Bangladesh - Impact Evaluation of the Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project 2014

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Report generated on: September 10, 2020

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
BGD_2014_IAPPIE-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The IAPP project is designed to improve the income and livelihoods of crop, fish, and livestock farmers in Bangladesh. It consists of four separate components:

Component 1: Technology Generation and Adaptation;

Component 2: Technology Adoption;

Component 3: Water Management;

Component 4: Project Management.

The Impact Evaluation (IE) of the IAPP project will contribute to understanding the drivers of technology adoption through two lenses. First, the overall project approach will be evaluated using a randomized phase-in of project villages (referred to as the "Overall Project Evaluation"). The Overall Project Evaluation will measure the effects of Components 2 and 3 of IAPP. All sub-components will be measured, with special focus on the crops and fisheries sub-components. Second, innovations will be tested through a randomized control trial to understand what approach to demonstration plots can deliver higher results (referred to as the "Demonstration Plot Evaluation"). The Demonstration Plot Evaluation is designed to test a fundamental question about technology adoption: to what extent can "learning by doing" increase technology adoption over "learning by observing"? It will compare the relative effectiveness of single demonstration plots (the standard approach) to more distributed demonstration strategies which allow more people to experiment with new technology. The Demonstration Plot Evaluation will focus on the crops sub-component.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Households, Individuals

Scope

NOTES
The scope of the Impact Evaluation of the Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project includes:

HOUSEHOLD

-Household Roster

-Education

-Labor

-Housing

-Social Networks

-Assets, Income and Expenditures

-Savings and Access to Finance

-Household Gardens

-Food Security

-Risk and Ambiguity Aversion

-Formal Insurance and Negative Shocks

AGRICULTURE

-Access to Extension and Other Trainings

-Farmer Groups

-Production

-Labor for Basic Agricultural Activities

-Irrigation

-Inputs

-Technologies

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND FISHERY

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

North: Rangpur, Kurigram, Nilfamari and Lalmonirhat districts.

South: Barisal, Patuakhali, Barguna and Jhalokathi districts

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Florence Kondylis	DIME, Development Research Group, World Bank
Maria Jones	DIME, Development Research Group, World Bank
Daniel Stein	DIME, Development Research Group, World Bank

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	GAFSP	Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adoption for FAM

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

BGD_2014_IAPPIE-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_BGD_2014_IAPPIE-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

IAPP is comprised of two evaluation designs (i) technology adoption evaluation, and (ii) demonstration plot evaluation. Six districts (Kurigram, Nilfamari, Lalmonirhat, Patuakhali, Barguna, and Jhalokati) are only part of the technology adoption evaluation. In these six districts, eight unions were selected for the impact evaluation surveys. Within each union, two villages were surveyed. Each of these villages is eligible for all four components of the IAPP (crops, fisheries, livestock, and water management interventions). In each union, one of the sampled villages received IAPP interventions in 2012 and the other did not receive interventions until 2014.

Prior to the baseline survey, a full census of the sampled villages in these six districts was conducted to identify households eligible for and likely to participate in IAPP. IAPP interventions are based at the level of the farmer group, but at the time of the baseline survey, farmer groups were not yet formed. For that reason, census data was used to construct a sampling frame of likely participants in IAPP crop and fisheries groups. In each village, 16 households were sampled, half of which were selected as eligible for the crops groups and half for the fisheries groups. Eligibility was determined by IAPP targeting criteria, prioritizing crop farmers with marginal or small landholdings, and fishermen with access to ponds between 15-50 decimals. After sampling, the IAPP teams reached out to sampled farmers and attempted to involve them in IAPP groups. However, very few sampled farmers ended up joining livestock groups.

Two districts (Rangpur and Barisal) are included in both the technology adoption evaluation and the demonstration plots evaluation, and as such the sampling strategy in these districts was slightly different. Significantly more villages had to be sampled in these districts because of the DPE tests variations in project implementation. In all, 110 villages were sampled in each district.

The sample in the six districts in the technology adoption evaluation, the sample is representative of farmers who were eligible for participation in IAPP and were invited to join. The sample in the two additional technology adoption districts is representative of farmers who were eligible for participation in IAPP and were part of the initial IAPP group formation.

To read about sampling strategy in baseline survey, please refer to the document: iapp_baseline_report_final_with_appendices.pdf provided under the Related Materials tab.

Weighting

Considering the different sampling strategies explained above, we constructed probability weights to account for the consequent overrepresentation of Barisal and Rangpur districts. Table 1 in the study report shows the distribution of the sample across districts, separated into treatment and control, weighted and unweighted.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2014-06-01	2014-08-30	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available