Baselines in Action: DIME-GAFSP
Baseline Results from Rwanda, Bangladesh, and Mongolia
DIME-GAFSP Collaboration

- DIME-GAFSP collaboration: Rwanda, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, Haiti, and Liberia
- DIME works with country teams to identify their most pressing needs, and designs evaluations to solve them
- DIME provides real-time results allowing for real-time actions
• Baselines collected in Rwanda (August 12), Bangladesh (Sept 12), Mongolia (Aug 13), Nepal (Nov 13), Haiti (Nov 13)

• Similar instruments in all countries

• Baselines are helping projects become more effective
This Talk

• Baselines of Nepal, Haiti, and Bangladesh
• Overview of each project and sample
• Baseline results:
  • HH Characteristics
  • Crop Production
  • Livestock/Fish Production
  • Rural Finance
  • Food Security
Rwanda - LWH

- Comprehensive project of rural livelihoods transformation
  - Infrastructure such as dams, irrigation canals, terracing
  - Post-harvest services
  - Rural finance
  - And more...
Key Questions

• LWH is making huge investments and clearly increasing livelihoods

• But how can these changes be scaled and sustained?
Rwanda

• DIME Conducting 3 IEs within LWH
  • Overall Effect of the Project
  • Rural Finance Product
  • Private Extension
  • Irrigation (under design)

• Matching at “site” level for overall effect
• RCT at group level for others
Rwanda Phase 1B Baseline

- Conducted in May-Aug 2012
- Sample of 1609 households in the 3 treatment sites. (375 sampled in control sites not presented here.)
- Cluster sampling
IAPP Project

- IAPP seeks to provide support to a number of areas in agri/aqua culture:
  - Crops
  - Livestock
  - Fisheries
The project is promoting new technologies and giving away inputs to demonstration farmers.

But how can we maximize the take-up of technologies for non-demo farmers?
The IAPP IEs

• DIME is conducting two IEs within IAPP:
  • The Overall Project Evaluation
  • The Demonstration Plot Evaluation (DPE)
• Randomized Controlled Trials at the Village Level
The IAPP Baseline

- Total sample of 4790 (mostly Crop farmers)
- This presentation uses sample of 686 in Treatment villages, taken for the Overall Evaluation (Crop, Fisheries, Livestock)
- Sample people eligible for IAPP, most of whom ended up joining IAPP groups.
Mongolia LAMP Project

- The LAMP project seeks to support nomadic herders through two main components
  - Linking herders to markets to increase income
  - Improving animal health
Key Questions

• Can access to commercialization opportunities incentivize nomadic herders to invest in herd quality as opposed to just quantity?
The Mongolia LAMP IE

- RCT: 15 treatment soums and 15 control soums were randomly chosen from 30 eligible.
- Studying effect of LAMP on income, commercialization, and animal health
LAMP Baseline

• Sample of 1800 herders (60 per soum), randomly selected from lists of herding households.

• This presentation uses treatment soums, with data restricted to households that own or manage animals: sample of 867 households
Basic Household Characteristics
Annual HH Income

- **Total Income**:
  - Rwanda: 4,000 USD
  - Bangladesh: 1,000 USD
  - Mongolia: 5,000 USD

- **Crop/Livestock/Fish Income**:
  - Rwanda: 2,000 USD
  - Bangladesh: 500 USD
  - Mongolia: 3,000 USD

- **Wages**:
  - Rwanda: 1,000 USD
  - Bangladesh: 300 USD
  - Mongolia: 2,000 USD
Household Characteristics

The bar charts illustrate the proportion and number of households with different characteristics across three countries: Rwanda, Bangladesh, and Mongolia. The characteristics include household size, number of children aged 0-17, and households with a female head.
Household Head Education

![Bar chart showing the mean of no school for different levels of education in Rwanda, Bangladesh, and Mongolia.](chart.png)
Livelihoods
Agriculture (Crops)
Impact of Baseline

- All three projects rely on farmer groups.
- In Mongolia and Bangladesh, the projects planned to work with existing groups when available.
- However, baseline data shows only 15% of Mongolian herder and 4% of Bangladeshi farmers are already in groups.
- Baseline data shows what groups already exist and where new ones will need to be formed.
Major Crops - Rwanda

- Banana Cook
- Dry Bean
- Dry Maize
- Banana Poyo
- Sorghum
- Cassava
- Irish Potato
Major Crops Bangladesh

![Bar chart showing the proportion of households producing and selling various crops in Bangladesh, with rice having the highest proportion produced.](chart.png)
“Major” Crops Mongolia

- Potatoes
- Yellow Turnips
- Carrots
- Oats

Bar chart showing the proportion of households (HHs) producing and selling crops. The crops are ordered by their proportion of HHs produced, with Potatoes being the most prominent.
Plots and Area

- Number of Plots:
  - Rwanda: 3
  - Bangladesh: 5

- Average Plot Area:
  - Rwanda: 0.5 Ha
  - Bangladesh: 1 Ha

- Total Plot Area:
  - Rwanda: 3 Ha
  - Bangladesh: 5 Ha
Agricultural Production (Yearly)
Livestock
Number of Animals
Revenue from Animals
Impact of Baseline

• In Bangladesh, the baseline revealed than many households had very small fish ponds

• In order to reach its target number of participants, the government decided to decrease the minimum ponds size from 15 to 13 decimals (.6 to 5.2 Ha)
Rural Finance

![Graph showing proportions of households with savings and savings means and medians in Rwanda, Bangladesh, and Mongolia.](image)
Impact of Baseline

- In Rwanda, we see low savings rates and low input usage.
- The Rwanda LWH team wants to use innovative savings products to help increase input usage.
- DIME is working with LWH to test different types of agricultural savings accounts.
Nutrition and Food Security
Household Hunger Scale

Proportion of HHs

Little/No Hunger | Moderate Hunger | Severe Hunger

Rwanda | Bangladesh | Mongolia

Graph showing the proportion of households experiencing different levels of hunger in Rwanda, Bangladesh, and Mongolia.
Women’s Dietary Diversity
Thank you!