed for the benefit of the poor of the participating rural communities.</p>	<p>2.1.1 # of km of road maintained annually, and 80% of the roads maintained satisfy passability standards/criteria for light traffic; 2.1.2 # and type of light traffic using the maintained roads and purpose of road use; 2.1.3 # of public assets such as dispensaries, primary schools, culverts, embankments, irrigation canals, sewage systems and waste management etc rehabilitated or created, satisfying the usability standards; 2.1.4 # of users and purpose of usage of rehabilitated public assets with pro-poor profiles.</p>	<p>M&E System; Baseline Survey; Impact Studies; Project's Final Evaluation</p>	<p>Effective co-ordination and co-operation between different GoB departments function well.</p>
<p>2.2 More basic services (such as veterinary and agriculture services) effectively and efficiently delivered to the poor of the participating rural communities.</p>	<p>2.2.1 % of rural community members especially poor availing of public services such as agriculture extension, veterinary services , education, health etc facilitated by REOPA; 2.2.2 % of community members especially poor satisfied and benefited from different public and private services facilitated by REOPA.</p>	<p>M&E System; Impact Studies; Project's Final Evaluation</p>	<p>Effective co-ordination and co-operation between different GoB departments function well.</p>

<p>Project Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selection of destitute women in Road Maintenance Component under REOPA; ▪ Selection of rural earthen roads for year round maintenance; ▪ Training need assessment for capacity strengthening training for Union and Upazila Parishad; ▪ Training to Union Parishads & Upazilas on REOPA Project Management; ▪ Training to REOPA women on Life Improvement Skills; ▪ Follow-up and counselling to REOPA women on different training issues; ▪ Linking the REOPA beneficiaries with different service providing agencies and micro-finance institutions; ▪ Selection of work schemes for block grants with the participation of community members including the poor; ▪ Transfer of block grants earmarked for improving public assets; ▪ Rehabilitation or creation of pro-poor public assets; ▪ Monitoring and supervision of schemes; ▪ Participatory need assessment of basic services required by the community; ▪ Transfer of block grants earmarked for service delivery; ▪ Linkage between the demand and supply offered by the government agencies or private service providers; ▪ Mobilization and delivery of the selected services; ▪ Supervision and monitoring of block grants utilization for service linkages through participatory methods. 	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grants for year-round employment of destitute women in earthen road maintenance; ▪ Block grants for the rehabilitation and creation of public assets by the Union Parishads; ▪ Block grants for the delivery of pro-poor services by the Union Parishads; ▪ Capacity Strengthening Team (CST); ▪ Participating NGOs; ▪ Supply of vehicles, computers, software, other office equipment, training materials, tools for maintenance component; ▪ Operational Support to PTF; ▪ External monitoring, evaluation and audits; ▪ Seconded Government Staff. 	<p>Cost: Total Budget: €20,700,000</p> <p>CST: €18,960,000 PTF: €840,000 External M&E and audit: €400,000 GoB for seconded government staff: €500,000</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>No major political unrest hampers the normal administrative and economic activities of the country.</p> <p>GoB and LGIs support delivery by PNGOs.</p>
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