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IMPACT EVALUATION OF TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC) IN ZAMBIA



An enumerator conducts a baseline survey in the Zambian village of Mangulu for the TGCC project's impact evaluation.

BACKGROUND

USAID's TGCC project is a 3.5-year intervention that supports agroforestry extension services and works to increase tenure security. It is being implemented in the Chipata District of Zambia's Eastern Province and runs from 2014 through 2018. This project explores the relationship between secure resource tenure and goals related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Its activities are designed to increase tenure security at the chief, village and household levels and support agroforestry extension services (primarily at the village level). The project supports USAID/Zambia development objectives of

improved governance, reduced rural poverty through improved agricultural productivity of smallholders, improved natural resource management, and improved resilience of vulnerable households.

THE IMPACT EVALUATION DESIGN

The primary objective of the TGCC impact evaluation is to determine whether or not village and household tenure interventions strengthen smallholder tenure security and resource rights and, in turn, lead to increasing farmer investment in sustainable agroforestry and increased adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture practices.

USAID and its implementing partner, The Cloudburst Group, through the Evaluation, Research, and Communications (ERC) has designed and is implementing a four-arm randomized control trial impact evaluation for TGCC that will identify impacts at the village and household levels. The evaluations will assess direct and joint impacts of the agroforestry extension intervention and tenure strengthening interventions on four outcomes: changes in planned and actual agricultural investment and other land use plans; household behavior change around agroforestry and related climate smart agriculture activities; long-term outcomes related to agricultural productivity, livelihood improvements and climate resilience; and, changes in household perceptions of tenure security over smallholdings. Investigators are paying particular attention to the heterogeneity of impacts among particular subgroups, including female-headed, poor and youth headed households. Baseline data has been collected and a Baseline Report drafted. Data sets have been cleaned and submitted for review.

BY THE NUMBERS

This evaluation will assess community and household impacts using five primary sources of data:

- Large-N household survey (~3,500 respondents);
- Headperson survey (294 villages);
- Key informant interviews (294 villages);
- Focus group interviews (45 villages) with female-headed households, land-constrained households and youth; and,
- Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation data collected by TGCC.

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