

Republic of the Gambia  
Community Driven Development Project

Concept notes

Presented at the Agric/CDD  
Impact Evaluation workshop

13-16 April 2009

Addis Ababa

# Background to CDDP

- A Government initiative funded by the IDA Japanese and Gambia Governments : To empower local communities to carry out their own development, in synergy with decentralized institutions

# Project Development objective

- Rural communities, in partnership with Local Government Authorities, plan, implement and maintain their priority social and economic investments

## Project Components

- **Component A**: Community Development Facility;
- **Component B**: Capacity Strengthening for Community Development;
- **Component C**: Project Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

# Intervention

- The unit of intervention
  - **Villages**
- The planned coverage within the country and the unit of intervention (regional targeting if appropriate)
  - **600 in 6 Rural Local Government Areas (LGA)**
- Target group
  - **Among Poorest villages with population between 100 and 10,000 inhabitants**

## Institutional Policy level Questions

- How do we address the capacity gaps (number of staff and skills) that exist at the decentralised level (Technical staff of Council, ward and village committees and MDFTs) to implement and monitor progress?
- What mechanisms are needed/required to mobilise local resources in the wake of government lack of commitment to fiscal decentralisation for functional participatory approach to MIS of CDDP?

## Institutional policy quest cont

- How do we empower communities to take government to task regarding their rights to services & transfer of financial resources (advocacy, negotiation and lobbying skills, vote sanctions, etc)?
- How it is possible to improve reporting delays, data quality/accuracy and information flows from RRI teams, MDFTs, CDF and CDO and PCT through the MIS system?
- How do we use M&E information to better inform and influence decision and policy at local, regional and national levels?

## Beneficiary level Policy questions

- Does the CDDP improve the welfare of households
- Does the CDDP improve child health
- Do treated households fare better in terms of holding local authorities accountable
- Does CDDP increase participation of vulnerable groups
- How do we address weaknesses in procurement processes at local level to better evaluate the CDDP impact?

# Outcome Indicators

- **Intermediate outcomes**

- Satisfaction with quality of monitoring and evaluating of sub project implementation increased by 2010
- Effective transfer of resources to LGA by 2012
- Self financing Strategic development plans of LGAs by 2012
- Local, Regional and National Development plans reflect CDDP MIS finding by end 2010
- Satisfaction with quality of services provided by end 2009

# Outcomes

## Final outcomes

- Household income
- Child health (anthropometrics)
- School enrollment
- Social dynamics (memberships in various groups, etc)

# Identification strategy and Group Controls and Treatments

- Identification strategy
  - Out of the 1800 villages in Gambia, we selected the 1200 poorest according to the 2003 poverty map. Out of the 1200 poorest villages, we decided to randomly treat 600 villages, with 600 remaining as controls.

## Treatment and Control

- Sampling and survey design
  - The sample drawn from 6 LGA: 2 wards sampled from each LGA.
  - Twelve wards visited (out of 88).
  - Visit on average 10 villages per ward, 5 treatment villages and 5 control villages
  - The survey visited an average of 17 households per village, totaling about 170 households per ward.
  - The household survey sampled approximately 2000 households.

## Data Sources and plan

- The source of data for the impact evaluation will be generated in part by the monitoring and evaluation system (MIS).
- The baseline survey was carried out in the fall of 2008 and a follow-up survey will be carried out in the fall of 2010.
- Additional information is being gathered on social dynamics at the village level using social network matrices collected using village censuses.

# Human Resource plan

- **Local in country human resources**
  - CDDP project staff
  - Staff of statistical bureau
- Technical staff of Local Area Councils
- **Consultant outside the country**
  - Social and Development Consultants
  - International academic institutions

## Evaluation Time line

- Baseline survey: 2008
- First follow-up survey: 2010, in time for mid-term review
- Second follow-up survey: 2012

# Financing

- Financing is already available for the first follow-up survey and a budget is already identified in the project cost table for this activity

# The End

Thank you

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