



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Social Protection

From Protection to Production

Impact analysis of synergies between agriculture and social protection

Silvio Daidone

Strengthening local food systems for inclusive growth:
Scaling up “Purchase from Africans for Africa”

Rome, 4 May 2016 - FAO

Countries and programmes

Country	Programme name	Start year
Ethiopia	Tigray Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme (SCTPP)	2011
Ghana	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	2008
Kenya	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)	2004
Lesotho	Child Grants Programme (CGP)	2010
Malawi	Social Cash Transfer (SCT)	2006
Zambia	CG model (CG) of the Social Cash Transfer	2010
Zimbabwe	Harmonized Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)	2011

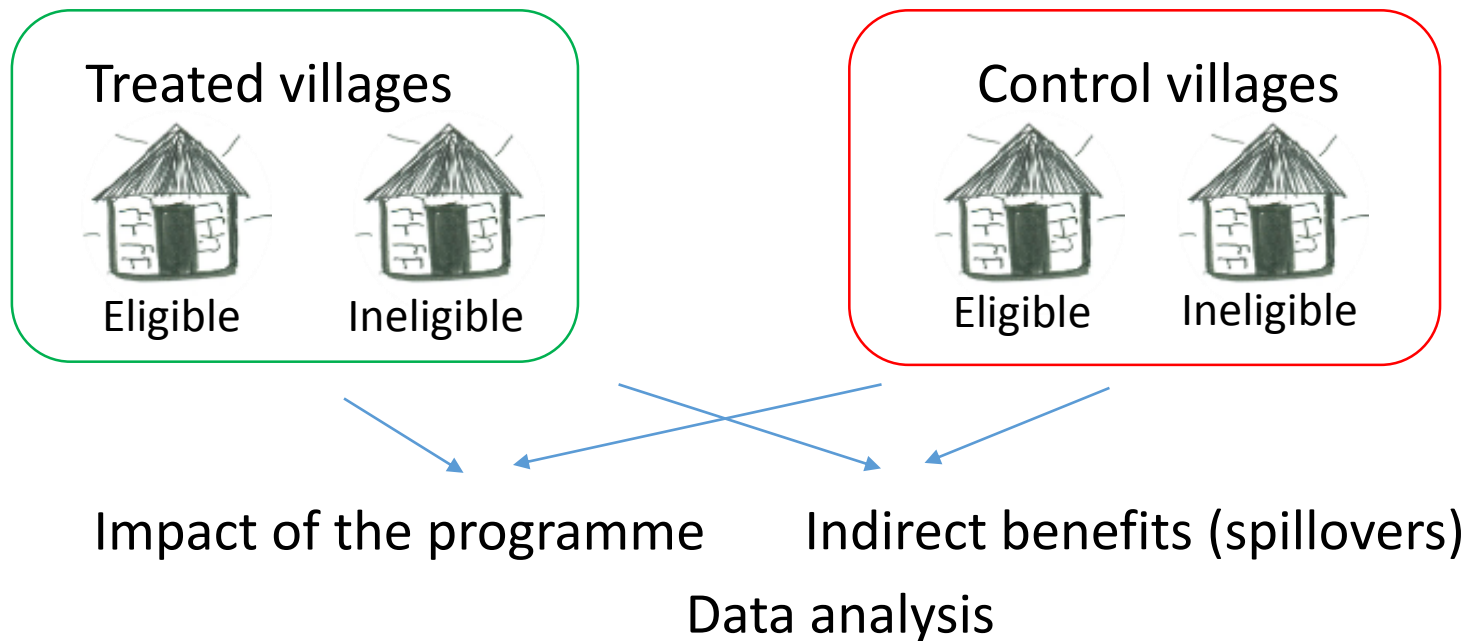
Evaluation of existing Government programmes, not small experiments!

Mixed methods

A set of integrated tools used to evaluate the seven CTs

- Micro-econometric approach: ex-post evaluation of the programmes, comparing a sample of beneficiary households (the treatment group) vis-à-vis a sample of similar households eligible for the programme but not receiving it (the control/comparison group)
- Qualitative analysis: key informant interviews, focused group discussions, in-depth households case studies to explore the impact of CTs on household economic decision-making and the local economy
- General equilibrium models: Local Economy Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE) to assess the spillovers and the income/production multipliers of the CTs on the local economies

More on the quant analysis...



- Baseline survey
 - Groups comparison (balance)
 - Simulation of impacts
- Follow-up survey(s)
 - Estimate of true impacts
 - Validation and update of simulation models



Evaluation design

Country	Design	Level of randomization / matching	Ineligible sample	Baseline	Follow-up
Ethiopia	Non-experimental (PSM and IPW)	Households within village	Baseline only	2011	2013
Ghana	Non-experimental (PSM and IPW)	Household and region	No	2010	2012
Kenya	Experimental with PSM and IPW	Location	No	2007	2009-2011
Lesotho	Experimental	Electoral division	Yes	2011	2013
Malawi	Experimental	Traditional authority	Baseline only	2013	2014
Zambia	Experimental	Community Welfare Assistance Committee (CWAC)	No	2010	2012
Zimbabwe	Quasi-experimental (matched case-control)	Matched case-control	Baseline only	2013	2014



Impacts on food security, consumption or diet diversity

Ghana*	10pp reduction in proportion of children missing a meal for an entire day
Ethiopia	12% increase in diet diversity; 150 calories per week increase in food (6%)
Lesotho	11pp reduction in proportion of children who had to eat fewer meals because of food shortage; reduction by 1.5 in number of months hhld had extreme shortage of food
Malawi	30% increase in consumption; 60pp increase in proportion of households eating meat or fish (diet diversity)
Kenya	10% increase in consumption (and improved diet diversity)
Zambia CGP	30% increase in consumption (and improved diet diversity). Increase in households eating more than one meal per day and 27pp decrease in households being severely food insecure
Zambia MCTG	20% increase in consumption. Increase in households eating more than one meal per day and 12pp decrease in households being severely food insecure
Zimbabwe	8% increase in consumption; 10% increase in diet diversity

Impacts on production and sales

	Zambia	Malawi	Kenya	Lesotho	Ghana	Ethiopia
Agricultural inputs	+++	+	-	++	+++ (1)	-/+
Agricultural tools	+++	+++	NS	NS	NS	
Agricultural production	+++ (2)	++ (5)	NS	++ (3)	NS	++ (2)
Sales	+++	+	NS	NS	--	
Home consumption of agricultural production	NS	+++ (4)	+++ (4)		NS	
Livestock ownership	All types	All types	Small	Plgs	NS	-- Small
Non farm enterprise	+++	--/++	+FHH -MHH	-	NS	--

- 1) Reduction hired labor
- 2) Overall value of production
- 3) Maize, sorghum and garden plot vegetables
- 4) Animal products
- 5) Male headed households

Stronger impact

Mixed impact

Less impact

Many stories told in the qualitative fieldwork

No work disincentive: shift from casual wage labor to on farm and family productive activities

adults	Zambia	Kenya	Malawi	Lesotho	Ghana	Ethiopia
Agricultural/casual wage labor	---	--- (1,2)	---	-- (2)	NS	--
Family farm	++ (2)	NS	++/-- (2)	+ (2)	+	
Non farm business	+++	NS	++/-- (4)	+	NS	--
Non agricultural wage labor	+++	NS	NS	NS	NS	
children						
Wage labor	NS	NS	---	NS	NS	
Family farm	NS	--- (3)	++/-- (2)	--	NS	--

- 1) Positive farther away
- 2) Varies by age, gender
- 3) Particularly older boys
- 4) Varies by type of enterprise

Reduction in child labour on farm (plus positive impacts on schooling)

Shift from casual wage labour to family business—consistently reported in qualitative fieldwork

Improved ability to manage risks

	Zambia	Kenya	Malawi	Ghana	Lesotho	Tanz
Negative risk coping			---		---	
Pay off debt	+++		NS	+++	NS	
Borrowing	---	NS	NS	---	NS	NS
Purchase on credit	NS		---	NS	NS	
Savings	+++	+++		+++	NS	++ poorest
Give informal transfers			NS	+++	+++	
Receive informal transfers			NS	NS	+++	
Remittances			NS	NS	---	NS (1)
Trust (towards leaders)						++

1) Mixes
remittances
and informal
transfers

- Reduction in negative risk coping strategies
- Increase in savings, paying off debt and credit worthiness—risk aversion
- Some instances of crowding out

Strengthened social networks

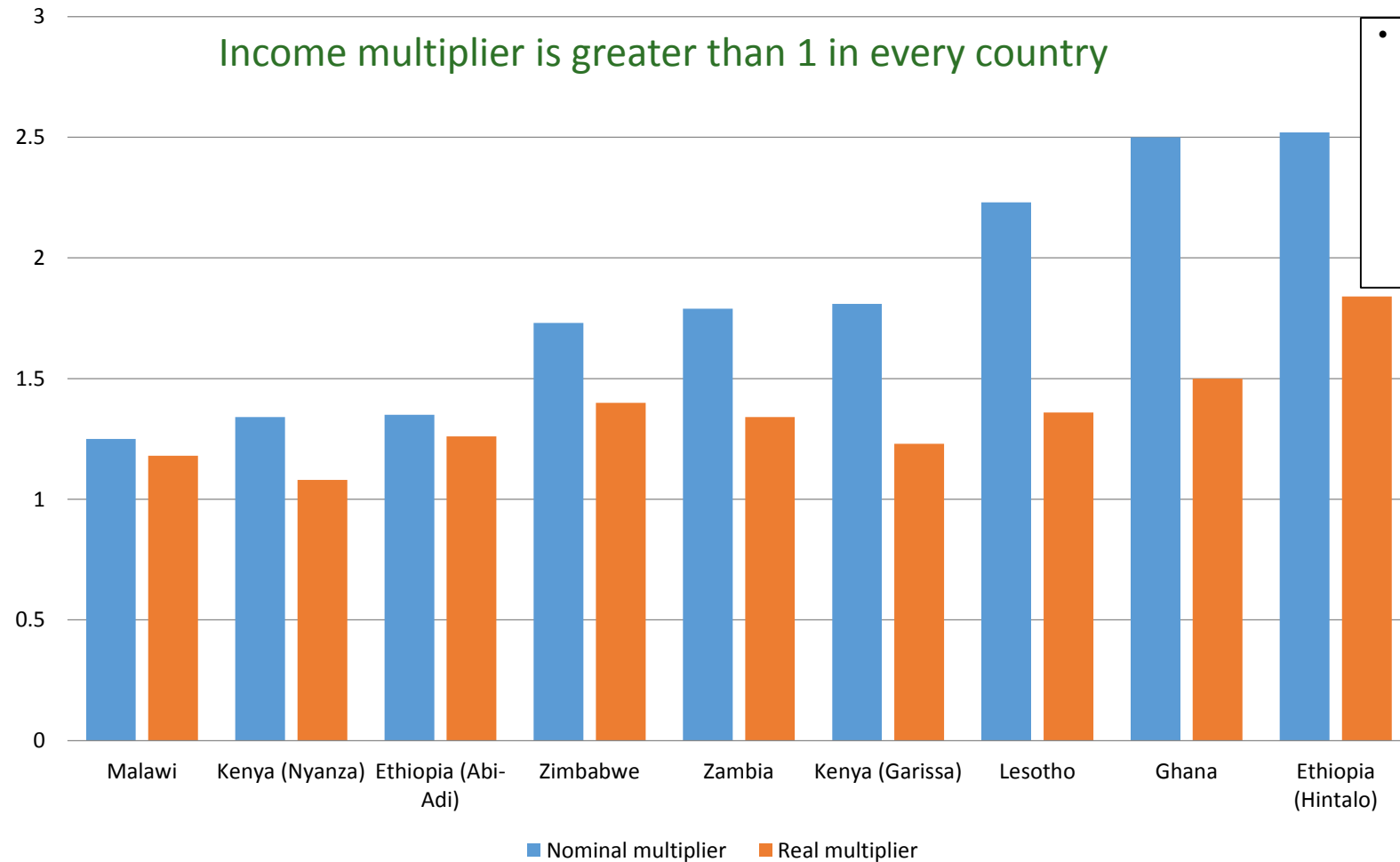
- In all countries, re-engagement with social networks of reciprocity—informal safety net
- Allow households to participate, to “mingle” again



Positive impacts on the surrounding economy

Income multiplier is greater than 1 in every country

- Why variation?
 - Which sectors get stimulated
 - Openness of the economy
 - Supply response
 - Other constraints



Impacts on policies and programmes

- **Ghana:**

- Multiplier effects from LEWIE model were cited by the President of Ghana in a speech

- **Zambia:**

- Findings from FAO's impact evaluation contributed to scaling up social protection programmes

- **Lesotho:**

- Findings from FAO's impact evaluation used for advocacy by the Ministry of Social Development, particularly with the Ministry of Finance



The BIG splash!

Impact evaluations must be embedded in the ongoing process of policy and programme design in order to be effective in influencing country policy. This is the primary lesson found in this book, which is based on the rigorous impact evaluations and country-case study analysis of government-run cash transfer programmes undertaken in eight sub-Saharan African countries (Kenya, Ghana, Ethiopia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Malawi, and South Africa) evaluated as part of the Transfer Project and From Protection to Production Project.

The impact evaluations employed mixed method approaches, including randomized controls trials (RCTs) and non-experimental designs, qualitative methods and village LEWIE-CGE modelling. Evidence presented in the book counteracts concerns around social protection creating dependency showing that unconditional cash transfers lead to a broad range of social and productive impacts, even though they are not tied to any specific behavior.

Davis, Handa, Hypher,
Winder Rossi, Winters,
and Yablonski

From Evidence to Action

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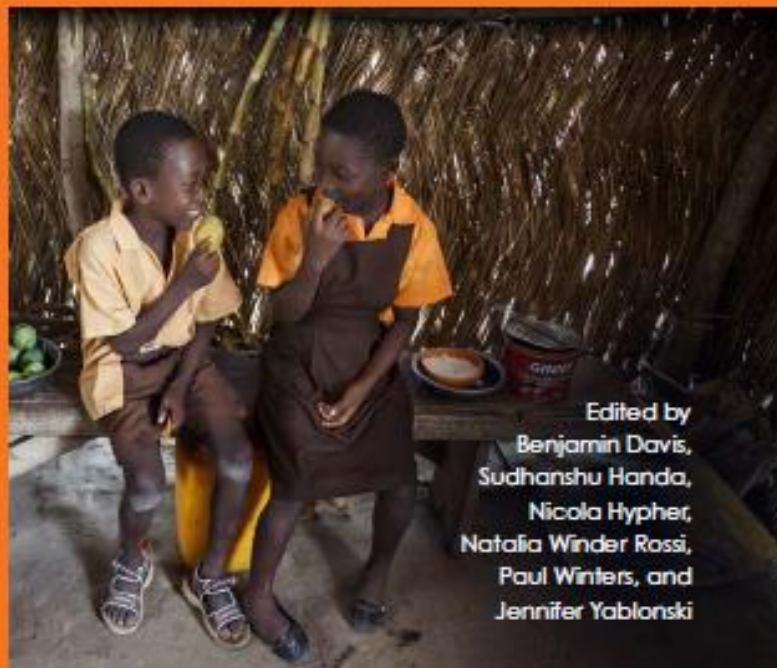
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From Evidence to Action

The Story of Cash Transfers and Impact Evaluation
in Sub-Saharan Africa



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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

This has opened new streams of work



Functions and thematic focus

Functions

Evidence generation

Policy, programming
and institutional
support

Capacity development

Thematic focus

Agriculture and social
protection

Nutrition-sensitive social
protection

Social protection and
resilience

New evidence

- Lesotho: CGP + homestead gardening
 - *Positive effects of the programmes on homestead gardening and productive agricultural activities. Many of these observed outcomes appear driven by the combination of the two programmes.*
- Lesotho: shock-responsive social protection
 - *El Niño induced drought has triggered a rise of food prices in the region, especially cereals. To maintain welfare unchanged, the amount of the Child Grants Programme would have to increase by 2% for every percentage point increase in the price of cereals.*
- Malawi: FISP + SCT
 - *SCT and FISP play complementary roles to improve consumption and production. Synergies stronger for poorer labour constrained households.*
- Zambia: SCT and technical efficiency
 - *Child Grant model of SCT increased farmers' inefficiency by 23 percent. Lack of knowledge (human capital) prevented households to exploit greater investment in agricultural inputs to expand production. Case for more extension services?*

Future evidence

- Lesotho
 - Impact evaluation of combined CGP + livelihoods package
 - Profiling livelihoods
- Zambia
 - Simulate cash transfer top-up
 - Profiling livelihoods
 - Simulate the impact of SCT + FISP
- Malawi
 - Evaluate the impact of SCT on technical efficiency
 - Simulate impact and cost-benefit analysis of different options
 - Profile livelihoods
- In all countries: Policy, programming and institutional support



Emerging issues

- Access to Ministries of Agriculture: not sp + ag but how can sp support smallholder agricultural development
- Impact evaluation of Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF). No evidence emerging from literature review (Veras et al., 2016). More complex than existing IEs, but tools available
- Cash + in humanitarian crises
- Expanding coverage for social protection



Thank you

