

**Appendix 2
Logical framework**

<i>Intervention Logic</i>	<i>OVI's</i>	<i>Sources of Verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
Overall Objective Improved food security of rural ultra-poor households in the North-western districts of Bangladesh	MDG indicators for goal 1	MDG monitoring reports by GoB Food Security Assessments	
Programme Purpose Fifty thousand ultra-poor female headed households, and thirty thousand ultra-poor marginal farmers and share-croppers households in the south-western part of Rajshahi Division have improved food security and livelihoods and are mainstreamed in the overall development process	Increased income Improved nutritional status Empowered and participating in community activities	Baseline survey ROM reports (if any) Mid term evaluation Final evaluation Ex-post evaluation (if any)	No renewed global food crisis with further out of control spiralling food prices will emerge No major epidemic affecting income generating activities such as bird flu Micro-finance providers include beneficiaries in their programmes
Expected results 1. Increased production and consumption of nutritious food	Increased availability of nutritional food at household level Consumption of better balanced diets at household level Improved nutritional status of household members and reduction of incidences of stunting and wasting amongst dependent children (below 5 y)	Baseline survey ROM reports (if any) Mid-term evaluation Final evaluation Ex-post evaluation (if any) Periodical nutritional monitoring reports Production statistics	Steady or increasing demand for homestead produce
2. Improved household income and livelihood from non-agricultural activities	75% of wage labouring women have engaged in at least one (or several) other source(s) of income generation 100% of target beneficiaries have benefited from cash and/or asset transfers	Baseline survey ROM reports (if any) Mid-term evaluation Final evaluation Household income surveys Progress reports by implementing partners Pre- and post-training assessment reports	Implementing partners able to identify suitable IGAs Steady or increasing markets for IGA products Effective training modules

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3. Improved revenues and productivity for marginal farmers and share-croppers	For 80% of the share-croppers, share-cropping is done according to government ordinance (duration of agreement, percentage of production going to share cropper) Agricultural productivity and income from agriculture are increased by at least 15-20% Cropping practices have improved (IPM, soil conservation, soil fertility, compost, urea deep placement, use of improved seeds etc); 100% of target beneficiaries have benefited from input and/or asset transfer.	Baseline survey ROM reports (if any) Mid-term evaluation Final evaluation Progress reports by implementing partners Share-cropping & land registration surveys MoUs with government and non-government institutions and programmes Pre- and post-training assessment reports Production statistics	Land owners convinced of win-win effect of government ordinance implementation Steady or increasing markets for IGA products Effective training modules Government supportive of khas land registration
4. Increased social inclusion and community coherence	80% of community members have changed their attitude towards the poorest of the poor 80% of target beneficiaries have built up a sustainable link with service providers Literacy and numeracy has been increased by 50% among the target beneficiaries	Baseline survey ROM reports (if any) Mid-term evaluation Final evaluation Progress reports by implementing partners Pre- and post-training assessment reports Cost	Community leaders supportive of ideas of social inclusive community activity
Activities			
Selection of NGOs, TA service provider, beneficiaries			
Input supplies		€1.95 m	
Social transfer		€7.0 m	
Asset transfer (productive assets)		€10.4 m	
Training and capacity building of beneficiaries (IGA, home gardens, nutrition, etc.)			
Support to beneficiaries for accessing khas land, water bodies, service providers		€1.9 m + €0.2 m (contribution from grant beneficiaries)	
Advocacy and awareness campaign			
Establishment of self-help committees			
Technical support to PTF		€1.5 m	

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Implementation follow-up and monitoring by PTF		€0.6 m (GoB contribution in kind), €0.05 m supplies and equipment, €0.38 m operating costs.	
External monitoring and evaluation, audit		€0.3 m	
Communication & Visibility		€0.02 m	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Political stability is maintained and disturbances remain limited</p> <p>No major shift in GoB's development policies and plans</p> <p>The world economic downturn does not result in a protracted economic instability/deep recession in Bangladesh</p> <p>Timely completion of government approval</p> <p>The planned number of beneficiaries can be identified in the target area</p>