

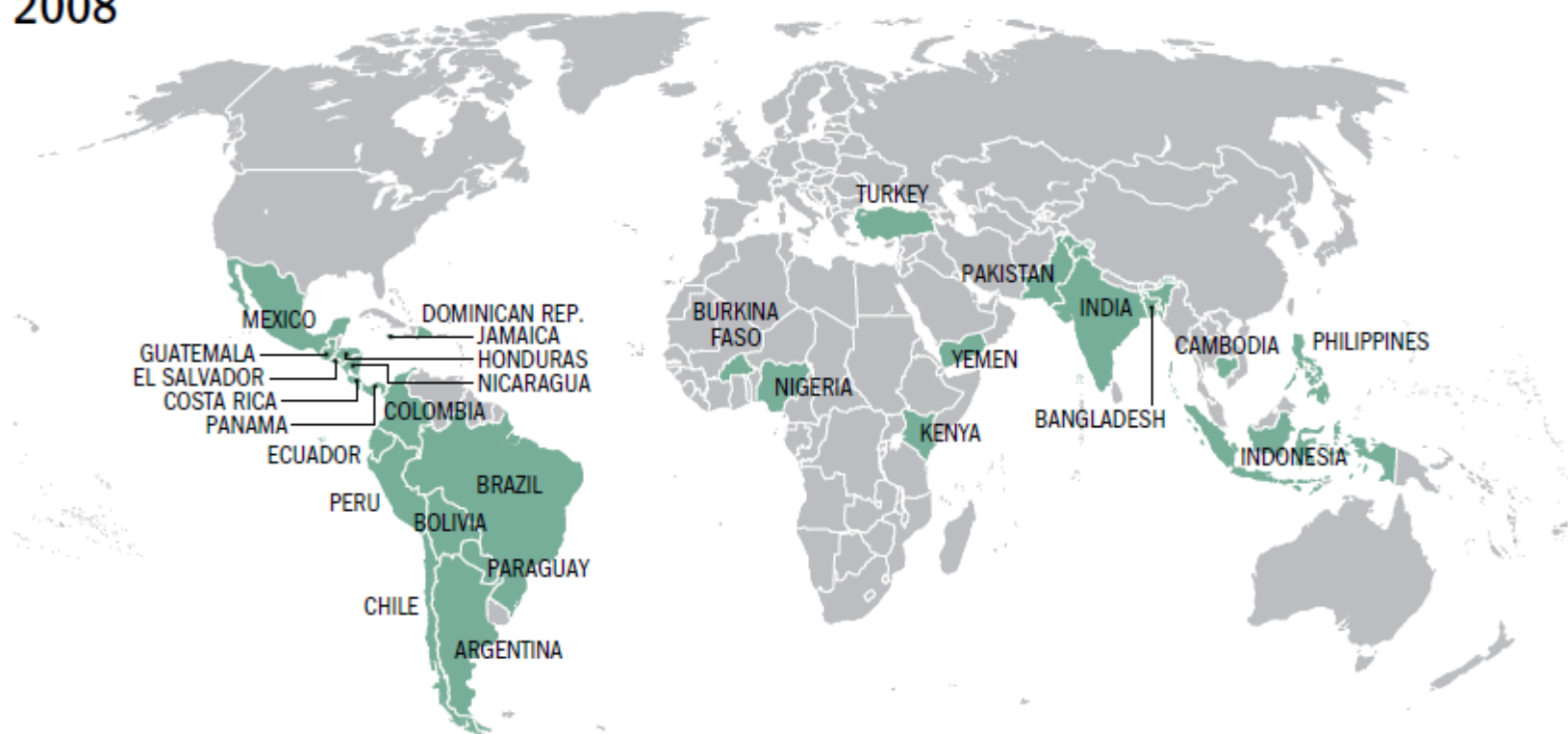
Three Stories from The Transfer Project

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Office of Research-Innocenti
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Conditional Cash Transfers 2008

2008



Source: World Bank.

~26 programs worldwide, 3 in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)



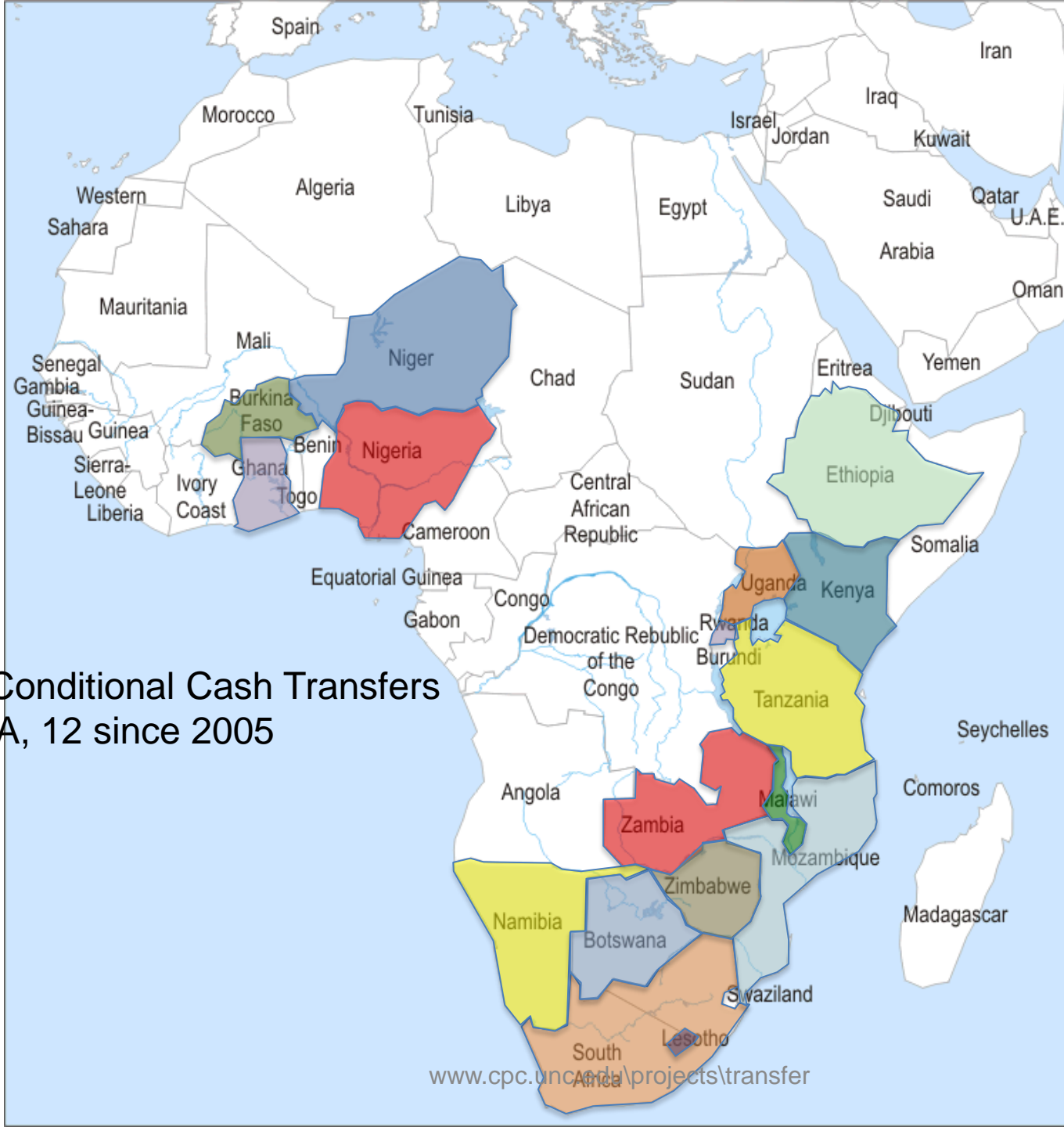
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Social or Conditional Cash Transfers
~16 in SSA, 12 since 2005



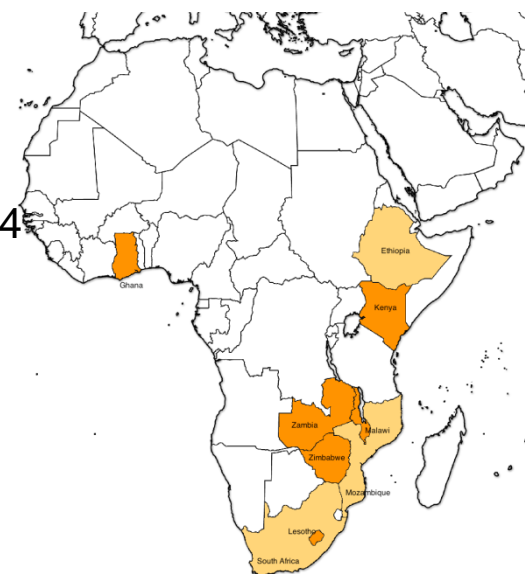
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Cash Transfer Explosion in SSA: 19 impact evaluations in 13 countries

- Malawi SCT
 - Mchinji pilot, 2008-2009
 - Expansion, 2013-2014
- Kenya
 - CT OVC, 2007-2011
 - CT OVC, Expansion, 2012-2014
 - HSNP, Pilot 2010-2012
- Mozambique PSA
 - Expansion, 2008-2009
- Zambia
 - Monze pilot, 2007-2010
 - Child Grant, MCP, 2010-2014
 - IE of scale up 2014!!!
- South Africa CSG
 - Retrospective, 2010
- Burkina Faso
 - Experiment, 2008-2010
- Ethiopia
 - PNSP, 2006-2010
 - Tigray SPP, 2012-2014
- Ghana LEAP
 - 2010-2012
- Lesotho, CGP
 - 2011-2013
- Uganda, SAGE
 - Pilot, 2012-2014
- Zimbabwe, SCT
 - 2013-2015
- Tanzania, TASAF
 - Pilot, 2009-2012
 - Expansion, 2012-2014
- Niger
 - Begins in 2012

Transfer Project TA or Implementation (all UNICEF COs)



“Making the whole greater than the sum of the parts”



What do we do? Support learning and innovation on social transfers through:

- The **design and implementation** of impact evaluations of national cash transfer programs;
- **Promoting learning** on the impact of social cash transfers in Africa: what are the impacts and why?
- Contributing to broadening of the knowledge base on technical aspects of impact evaluation design and implementation by **sharing tools, protocols and instruments**
- Sharing rich primary impact evaluation **data sets**



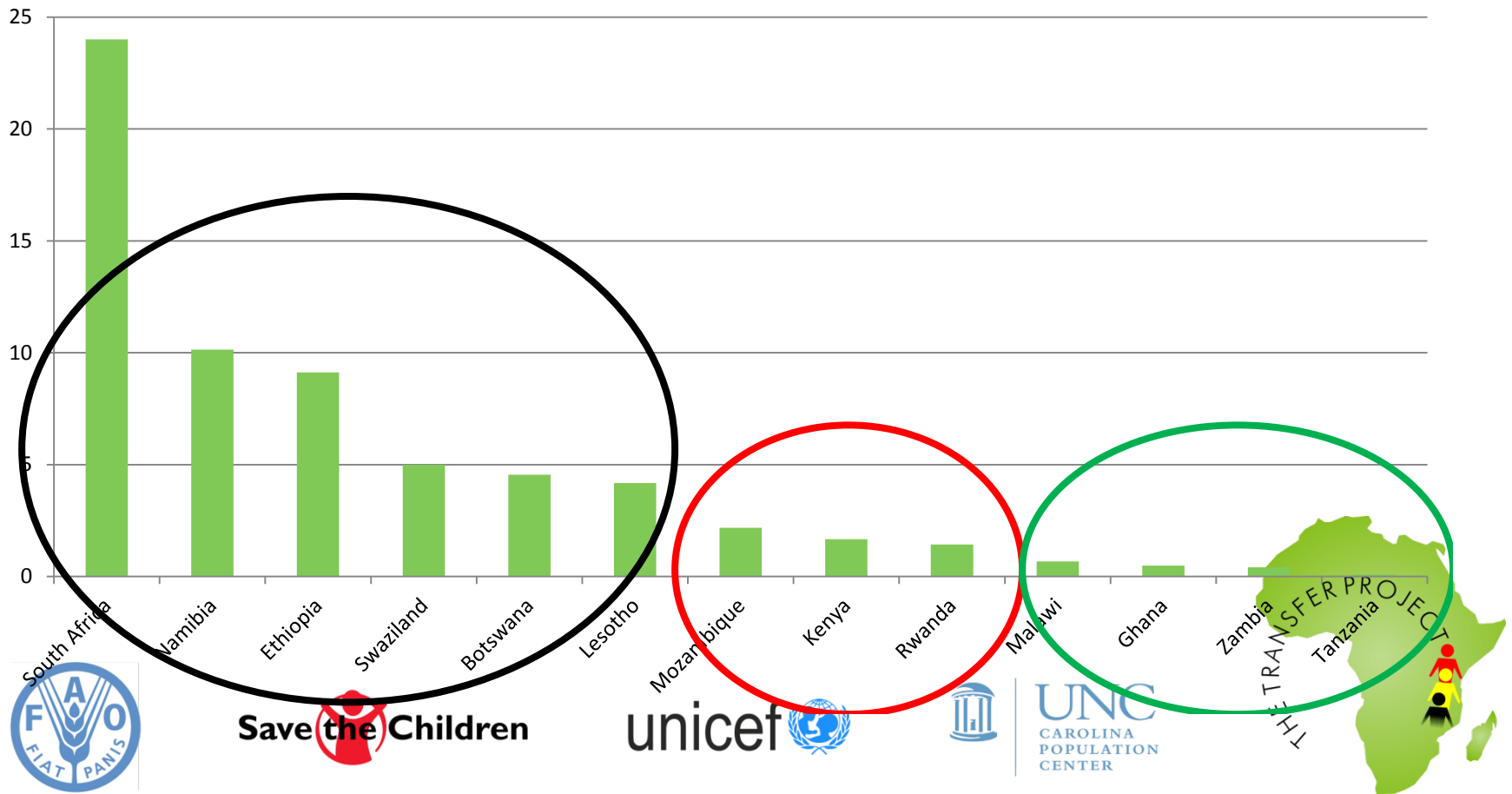
Key partners

- UNICEF, UNC, FAO, SCUK
- American Institutes of Research (Zambia, Zimbabwe), Oxford Policy Management (Lesotho, Kenya), IFPRI (Ethiopia)
- University of Zambia, University of Ghana (ISSER), University of Malawi (CSR), Ruzivo Trust (ZIM), Palm Associates, Research Solutions Africa

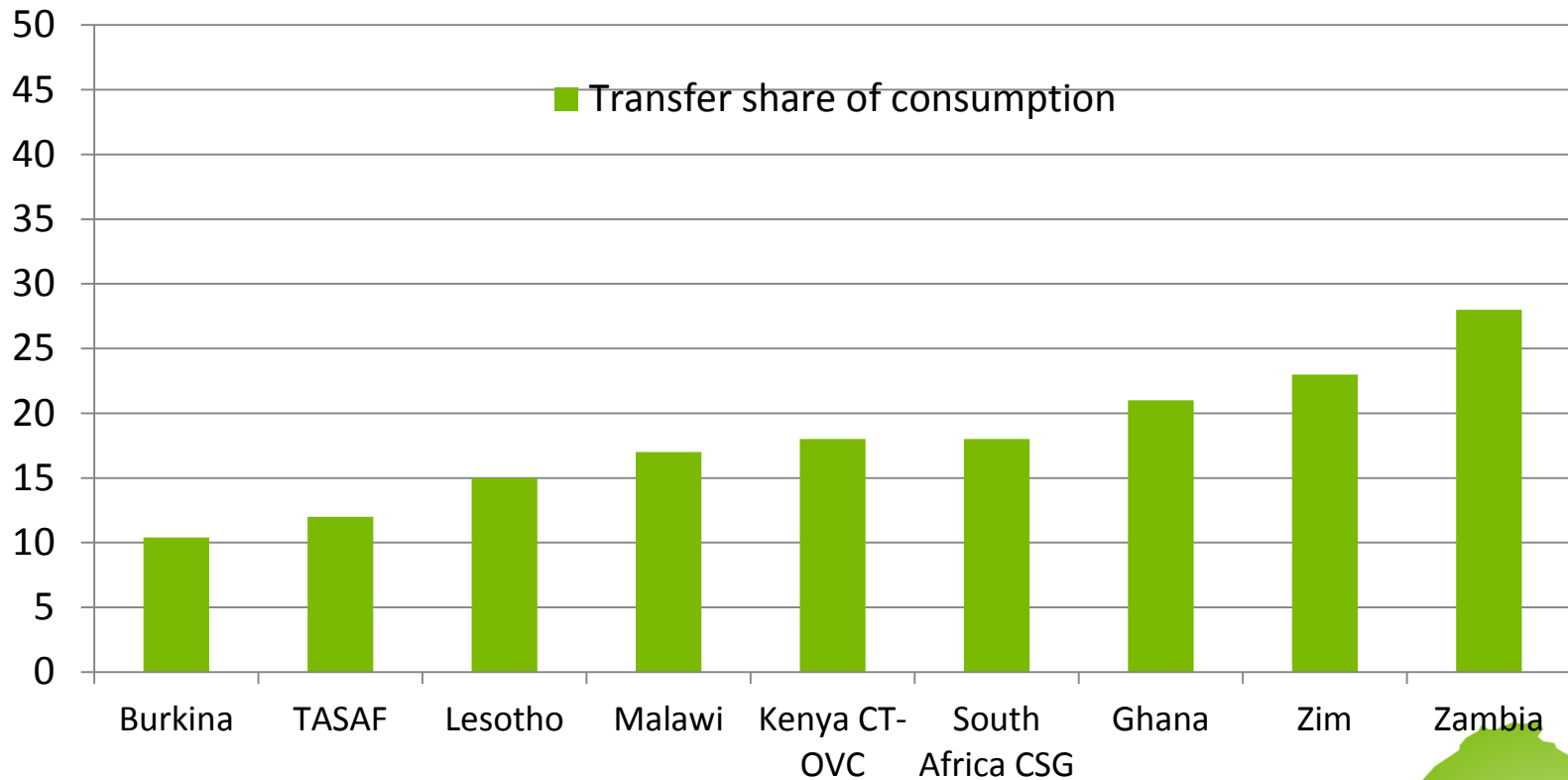


Cash transfers national scale up (as of end 2010)

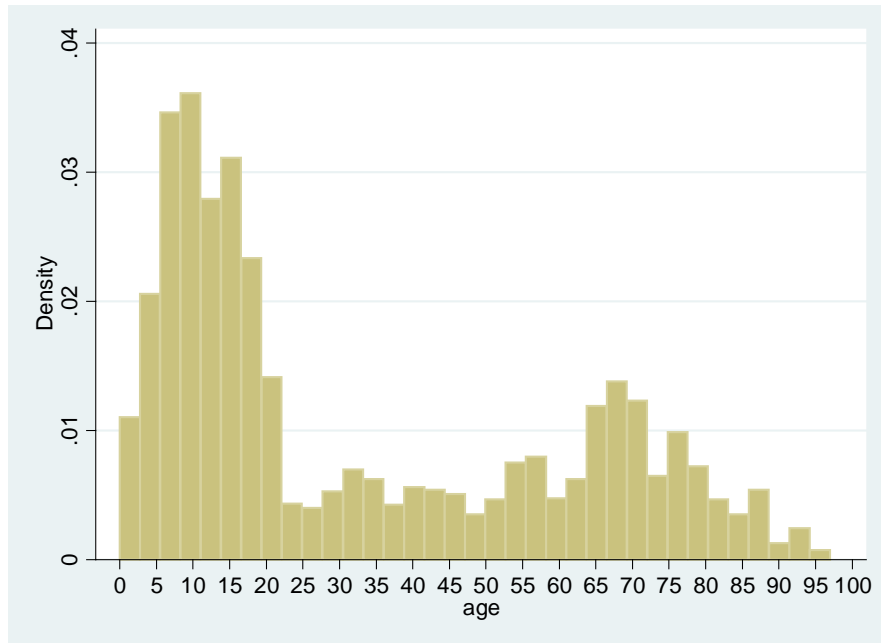
% of population covered by cash transfer program



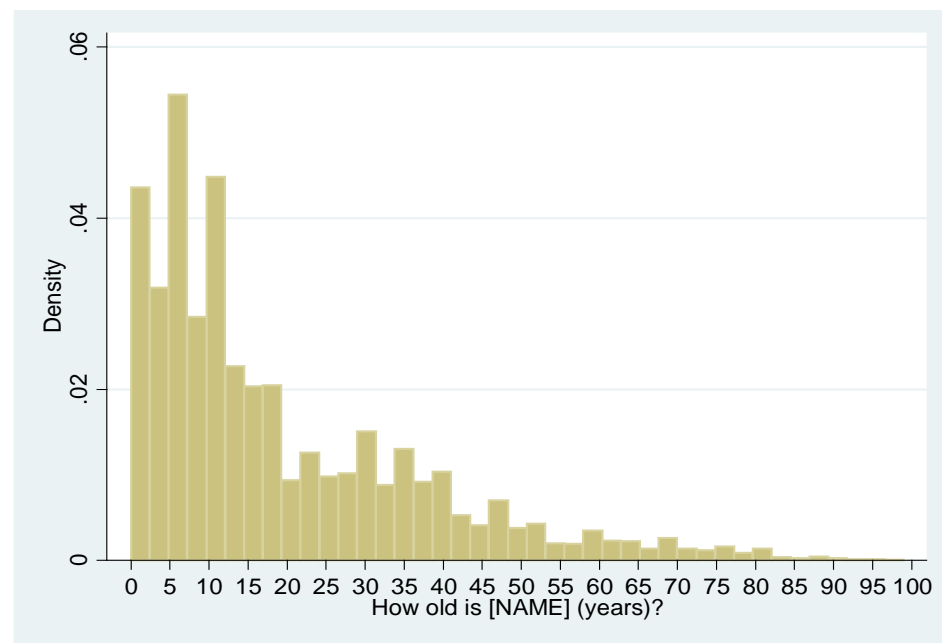
Transfer values (share of recipient consumption)



Labor-constrained and OVC criteria select unique households: Malawi



Malawi SCT Households



Rural Ultra-Poor IHS3



Anthropometric Measures

Zambia Kalabo District (Western Province)



icef

Context for the three stories

	Ghana LEAP	Zambia CGP	Kenya CT-OVC
Mean daily consumption pp (\$)	1.20	0.30	0.70
Poverty	62	97	78
Poverty (lower line)	38	95	44
Criteria (aside from extreme poverty)	OVC, elderly poor, disability	Child <5 years	OVC

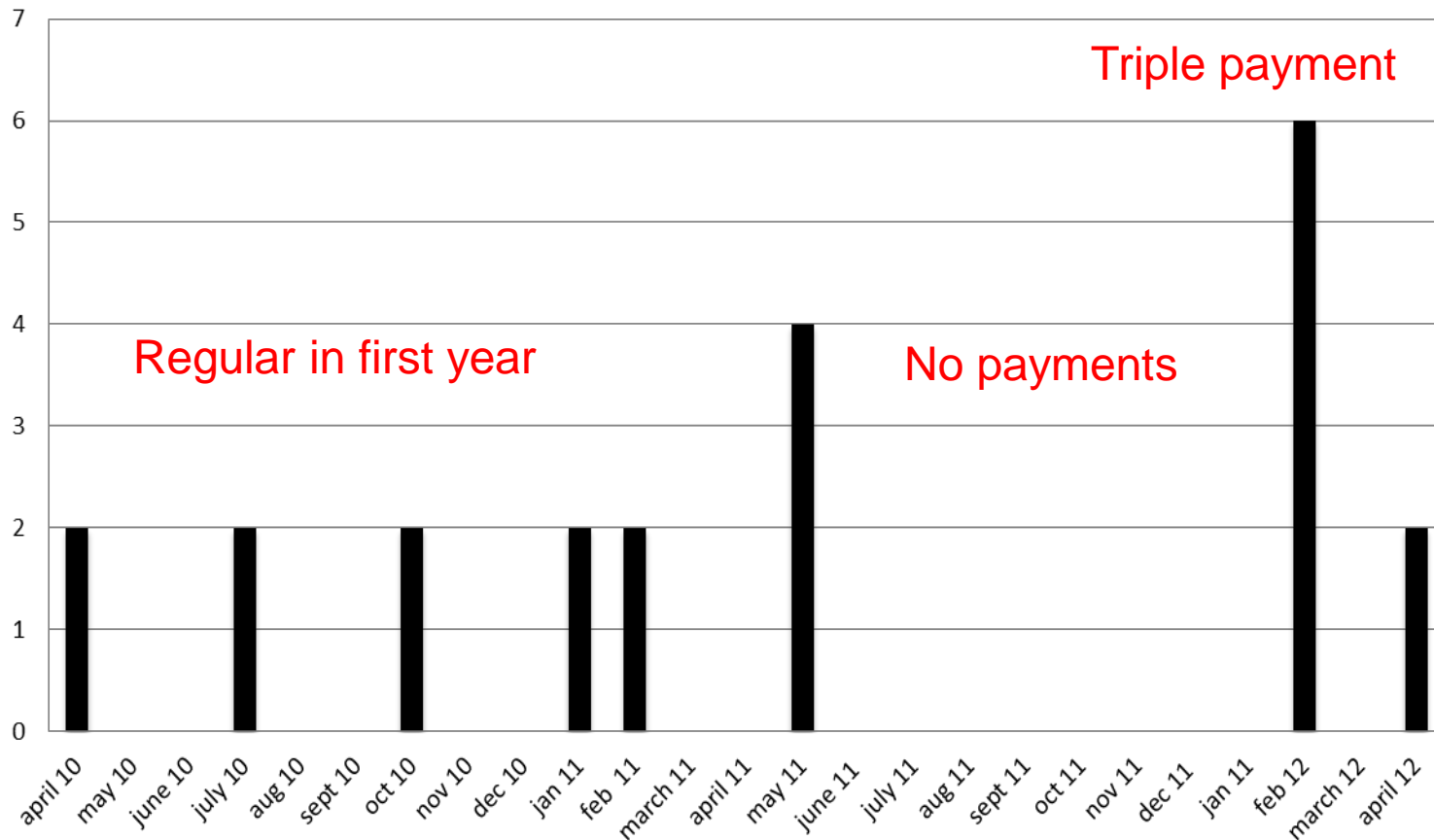
LEAP: Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

CGP: Child grant Program

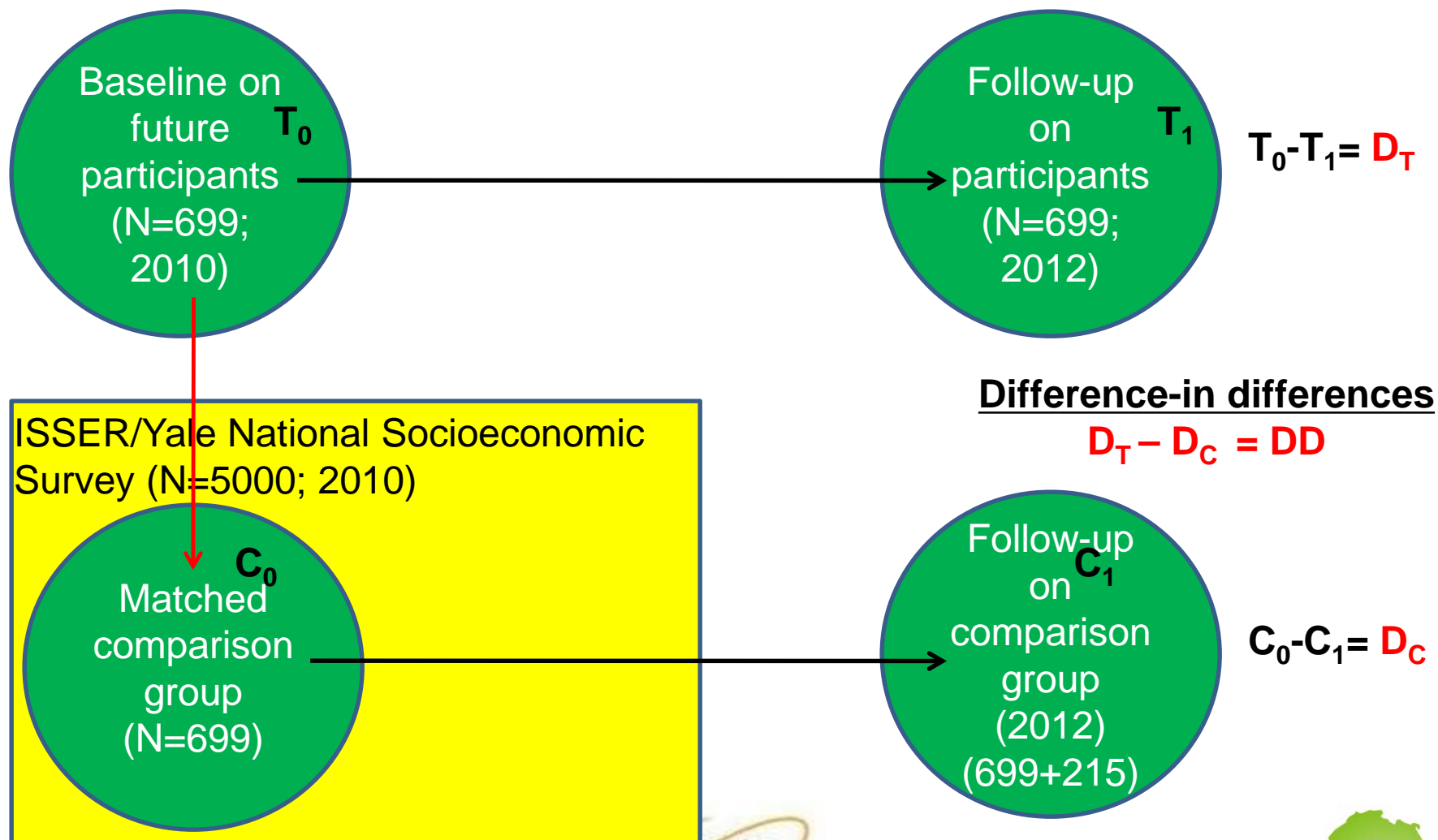
CT-OVC: Cash Transfer for Orphans & Vulnerable Children



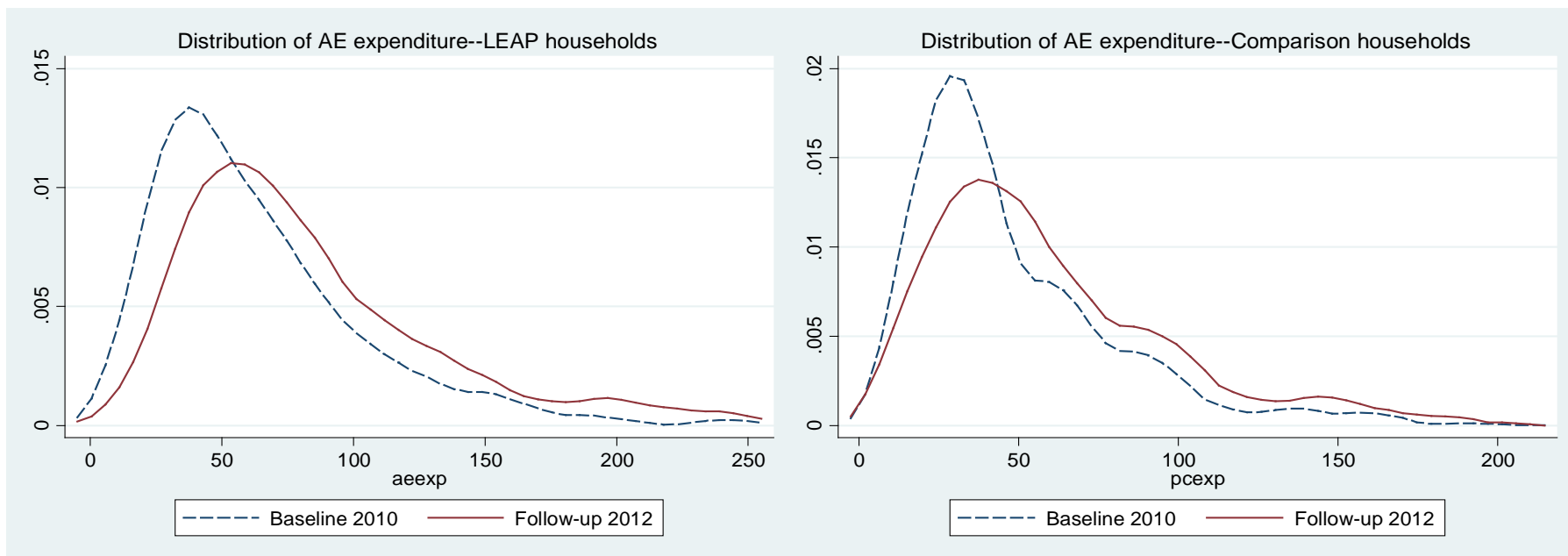
Story 1: Operational hiccups lead to unique impacts. LEAP (Ghana) payments during evaluation period were sporadic and lumpy



GHANA LEAP Quantitative Evaluation Design: Difference in Differences Propensity Score Matching



Story 1: No impact of LEAP on consumption per adult equivalent: where did money go?



Increase in both samples of roughly the same magnitude between 2010 and 2012

Increased share of households saved

Share of household with savings

Percentage points	overall	female headed	male headed	size ≤ 4	size ≥ 5
Impact	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.17	0.08
LEAP Baseline Mean	0.22	0.19	0.26	0.18	0.28
ISSER Baseline Mean	0.40	0.34	0.49	0.38	0.43
Observations	3040	1637	1403	1940	1100

Bold indicates statistical significance at 10 percent or less

Reduction in share of households holding loans (thus paying down debt)

Share of households holding loans

Percentage points	overall	female headed	male headed	size ≤ 4	size ≥ 5
Impact	-0.075	-0.079	-0.069	-0.124	0.011
LEAP Baseline Mean	0.246	0.241	0.253	0.237	0.261
ISSER Baseline Mean	0.164	0.147	0.189	0.121	0.240
Observations	3040	1637	1403	1940	1100

Bold indicates statistical significance at 10 percent or less

Increase in extending credit to others (even among these very poor households)

Impact of LEAP on amount of credit owed (as share of consumption)

Percentage points	overall	female headed	male headed	size ≤ 4	size ≥ 5
Impact	0.022	0.004	0.035	0.016	0.078
LEAP Baseline Mean	0.013	0.011	0.015	0.077	0.047
ISSER Baseline Mean	0.036	0.021	0.055	0.098	0.118
Observations	1817	973	844	1044	622

Bold indicates statistical significance at 10 percent or less

Reengaging with social networks— increase in the amount of gifts given out

Amount of gifts given (in adult equivalent Cedi)

AE Cedi	overall	female	male	size ≤ 4	size ≥ 5
		headed	headed		
Impact	1.60	1.80	1.11	1.88	1.11
LEAP Baseline Mean	1.97	1.92	2.05	2.18	1.62
ISSER Baseline Mean	4.84	4.94	4.67	5.96	2.81
Observations	2979	1593	1386	1881	1098

Bold indicates statistical significance at 10 percent or less

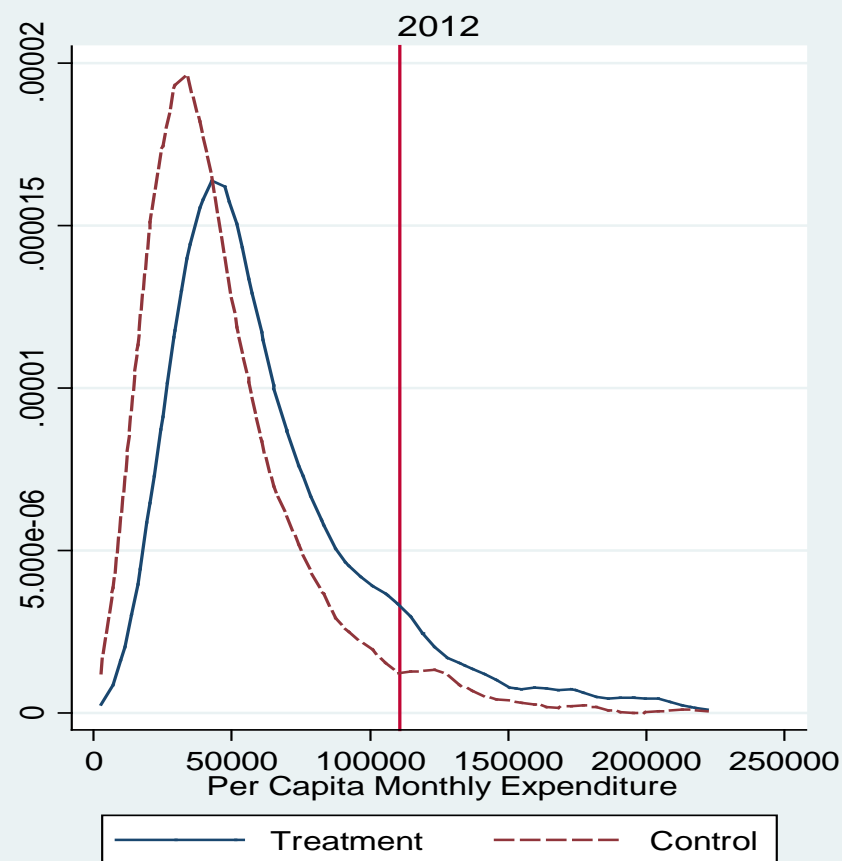
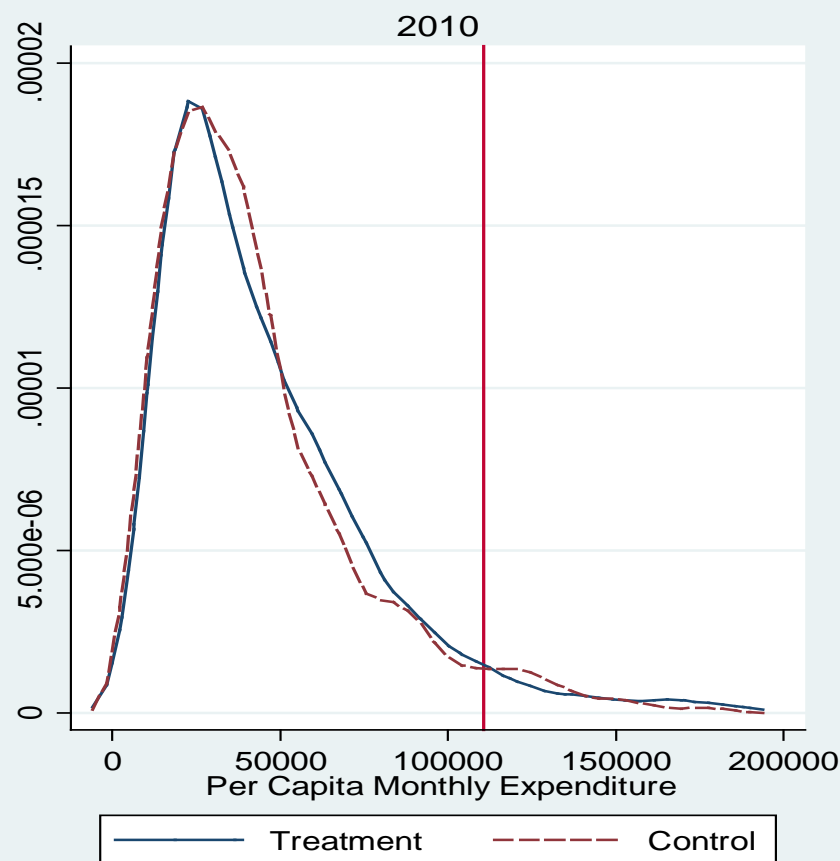
Story 1: Lumpy transfer payments leads to social networks & risk-sharing

- Beneficiaries “re-entering” social networks, re-investing in alliances & social security - increasing social standing (family contributions, savings groups (*susu*), family levies (*abusua to*), church groups, funeral associations, welfare groups, social events)
“now when someone dies, they say come” (Agona Abrim)
- Beneficiaries viewed as less “drain” on others. More reliable, re-building & broadening social capital base, trust - builds self-esteem, confidence, hope
“now we are able to mingle.” This strengthens potential for agency/change/empowerment
- Some beginning to “help” others in need - small gifts

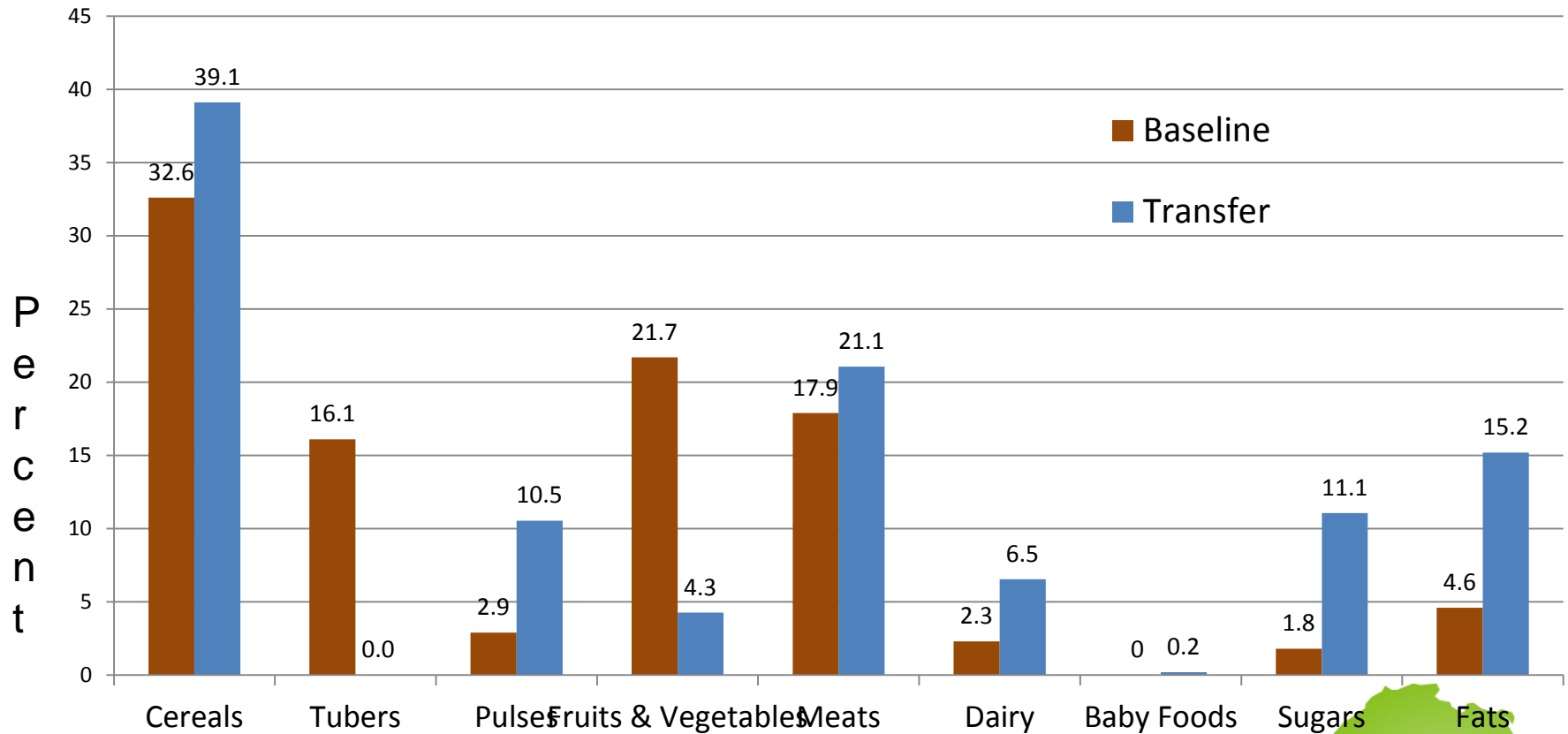
Story 2 (Zambia CGP): Silver Bullet

Impacts on Poverty: Consumption shifted to the right

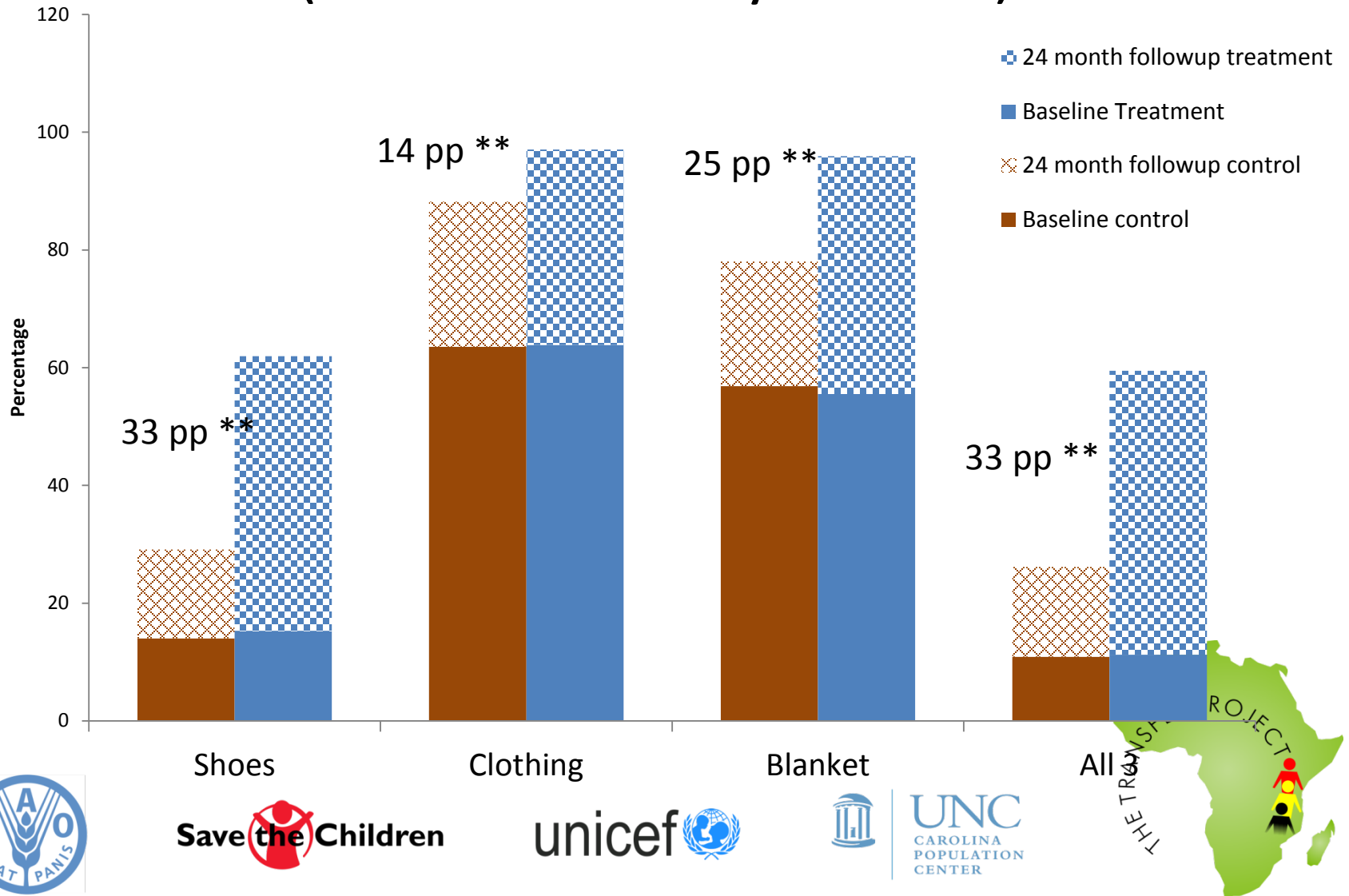
Distribution of Expenditures



Story 2: Greater proportion of transfer spent on cereals, pulses, meats, dairy, sugars, and fats



Story 2: Large impacts on material needs (children 5 – 17 years old)



Story 2: Increase in operated crop area; increase in expenditure on crop inputs

DiD estimation	all		hh size<6		hh size>5	
operated land (HA)	0.174	**	0.141	**	0.206	**
expenditure						
total on crops	26946	**	41556	***	11039	
seeds	9637	***	11722	***	7545	**
hired labour	6196		14620	***	-3801	
pesticides	39		184		13	
fertilizers	6914	*	7949	**	6115	
other	4160		7082	**	1167	
N	4474		2286		2188	
* p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01						

Large increase from very low base

Impact particularly strong for smaller households

Increase in proportion of households with animals and in number of animals

DiD estimation	Proportion		Number		
Milk cows	0.037	*	-0.102		
Other cattle	0.092	***	0.297		
Chickens	0.154	***	1.305	***	
Goats	0.038	***	0.142	***	
Ducks	0.026	**	0.186	**	
Total	0.214	***	0.139		(TLU)
	Value				
livestock purchases	49921	***			
livestock sales	53920	***			
N	4474		4474		
* p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01					

And increase in value of both purchases and sales

Increase in off farm business enterprise; decrease in agricultural wage labour

Cross section		all		males		females	
Proportion of individuals in							
	agricultural wage labour	-0.142	***	-0.118	***	-0.160	***
	non agricultural wage labour	0.027		0.054	**	0.009	
	off farm enterprise	0.122	***	0.103	***	0.136	***
Intensity of							
	agricultural wage labour (months)	-0.833	***	-0.701	***	-0.926	***
	non agricultural wage labour (months)	0.066		0.183		-0.011	
	off farm enterprise (days/week)	0.631	***	0.518	***	0.713	***
N		4494		1885		2609	

Casual wage labor is low paying, undesirable
[Info not collected at baseline so cross-section]

Story 3 (Kenya CT-OVC): Positive spillover for HIV prevention

- Location level randomized design
 - Baseline in 2007, follow-up 2009
 - ~1600T, 800C households
- In 2011, went back and collected information on young people age 15-25 on HIV behavioral risk
 - Sexual activity, partner characteristics, mental health, friends, expectations, etc



Story 3: Impact of CT-OVC on Sexual Debut

[15-20 year olds who had not debuted at baseline]

Outcome	Intervention	(%)	Control	(%)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	P-Value
Sexual Debut	323/920	35	166/387	43	0.712 (0.539 - 0.941)	0.0169
Condom at 1st Sex	159/321	50	87/165	53	0.940 (0.638 - 1.385)	0.755
Partner 10+ years Older	5/306	2	5/161	3	0.503 (0.127 - 1.999)	0.329

Odds Ratio adjusted for head's age, sex, schooling, Nairobi residence, and relationship of individual to head. Bold indicates significant at $p < 0.10$.

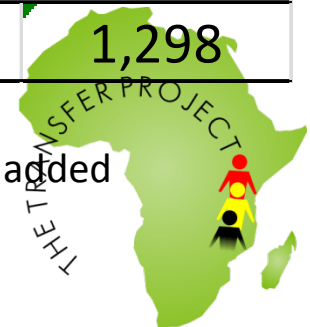


Testing for Mediators on Sexual Debut: Schooling, Mental Health, Peer Perceptions

[Individuals 15-20 who had not debuted at baseline]

VARIABLE	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Treatment Group	0.712	0.723	0.714	0.741
	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05
Currently in School		0.500		
		0.00		
Depressive Symptoms			1.089	
			0.51	
No Friends have had Sex				0.181
				0.00
Observations	1,307	1,304	1,307	1,298

All estimates adjusted for head's age, sex, schooling, Nairobi residence, and relationship of individual to head. Additional control, described in first column, added to each column. P-value below OR; bold indicates significant at $p < 0.10$.



Kenya CT-OVC: Mental Health

CESD (scale score ≥ 10)

Impact on Depressive Symptoms (CESD) on Young People

	Full 1	Male 2	Female 3
Treatment (aOR)	0.783*	0.659**	1.034
CI	0.629,0.975	0.499,0.870	0.715,1.493
p-value	0.029	0.003	0.861
N	1788	1114	674

Estimates derived from multivariate logistic regression with CESD cut-off ≥ 10 . Sample is individuals 15-24.



Story 3: Early Pregnancy

Impact on ever being pregnant: females 12-24 in 2011						
				<u>Residents in all 3 waves</u>		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Treatment group	0.659	0.682	0.762	0.648	0.683	0.822
	(2.45)	(2.09)	(1.48)	(1.55)	(1.22)	(0.67)
1 if ever married		15.99			10.98	
		(9.92)			(6.09)	
1 if currently in school or completed STD 8			0.154			0.152
			(9.48)			(5.91)
Observations	1,646	1,646	1,646	439	439	439

Estimates based on multivariate logistic regressions; t-statistics shown in parentheses.



The three stories: impacts depend on implementation, target group and context

- Story 1 (Ghana): Social networks and risk sharing
 - Lumpy transfers lead to ‘non-traditional’ impacts
- Story 2 (Zambia): Silver bullet
 - Impacts on consumption, children and productive activity
- Story 3 (Kenya): Cash transfer good for HIV prevention too
 - Delays sexual debut, pregnancy; improves psycho-social status of young people in recipient households



Examples of research for 2013-14

- Mental health, early pregnancy, peer effects in Kenya (work-in-progress)
- Sexual debut, aspirations, pregnancy, mental health and Hope in Zambia (2014)
- Behavioral economics (time preference, risk aversion, risk assessment) in Kenya
- Credit constraints (Zimbabwe, Malawi)
- Syntheses on accumulated evidence
- And more...

