



SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO LAND EQUALITY (SALE) PROJECT

Report on Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Workshop

Proshika HDRC Trust, Koitta, Manikgonj

08-09 October, 2013



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Report on Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Event duration: 08-09 October 2013 (02 days)

Venue: Proshika HDRC Trust, Koitta, Manikgonj

Introduction:

UTTARAN is the pioneer leading national non-government to promote rights for landless people of Bangladesh since 1985. Uttaran could organize a movement with the landless people to claim and establish their khasland. Uttaran recently implementing a project namely Sustainable Access to Land Equality (SALE) in association with CARE International and Manusher Jonno Foundation funded by European Union. The Overall objectives of the project is Strengthen access to land and property rights for all citizens especially the poorest part of the community in line with the overall Access-to-Land program. This project is being implemented in three district under three upazilas of Bangladesh: Amtali upazila of Barguna, Jamalpur sadar upazila of Jamalpur and Mohonpur upazila of Rajshahi District. SALE project organized a workshop on monitoring and evaluation framework at proshika HDRC trust, koitta, Manikhonj from 08-09 October, 2013. It was mainly two days workshop for SALE project staff. Amar Krishna Baidya, TC- Knowledge Management Care Bangladesh facilitated the workshop program in association with Project Coordinator Mr. Sk. Mamun Ur Rashid of SALE project and Head of Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (HPM&E) Mrs. Suraiya Ferdous. Through this program SALE project will be able to develop Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for its project as well as it would be easy to run the project more successfully.

Objective of the event:

- To develop a draft and workable M&E framework identifying key elements.
- To make clear understanding of staff on M&E of SALE Project
- To develop SALE M&E Plan by identifying means of verification (MoV)
- To set indicators through analysis of logical framework

Participants: 14 SALE project staffs including 10 male and 04 female

Facilitator:

- Amar Krishna Baidya, TC Knowledge Management Care Bangladesh
- Mr. Sk. Mamun Ur Rashid, Project Coordinator of SALE Project
- Mrs. Suraiya Ferdous, Head, PM&E, SALE Project

Key topics covered:

- monitoring and evaluation terms and concepts
- Difference between monitoring and evaluation

M&E Framework preparation, review and update workshop with staff

- Types of Frameworks
- Role of in Monitoring and Evaluation planning
- Developing & Implementing an M & E Plan: Logic Model
- Fundamental concepts and tools for result oriented monitoring and evaluating
- Evaluation designs
- Main components of M & E strategy
- Data Collection Plan/ Matrix
- Role of the M&E Unit
- Standards for an M&E Plan
- Writing an effective M & E report

Materials used:

Banner, festoons, multimedia projector, laptop, poster, VIPP card, masking tape, marker, note book, pen, scissor, camera, pen drive etc.

Program briefing

Program started at 9:00 A.M through self-introduction of the participants - that was facilitated by Ms. Suriya Ferdous. Then she requested Mr. Mamun for facilitation of the next session. Mr. Mamun in his address said that SALE project already passed 10th month and highlighted key parts of SALE Project then he discussed about vision and mission of SALE project after that he pointed out the objective and expected outcome through the workshop. He also discussed the logical framework of SALE project in association with Ms. Suriya Ferdous. The workshop suggested to make minor changes on the logical framework for implementing the project successfully.

Amar Krishna Baidya welcomed the participants and wished the workshop a success. He delivered a multimedia presentation where the process for developing M&E framework was discussed. Then he started the main session in association with Suriya Ferdous by forming four groups. All participants was divided into four groups with task of finding possible indicators of given result of the project.

Group – 01

Result : Improved institutional capacity of upazila land offices,UPs and CBOs

Changes are Identified:

1. Land offices : AC land, Settlement; sub-registry office's capacity gaps are identified.
2. Capacity gaps : Bribery , time consuming, partiality, unwilling to information sharing, absence of staff, vacancy of staff, and modern technology not in place.
3. How many days are required for general people to get Mutation, Khatian?
4. How many days are required for politicians, rich and land grabbers to get mutation and khatian?

What changes we can measure

M&E Framework preparation, review and update workshop with staff

1. 75% of trained officials, UP and members of Bhumi committees are able to answer about modern survey system
2. 75% of trained staff are coming office at due time, delivering services with simile, listen to the poor people with respect, provide correct information and sometime pro-active.
3. Number of files delivered in a week increased

Group 02:

Result – 2: People of the targeted community are aware of and have access to the modernized land record management system through improve civic participation.

What does it mean:

- Primary knowledge generation.
- Difference between traditional and modernize land management system
- A group of society representatives (leaders, teachers, media persons, NGO workers, social activists, lawyers, writers etc) which is able to put pressure on local public administration

Change we are anticipating:

- Citizens can identify any of the features of modernize land management system.
- Citizens are interested to participate in modernize land management system.
- Accountability of local govt land administration to public is increased.
- Issues of modernize land management system is the regular news of local media.
- People especially landless poor are getting supports on land dispute issues from the civil society group.
- Civil society groups are accepted by the local govt land functional groups and they are allowed to participate in the functional bodies organized by govts.

What change we can measure:

- % of target group can reply about modernize land management system.
- % of target group involved in/ adapted the modernize land management system.
- People's participation in modernize land management system gathering is increased by %.
- Numbers of news are published in local media.
- Civil society groups are the 'watch member' of the district and Upazila krishi khasland bandhabatha and bebosthaponna committee.
- Proactive role of local land administration to make people aware about the modernize land management system.
- Numbers of land settlement issues by landless people has been raised more with the support of civil society group.

Group 03:

Result – 3: Process established for landless identification and fair distribution of khasland:

Proposed Indicators:

M&E Framework preparation, review and update workshop with staff

1. Fully functional of Upazila and Zila agriculture khasland management and distribution committee in terms of govt guideline
2. Online landless identification system is in place
3. Khasland records will be available on line
4. Online application registration system of landless will be established
5. 95% beneficiary are aware about application process for accessing agricultural khasland
6. Khasland distribution process established through Public private partnership initiated by govt (govt. initiated)
7. Corruption of AC land office/UP Bhumi office/UNO office/DC office/settlement office responsible for khasland identification has reduced substantially
8. Authentic and reliable information from union bhumi office regarding quantity of khasland is available (based on digital records)
9. Social watch committee is fully functional

Group 04:

Result 4: Modernized land management practices is documented for wider replication in developing efficient land market and sustainable land use

Q1. What does it mean? - Working definition

1. Imperfect Land market for the local community including access to the land, credit /financial supports for the poor HH, absence of policy and practice (Khas land), land tenure/rental market system, inheriting properly , people participation in land market
2. Policy reform through gap analysis
3. Policy agenda and setting advocacy strategies
4. Land management and improve production

Q2. What changes we are anticipating - areas of changes

1. Policy initiatives specially focused on land management and practice- existing policy reform, enactment of new laws/policies
2. Ensure Policy implementation – area wise
3. Advocacy for better sensitization
4. Capacity development of policy implementation
5. System development for effective functioning

Q.3. what changes we can measure? – Measuring progress

1. 75% relevant duty bearers are better sensitized,
2. At least 50% relevant duty bearers are responsive to provide land market and land use services
3. A draft policy is in place for GoB adoption
4. Landless people have better access to khas land, financial support/credit support

A short presentation was given by the each group. When they are delivering their presentation other participants raise question and finally a draft document was prepared which is shown in the following matrix.

Results	Anticipated Changes	Measurement
Result-1	<p>-Bribery practice is decreased than before.</p> <p>-Required days for mutation delivery are decreased than before.</p> <p>-Citizen charters are displayed in the union land offices.</p> <p>-Maintain office timing regularly.</p> <p>-No vacancy in the land offices.</p> <p>-Computer based official works at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are the meeting held regularly? And regulated properly? - Are the planned actions are being implemented? - Are the meeting agendas relevant? - Is the online landless identification, registration, application, record system in place? - Are the beneficiaries aware about the online application process? - Khasland distribution is in place by govt initiative with support to public-private partnership. - Corruption of AC(land) and related offices are reduced than before. - Land related all information based on digital records is available in Union land offices. - Is there any communication between Bhumi committee and social watch committee?
Result- 2	<p>-Citizens can identify any of the features of modernize land management system.</p> <p>-Citizens are interested to participate in modernize land management system.</p> <p>-Accountability of local govt land administration to public is increased.</p> <p>-Issues of modernize land management system is the regular news of local media.</p> <p>-People especially landless poor are getting supports on land dispute issues from the civil society group.</p> <p>-Civil society groups are accepted by the local govt land functional groups and they are allowed to participate in the functional bodies organized by govts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of target group can reply about modernize land management system. - % of target group involved in/ adapted the modernize land management system. - People's participation in modernize land management system gathering is increased by %. - Numbers of news are published in local media. - Civil society groups are the 'watch member' of the district and Upazila krishi khasland management and settlement committee. - Proactive role of local land administration to make people aware about the modernize land management system. - Numbers of land settlement issues by landless people has been raised more with the support of civil society group.

Result -3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Govt offices will be fully functional. - Online landless identification, registration, application system, is in place at AC (land) offices. - Online land record system is in place at AC (land) offices. - Fair khasland distribution is in practice. - Corruption of AC(land) offices is reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are the meeting held regularly? And regulated properly? - Are the planned actions are being implemented? - Are the meeting agendas relevant? - Is the online landless identification, registration, application, record system in place? - Are the beneficiaries aware about the online application process? - Khasland distribution is in place by govt initiative with support to public-private partnership. - Corruption of AC(land) and related offices are reduced than before. - Land related all information based on digital records is available in Union land offices. - Is there any communication between Bhumi committee and social watch committee?
Result- 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Policy initiatives specially focused on land management and practice - existing policy reform, enactment of new laws/policies -Ensure Policy implementation -Advocacy for better sensitization -Capacity development of policy implementation -System development for effective functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -75% relevant duty bearers are better sensitized, -At least 50% relevant duty bearers are responsive to provide land market and land use services -A draft policy is in place for GoB adoption -Landless people have better access to khas land, financial support/credit support

The 2 daylong meeting was formally concluded by Project Coordinator Mamun UR Rashid. It was decided unanimously that TC- KM of Care Bangladesh will compile the group works and prepare a draft M&E Framework which will be shared with all partners and finalized.