



Impact Evaluation of the India Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme (JCTDP): results and recommendations

88th Evaluation Committee

26 June 2015

JCTDP: background information

- **Board approval:** 1999
- **Implementation period:** 2001- 2012
- **Project cost:** US\$41.7 million
- **IFAD loan:** US\$23 million
- **Contribution of the Government:** US\$4.8million
- **Contribution of beneficiaries:** US\$3.4 million
- **Executing agencies:** Tribal Development Societies

JCTDP: background information – cont.

- **Target group:** schedule tribes, schedule castes, landless and other vulnerable people in rural areas of the two States

- **3 main objectives**
 - (i) Empowerment and capacity building of tribal grass-roots associations and users' groups;

 - (i) Livelihood enhancement; and

 - (i) Generation of alternative income generating activities.

JCTDP impact evaluation

Objectives

- Assess impact in a quantitative manner, with due attention also to qualitative aspects; and
- Generate findings and recommendations that can be used in the design and implementation of similar interventions in India and elsewhere

JCTDP impact evaluation

Methodology

- **Evaluation criteria:** relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, **impact**, sustainability, gender, innovation and scaling up, and performance of partners (IFAD and Government)
- **Rating system**

<i>Score</i>	<i>Assessment</i>	<i>Category</i>
6	Highly satisfactory	
5	Satisfactory	SATISFACTORY
4	Moderately satisfactory	
3	Moderately unsatisfactory	
2	Unsatisfactory	UNSATISFACTORY
1	Highly unsatisfactory	

Methodology – cont.

- **Evaluability assessment of data**
- **“With and Without” analysis**
 - ❖ Quasi-experimental techniques (**Propensity Score Matching**): matching of *treatment group* (“*WITH*”) and *comparison group* (“*WITHOUT*”)
- **Mixed-method approach, including triangulation**
 - ❖ Quantitative: impact survey
 - ❖ Qualitative: FGDs, in-depth interviews

Methodology – cont.

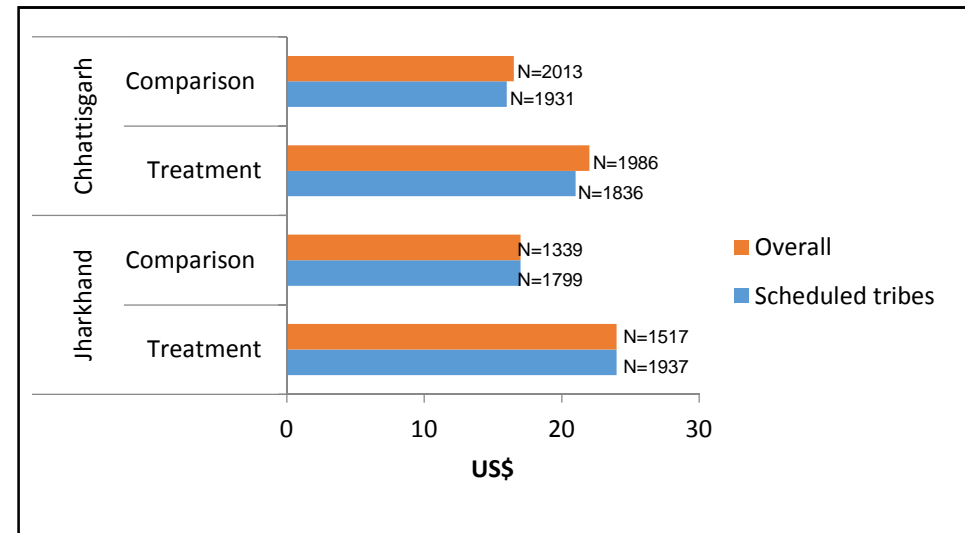
- **Sample size** based on the Poverty Head Count Ratio (8 804 households)

- **Sampling strategy**
 - Block level: all blocks in treatment areas
 - Village level: selection through multi-stage sampling
 - Households level: selection through random sampling

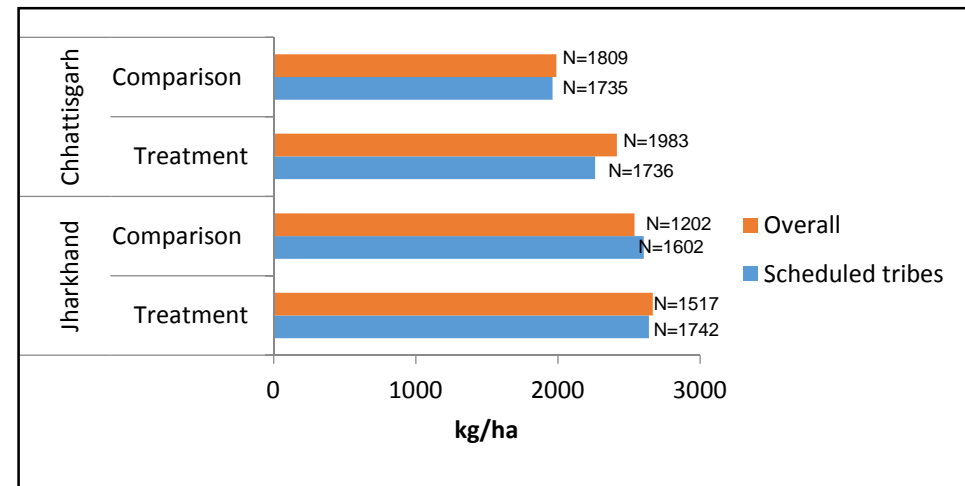
Main evaluation findings

Rural poverty impact

Households monthly income (higher in treatment areas by \$7 in Jharkhand and \$5 in Chhattisgarh)



Paddy productivity (marginal in Jharkhand, 4% higher in treatment areas of Chhattisgarh)



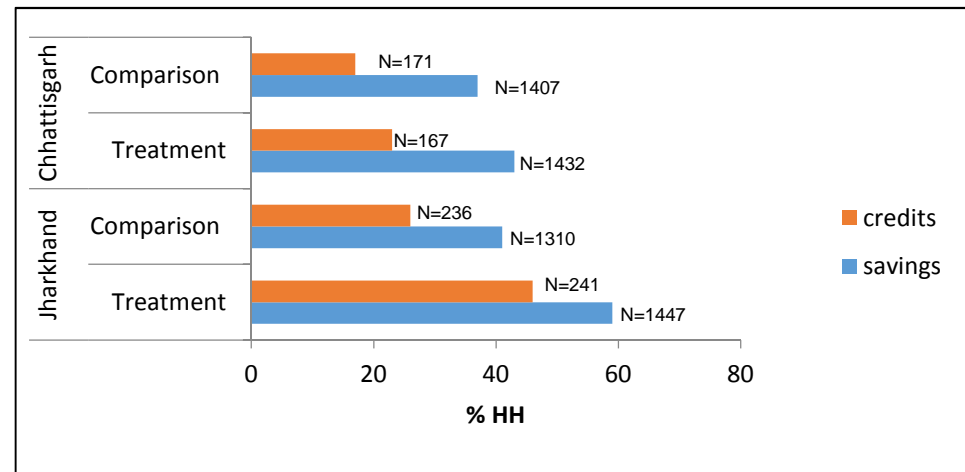
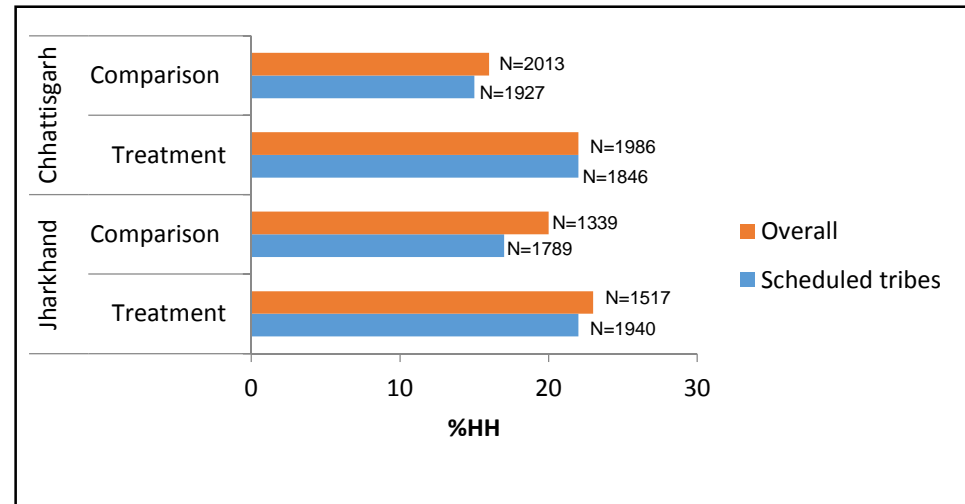
Evaluation findings

Rural poverty impact – cont.

Assets

Standard of Living Index

Access to financial services of SHGs (higher by 14% and 5% in treatment areas of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh respectively)

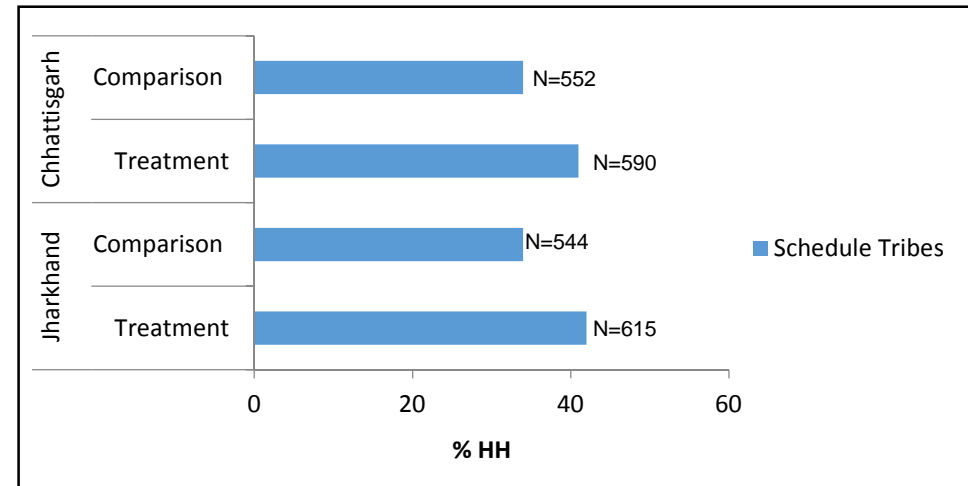


Main evaluation findings

Rural poverty impact – cont.

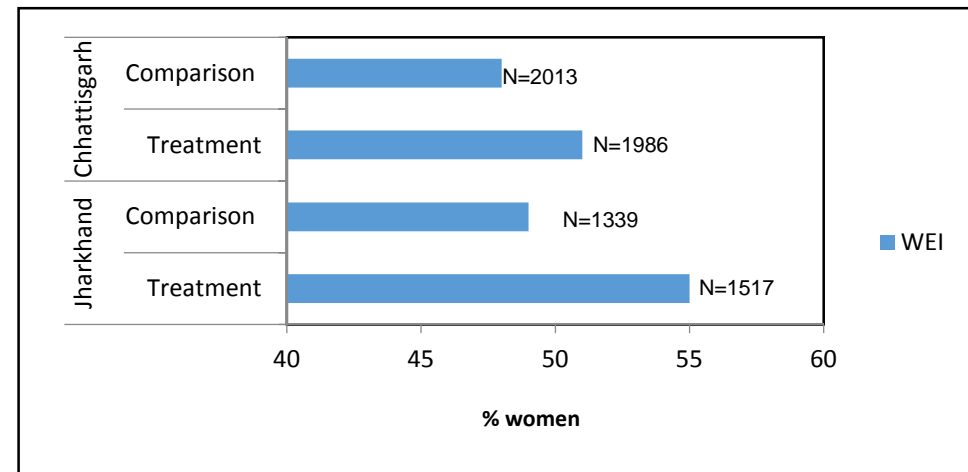
Status of nutrition

Children underweight



Women Empowerment

Index



Main evaluation findings

Some other areas of strengths

- Alignment of objectives with government and IFAD policies and strategies and needs of the poor
- Good achievements in building the capacity of grassroots organizations and mobilization of tribal communities
- Good outreach (86 888 households, as compared to 86 000)
- Positive innovations (e.g. in terms of institutional arrangements), and scaling-up in Jharkhand

Main evaluation findings

Some areas of challenge

- Context analysis and complexity in design (too many activities)
- Insufficient diversification of crops to enhance incomes and minimize risks
- Marginal attention to economic activities and linkages to input and output markets
- Operational efficiency constrained, *inter-alia*, due to frequent staff rotation
- Weak sustainability prospects, with no exit strategy
- Quality of data

Recommendations

- Design for context and ensure simplicity
- Need for greater convergence with government schemes
- Focus on sustainability of benefits
- More attention and resources to monitoring and evaluation

Thank you

