



Measuring Impact of Intervention on **Vegetable Seed Minipacks**

Shovan Chakraborty Monitoring and Results Measurement Manager Katalyst, Swisscontact

Implemented by







Funded by

wizerische Fickenossenschaft fédération suiss

razione Svizzer





Table of Content

- Project History
- Project Approach
- Evolution of Monitoring and Results Measurement
- Positioning of MRM
- Intervention on Vegetable Seed Minipacks
 - Result Chain on Minipacks
 - Early efforts for Impact Assessment
 - Process of Iterative Measurement
 - Achievement of Minipacks
 - Major Learning from Evaluation





	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3		
		DFID			
		SDC			
Donors	SIDA	CIDA	Danida		
		The Netherlands			
Duration	Oct'02 – Mar'08 Mar'08 – Mar'1		Mar'13 –Mar'17		
Budget	CHF 26 million	CHF 51 million	CHF 32 million		
Implementers	Swisscontact, GIZ				





General Approach of Project

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3		
 Developing markets for transacted and embedded, public BDS (2002) Service, industrial and rural sectors (2003) Pro-poor market development (2004-5) MRM develops 	 Market development approach Large scale and sustainable systemic changes in targeted industrial and rural sectors MRM improves and proves impact 	 PPM for 1 year Focus on high-value agriculture sub-sectors Deepen and widen pro- poor impact Capitalisation MRM measures systemic changes 		
Innovating, testing and proving the methodology	Reaching greater scale in sectors	Consolidating and anchoring in the Bangladeshi context		





Achievements in Phase 2

2.3 Million Beneficiaries Income impact of ~USD 290 million



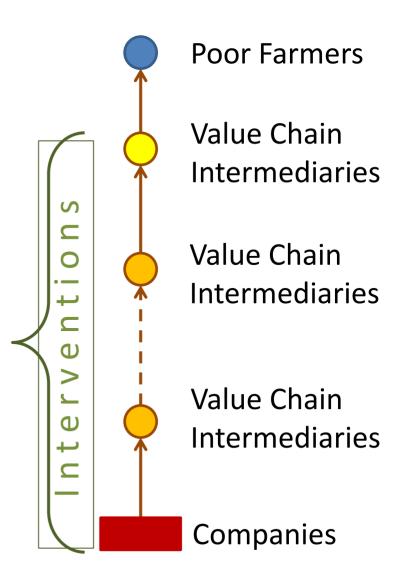


1.43 Million Beneficiaries Income impact of ~USD 260 million





Market for Poor (M4P)







Evolution of Monitoring and Results Measurement (MRM)

2003	No clearly defined SYSTEM
2004	Focused on ACTIVITIES & OUTPUTs Thoughts on RESULTs CHAINs
2005	Trial & error with RESULTs CHAINs
2006	Draft of 1st MANUAL
2007	Discussion on STANDARD starts; 1st MANUAL
2008	Centralized TEAM; MOCK AUDIT
2009	Intensive discussions on THEORY & PRACTICALITY
2010	Refined LOGFRAME; New MANUAL; 2nd MOCK AUDIT
2011	DCED audit
2012	Strong ATTRIBUTION
2013	DCED audit; REVIEW of processes and tools



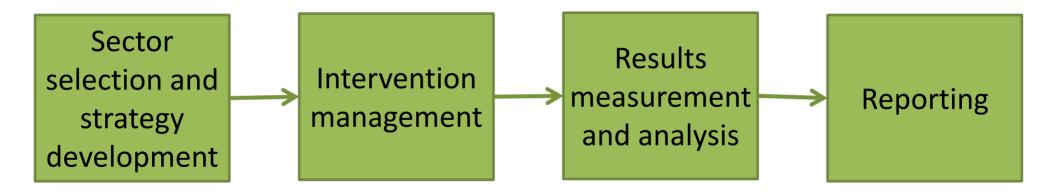




Proving and Improving by ensuring the quality of information







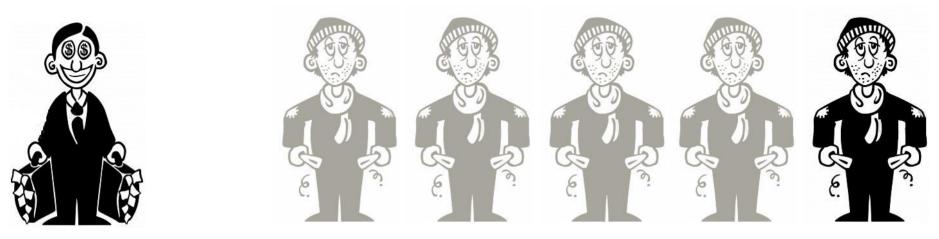
Strongly mainstreamed among project staff





Context of the Vegetable Seed Market in Bangladesh

	S	Е	Е	D	Μ	А	R	Κ	Е	Т	
C	Qualit	zy See	eds								



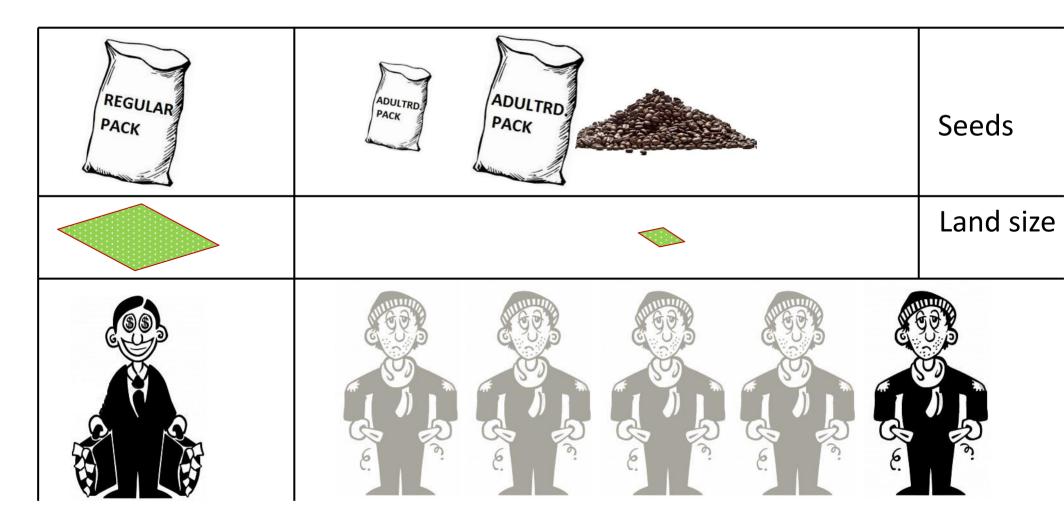
Farmers

Farmers





Identified Major Constraint







- Target: to introduce Minipacks priced USD 0.12-0.50
- Partner Seed Companies
 - Lalteer Seed
 - AR Malik





Intervention on Vegetable Seed Minipacks Result Chain on Minipacks

∱ GOAL	Additional income		
PURPOSE	Small, marginal, and homestead farmers have increased yields d to use of good quality seed		
	Farmers increase use of quality seeds		
OUTCONT	Farmers have increased access to quality vegetable seed		
Ουτρυτ	Channel members are making quality seed available to last-mile farmers through mini packets		
ACTIVITY RESULTS	Companies promote and distribute quality vegetable seeds to last-mile farmers through networks of knowledgeable MSVs		
ΑCTIVITY	Facilitated 2 seed companies to assess market, develop strategic plan & packaging for promoting vegetable seeds in mini packs		











Early Efforts for Impact Assessment

Sales Target for First Season: 100,000 minipacks

Sales Before End of First Season: > 200,000 minipacks

Realization about Scale Post DCED Audit drive to improve attribution





Major Challenges During Early efforts for Impact Assessment:

- Farmer tracing
- Sample Bias
- Understanding the distribution channel
- Assessing the number of users
- Getting time from respondents
- Covering the geographic spread
- Varying seasonality across the country
- Recall bias
- Phrasing style in questionnaire
- Defining the attribution strategy





Intervention on Vegetable Seed Minipacks Process of Iterative Measurement

- User Tracking Survey in Informal Markets

Informal Market	Informal Market 📕
	Formal Market
Informal Market	Informal Market 📕





Intervention on Vegetable Seed Minipacks Process of Iterative Measurement

- User Tracking Survey in Informal Markets

- Use of company sales data in more than 50 districts (out of 64)
- ~1,100 samples from 6 divisions (out of 7)
 - Covered good geographic spread
- Enumerators could get time from respondents
- Take details of purchase and address of buyer/user farmer
- Average no. of minipacks bought per user = ~1.8
- Total no. of users = (no. packs sold) / (packs bought per user)
 - ~285,000 users by end of a year
- Interviews with mobile seed vendors
 - Gained understanding of the distribution channel
- Assessed no. of repeat buyers: 25%
- Better understanding of seasonality across the country





Intervention on Vegetable Seed Minipacks Process of Iterative Measurement

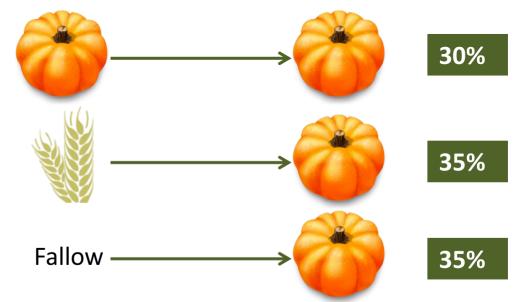
- User Tracking Survey in Informal Markets







- 'Before' survey of users
 - Representative from major categories
 - Crop, crop value, geographical spread, etc.
 - >300 samples (x 1.5 crops per sample farmer)
 - Covering 13 sub-districts of 5 divisions
 - Defining attribution methods







- 'Before' survey of non-user comparison group
 - Representative of needed comparison categories
 - Sample selection from same localities within villages
 - Reducing sample bias
 - >200 samples
 - Covering 13 sub-districts of 5 divisions





Process of Iterative Measurement

- Reduction of Recall Bias

WINTER		SUMMER		WINTER
Harvesting	Sowing		Harvesting	Sowing
		Before Surveys	Af	ter Survey





- 'After' survey of users and non-users
 - Going back to the ~500 samples from the before surveys
 - Covering 13 sub-districts of 5 divisions
 - Space to put in additional questions
 - Quantitative towards more qualitative
 - Proving towards more improving





- Challenges in Data Analysis
 - Multiple crops
 - Multiple type of conversions
 - Data cleaning





- Results
 - ~70% users were getting benefit (based on DiD)
 - Income impact per individual per season: USD 17
 - Repeat use: 25%
- Second user tracking survey
 - Retest 'no. of minipacks bought per farmer'
 - Repeat use: 50%
 - Other qualitative aspects in the distribution channel





Achievements

By 18 months

Available in more than 50 districts (out of 64)

~ 2million Minipacks sold Used by 660,000 Benefitting 460,000

Beneficiaries below USD 2.50 a day: 88% (based on PPI) Beneficiaries below USD 1.25 a day: 23% (based on PPI)











Major Learning from Evaluation

- Iterative studies are effective in designing context-specific methodology
- Triangulation can help
- A combination of techniques and tools can give leverage
- Mainstreaming of MRM among project staff is crucial
- DCED alignment should be continued





