



Zippering up the Evidence

Dealing with non-counterfactuals in Vietnam and Ghana

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Participatory Impact Assessment and Learning Approach (PIALA)



BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*



Ghana
national



Vietnam
provincial

Markets for the Rural Poor



**Vietnam
provincial**



**Ghana
national**

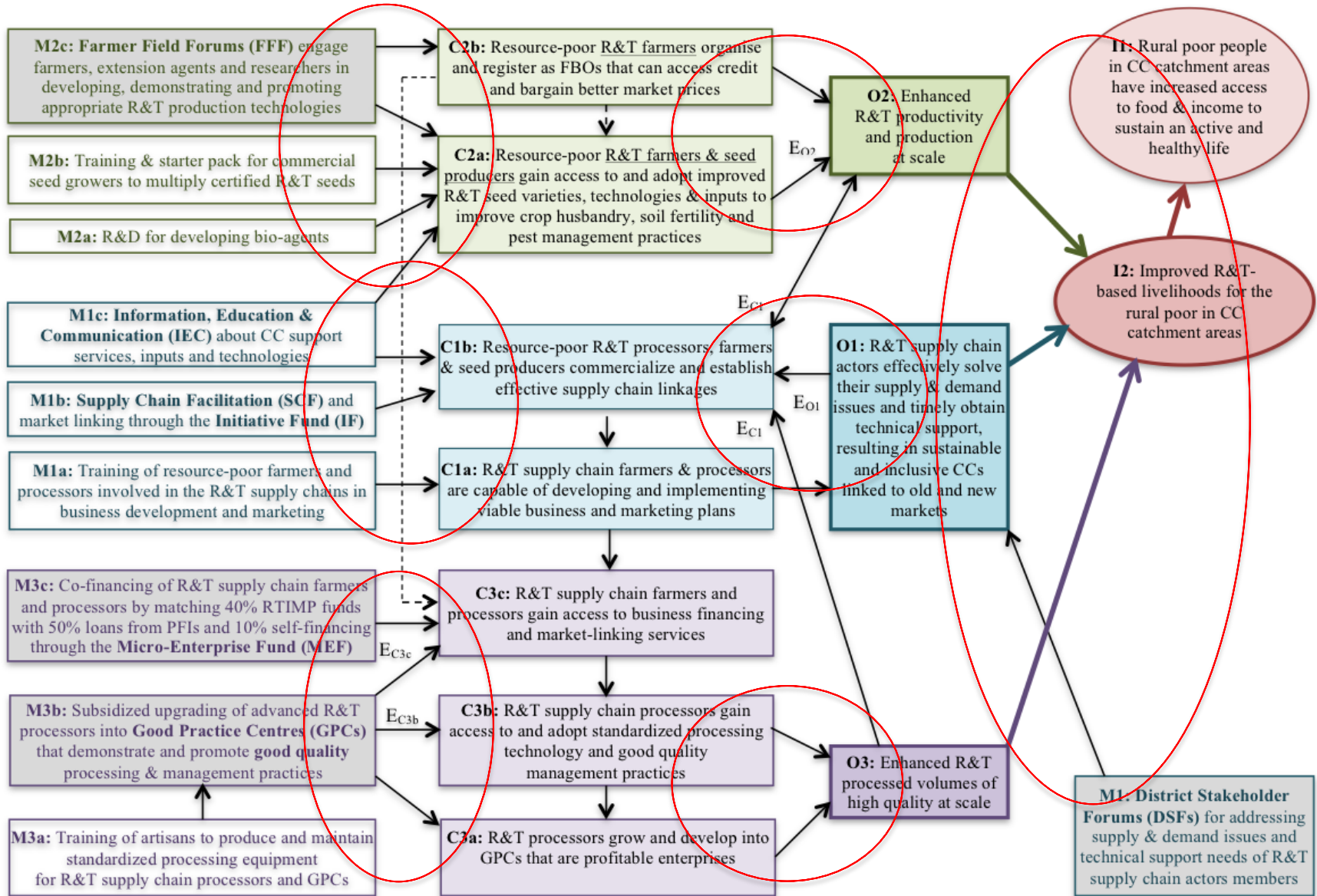
Key challenges for counterfactual

No clean or credible comparison group

- Program effects spill over
- Interact with other rural development programs
- Heterogeneous pattern of program treatment

In addition in Vietnam – ‘vegemite’ treatment

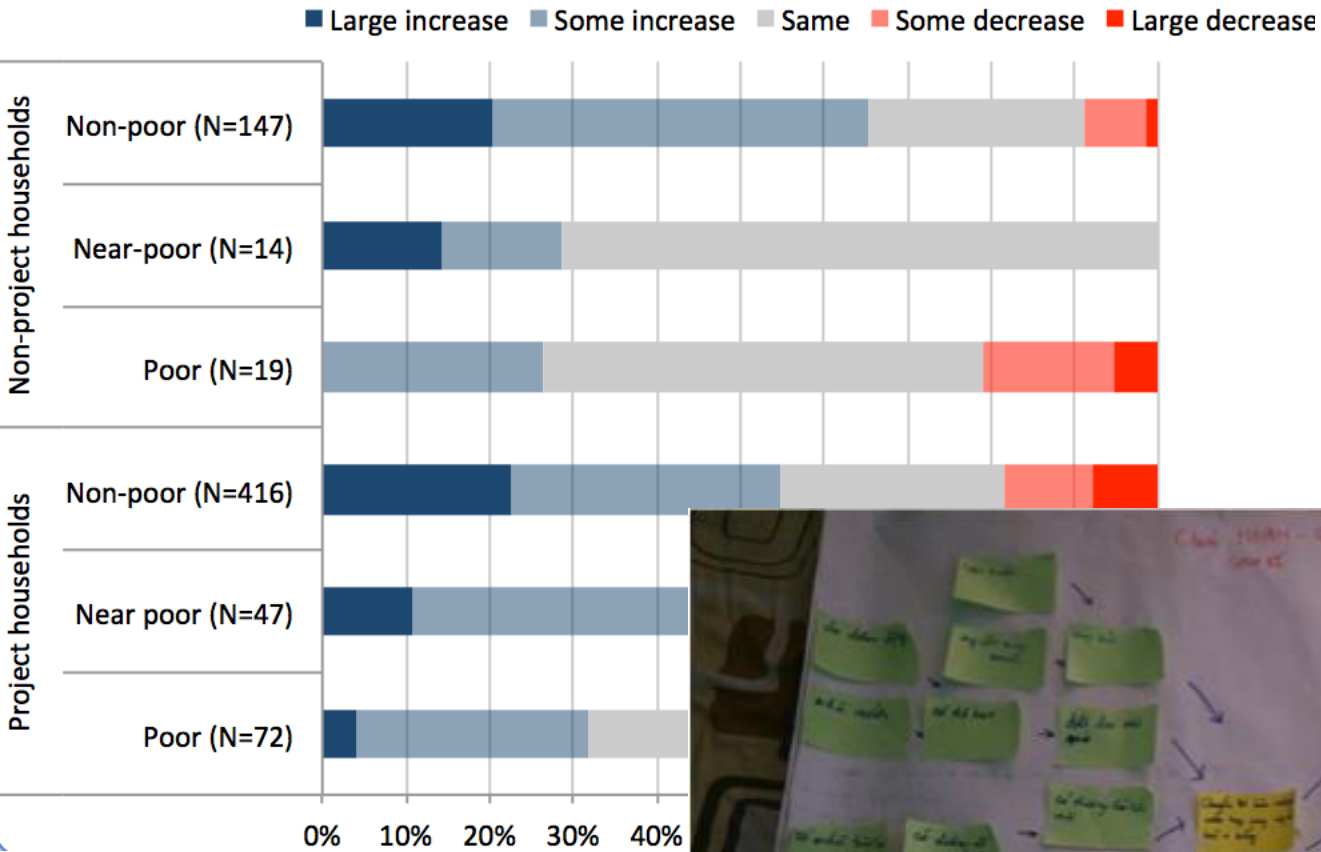
Define and Focus



Generate Strategic Impact Assumptions and Contribution Claims

- With **participatory & market-oriented planning** and **sufficient capacity** for services and business/PPP facilitation, poor & vulnerable groups will equally participate and benefit from growing local economies.
- With regard to market linking, **district stakeholder fora** would help develop sustainable and inclusive roots and tubers commodity chains.
- Poor & vulnerable groups can best be **indirectly targeted** through **community interest groups** that enable poor people to share risks with and learn from more successful people.

Describe Changes



Understand Causes

Gari Yam PCF HQCF Other

NZ = Northern Zone
CZ = Central Zone
SZ = Southern Zone

Contribution Claim of
RTIMP Component 3

Contribution Claim of
RTIMP Component 2

Contribution Claim of
RTIMP Component 1

Contributions of
RTIMP Components 1, 2 & 3

Enhanced Processing (O3)

Enhanced Production (O2)

Enhanced Market-Linking (O3)

Improved Livelihoods (I2)

	DSF	FFF	GPC	MEF	MEF (M3c)+C1a+M3b →C3c	GPC (M3b)+C3c →C3b → O3	Evidence Strength	FFF M2a+M2b+ (M2c) →C2a	C2a+C2b →O2	Evidence Strength	M1c+M1b+ O3+O2 +O1 →C1b	DSF C1a+(M1) →O1	Evidence Strength	O1+O2+O3 → I2	Evidence Strength
Tano North (Apesika) (CZ)	1	1	1	1	3	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5
Techiman (CZ)	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5
Gomoa East (SZ)	1	1	1	0	2	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	6
Assin South (SZ)	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	6	5	4	3	3	4	4	4
Birim Central (CZ)	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	5
Nkwanta South (NZ)	1	1	1	0	3	4	5	5	4	5	3	3	5	4	5
Upper West Akim (CZ)	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	5	4	3	3	5	4	5
Ashanti Mampong (CZ)	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	4	5
West Gonja (Damongo) (NZ)	1	1	1	0	3	4	5	5	4	5	3	3	5	4	5
Abura Asebu Kwamankese (SZ)	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	5	5	6	3	3	5	4	4
Nanumba North (NZ)	1	1	N/A			N/A		5	5	5	3	3	5	4	5
East Gonja (NZ)	1	1	N/A			N/A		4	3	5	3	3	5	4	5
Central Gonja (NZ)	1	1	N/A		2	3	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	4	5
Subum (CZ)	1	1	1	0	3	4	5	4	4	5	2	3	5	3	5
Adansi South (CZ)	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	4	3	4	2	2	3	3	5
Ahafo Ano South (CZ)	1	1	1	0	2	2	4	5	4	5	2	2	5	3	5
Kintampo South (CZ)	1	1	N/A			N/A		4	4	3	2	3	5	3	5
Wa East (NZ)	1	1	0	0	2	2	5	4	5	5	2	3	5	3	5
North Dayi/ Kpando (SZ)	1	1	1	0	2	2	6	2	3	5	2	2	5	2	5
Agona East (SZ)	0	0	1	0	2	3	6	4	4	4	2	2	6	2	6
Pru (CZ)	0	0	N/A			N/A		2	2	4	2	2	5	2	5
Ho Municipal (SZ)	1	1	0	0	3	2	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	2	5
Tano North (Dua Yaw Nkwanta) (CZ)	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	2	3
Wassa Amenfi West (SZ)	0	0	N/A		1	2	5	4	4	5	1	1	6	2	5
Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (CZ)	0	0	N/A		1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	4

DSF: District Stakeholder Forum; FFF: Farmer Field Forum; GPC: Good Practice Centre; MEF: Micro-Enterprise Fund

Contribution Claim of
RTIMP Component 3



Enhanced Processing (O3)

		DSF	FFF	GPC	MEF	MEF (M3c)+C1a+M3b →C3c	GPC (M3b)+C3c →C3b → O3	Evidence Strength
<u>Tano North (Apesika)</u>	(CZ)	1	1	1	1	3	6	5
<u>Techiman</u>	(CZ)	1	1	1	1	4	5	5
<u>Gomoa East</u>	(SZ)	1	1	1	0	2	5	3



Contribution Claim of
RTIMP Component 2



Enhanced Production (O2)

Contribution Claim of
RTIMP Component 1



Enhanced Market-Linking (O3)

FFF M2a+M2b+ (M2c) →C2a	C2a+C2b →O2	Evidence Strength	M1c+M1b+ O3+O2 +O1→C1b	DSF C1a+(M1) →O1	Evidence Strength
5	5	5	4	4	5
5	5	5	4	4	5
5	5	5	4	4	5



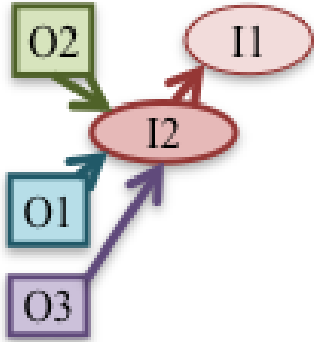
Contributions of
RTIMP Components 1, 2 & 3



Improved Livelihoods (I2)

O1+O2+O3 → I2	Evidence Strength
5	5
5	5
5	6

Collective Validation and Sensemaking



$O1+O2+O3 \rightarrow I2$
Changes in R&T
livelihoods & causes
Changes
Causes

Synthesise Evidence

ACCESS TO TRAINING, SERVICES & CREDIT

- Increased access to individual credit
- Loans from more diverse sources*
- **Limited uptake of CIG credit**
- **Increased access to extension and training for poor O+ & O->**
- Better organized SMGs and CIGs

ACCESS TO MARKETS

- More local trade due to improved infrastructure
- Improved access to *inadequate* market information
- **Limited uptake of market information**

VOICE & RELATIONSHIPS

- Better participatory SEDP***
- Improved relationships btw villagers and local officials (incl. WU & FA)***
- Shift in governance

JOB & LIVELIHOODS

- More livelihood diversification**
- Cultivation and livestock shifts
- **Job increase for landless HHs**
- Outmigration of youth

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

- Increased **commune** capacity
- Improved **district** capacity
- Enhanced role & capacity of **WU** ***
- Improved services provided by **FA** ***

WEALTH & WELLBEING:

- General poverty decrease & income increase
- High food security
- **More income decrease for poorer HHs***

DBRP

*In focus more than in non-focus villages
**No differences btw focus & non-focus villages
***Varying quality & results

Key Challenges

- a) sampling in systems with open boundaries (markets)
- b) time and capacities:
 - to unzip ToC and zip up evidence
 - to systematically apply methodology across all locations