

Using Existing Data to Evaluate a cash Transfer Programme: Experience from Ghana's LEAP Evaluation

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OUTLINE

BACKGROUND OF LEAP PROGRAMME

OVERVIEW OF THE EVALUATION APPROACH

EXPECTED HURDLES

LEAP Background

The Cash transfer programme – Key points

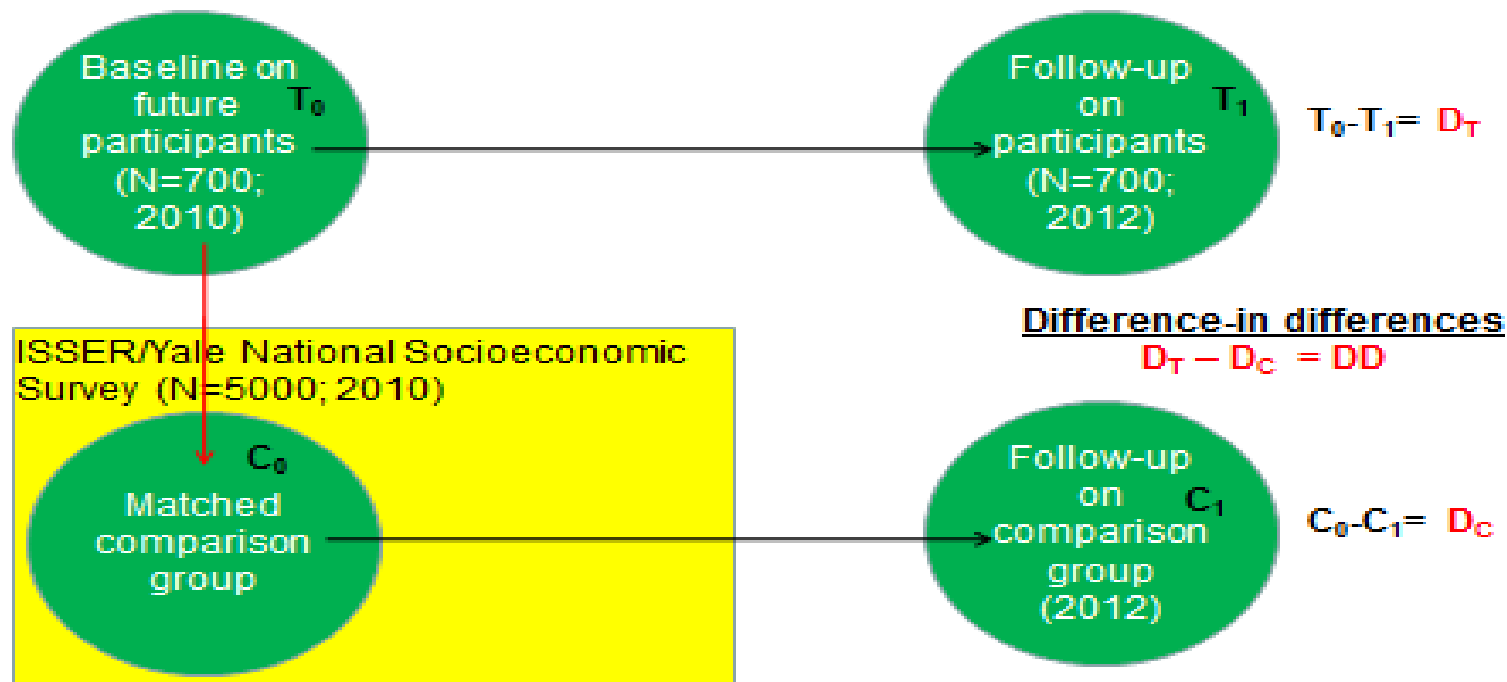
- The LEAP – programme target was to reach about 164,000 households over a five year period (i.e. Bottom 20% of the 880,000 extremely poor households in Ghana)
- Target beneficiaries included
 - OVC (OVCs) with emphasis on:
 - Children Affected By Aids (CABAs)
 - Children with severe disabilities
 - Persons with Severe Disabilities – (limited Productive Capacity)
 - Extremely poor aged - No Subsistence Support
- LEAP amount is GH¢8 – GH¢15
 - At the time of the design exchange rate was about GH¢1=US\$1 Today the exchange rate is about GH¢1.7=US\$1
 - Therefore the amount range from about US\$5 to US\$9

Overview of Evaluation Approach

Evaluation Design

- Based on a longitudinal propensity score matching

LEAP Evaluation Design: Difference in Differences Propensity Score Matching



YALE-ISSER Panel Survey

- The Yale-ISSER Panel survey is nationally representative socio-economic panel survey based on an *ex ante* sample of 5009 households in 342 (EAs) containing 18,889 HH
- Survey carried out in 2009/2010

LEAP SURVEY

- LEAP survey sample - based on random selection from 2,049 selected beneficiaries in 6 districts of Ghana
- Survey carried out in first quarter of 2010

Using Yale-ISSER panel as control

- Comparability of instrument
 - The LEAP instrument was drawn from the larger Yale-ISSER survey (the only difference was the food security component)
- Actual fieldwork
 - The actual field surveys overlapped (time-wise)
 - Same team that oversaw the surveys
- The PSM - Outcome

Indicator Variables	Leap	ISSER Rural	All Rural Regions	Matched Six Regions	Samples Three Regions
Demographics					
Household Size	3.83	4.12	3.70	3.70	3.54
Children under 5	0.44	0.73	0.37	0.48	0.56
Children 5-12	0.77	0.84	0.75	0.77	0.70
Children 13-17	0.54	0.47	0.54	0.50	0.40
Young Adults 18-24	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.36	0.31
Adults 25-64	0.92	1.42	0.86	0.97	1.19
Elderly (>64)	0.76	0.31	0.77	0.61	0.38
Number of orphans	0.62	0.15	0.42	0.31	0.15
Orphan living in hhd	0.27	0.09	0.24	0.18	0.10

There are more older people and orphans in the LEAP sample

Matching improves with the use of the larger Yale-ISSER sample

Expected Hurdles for Follow-up

Tension between 'good match' Vrs Practical considerations in implementing survey

- The urban:rural ratio of the Yale-ISSER Panel is about 35:65
- This means we have about 3200 in total for the matching
- Matching at the district or regional level reduces the appropriateness of the match
- Matching on the entire country creates serious challenges for the implementation of the survey

Watching out for attrition

- LEAP Survey is being done after two years
 - This is usually more problematic for urban and peri-urban populations

Respondent fatigue

- We need to worry about over surveying our respondents

THANK YOU

