Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD
Case study: Impact evaluation of the Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme in India

UNEG Evaluation Practice Exchange. Vienna, 15-17 May 2017
Stream 1 -Evaluating Interventions with No One Left Behind Lenses

Structure and contents of the presentation
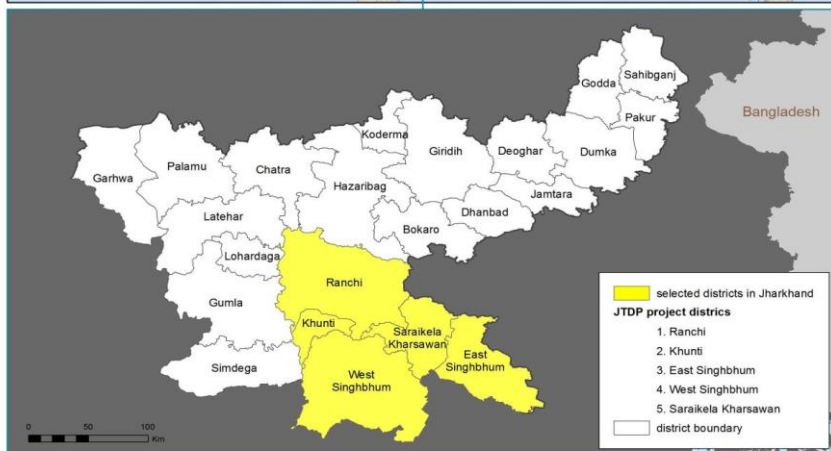
- Project Background

- Methodology of the impact evaluation

- Findings

- Implications for the future

JCTDP programme area

India

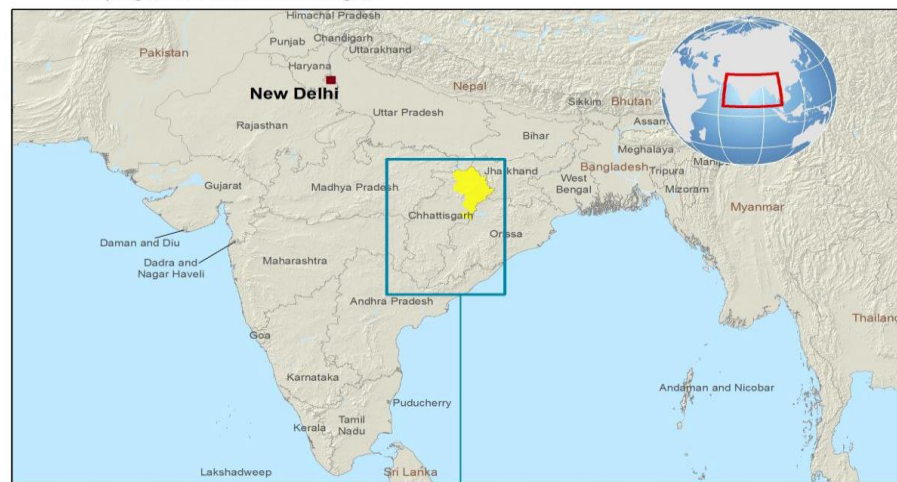Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme - JCTDP

The programme area in Jharkhand

selected districts in Jharkhand

JTDP project districs
1. Ranchi
2. Khunti
3. East Singhbhum
4. West Singhbhum
5. Saraikela Kharsawan
district boundary

India

Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme - JCTDP

The programme area in Chhattisgarh

Programme districts in Chhattisgarh

CTDP project districs
1. Surguja
2. Jashpur
3. Raigarh
district boundary

- 3

Project key features

➢ **Project implementation period:** 2000 – 2012

➢ **Project cost:** US$41.7 million (IFAD loan: US$23 million)

➢ **Development goal**: ensure household food security, improve livelihood opportunities and quality of life of the target group, based on a sustainable and equitable use of natural resources

➢ **3 specific objectives**
  (i)   Empowerment /capacity building of tribal grass-roots associations;
  (ii)   Livelihood enhancement; and
  (iii) Generation of alternative income generating activities

➢ **Target group**: schedule tribes, schedule castes, particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs), landless, in rural areas

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Targeting approach at design

- Watershed management approach. <u>Geographical</u> selection of sites:

(i) where tribal populations exceeded 50 per cent of the total

(ii) where majority of the households were below poverty line

(iii) attention to vulnerable groups such as scheduled caste and particularly vulnerable tribal groups, tribal women, landless

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Target group

❑**Scheduled tribes**, scheduled castes are among most disadvantaged groups in terms of poverty, illiteracy, nutrition and health status

  ➢Scheduled tribes: tot of 104 million in India

  ➢Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are home to 16% of India's scheduled tribes

❑**PVTGs** are the most isolated among the tribal population groups

  ➢PVTGs definition: (i) pre-agricultural level of technology; (ii) low level of literacy; (iii) stagnant or diminishing population

❑**Scheduled castes**: At the national level, 170 million people

  ➢Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are home to 1.5 million schedule caste households. Half of them live in rural areas.

Methodology (cont.)

➢ **Evaluability assessment**

➢ **Ex-post reconstruction of the theory of change**

➢ **"With and Without" analysis**

   ❖ Propensity Score Matching: matching of *treatment group* ("*WITH*") and *comparison group ("WITHOUT")*

➢ **Mixed-method approach, including triangulation**

   ❖ <u>Quantitative</u>: impact survey

   ❖ <u>Qualitative</u>: focus group discussions, in-depth interviews

Methodology (cont.)

➢**Quantitative Survey Sample size** (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

Effectiveness of the targeting approach

According to IFAD self-assessment data:

- Design targets for outreach to beneficiary households largely exceeded (162%): 36,648hh actual vs 22,600hh target.
  - ➢ Caveat: data accuracy and double-counting

- Outreach to poorest segments was below original targets.
  - ➢E.g. PVTG actual outreach (15%): 903 hh actual vs 5,950 hh target

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Effectiveness of the targeting approach (cont.)

Probit analysis

	Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh
Low caste of the household	.014 (.09)**	.012 (.08)*
Household engaged in agricultural activity	.024 (.083)	.373 (.079) ***
Literate household head	-.020 (.073)	-.002 (.074)
Women participation in gram sabha	.093 (.061)	-.011 (.052)
Constant	1.10***	1.06
Pseudo R-Square	.057	0.014

- Scheduled tribes positively/significantly correlated with programme participation

- Qualitative analysis. Confirmed focus on disadvantaged households but found challenge in reaching PVTGs and the landless.
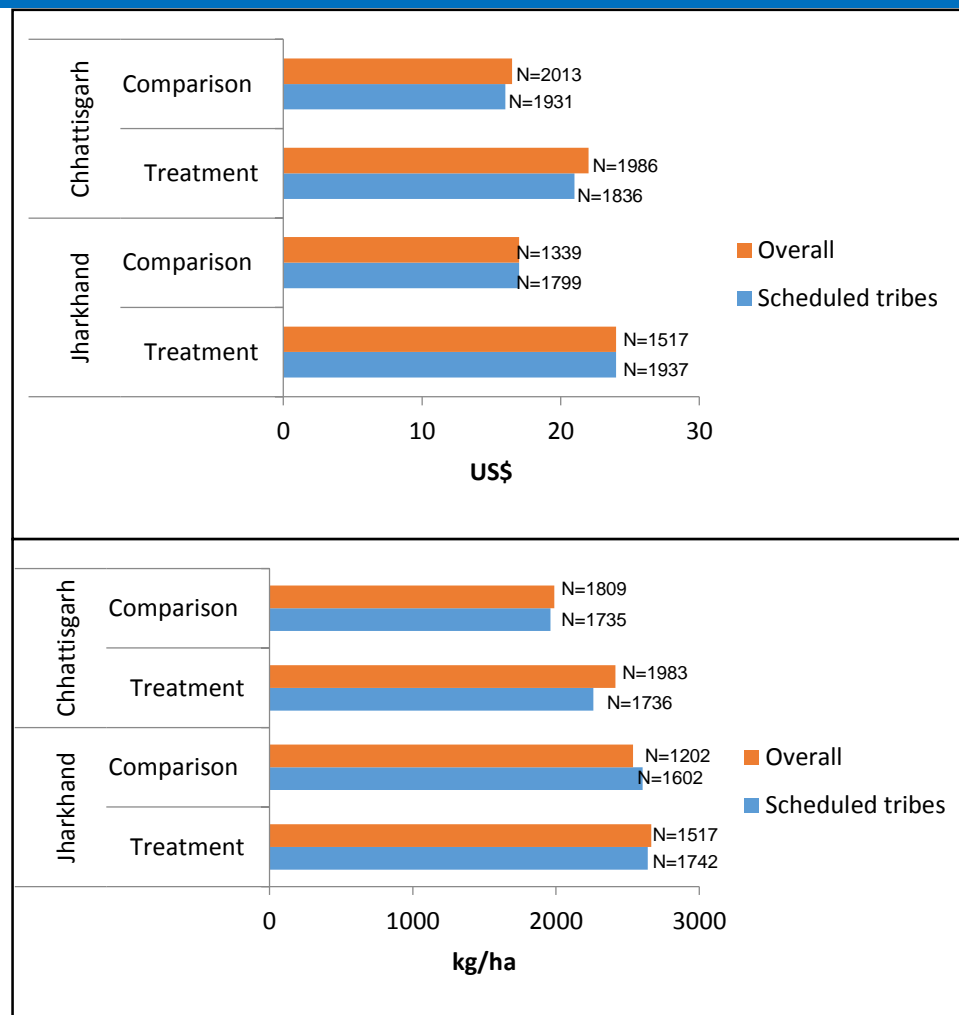
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Rural Poverty impact (selected findings)

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

Note: level of significance p<0.01

Paddy productivity (marginal in Jharkhand, 4% higher in treatment areas of Chhattisgarh)
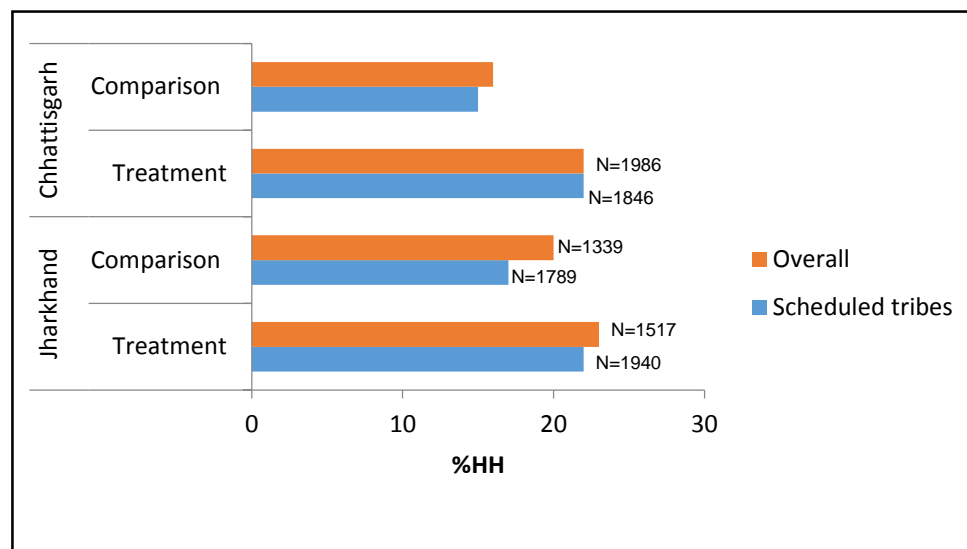
Note: level of significance p<0.01

* PSM analysis

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Assets

Standard of Living Index

Note: level of significance p<0.1

* PSM analysis

Some limitations of the project's targeting approach

■ Design did not include detailed analysis of poverty characteristics

■ *De facto*, project considered two groups of beneficiaries: (i) tribal groups; (ii) non-tribal groups

■ The latter group was highly heterogeneous: scheduled castes, PVTGs, landless, small and marginal farmers, women, youth)

➢Some (e.g., landless and PVTGs) have specific requirements and are difficult to reach (cannot attend regular meetings, lack the necessary assets to engage in programme activities)

➢Design did not adequately address heterogeneity

Lessons for future design targeting

- Importance of more detailed and differentiated analysis of target groups…

- … in order to establish realistic objectives (geographic coverage, specific needs and components, conflicts,)

- Need for follow-up and adjustments during implementation
  - ➢M&E systems: more disaggregated indicators to track the participation of and benefits for different groups

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Thank you