

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

Federative Republic of Brazil

Gente de Valor – Rural Communities
Development in the Poorest Areas of the State
of Bahia

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Benfica, R; Garbero, A; Paliwal, N. 2017. Impact Assessment Plan: Gente de Valor – Rural Communities Development in the Poorest Areas of the State of Bahia. Rome: IFAD.

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Introduction

This document outlines the strategy for conducting an *ex-post* Impact Assessment (hereafter IA) of the *Rural Communities Development Project in the Poorest Areas of the State of Bahia*, commonly known as *Gente de Valor* (GDV).¹ GDV was implemented in the Federative Republic of Brazil (hereafter Brazil) between 2006 and 2012. The project was inspired by the community-driven development (CDD) approach, particularly by the work of Paulo Freire, and aimed at significantly reducing the level of both poverty and extreme poverty among rural communities in the semi-arid north-east and south-east regions of the State of Bahia.

GDV builds on earlier IFAD initiatives in Bahia, particularly the *Community Development Project for the Rio Gavião Region* (PROGAVIÃO) that was implemented between 1997 and 2006. In turn, experiences from GDV have also played a role in the design of later projects including the currently ongoing *Rural Sustainable Development in the Semiarid Region of Bahia* (Pro-Semiárido) project that takes place in the same region.²

Overall, IFAD has participated in 11 loan-funded projects in Brazil since 1980. These initiatives represent USD 825 million with USD 260 million in financing from IFAD.³ Emphasis is placed on development initiatives in the Northeast region of Brazil, with Bahia being the location of the recently established country office in its capital city, Salvador. Bahia is a state that has also received considerable attention from the Government of Brazil, as well as international development agencies such as the World Bank (WB), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) owing to its relatively high density of the country's rural poor. With the unique trifecta of political will, access to financing, and commitment to development over time, there is potential to elicit transferable lessons for long-term development, particularly in an economic environment where strong growth triggers the possibility of deepening inequality and rural isolation.

Understanding the extent to which IFAD-supported interventions have resulted in sustainable development outcomes in Bahia is of great institutional interest. With five years having passed since GDV closed, along with GDV's relevance to future intervention design, the opportunity and need now exists to rigorously test the sustainable impact of GDV on both direct and indirect beneficiaries in the project areas.

The Research and Impact Assessment Division (RIA) within the Strategy and Knowledge Department (SKD) at IFAD, provides technical support to the Programming and Management Department (PMD) to mainstream IAs into IFAD-supported projects and build government capacity for evidence-based policymaking. The findings from the IAs of projects are essential for generating lessons learned to help plan, design, implement, and monitor IFAD-supported projects in the future (Gertler et al., 2011).

¹ GDV has also been referred to previously as *Terre de Valor*

² Pro-Semiárido was initiated following GDV's conclusion in 2012 and is intended to run from 2014 to 2019. Some consolidation activities of the GVP are anticipated, i.e., during the first 2 years, selected group businesses will be chosen for taking into account its need for consolidation and sustainability (Pro-Semiarido Project Design Document).

³ Federative Republic of Brazil, Country Programme Evaluation (2015).

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Within Bahia, there has been an acknowledged history of neglect by the federal and state government. As a result of this past, high levels of poverty and social exclusion exist today, along with limited (or no) access to rural extension, support services, financial services, as well as basic education/health services. In general, there has been limited investment in rural infrastructure and general living conditions are low. In light of this context, intent to develop the semi-arid regions of Bahia has strong political backing and international donor interest.

The GDV development goal was to significantly reduce poverty levels among the population of semi-arid communities in selected low-income and marginalized sub-regions of Bahia. In an effort to promote holistic development, poverty alleviation was intended to be accompanied by the strengthening of sustainable economic, social, and environmental development processes aimed at promoting gender equity and greater participation of youth.

In line with this goal, the project had two specific objectives: (1) empowerment of the rural poor and their grass-roots organizations to improve capacities to participate in the development processes at the local, micro-regional, and municipal levels; and (2) improvement of the income generation capabilities of the population, by transforming their subsistence economic activities into profitable agricultural and non-agricultural businesses, while ensuring the sustainable use environmental and natural resources of the semi-arid zone.

The project area for GDV was comprised of two semi-arid sub-regions within the State of Bahia, the north-eastern sub-region (26 municipalities) and the south-eastern sub-region (8 municipalities). Both sub-regions have similar ecological characteristics; they are part of the *Sertão*, a sub-region where rainfall is limited (part of the *polígono da seca* or polygon of drought) and where *caatinga*, a form of desert vegetation, largely grows. Small farmers typically produce subsistence food crops such as cassava, maize, and beans for home consumption, in addition to some livestock. Marketing of agricultural commodities is generally limited to surplus production following household consumption.

GDV was financed through multiple stakeholders. With a total budget of approximately US\$60.5 million, financing consisted of a US\$30 million loan from IFAD, a grant from IFAD of US\$500,000 for the development of a biodiesel supply chain⁴, a contribution of US\$29.4 million from the State of Bahia, and in-kind contributions from beneficiaries of US\$600,200. The project was implemented by Bahia's Regional Action and Development Agency (CAR), the same agency responsible for the implementation of PROGAVIÃO and currently Pro-Semiárido. Additional agencies were subcontracted to implement the project within specific territorial units.

Project Activities

The strategy underpinning GDV's goals is community-driven development, which facilitates development initiatives prioritized by communities through the provision of guidance, structured funding, and technical assistance. By definition, selected interventions are determined not by the project designers, but rather by community-members via locally formed development councils. GDV did however encourage communities to consider holistic initiatives that were culturally relevant, provided social and productive infrastructure, as well as economic activities that were both ecologically sustainable and market-oriented. Specific emphasis was placed on promoting leadership by women, youth employment, and agricultural products (crops and livestock) that were appropriate for the semi-arid environment.

⁴ The grant funds were re-allocated to other project activities.

Within this framework, community participation was not merely a means to an end, i.e. the vehicle through which preferred development interests were identified. Participation within GDV is its own meaningful outcome through the empowerment of groups that are frequently politically marginalized through their poverty and rural isolation. As such, GDV was been designed around two major components: (1) Human and Social Capital Development and (2) Productive Market Development. Specific activities are articulated by component in [Table 1](#).

Component 1 was designed to create organization within communities and facilitate the process of CDD through group formation, training, and access to funding. The method through which GDV identified group prioritized needs is known as Rapid Participatory Diagnosis (*Diagnóstico Rápido Participativo*, DRP). The goal of DRP was to identify opportunities to provide social infrastructure and cultural strengthening. *Social infrastructure* represents basic services that can be used by the community in their daily life such as water sources for household consumption, electricity, and sanitation. Social infrastructure differs from public goods given that many (though not all) infrastructure projects were constructed within households (such as cisterns) and therefore were not available for public consumption. *Cultural strengthening* refers to activities such as concerts, plays, and outreach to regional groups of the same cultural identity.

Component 2 was designed to facilitate income generating opportunities for members of the community, specifically through backyard gardens and local enterprises. Training was offered on developing business plans and identifying crops and commodities that are market-oriented in nature. Agro-ecological trials were conducted to identify crops (particularly traditional ones) that were well suited to the local ecological environment. Funding was offered to develop *productive infrastructure* that could be used as a productive input, such as irrigation or processing plants. Training was additionally offered on market-demanded skills, and targeted towards Youth.

Details regarding Component 1 and Component 2 are more specifically articulated within the Theory of Change section.

Table 1: GDV project activities by component

Component 1 Human and Social Capital Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local group formation • Diagnóstico Rapido Participativo (DRP) • Training on group management & working with government service providers • Funding for group-identified basic infrastructure, cultural events, and other initiatives • Female & Youth leadership initiatives
Component 2 Productive and Market Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-ecological trials • Technical assistance on marketing agricultural crops and commodities • Training on market-demanded labor skills • Funding for group-identified productive initiatives such as processing plants

Chronologically, GDV pursued the following process: (1) Identify community needs through participatory planning, (2) Facilitate social development projects with a focus on meeting basic needs such as water and electricity, (3) Facilitate productive initiatives such as backyard gardens and enterprises. Specific activities were undertaken at the behest of community interests and contextually-relevant initiatives.

Not all groups however, participated fully in Component 2. The determination of which productive initiatives would be provided with further technical assistance and access to funding was made by a GDV program staff assessment based on relative group capacity to carry out projects.

Project coverage and targeting

Two sub-regions in Bahia were selected to be covered by GDV: the north-east sub-region, and the south-east sub-region. Within the sub-regions, 34 municipalities were identified to be targeted, 26 of which were in the north-east and 8 of which were in the south-east. These municipalities are listed in [Table 2](#) and depicted in Figure 1.

Table 2: List of municipalities

North-east sub-region	Abare, Chorrocho, Gloria, Macurure, Rodelas, Cansancao, Canudos, Euclides da Cunha, Monte Santo, Nordestina, Quijingue, Coronel Joao Sa, Jeremoabo, Pedro Alexandre, Santa Brigida, Sitio do Quinto, Banae, Heliopilis, Ribeira do Amparo, Adustina, Antas, Cicero Dantas, Fatima, Novo Triunfo, Paripiranga, Itapicuru
South-east sub-region	Mirante, Bom Jesus da Serra, Planalto, Picoes, Aracatu, Caetanos, Booa Nova, Manoel Vitorino

Together, these 34 municipalities represented a total of 2,622 communities. Using information from a scoping survey undertaken by the project, 282 communities were identified as the most suitable for program participation by using a combination of proxy variables such as agricultural production patterns, land size, predominant livestock types, access to water and electricity, and other implementation-relevant factors such as population density. As indicated in [Table 3](#), the 282

communities were grouped into 104 "sub-territories" that served to ensure the contextual relevance of interventions. The north-east sub-region included 226 communities (84 sub-territories), while the south-east included 56 target communities (20 sub-territories).

Table 3: Breakdown of target municipalities

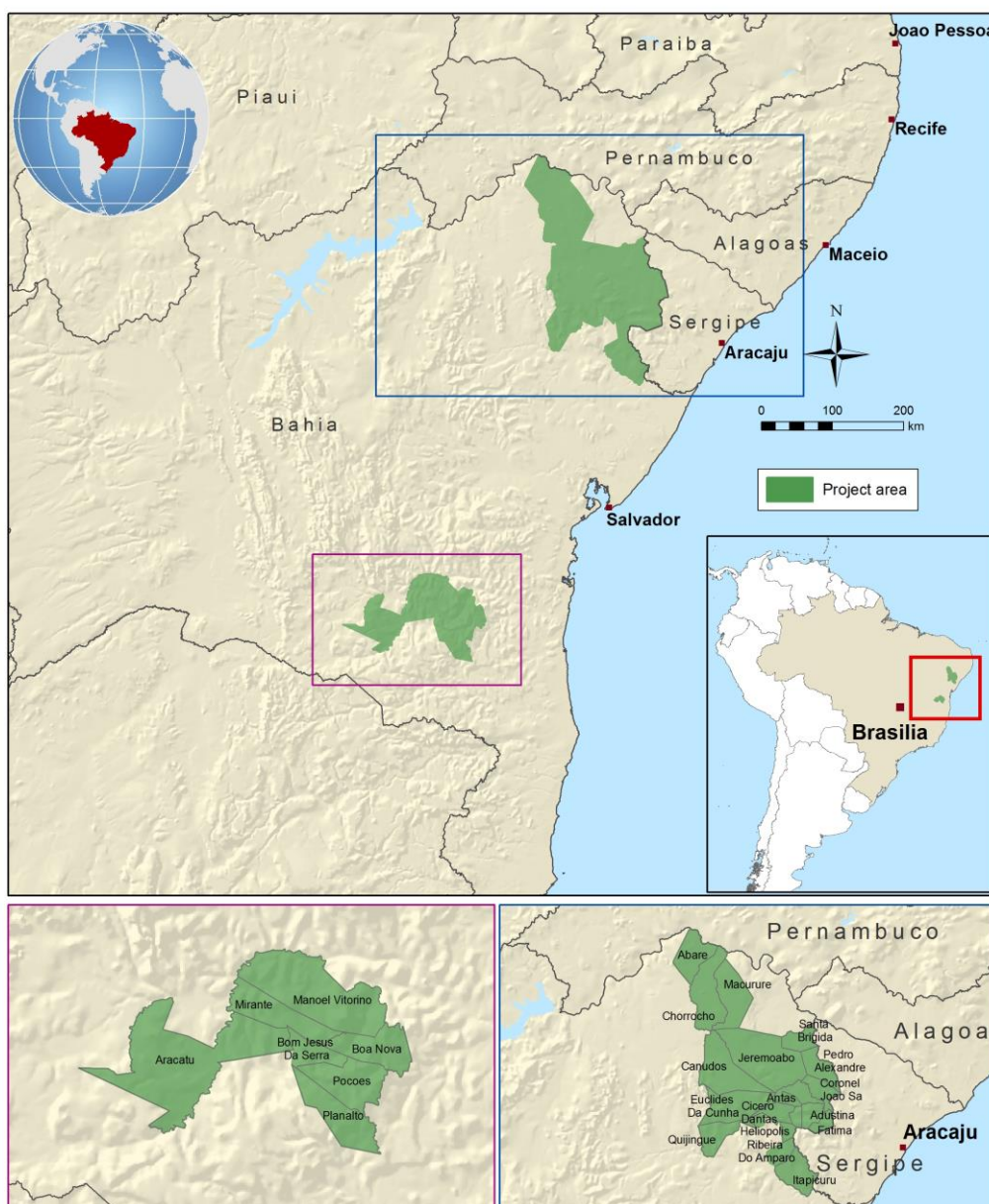
	Municipalities	Sub-Territories	Total Communities	Beneficiary Communities
North-east sub-region	26	84	1954	226
South-east sub-region	8	20	668	56
Total	34	104	2622	282

Sub-territories were formed by linking together communities that were similar in economic activities, ethnic background, and social organization. At this level, Development Councils (*Conselhos de Desenvolvimento*) were created as centralized project management units, but comprised of representatives from each of the communities. It is this unit of organization that was responsible for determining whether specific sub-projects would receive funding.

At the community level, approximately 280 Development Committees (*Comites de Desenvolvimento*) were organized to be responsible for community-level implementation of sub-projects. In addition, Development Agents (*Agentes de Desenvolvimento*) were selected to manage the relationship between project beneficiaries and local management. In each community, interest groups known as Associations were formed around each theme considered relevant for the producers. A total of 111 Associations were created to manage the activities and administer the funds made available by the project.

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Theory of change and main impact assessment questions

GDV's theory of change⁵ is rooted in the Brazilian government's anti-poverty agenda, IFAD's Strategic Framework, as well as lessons learned from past project experiences. More specifically, interventions were inspired by the strategy of the Latin American and Caribbean Division (LAC), aligned with the Brazil Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP), as well as experiences from the PROGAVIÃO Project implemented between 1997 and 2006 (IFAD Appraisal, 2005).

The holistic strategy employed by GDV is deeply complementary with the focus on the social and economic empowerment of rural communities that is prioritized by the Government of Brazil. This approach, referred to earlier as CDD,⁶ typically entails initiatives where communities have direct control over both project decisions as well as funds used to implement them through established organizational structures. CDD's underlying assumptions can be identified as three-fold: (1) that low-income individuals are better equipped than policymakers to determine what is most needed to improve their well-being, (2) that a substantive number of interventions require involvement at the community-level, not just the individual level, and (3) that accountability requires control of resources, and thus, communities should be the ones in control (Coirolo and Lammert, 2009).

The Brazilian government has a decades-long history of promoting these types of projects in the Northeast region of the country, primarily through the large-scale World Bank-funded programs: Rural Poverty Reduction Program and Crédito Fundiário. Following a mixed-bag of outcomes from previous strategies, analysis from the World Bank reports that results from CDD initiatives have been significantly more successful than all other strategies considered (Coirolo and Lammert, 2009; Roumani, 2004).

Further support for such efforts comes from the institutional perspective of IFAD, as evidenced by the 2002-2006 Strategic Framework, where emphasis was placed on empowerment and continues to be highlighted in the 2016-2025 Strategic Framework. Other elements that make-up GDV's anti-poverty strategy are outlined in the 2008 Brazil COSOP.

Theory of Change

GDV is based upon the premise that well established and capacitated organizations can manage planning and implementation agreements (“*convenios*”) with community groups to identify and carry out their self-identified development initiatives. As such, the project took specific steps to guide intervention activities towards areas that would meet social and economic needs deemed necessary for productive activities and social well-being. Specific guidance included: promoting female and youth empowerment, developing profit-oriented rural activities on-farm, within broad value chains, and in non-agricultural activities, as well as social and productive infrastructure, and encouraging ecologically sustainable initiatives for both domestic and commercial initiatives.

⁵ For a clear illustration on differentiating Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes, and Impacts that make up a Theory of Change, see Glennerster and Takavarasha (2013, p. 180-190).

⁶ For more information on community driven development, see World Bank, 2017 (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/communitydrivendevelopment/overview>).

As previously mentioned, GDV project actions were organized around two main components: (1) Human and social capital development, and (2) Productive and market development. Figure 1 outlines the key standard elements of the GDV theory of change, highlighting these two components.

Component 1: Human and Social Capital Investment

Component 1 initially focused on actions aimed at strengthening local organizations to promote buy-in by community groups and their engagement towards development initiatives that would be delivered as part of the project. Following the incentivizing of participation and establishment of viable organizations at the sub-territorial level, local community interest groups (both informal and established from associations, cooperatives, etc.) were invited to participate in Rapid Participatory Diagnostic (*Diagnóstico Rápido Participativo*, DRP) exercises to identify priorities and address the main concerns of community groups, as well as specific actions that would help overcome specific developmental barriers.

A major thrust of the DRP was to identify gaps in social infrastructure such as access to water, electricity, sanitation, etc. that could be addressed through financial resources made available through the GDV. In addition to improving welfare outcomes, it was assumed by the GDV design team that impact in the form economic opportunities (i.e. small-scale and commercial agriculture, processing, and value addition) would be contingent upon accessing basic services and infrastructure. As such, promotion of community-level infrastructure through participatory planning can be understood as both an intermediate outcome, and as a critical link in the theory of change from DRP towards poverty reduction by way of enabling economic opportunities (further strengthened through Component 2 where activities are identified for technical assistance).

In addition to articulating developmental problems, communities also identified cultural interests that they wished to promote. Some of the target communities belong to ethnic minorities (such as indigenous groups or *quilombos* of African descent); others have traditional practices such as music and dance, that are deeply integrated into feelings of self-esteem and pride in their communities. GDV sought to financially support cultural events and activities promoting these identities and practices.

GDV implementation staff provided training to enhance group capacity and facilitate collaboration with the formal political and economic system. It was expected that groups would develop project management skills required to effectively complete the proposed sub-projects.⁷ Emphasis was placed on incorporating women into leadership roles, with the expectation being that projects would incorporate gender-specific concerns (such as addressing 'drudgery'-related tasks⁸) and that social perception would shift, leading to empowerment at both the household and community level. Youth were also brought in as Social Developmental Agents (ADS – *Agentes de Desenvolvimento Social*), to further tailor interventions towards this target group. Youth, as ADS, were selected for each of the 104 sub-territories and trained to support project implementation.

The overall expected **outputs** of Component 1 were related to putting rural communities into the driver's seat to identify and address gaps in basic services, through strengthened management and delivery capacity of local organizations; working with groups to identify and execute projects; strengthen group capacity and economic viability; and facilitate the delivery of required infrastructure and kits for community social and cultural activities.

⁷ In addition, such training was expected to instill awareness of local governance, both in terms of understanding citizen rights such as communicating with local governance and entitlements such as social programs, but also to encourage self-advocacy for community interests in the long-run.

⁸ An example of a drudgery task would be one that requires excessive menial labor or time, such as fetching water, and manual breaking of uricuri by women.

Associated **outcomes** at the community level imply (a) increased organizational capacity of the communities; and (b) increased involvement of women and youth in community decision making. Assuming that a sufficient level of interest and support to community groups continues, these outcomes may result in **impacts** such as a greater empowerment (enhanced identity, self-esteem, and leadership strengths) and skills to mobilize and manage resources for future community needs.

These impacts and the way they ensure basic services at the community level are a prerequisite for creating an enabling environment needed to improve welfare outcomes and later economic opportunities. In addition, behavioral outcomes expected at the household level in the domain of empowerment were also sought by placing women and youth in positions of leadership.

Component 2: Productive and Market Development

Component 2 shifts from community-oriented services in the domain of human and social capital investments, towards productive and market development activities/initiatives to be implemented by economic-oriented groups and households.

Technical assistance was provided to community members on agricultural and non-agricultural activities capable of increasing crop production, dietary diversity, and, where surpluses emerge, generating additional income for beneficiaries. Interventions were done at two levels. First, at the crop production level, agro-ecological trials were conducted to demonstrate yield potential given the semi-arid environment. In each case, the idea was to compare current practices for specific crops at the farmer's site and alternative technologies and best practices on trial sites to demonstrate the benefits of adoption of the proposed alternative. Second, technical assistance extended to post-harvesting technologies in value addition (*beneficiamento*) including processing techniques, packaging, marketing, etc. was also provided.

Promoted activities through this technical assistance were centered around (a) backyard gardens (*quintais produtivos*) dominated by horticultural and fruit crops for dietary diversity; (b) cassava production and value addition; (c) production, processing, and value addition of native/traditional crops such as umbu and uricuri; and (d) livestock herding and management. In addition to production and value addition technology/information transfer, under Component 2 the project delivered and supported the construction of water infrastructure for crop and livestock production and human consumption (*cisternas* and *barreiros*). Technical assistance was also provided for natural resource management, conservation agriculture, and production activities that were intended to encourage adoption of conservation best practices and discourage human activities that would have negative ecological impacts. Similar to Component 1, the delivery of technical assistance was articulated through the elected organizations, trained youth, and women serving as ADS and other technical service providers.

The provision of better technologies for production and value addition that is environmentally friendly and diverse is expected to materialize (**outputs**) through strengthened and viable agricultural and non-agricultural groups, the exposure and adoption of new technologies for crop and livestock production and value addition, creation of new and more efficient water infrastructure, dissemination of techniques for natural resource management, and more productive household backyard gardens.

Under the assumption that (a) households and groups will adopt the available technologies, (b) there is enough local demand for outputs, and (c) consumption patterns will adjust to the greater availability of products, there will be several outcomes and impacts resulting from increasing capabilities for generating income within the semi-arid environment by providing all the requisite productive inputs, skills to improve efficiency in agricultural production and value addition, as well as guidance in linking groups to established markets. The outcomes and impacts of the GDV

resulting from the provision of technical assistance and infrastructure to community groups and households is expected at different levels.

Outcomes at the household level are hypothesized to be an increased and more efficient use of water for human consumption and productive use, increased production diversity and marketability, increased value addition, reduced vulnerability to shocks, and reduction in drudgery. Second, at the community level, there is the expectation of reduction in environmental degradation, improved performance of community groups in economic activities, and increased participation of women and youth in decision making in groups and households.

Related **impacts** at the household level imply a reduction on poverty and improvements in broad-based welfare improvements, including better incomes, increased food security and dietary diversity, better health and sanitation, enhanced empowerment status of women and youth, and increased resilience for households. At the community level, impacts include more economically and environmentally sustainable groups, and the enhanced capacity to capitalize on future economic opportunities.

In sum, Components 1 and 2 offer a broad pathway towards poverty reduction, welfare enhancement, and empowerment for households and communities with a focus on politically marginalized and underdeveloped sub-populations.

Figure 2: Theory of Change



Testable Hypotheses

The process from Outcomes to Impacts identified within the Theory of Change allows us to put forward several testable hypotheses, listed in [Table 4](#), regarding eventual outcomes and impacts of the project.

Table 4: Testable hypotheses

Hypotheses
1. Engagement of women and youth in development planning and implementation will lead to gender and youth empowerment
2. Combining access to irrigation with improved crop production technologies will result in enhanced agricultural productivity and dietary diversity
3. Providing technical assistance combined that results in surplus production will lead to increased market participation and household incomes.
4. Providing funding for productive infrastructure to communities with strong business plans will result in successful economic undertakings
5. Identifying market-oriented crops will allow farmers with enhanced productivity to integrate into regional and national markets
6. Strengthened social capital will lead to sustainable interest in development driven by participatory processes

Hypotheses 3 is of particular interest, given that it has been formulated after the internal evaluation of previous hypotheses that surplus production was sufficient to promote market participation and increased income. Following the experience of several previous projects, this approach was considered necessary, but not sufficient.

Hypothesis 5 is a unique contribution, given the debate on whether it is more appropriate to grow non-consumption crops that will generate income which can then be used to purchase food, or whether it is better to grow food destined for home-consumption.

Impact Design Questions

The development concept and the Theory of Change of GDV suggest two major levels for the expected impact of the program, subject to the assumptions identified. Those levels are: household and community. Therefore, the indicators required to assess the program impact have to be appropriate and distinct for those levels. For assessing GDV, the following themes will be considered:

Table 5: Impact Themes and Questions

Themes	Questions
Household Welfare	Did GDV have the intended impact on the levels of household income, dietary diversity, market participation, crop and income diversification, and ultimately resilience to climatic and economic shocks?
Women and Youth Empowerment	Did GDV result in women's and youth empowerment that generated the enhancement of their social and economic status? What are the key outcomes that define empowerment (i.e. access to different sources of income, decision making)?
Water Access and Productive Activities	Did GDV generate a noticeable difference in availability of water for household use and for productive activities? For instance, what are the key activities that showed substantive improvements? Is there evidence of crop portfolio diversification and/or shifts?
Agricultural Technology Transfer	Did the technical assistance have an impact on increased income, agricultural production and resilience? Which were the technologies that were adopted, intermittently adopted, and disadopted? Did farmers trained change behavior? What were the barriers of adoption? Was there a sizeable impact (resilience) for farmers adopting? Where was adoption more prevalent? It is argued that technological improvement provoked a shift towards less labor-intensive tasks; in essence farmers and particularly women, change their time use pattern. Was there a shift towards diversification and off-farm activities? If so which ones?
Local Value Chains	Did GDV help to strengthen the development of economically viable and environmentally sustainable value chains in project communities? Which value chains stand out?
Rural Transformation	Did GDV result in the transformation of the communities/sub-territories, from subsistence to more value addition and market orientation with greater integration in municipal and national markets?
Agricultural Production and Practices	Did GDV generate improved yields by providing information on crop choice? For which crops? Did the communities (or groups) adopt the new crops, adopted improved technologies, employed the Natural Resource Management practices? Was this in conjunction with irrigation?

While the bulk of these questions will be addressed quantitatively, the process and pathways from outputs to outcomes to impacts will be investigated in the Qualitative Study with Key Informants and Focus Groups. Domains of interest include the core assumptions underpinning CDD, such as the capacity of the community to manage projects and represent local interests, as well as additional assumptions outlined in the Theory of Change.

Relevance to literature

The literature on community-driven development and its outcomes is varied, focusing on both CDD as a mechanism from a best practice perspective, as well as its specific impact on a host of outcomes ranging from social capital (as the most obvious outcome) to more traditional outcomes such as agricultural productivity. In particular, there is considerable interest in assessing whether CDD is capable of living up to the theoretical promise of more efficiently / effectively closing gaps in services through community representation and participation.

The World Bank has been particularly prolific in assessing CDD in broad institution-affiliated studies such as Wong (2012), Mansuri and Rao (2004), and Wienecke (2005). Other cross-project assessments come from Gaventa and Barrett (2010) who conducted a meta-analysis covering 100 studies, 20 countries, and 10 years. As a developmental strategy, concern exists within the literature regarding elite capture, which can limit inclusivity and benefit those with social and spatial proximity to each other and local leaders, even within generally marginalized settings (Dasgupta and Beard, 2007; Platteau, 2004). Should elite capture occur, it is expected that the presumed benefits of CDD attributed to local representation would be minimized.

This IA builds on other studies that pay particular interest to social capital (Labonne and Chase, 2010), women's social capital (Fonchingong, 2006), and income generation and productive asset acquisition (Nkonya, Phillip, Mogues, Pender, and Kato, 2012). In line with IFAD strategic objectives, this IA also intends to contribute to the body of work assessing the design and scale-up of country CDD programs (Everatt and Gwagwa, 2005; Beath, Christia, and Enikolopov, 2015; Yulegama, Chileshe, and Ma, 2016; Araral and Holmemo, 2007; Binswanger and Nguyen, 2005; Arcand and Bassole, 2001; Fang, 2006).

Other CDD studies within RIA include Paolantonio, Cavatassi, and McCollum (forthcoming) which assesses an IFAD project in Bolivia.

Impact assessment design

Given the five-year gap following the completion of Gente de Valor, the nature of this impact assessment is *ex-posteriori* (longer than ex-post) meaning that it will endeavor to determine the impact of GDV interventions well beyond the conclusion of the project. Given the half-decade elapsed since the project ended, this IA is unique in the sense that it will provide the opportunity to consider dimensions of sustainability and long-term behavioral changes. In particular, impacts such as resilience to the various shocks that the communities faced (drought for instance) and empowerment at the community level are possible.

This assessment will employ a mixed-methods approach – consisting of both quantitative and qualitative data collection tools – in order to capture the full range of tangible and intangible impacts expected from the project such as improved income and agricultural productivity as well as gender and youth empowerment and resilience to both climatic and economic shocks.

Impact identification is expected to pose a challenge given the heterogeneity of treatment delivered at community-level. In the case of GDV, project interventions were offered at both the community-level and individual-level. Group-level interventions at both organization and association levels were provided with productive infrastructure offered as part of Component 2.

A final critical consideration is that GDV's objective was to promote community-level welfare gains. As such, it can be assumed that community-level spillovers were intended, even for activities that may appear household or group-level in nature. As such, it is essential to consider the community as the main unit of analysis for the purpose of maximizing learning on how to facilitate rural transformation.

By definition, CDD implies diverse benefits given that interventions are agreed with the beneficiaries communities in question in a participatory manner after having assessed community needs and the relevant value chain development. This heterogeneity materializes both at unit level – where associations and groups were targeted with specific community-level activities – as well as at an individual level where small-scale farmers, including women and youth beneficiaries in the communities, were targeted with specific activities. Also, the determination of the value chain development was also community-driven, and includes livestock (goats, bee-keeping), and specific crops (umbu, uricouri, and cassava).

Mixed-Methods Approach

In this ex-posteriori impact assessment, both qualitative and quantitative data will be collected. Qualitative information will be collected through key-informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the primary objective to understand the dimensions of community and gender/youth empowerment pathways as well as unexpected impacts. KIIs will be administered to: (1) female members of the communities, particularly those who participated in community development initiatives and leaders who helped deliver the project; (2) the Youth Development Agents that helped deliver the project; (3) leaders of associations that implemented the project (providers); as well as (4) key members of organizations and interest groups that were supported by the project. The KIIs will take the form of semi-structured interview questions.

The FGDs will be with farmers within selected communities (men/women/youth) on the three core types of interventions that will be evaluated, namely the technical assistance component (including technology transfer; focusing on adoption, disadoption and barriers); the water infrastructure (for

productive purposes such as irrigation); and the construction of backyard gardens (*quintais produtivos*). The core impacts ranging from empowerment and resilience to improved agricultural production and income will be studied. It is intended that information obtained from the qualitative study will support the design of the quantitative study.

The quantitative investigation will be composed of a community-level survey and a household survey. The community-level survey will interview the head of the community. The community survey will include an empowerment module, which poses the challenge that development organizations are frequently only found in treatment communities. To address this concern, the design of the empowerment module will include a multitude of indicators that allow for more general forms of community empowerment other than the existence of development organizations. Other modules will include an assessment of access to community-level infrastructure such as water, sanitation, roads, and agricultural markets.

The household survey unit of analysis will be farmers (including women and youth) and members of groups and Associations that received the three core interventions. The survey will cover topics related to adoption of technologies, training, water-use management, and value chain enhancement (livestock feeding and health enhancement; specific value chains such as umbu, manioc/cassava, beekeeping, uricuri). The household-level survey will collect information related to socio-economic characteristics, agricultural production, income-generating activities, and consumption levels. In addition, the survey will include a time-use module since the technology investment was paramount to the reduction of labor-intensive activities and value addition; a module on adoption and barriers to adoption; and modules related to resilience, empowerment and food security (proxied by dietary diversity).

To account for the potential challenges highlighted above, additional data will be collected to supplement the qualitative and quantitative surveys. The project's administrative and M&E databases provide cost data, particularly related to water infrastructure, along with the date of construction (start and end date), and the estimated number of beneficiaries reached. Additional data related to the geographical and the environmental attributes of the project locations will also be collected.

Constructing a counterfactual

The sample identification strategy will use a quasi-experimental approach utilizing propensity score matching (PSM), which allows researchers to identify a suitable counterfactual based on specific observable characteristics at baseline across the units of interest. Table 5 lists the variables used in the PSM exercise.

In the absence of random assignment, a counterfactual will have to be constructed statistically. The purpose of a counterfactual is to consider what the outcomes would have been if the project had never been implemented. Since it is impossible to observe the same community over time both with and without the project, the counterfactual should ideally be constructed using similar communities (in terms of baseline or characteristics that are not affected by the project) so that impacts of the project can robustly be estimated.

When the treatment is not assigned randomly, it is challenging to construct the counterfactual ex-post. In addition, concerns such as elite capture and *self-selection* may plague projects with such features. Elite capture may occur when household and individual beneficiaries are purposely chosen to be included in the project based on non-targeting factors such as preference from community leaders, or political concerns. Self-selection refers to the phenomenon where communities or their members demand the project or choose to participate: hence unobserved characteristics within individuals, households, communities, etc. such as motivation or entrepreneurship, could affect the

treatment. As a result, the identification of a valid counterfactual will be challenging due to potential biases related to unobservable characteristics.

Under such circumstances, directly comparing those who actively decided to partake in a project to those who did not or might not have, would not be advisable given that attributes linked to interest or effort on the part of the participants might have made their outcomes fundamentally different from the comparison group, even if the project had never existed.⁹ Other unobservable attributes include skill level or prior information that would encourage participation by those whose outcomes can be reasonably expected to differ from a non-randomly selected control group.

In the case of GDV, lack of comparability is likely to be driven by observable features such differences in access to services, economic activities, and community demographics. As such, the intended identification strategy will construct a counterfactual that consists of eligible communities belonging to the same municipality as treatment communities that possess similar characteristics to those targeted by GDV at the time of baseline, but were not included. When constructing the counterfactual, it is useful to remember that three levels of targeting were put in place by GDV program implementers. First, communities within municipalities were identified with a systematic targeting mechanism which was based on community typologies as well as their relative poverty levels, and other indicators, namely access to water, energy, land-use, population density in the community, types of crops cultivated, etc. Second, treated communities were aggregated into sub-territories to effectively deliver and implement project interventions at a larger unit level by increasing local representation and taking into account contextual factors. Communities within a particular sub-territory are ecologically, economically, and culturally similar in addition to being spatially contiguous and have similar development interest. Implementing the project at such level is therefore more efficient. Third, project participants, e.g. farmers beneficiaries, including women and youth were invited to participate to the project.

Cultural and ethnic characteristics (such as those that influenced sub-territory formation) are likely to have an impact on community capacity to benefit from a project such as GDV owing to varying experiences of marginalization, gaps in empowerment, and as a result, ability to collaborate with local governments and formal institutions in addition to other potential outcomes. As such, some of these characteristics, including other attributes such as typical economic activities and presence of existing local organizations will need to be accounted for during the counterfactual determination.

The following procedure has been carried out to determine a valid counterfactual:

First, the targeting mechanism at community-level has been carefully scrutinized in order to mimic it statistically. Project staff have provided the research team with a database that includes community rankings by a number of the previously articulated targeting characteristics. This dataset also contains community-level data for all communities in the two regions and 34 municipalities. The targeting characteristics included the following variables: a score ranging from 1-12 for community typology (based on land size and number of animals owned and developed by another institution, Embrapa), a ranking which indicates the combination of the following attributes: whether there is a predominance of smallholders in the community, households density in the community, “extractivism” type (native crops and fruit tree crops), quantity and type of livestock, crops grown,

⁹ A typical example of self-selection in the form of motivation is a jobs training program. It is assumed that the type of people most likely to sign up for a jobs training program are those that are most motivated, an attribute that is essential in successfully obtaining a new job. For example they may be likely to send out more applications, network, and follow-up on interviews. Even if we control for skills set, a highly motivated individual is more likely to find one than a person who is not. As such, the individuals who sign up for the program can be assumed to be more likely to be successful, even if they had never signed up for the program, compared to those that choose not to. This is therefore a concern for evaluators who are trying to evaluate the impact of a job training program.

and type of value chain. As the ranking is a sum of the attributes, the matching has been conducted including the main attributes and the typology. GIS data has also been obtained for average precipitation to be able to better control for agro-ecological differences, though the region spanning Bahia is considered overall to be homogenously semi-arid.

Second, the counterfactual has been improved by using GIS data. Specifically, a buffer encompassing the space between 7 and 10 km from the centroid of the sub-territories was created using GIS to eliminate eligible control communities that could have benefited from spillover effects from the sub-territories in the proximity. Once identified, communities that were outside the buffer zone were dropped prior to running the matching algorithm.

Third, the matching algorithm has been run within each region and within clusters of neighboring municipalities to select treatment and control communities. The control communities have been chosen within the treated municipalities, but outside the treatment sub-territories and within the 7-10 km buffer. When the municipalities had less than 50 communities, they were aggregated with the neighboring treated municipalities, while taking into account similarity in agro-ecological features.

Table 5: Propensity Score Matching Variables

Indicator	Measurement	Data Source
Water source	Binary indicator on whether the community has access to water for human consumption	Baseline Survey
Number of HH in the community	Categorical variables based on intervals (11-20; 21-50; 51-100; 100+)	Baseline
Land Ownership Status	Categorical variable if the land is owned, rented, etc.	Baseline
Avg. Number of Families	Categorical variable for average family size in the community	Baseline
Number of Houses	Binary Variable indicating if community size is Small or Medium	Baseline
Typology	Community typology as defined by the targeting criteria	Baseline
Livestock Size	Categorical variable indicating if livestock are Small, Medium, or Large	Baseline
Livestock Variety	Categorical variable indicating variety of livestock	Baseline
Average Land Size	Categorical variable indicating if landholdings are Small, Medium, or Large (Ha)	Baseline
Crop Systems	Categorical variable indicating which crops are commonly grown	Baseline
Population Density	Categorical variable indicating whether communities are Dispersed, Concentrated, or Urban	Baseline
Type of Extractive Enterprise	Categorical variable indicating primary type of fruit-based extractive industry	Baseline
Value Addition	Categorical variable indicating the	Baseline

	presences of various types of agricultural-processing enterprises	
Energy	Binary variable indicating access to energy	Baseline
Precipitation	Rainfall data (average 2000-2016)	INMET Data

Sampling and data collection

Sampling Strategy

The sampling strategy has considered the determination of treatment and control within clusters of neighboring municipios and within the same region. During the inception mission it was possible to gather data on the distribution of activities by type within sub-territories. These data allowed for the calculation of the treatment intensity at community level. Five main interventions groupings were computed, notably: Water for Productive Use, Water for Human Consumption, Backyard Gardens, Technical Assistance, and Technical Inputs.

The five groupings of interest were categorized based on M&E data provided by the project that consisted of 139 unique activities, and their intensity at the sub-territory level (i.e. the unit of project implementation). After a close examination of these activities, categories were created that include: Water Activities (Productive and for Human Consumption), Backyard Gardens, Technical Assistance, Technical Inputs, Infrastructure, Community Support, Environmental Initiatives, Market Activities, and general Project Activities. The specific activities included in the five major categories of interest are detailed in the Appendix. Overall, these activities represent 44 percent of activities administered, and 54.7 percent of intensity.

Following the grouping of activities into categories, their intensity was aggregated to determine the overall intensity to treat at community and sub-territory level. Intensities ranged from very few, to several hundred depending on the nature of the activity and pre-determined community needs and interests. Three levels of intensity were determined as Low (0-100), Medium (100-200), or High (200+) per activity category at the sub-territory level. Fifty percent of communities in treatment and control communities will be sampled respectively by sub-region (north-east and south-east), by intensity level, and within the common support. The total number of communities to be surveyed, in the treatment and control, is expected to be around 222 (half in treatment areas and half control). At this stage, a list of treatment communities, along with their suitable control matches has been provided to the PMU, to allow them to select and validate the control communities that we statistically determined through the matching. Once this step will be completed, we will randomly select stratifying by treatment intensity.

Spillovers and unintended impacts

In the case of GDV, spillovers at the community level are considered to be inherently built into the program design. It is both expected and intended that improvements in social infrastructure will benefit a number of households and individuals, other than those who were active participants in the CDD process. Furthermore, the inherent design of the project is such that a specific group of individuals will represent the interests of all community members. As such, it is understood that spillovers within the community are expected. This rationale justifies the community as the unit of this assessment.

When considering neighboring communities, it is not expected for there to be meaningful spillovers in terms of group formation or infrastructure development due to cost and lack of structured guidance. In particular, orientation towards collective action and advocacy, as well as market-orientation are expected to be lengthy processes requiring continuous facilitation. In the absence of GDV support, spillover effects are likely to be minimal if present at all.

One area however where it is possible for spillovers to occur, is the supply of fruits and vegetables given that community enterprises intend to trade within the local area i.e. with neighboring communities. Enhanced production within a beneficiary community could then in turn improve access and the availability of diversified agricultural products and will need to be considered. Another consideration is that information diffusion could take place, particularly with regards to participation in government social welfare programs.

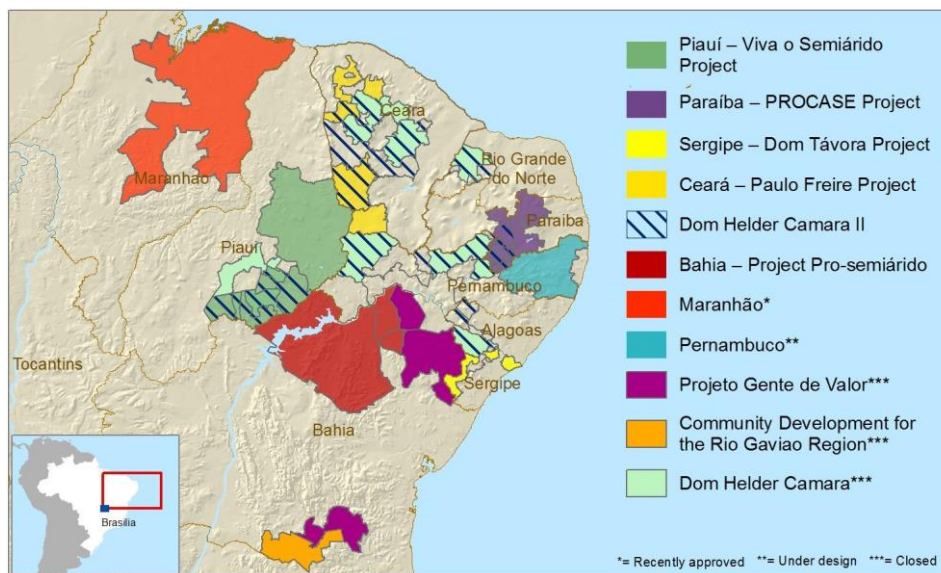
During the inception mission a consultation was held with project staff to elicit additional potential spillovers and unintended impacts. One example of community-level spillovers materialized in the form of implementing partners (Associations) being able to attract new development projects. In addition, the diffusion of the bio-digester technology occurred beyond the targeted sub-territories. In particular, the project staff emphasized the role of low-cost interventions, such as backyard gardens, as having strong spillover potential.

The project also listed a number of unintended impacts, namely – the demonstration of processed palm as part of the agro-ecological trials; the use of ouricuri as an input for numerous unexpected value-added consumer products; as well as the positive pathway of youth development agents, whereby ambitions for higher study and government involvement were generated.

Other Challenges

A final potential risk to an effective assessment is attributed to the intense levels of investment within Bahia over the past decade. Information is available regarding IFAD projects, as shown in Figure 3, however more will need to be learned about interventions organized by other large organizations. Anticipation bias is a concern, given that non-beneficiary communities might observe ongoing investment in neighboring communities and municipalities and expect that their answers during the data collection could influence the likelihood of being chosen in the future. It is understood that several communities in the south-east project area were also project sites of PROGAVIAO. These communities will need to be specifically accounted for. At this time, more information is required in order to determine how to proceed.

Figure 3: Map of Open, Closed, and Ongoing IFAD Projects in Bahia



Key Indicators

In this section we present the list of output indicators (Table 6) and key outcome and impact indicators (table 7).

Table 6: Output Indicators

Intervention Type	Indicators	Measurement	Data Source / Unit of Analysis
Community Strengthening	Diversity in group representation	Demographic and gender composition of groups	M&E / Sub-territory
	Cultural Events	Number of cultural events organized	M&E / Sub-territory
	Audio-visual kits	Number of audio-visual kits distributed	M&E / Sub-territory
Improvements to water Supply	Cisterns / Water Tanks	Number of Cisterns / water tanks	M&E / Sub-territories - Households
	Access to water	Number of households with access to water for human consumption and productive uses	M&E / Sub territories - Households
Backyard Gardens / Quintais Produtivos	Delivery of backyard gardens	Number of backyard gardens	M&E / Sub territories
	Ownership of backyard gardens	Number of households with backyard gardens	M&E / Sub territories - Households
Technical assistance for strengthening productive systems	Access to Agro-ecological trials	Number of agro-ecological trials / demonstration plots	M&E / Sub territories
	Food Processing Kits	Number of processing equipment kits distributed	M&E / Sub territories
	Cash crops promoted	Number of cash crops promoted	M&E / Sub territories
	Training Courses	Number of training courses by crops and/or livestock type	M&E / Sub territories

1. Table 7: Key Impact and Outcome Indicators for GDV

Indicators	Measurement	Data Source
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of household real income 	Quantitative HH Survey
Asset ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Index of number of durable assets, livestock, land holding size and housing characteristics 	Quantitative HH Survey
Food and Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) Dietary Diversity Score 	Quantitative HH Survey
Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to recover from production and climatic shocks 	Quantitative HH and Community Surveys

2. Intermediate Household Outcome and Impact Indicators

Indicator	Measurement	Data Source
Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Binary indicator on technology uptake Extent of adoption 	Quantitative HH Survey
Productivity in backyard gardens/farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yield of selected crop (s) in backyard gardens and/or farms 	Quantitative HH Survey
Access to water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households with improved access to water for human % of households with improved access to water for production 	Quantitative HH Survey
Crop production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households growing selected Crops 	Quantitative HH Survey
Market Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance to local markets Reduced transaction costs 	Quantitative HH Survey
Crop Market participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households selling selected crops Share of sales in total production of selected crops 	Quantitative HH Survey
Participation in off-farm employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households with wage jobs (farm and non-farm) % of households with non-farm small business 	Quantitative HH Survey
Empowerment of women and Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in family decision making (%) Women Empowerment Index Youth empowerment index 	Quantitative HH Survey
Social Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community linkages 	Quantitative HH Survey

3. Intermediate Community Outcome and Impact Indicators

Indicator	Measurement	Data Source
Community empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community coordination with public/private entities Community resource mobilization achievements to solve challenges and take opportunities Community level of cohesion and pride 	Community Survey; KII and FGD
Access to community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of schools in community Presence of hospital/health centers in community 	Community Survey; KII and FGD
Access to market infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance to closest paved road Distance to closest buying or selling points 	Community Survey; KII and FGD

Qualitative sample

The qualitative survey will be conducted before the quantitative survey in order to collect information on project targeting, implementation, general context and farmers constraints regarding production, market and marketing, transport and other transactions costs in the targeted areas.

Two methodologies will be employed for this purpose: Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

Table 8: Qualitative Sample Respondents

	Distribution	Respondents
Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	10 FGDs in each of the 10 sub-territories. 10 respondents per FGD (100 people total)	Beneficiaries of the three major interventions to be evaluated (water provision, technical assistance, backyard gardens). Stratification by gender (women and men) and age (youth) is recommended.
Key Informant Interviews (KII)	4 KIIs in each of the 10 sub-territories (40 respondents total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female leaders Youth leaders (ADS) Association members Other key stakeholders (PMU)

Quantitative sample

To ensure a sufficient sample size, power calculations should be performed in order to determine a powered sample in the outcome of interest. This calculation is expressed according to the following formula:

$$N = \left[\frac{4\sigma^2(z_{\alpha/2} + z_{\beta})^2}{D^2} \right] [1 + \rho(m-1)]$$

Here, we let σ represent the standard deviation of the baseline outcome variable; $z_{\alpha/2}$ is the critical value of the confidence interval, z_{β} is the critical value of the statistical power, D is the minimum change in the baseline mean of the focal outcome variable that the analysis can detect, ρ is the intra-cluster correlation of the unit of analysis, and m is the number of units to be sampled within each cluster.

However, given that data is only available at the municipality level, the IA is unable to conduct power calculations due to the absence of income data at community level, which is effectively the unit of analysis. As a result, we followed the procedure described below.

First, GIS data was employed to remove the control communities within the 7 km distance to the centroid of the treated sub-territories, and outside of 10 km. We also removed control communities with less than 10 households as these were not targeted by the project. The matching algorithm was run within clusters of municipalities to determine the common support and identify 5 suitable control communities per treated community.

Following the identification of potential matches, we asked the project staff to validate the selection of the eligible control communities across the 5 neighbours. Once this is received, we will look at the treatment intensity. We determined the distribution by treatment intensity – and aggregated the activities at community level in 3 groups (0-100; 100-200; and 200 and above). We will then randomly selected 50 per cent of the community in each group, oversampling communities within treatment intensity. This will give us a total number of communities amounting to about a 100, that mirrored in the control, results in 200 communities to be sampled. Assuming 12 households per community can be randomly selected – a total number of 2400 households will be surveyed.

Specifically the survey will cover at least 2,400 households, and 4,800 individuals (spouses will be interviewed as part of the Gender empowerment module), in these 200 communities. Prior to the survey – an enumeration survey will be conducted to list households within treatment and control communities. Possibly quota sampling will have to be envisaged to account for sufficient number of households with youth..

In addition, a community level survey will survey community leaders in the selected communities for a total of 200 community leaders. The initial selection of communities will be conducted and validated with the project management unit prior to the qualitative survey.

Supplementary data

The GDV program staff provided data such as activity implementation at the sub-territory level, baseline data for treatment and control communities, and targeting information. These data were employed to determine the identification strategy for the counterfactual, along with the GIS data, that was used to calculate the distance between centroids of sub-territories and control communities. Additionally rainfall data was employed as an extra variable in the matching variable.

Due to the aggregation of data at the state level, census data regarding household consumption and other economic welfare characteristics was not available.

Budget, deliverables and workplan

The estimated total budget for this impact assessment is given in Table 9. The budget reflects the final budget submitted by the data collection firm. The list of deliverables for this impact assessment study is below in Table 10. The workplan for this impact assessment study is presented in Table 11. Table 11 indicates the team member involved in this impact assessment and the main counterparts in the ICO and the PMU.

Table 9: Estimated budget

Description	Total (EUR)
Qualitative survey	16,912.36
Enumeration	8,086.40
Training	33,327.51
Quantitative (4800 HH)	83,469.87
Other Logistics & Data Cleaning	58,419.51
Grand Total Costs	200,215.70

Table 10: Deliverables

Deliverables
Complete, cleaned, quantitative dataset, along with audio transcripts of qualitative interviews
Impact evaluation report, incorporating the findings from the quantitative and qualitative data. The report will provide a summary report on the effectiveness of the project sub-components being evaluated

Table 11: Workplan

Stage	Output	Completion Date
Scoping Mission	Impact Assessment Plan	August 2017
Qualitative survey	Qualitative data collection	April 2018
Enumeration / Listing	Households lists within communities	May 2018
Training Enumerators	Quantitative data collection	June 2018
Pre-Test Questionnaire	Quantitative data collection	June 2018
Data Collection	Quantitative data collection	June 2018
Data Analysis	Technical Note	July/August 2018

Final Report	Technical Note	September/October 2018
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Table 12: Impact Assessment Team

Name	Role	Affiliation
Alessandra Garbero	Principal Investigator	RIA, IFAD
Rui Benfica	Principal Investigator	RIA, IFAD
Neha Paliwal	Consultant	RIA, IFAD
Hardi Vieira	Country Program Officer	LAC, IFAD
Leonardo Bichara Rocha	Country Program Officer	LAC, IFAD
Rodrigo Diaz	Consultant	LAC, IFAD
Heide Oliveira	PMU	CAR
Carla Silva Ferreira	PMU	CAR
Celso Celes	PMU	CAR

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Appendix

Appendix 1: Categorization

Category & Activities	Category & Activities
<i>Water: Productive Use</i>	<i>Technical Inputs</i>
Aquisição De Bombonas De 200 Litros	Aquisição De Kit Veterinario
Barragem - Implantação	Aquisição De Kit De Beneficiamento De F
Barreiros	Aquisição De Kit Veterinario
Cisterna De 16 M³	Aquisição De Pulverizadores Costais
Construção De Barreiro Trincheira De 7	Aquisição De Roçadeira Costal
Carreta Pipa De 3 Mil Litros	Aviario Rustico
Cisternas De Produção De 5 M³	Aprisco
Cisternas De Produção De 50 M³	Aquisição De Equipamento De Mandiocult
Sistemas De Abastecimento De Água	Balança Para Pesagem De Caprinos E Ovin
Sistemas De Abastecimento De Água - Par	Banco De Palma
<i>Water: Human Consumption</i>	Banco De Proteína
Cisternas De Consumo Humano	Biodigestor
<i>Backyard Gardens</i>	Bombonas Para Silo
Horta Coletiva	Construção De Cisterna De Produção D
Implantação Jardins Clona	Cobertura De Tela Sombrite
Quintais Produtivos	Enxertia Cajueiros
<i>Technical Assistance</i>	Equipamento Beneficiamento Do Caju
Ensaio Agroecologicos	Enfardadeira De Feno
Horticultura	Implantação De Viveiro Telado
Identificação De Apiá	Kit Beneficiamento De Frutas
	Kit Enxertia
	Kit Veterinario
	Kit Apicultura
	Kit Apicultura - Coletivo
	Kit Beneficiamento De Frutas
	Kit Horta

	Kit Veterinário
	Kit Viveiro
	Kit Veterinário - Aquisição
	Mudas Para Bosque De Produção De Madei
	Produção E Distribuição De Mudas
	Produção Sobre Derivados Da Mandioca
	Sistema De Coleta Da Manipueira E Trat.
	Unidade De Beneficiamento De Mandioca
	Unidade De Beneficiamento De Mel
	Unidade De Beneficiamento De Umbu
	Viveiro Telado
	Viveiro Telado Construção
	Viveiros Telados Para Produção De Muda




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