



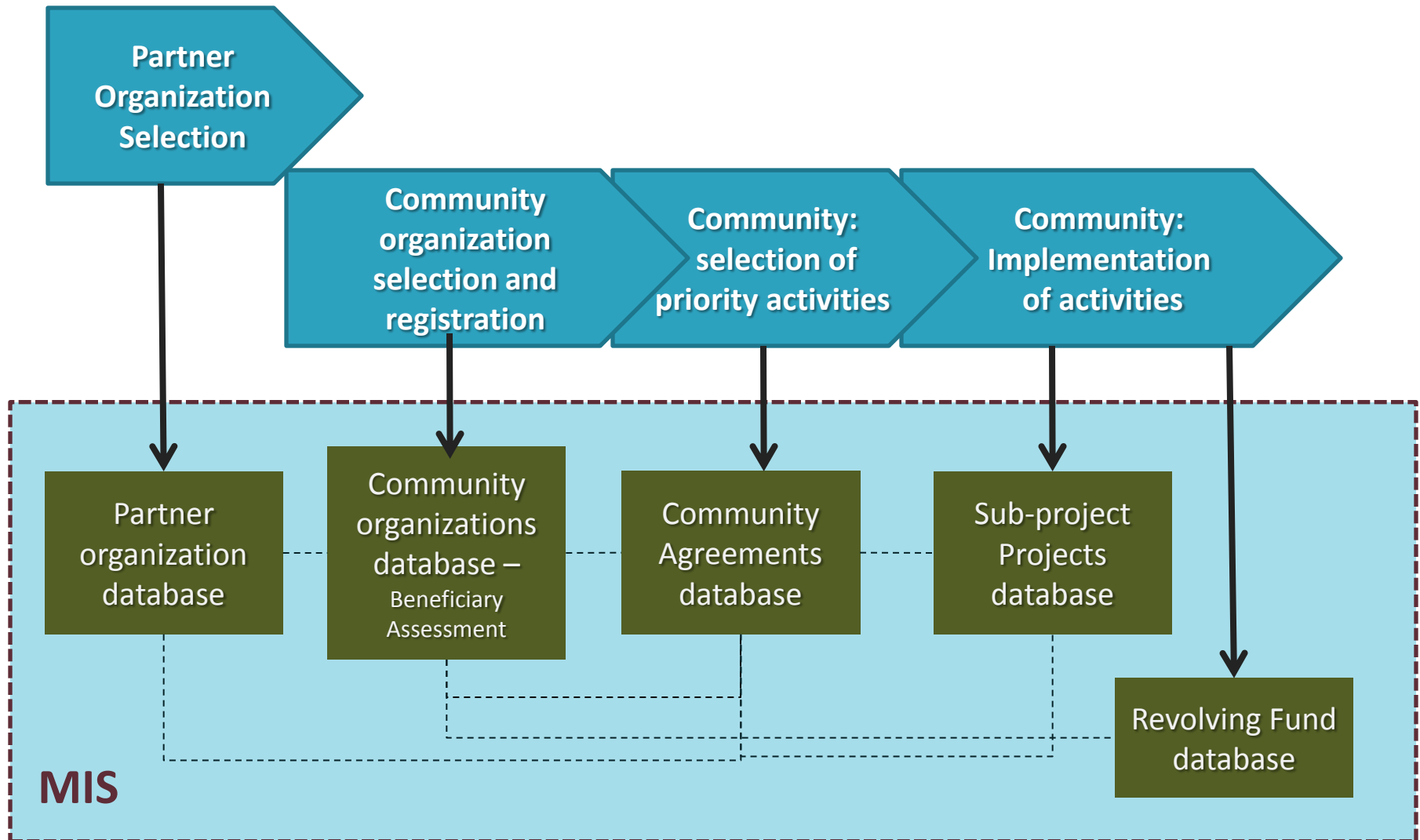
Nepal Poverty Alleviation Fund Monitoring and Impact Evaluation Results

**Presented at the Impact evaluation workshop
Dhaka, October 2011**

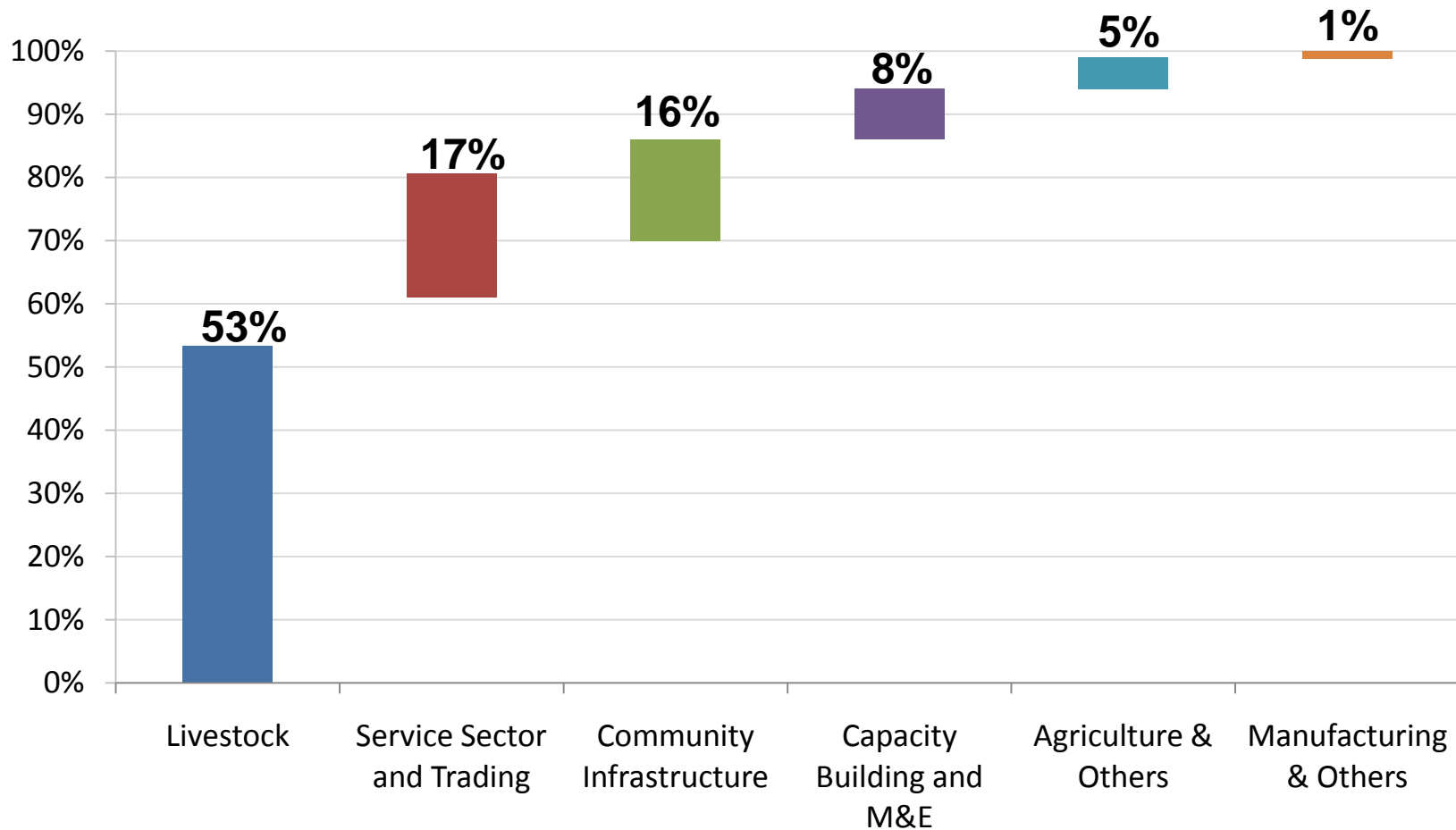
Outline

- What does the **monitoring data** tell us?
- What does the **beneficiary assessment** data tell us?
- Why independent **impact assessment**?
- What does the **impact assessment** data tell us?

PAF Project Cycle and The Monitoring Information System



Monitoring Data: Use of PAF Funds at the Community Level by Investment Type



Source: PAF Monitoring Information System (December 2010)

Monitoring Indicators

To improve living conditions, livelihoods, and empowerment among the rural poor, with particular attention to groups that have traditionally been excluded by reasons of gender, ethnicity, caste, and location

Objective	Indicator	Progress (Nov 16, 2010)
Livelihood improved	# Poor households with access to improved infrastructure facilities	# Households: 49,168
	% HHs with minimum of 15% increased income	66%*
Empowered women and targeted group members (Dalit, Janjati)	% Key positions in project COs filled by women and persons from targeted households	Women: 65% Dalit and Janjati: 55%
	# Members of project COs from targeted HHs	Total: 258,343 members Women: 77% Dalit and Janjati: 50%

Source: PAF Monitoring Information System and monitoring reports

* Source: PAF's Beneficiary social assessment report (comparison before/after)

Beneficiary Assessment Data

- Social assessment of COs: Structured survey of welfare *before and after* intervention
- Household Level Interviews: Structured questionnaires (quantitative and qualitative information)
- Current status: Reassessment of 8,168 HHs from 289 COs across 24 districts (data collection on-going)
- Average real income increased by 82.5%
- Average nominal income increased by 145.2%

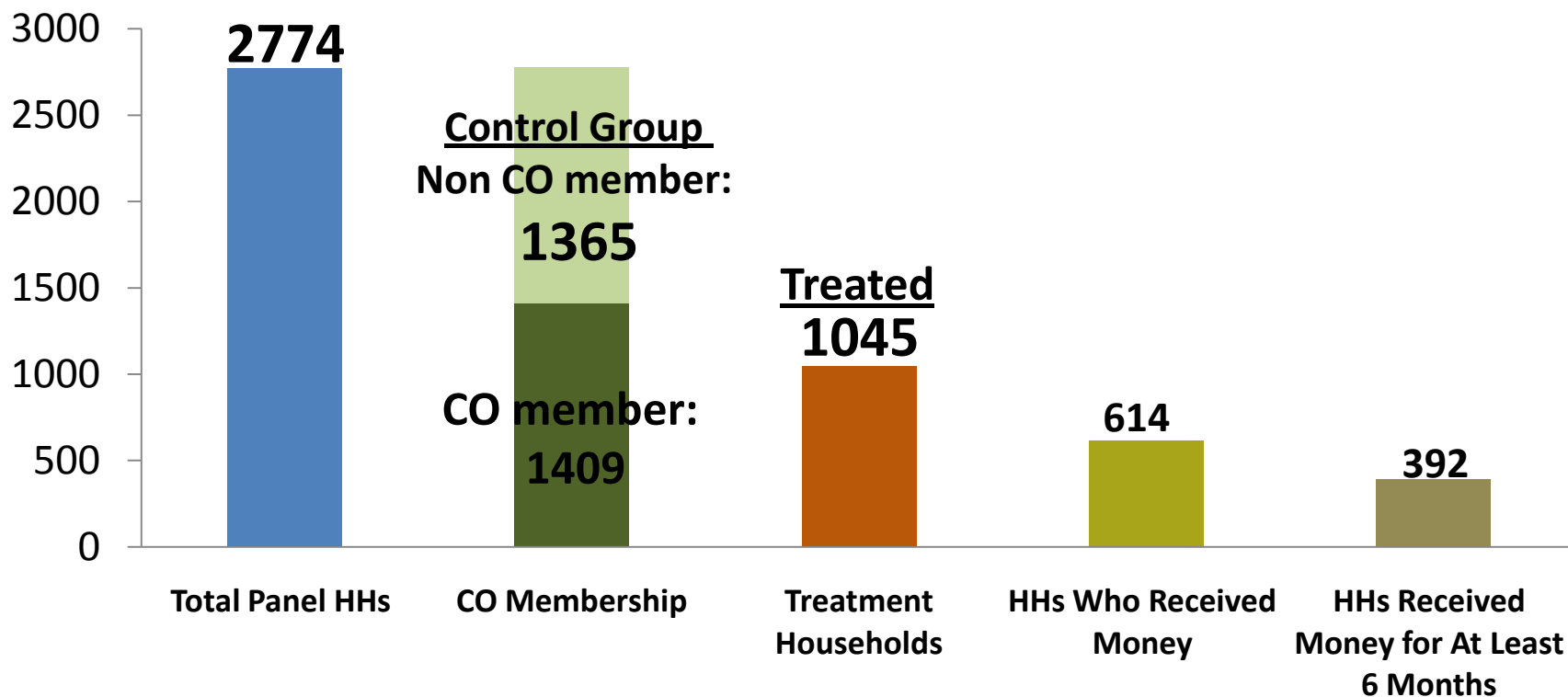
Impact Data Collection and Survey Methodology

Impact Data and Analysis

- Data: Baseline (2007) and follow-up (2010)
- Surveys: 3000 households from 200 villages in six districts: Doti, Humla, Jumla, Dailekh, Rolpa, Rautahat
- Comparison between:
 - Welfare of PAF households *before and after* receiving support from PAF, and
 - Welfare of similar households who did not receive PAF support

Data Description

Number
of HHs



Impact analysis

**HOW MUCH OF
IMPROVEMENT CAN BE
ATTRIBUTED TO PAF?**

Propensity Score Matching (PSM) Method

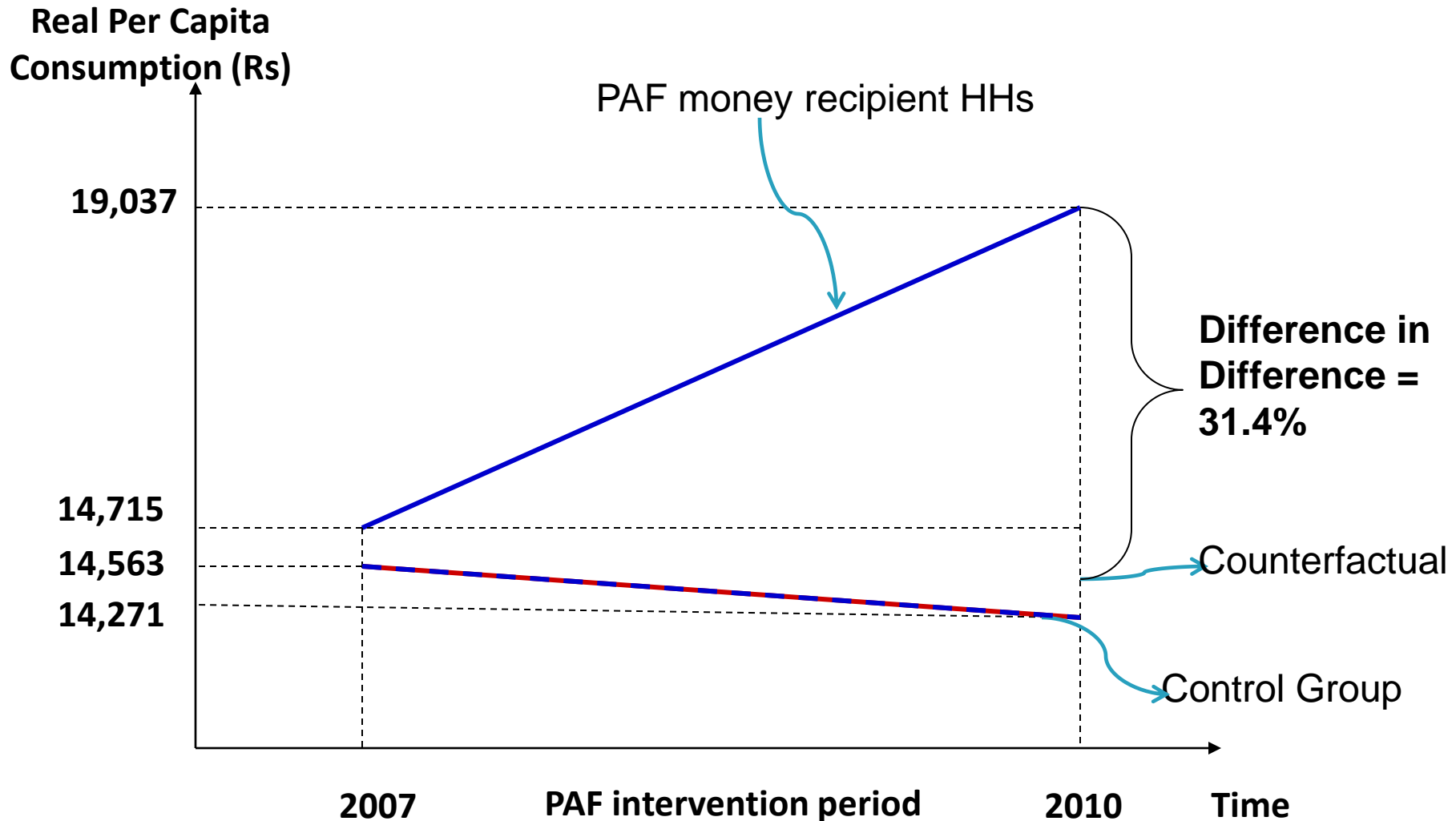
- Impact estimates require careful matching of treated and control groups
- Matches are selected on the basis of key baseline characteristics that influence the likelihood of HHs for selection into PAF program
- For each PAF HH, the method chooses a non-PAF HH from the sample for matched comparison.

Difference in Difference

Impact in Real Per Capita Consumption

Type of HH	Absolute Change in Per Capita Consumption – Matched	Percent Change - Matched
PAF IG Participant HHs (All)	2,198	14.6%
PAF Money Recipient HHs	4,614	31.4%
HHs Received Money at least 6 Months before survey	5,975	42.2%

Difference in Difference Impact Estimate: HHs with monetary support (Matched)



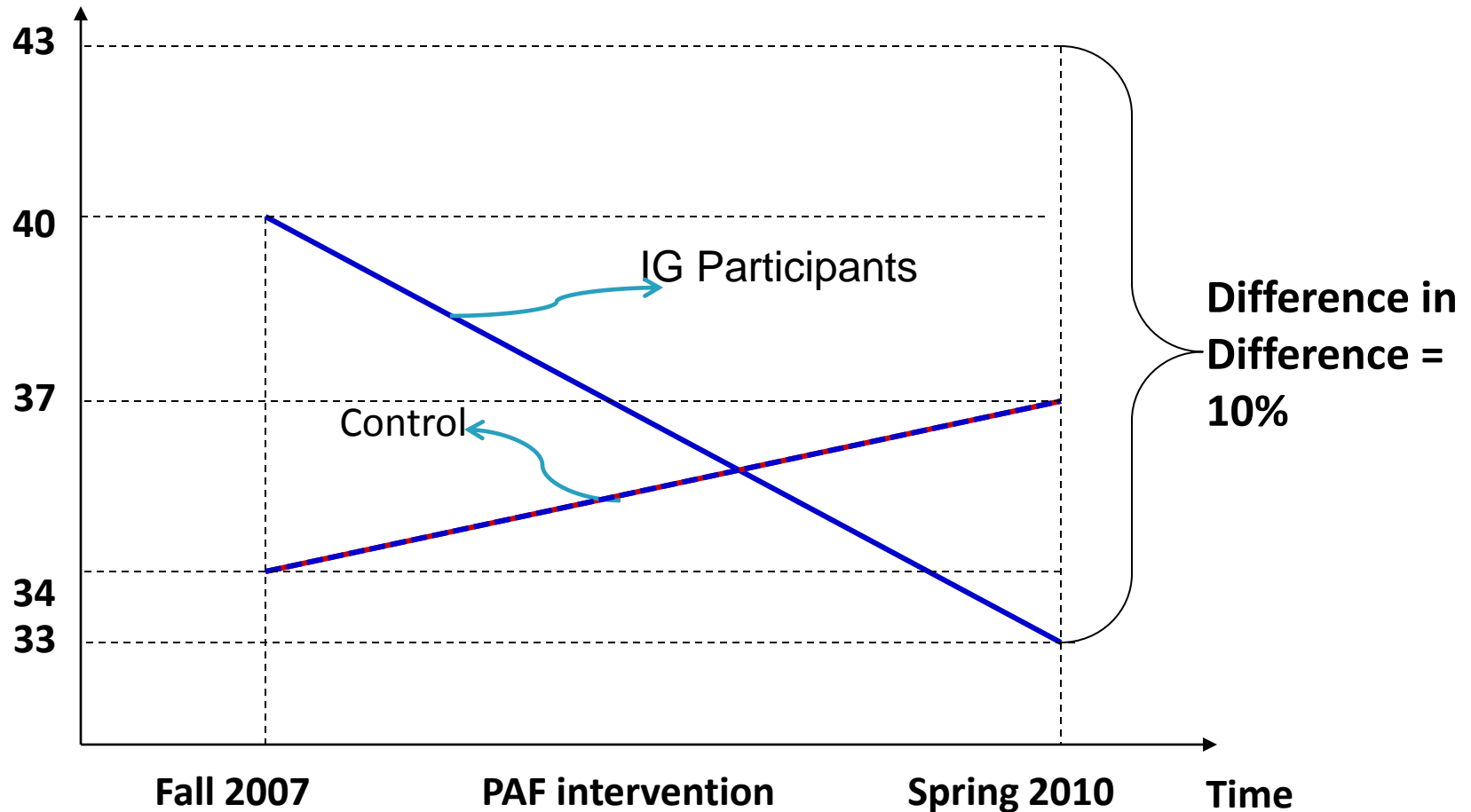
**DOES THIS IMPACT HOLD FOR
TARGETED GROUPS?
DALITS, JANAJATIS, POOREST**

Impact for Targeted Groups

Type of HH	Absolute Change in Per capita Consumption (Matched)	Percent Change (Matched)
Dalits and Janajatis Only	4,300	30%
Poorest 3 Quintiles at Baseline	1,700	16%

Impact on Food Sufficiency

% HHs with food sufficiency of 6 months or less

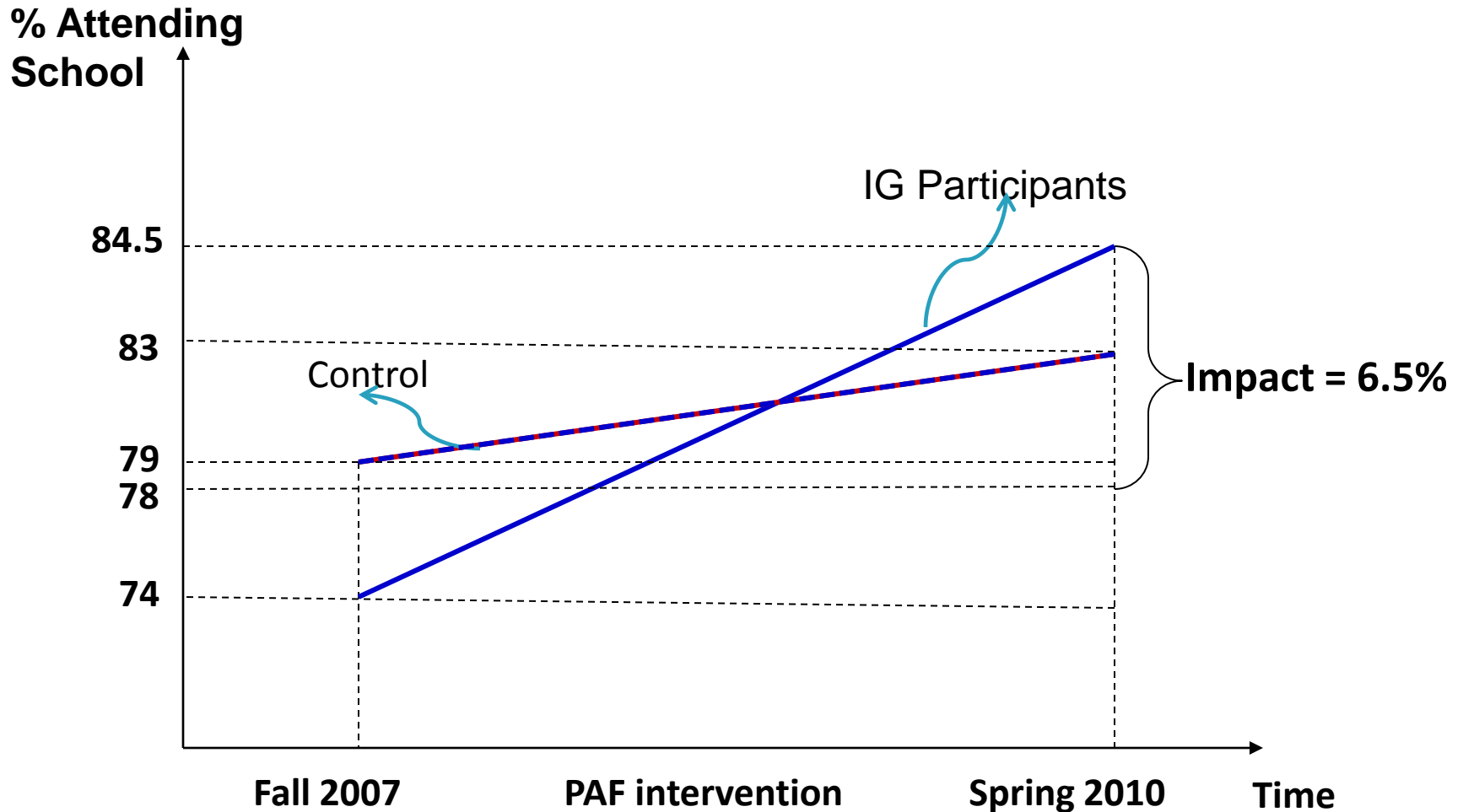


Current School Enrollment Rate

Substantial Jump amongst Dalits and Janajatis

	Baseline 2007		Follow Up 2010		Difference	
	IG Participants	Control	IG Participants	Control	IG Participants	Control
All participants	74.37	79.02	84.52	83.44	10.15	4.42
Caste Groups and Other	74.36	79.74	84.21	82.75	9.85	3.01
Dalits/Janajatis	74.4	78.12	85.03	84.21	10.63	6.09

Current School Enrollment Rate (age 5-15 years)



Access and Use of Services:

Increase in Use of Agriculture Related Services

	Difference	
Have You Used...	IG Participants	Control
Health Services	2.65	3.81
Agricultural Centers	16.92	2.24
Community Forest Service	6.54	4.3
Farmer's Group	29.14	5.9

Women Empowerment



Women Empowerment

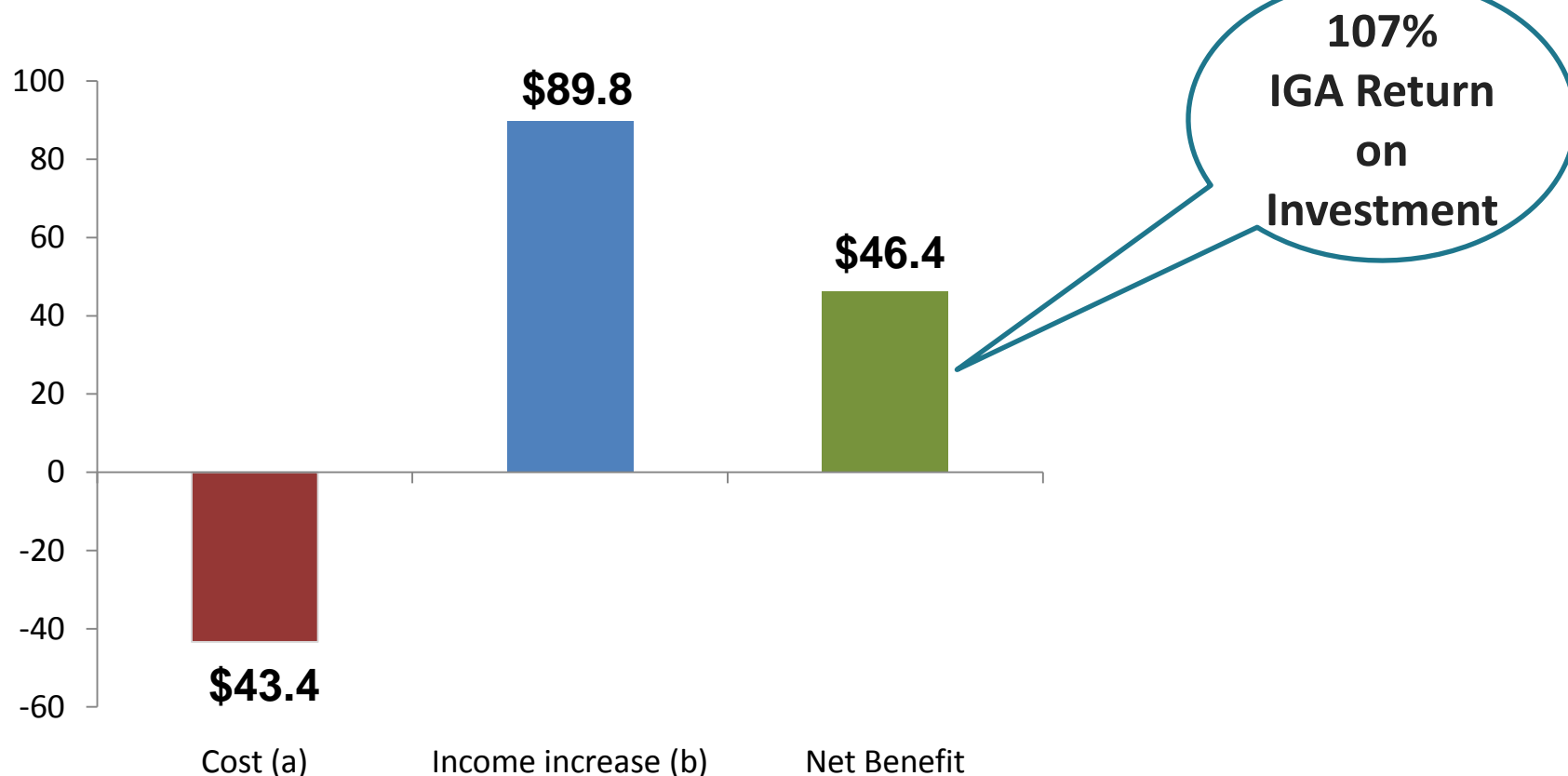
	Baseline 2007		Follow Up 2010		Difference	
	IG Participants	Control	IG Participants	Control	IG Participants	Control
Women Get to Keep Income	72.02	75.02	79.26	77.16	7.24	2.14
Presence of a Women's Group	45.65	40.22	62.2	50.77	16.55	10.55

Summary of impacts

- Estimated *net program impact* on real per capita consumption growth is 28 percent
- 10 percentage points decline on incidence of food insecurity
- 5 percentage points decline in incidence of underweight among children under five years of age
- 9 percentage points increase in school enrolment rate among 6-15 year olds
- No significant impact observed in variables associated with community/social capital yet

Benefit Cost Analysis

PAF Income Generating Activities Investments (Per capita US\$)



(a) PAF IG Investment. Source: MIS PAF

(b) Difference in per capita Income (2007 base prices) before and after PAF II – Source: WB Impact Evaluation

Conclusions

- Significant and positive “PAF impact” indicating value of the program for poverty alleviation
- Data indicates sustainable trend in improvements in welfare
- All data including MIS needs to be used to improve interventions
- IE should be continued to assess long term trends and impact on social capital formation and nutrition