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Financial Crisis Initiative Performance Review

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Presentation Outline

- Data collection fieldwork
- Sampling frame and coverage
- Initial impressions and recommendations
- FCI performance evaluation report



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Data Collection Fieldwork

Data Collection Teams

STAFF	TEAMS	DISTRICTS	SITES
Claudio Martinez	Team 1, Lead	Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga	31
Lameck Lwendo	Team 1, Assistant		
Ikupa Akim	Team 2, Lead	Dodoma, Iringa	27
Lilian Augustino	Team 2, Assistant		
Ka Vang	Team 3, Lead	Mara, Shinyaga, Tabora	19
Joseph Sayi	Team 3, Assistant		
Mark Hiza	Team 4, Lead	Singida, Manyara	24
Beatrice Mpeta	Team 4, Assistant		

Data Collection Timeline

- Teams deployed 16-17 May
- Began data collection 17 May
- First team returned to Dar 8 June, last team on 12 June
- 20-22 days of data collection, depending on team

Partner Assistance

Special thanks to WFP, WWF and their partners. All were instrumental in the completion of data collection, specifically:

- WFP sub-offices, field monitors
- WFP Partner NGOs – Caritas, MIFRIPO
- District FFA and FFE focal points
- Village leadership

- WWF implementing NGOs – FZS, Africare, WCS, AWF
- NCC
- WMA and village leadership

Challenges

- Logistics, locations of villages often further than expected and the road conditions worse than anticipated.
- Participant lists for FFA activities were only available in the villages.
- C4W participant lists often were not broken down by village and in many cases, did not match info on the ground.



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Sampling Frame and Coverage

Sample frame

- Based on lists of program villages or schools.
- Estimated numbers of participants by village for FFA and C4W (students for FFE) used to develop representative sample with probability of selection proportional to size.
- Respondents for FFA and C4W programs randomly selected from locally available lists of participants, with selection by gender for C4W programs.

Sample targets

Sites	FFA	C4W	FFE
Target	30	20	50
Actual	28	20	48

Interviews	FFA	C4W	FFE
Target	300	280	50
Actual	278	159	48

C4W	Males	Females
Respondents	102	57

Sites Not Covered

SITES	FFE	FFA
(1) Didodigo Village, Ngorongoro District, Arusha	2	
(2) Olemishiri Village, Ngorongoro District, Arusha		
(1) Sanzawa Village, Kondoa District, Dodoma		2
(2) Kizi Village, Mpwapwa District, Dodoma		

Coverage

- Ngorogoro district was not covered for the FFE program.
- Excluded FFA sites were in districts with covered FFA sites.
- 2 C4W villages and 1 FFA village were replaced with the closest village in the sample frame.
- The geographic coverage is representative of the programs, except FFE where a small part of the frame was excluded.

Sample Size

- Fewer interviews completed than expected for C4W and FFA programs due to discrepancies between program provided number of participants and locally available information.
- Randomized samples were drawn on-site using selection program and village leaders to identify participants.
- In some cases, all participants had dropped out of the program providing valuable information, if not interviews.

Conclusion

- The survey provides a representative sample that covers geographic areas in the sample frame.
- The sample includes a variety of participants.
- Despite challenges, a strong effort was made to ensure coverage and random selection.
- The final sample can be considered representative of each program for the purposes of this performance evaluation.



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Initial Impressions

Food for Education



Initial Impressions: FFE

- All community representatives expressed appreciation for FFE program, school is the only place where food is guaranteed for children.
- Based on school records over the past few years, enrollment, performance and completion rates have increased at FCI schools.
 - Rate of attendance for pre-primary school children is also increasing.
- Key informants stated that the health of children at FCI schools has improved.

Initial Impressions: FFE Cont'd

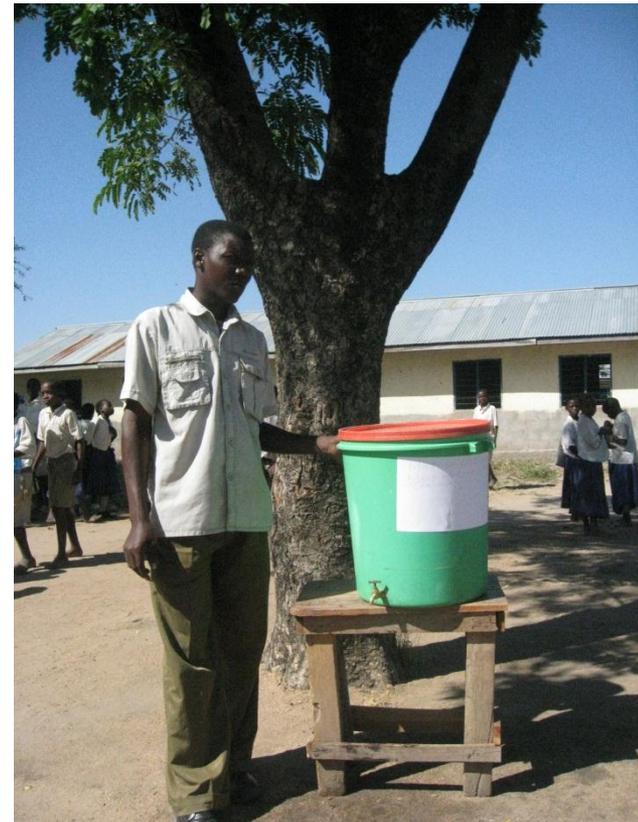
- ❖ According to village/school leaders, availability of water is a challenge for many schools.
- ❖ Community involvement varied by district, some communities are more active than others in supporting FFE.
 - More adequate kitchens, with wood saving stoves are being built in some villages. While other schools are using large amounts of firewood for food preparation.
- ❖ The team observed variations in food quantities at various schools. Some schools had large amounts in storage, where others were close to running out of food.

Taking FFE further...

Inspired by FFE, the village leadership and school committee are making contributions to improve conditions at the Lubaga Primary School in Shinyanga.



Community provides water to promote better health





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Improving school facilities in Shinyanga and Singida



Constructing a new kitchen and store in Shinyanga



Cooking porridge on a wood saving stove in Singida

Food for Assets



Initial Impressions: FFA

- Based on interviews with Key Informants and participants, all were appreciative of FFA program.
 - Food received enabled families to stay closer to home and spend time on other activities (farming).
- The teams observed that the success of FFA depends largely on the level of involvement of the districts – technical support, maintenance, expansion, etc...
- According to village leadership, the selection of participants varied, not always based on need/most vulnerable.

Realizing the benefits of FFA

Rice field in Mwatigi Village, Shinyanga

Due to the construction of an irrigation canal, residents of Mwatigi have been able to grow rice for the first time in 9 years.





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Expansion of grape farm in Chalinze Village, Dodoma



Each participating villager works one acre.

Cash for Work



Initial Impressions: C4W

- For many in the WMA villages, C4W is one of the few opportunities to earn an income.
 - Money was helpful during participation; benefits would be greater if work is period longer (and respected).
- C4W program is complex and challenging to implement, with the various actors involved. Success (including participation) requires good coordination.
 - Capable and reliable contractors are also a key factor in success.
 - More oversight of contractors is required.
 - Discrepancies in pay, opportunities, treatment, and work load especially for women
 - Payments were delayed and participants felt not enough for the heavy work load.

C4W Cont'd – Benefits to local economy

- Mixed benefits to local economy:
 - In some WMAs, local suppliers and businesses have benefitted, though benefits are concentrated on few businesses/villages closest to work sites.
 - Roads constructed through C4W have improved access for tourism and some tourist camps have also hired past C4W laborers.
 - In other WMAs, local suppliers have not benefitted. Contractors took supplies on credit and did not pay.
 - WMAs with little tourism are seeing few benefits.

Making the most of C4W

Saving to start own business -
Nyangaka Nanai, Ikona WMA



'I saw an opportunity and I took it.'
— Lwenge Ngwegwe, Ipole WMA





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New market in
Tungamalenga
Village,
Mbomipa WMA





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Initial Recommendations

Initial Recommendations

- ❖ Implementing partners need to be more involved in the selection of participants to ensure most vulnerable (for FFA) and residents of WMA villages (for C4W) benefit.
 - Substitution of outside labor should be limited
- ❖ Trainings for all three components need to be enhanced to allow for proper implementation, i.e.:
 - FFE – food management, awareness raising
 - FFA/C4W – maintenance of infrastructure
- Programs should maintain better records of participants for internal monitoring and control as well as program evaluation.

Initial Recommendations Cont'd

- Future performance evaluation plans should allow more time to adequately prepare, including:
 - to verify village lists to improve the sampling frame,
 - to prepare regions/districts for evaluation, and
 - to make logistical arrangements.
- Techniques used to overcome challenging situations in the field can be applied to other evaluations:
 - Work directly with focal persons (district & village) in advance to make preparations.
 - When possible, visit and prepare villages the day before for interviews.



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FCI Performance Evaluation Report

Reporting Timeline

- Analysis of the data collected in the field, including an evaluation of the quality of the data collected
- Analysis of program administrative records gathered
- Draft report submitted for review 16 July
- Comments received 27 July
- Final report submitted 21 August

Report Outline

- Executive Summary
- Table of Contents
- Introduction
- Background
- Methodology
- Findings/Conclusions/Recommendations
- Key technical and/or administrative issues
- Lessons Learned
- References
- Annexes



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