

# The Ghana LEAP program: results from the impact evaluation

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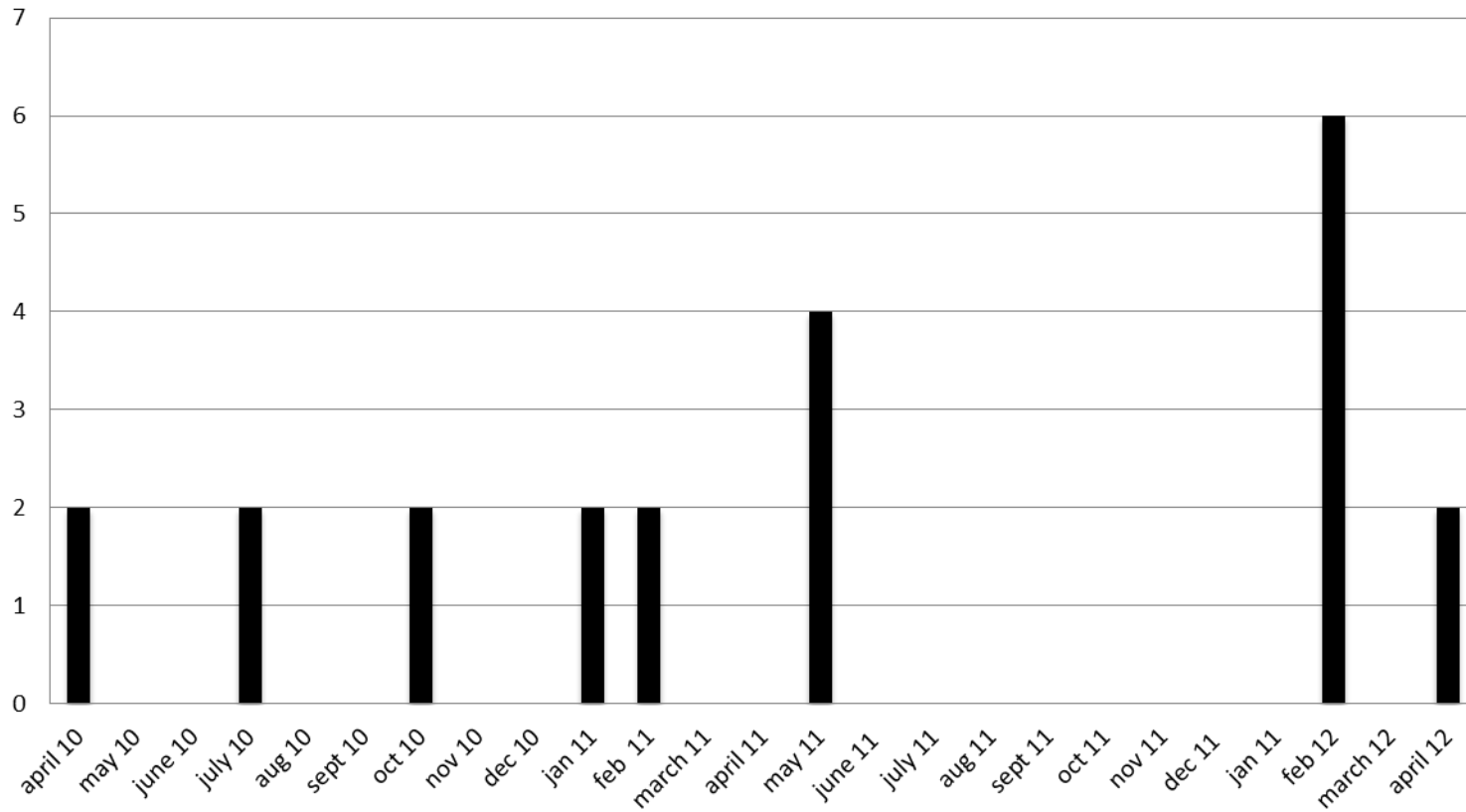


# Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Program

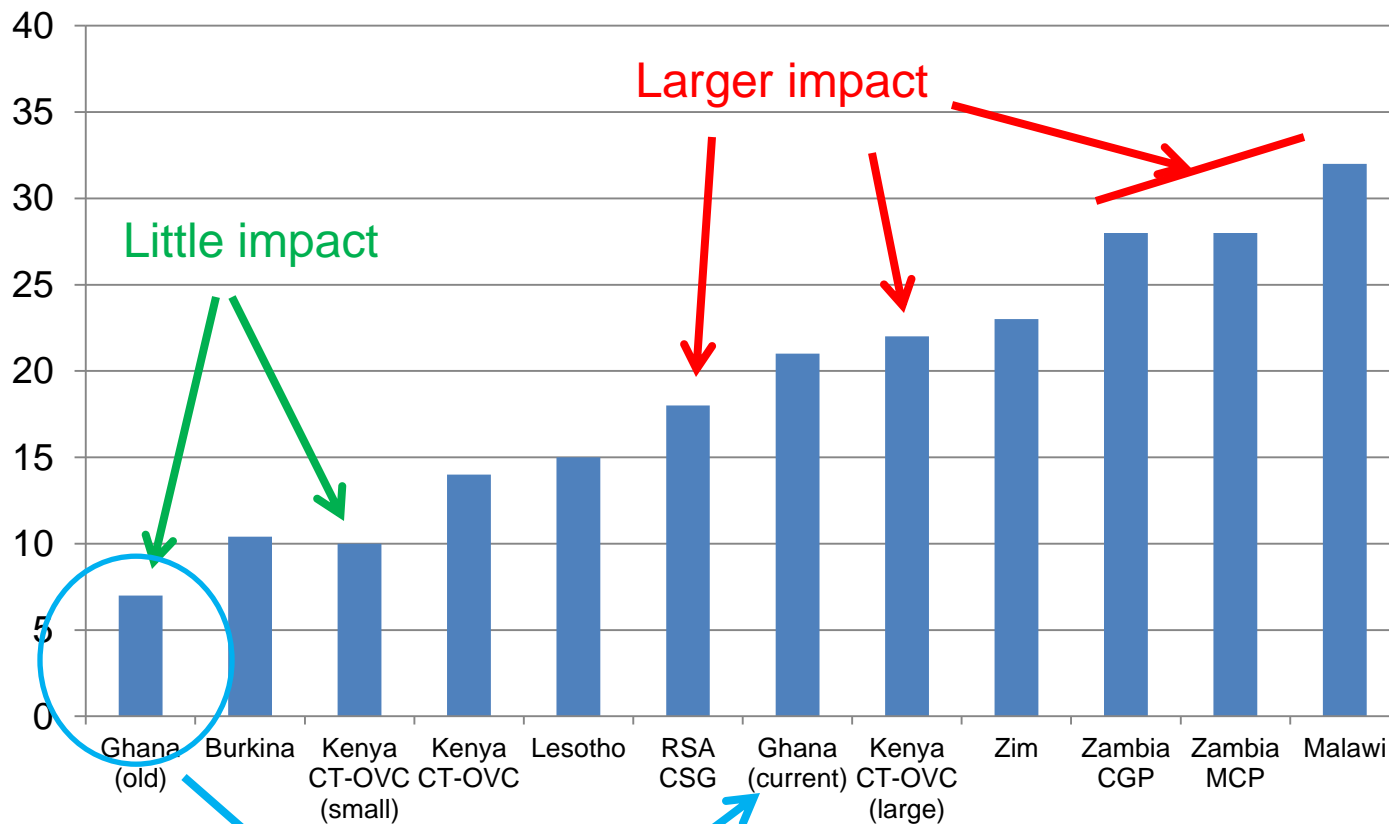
- Unconditional cash transfer program began in 2008
  - Initially a conditional program
- Eligibility based on poverty and having a household member in at least one of three demographic categories:
  - Single parent with orphan or vulnerable child (85%)
  - Elderly over age 65 (10%) and/or
  - Person with extreme disability, unable to work
- Community based targeting followed by central verification and final eligibility determination
- Provides cash and health insurance to beneficiaries
- Reached 70,000+ in 2012, nationwide



# LEAP payments were sporadic and lumpy



# LEAP transfer relatively small during impact evaluation period

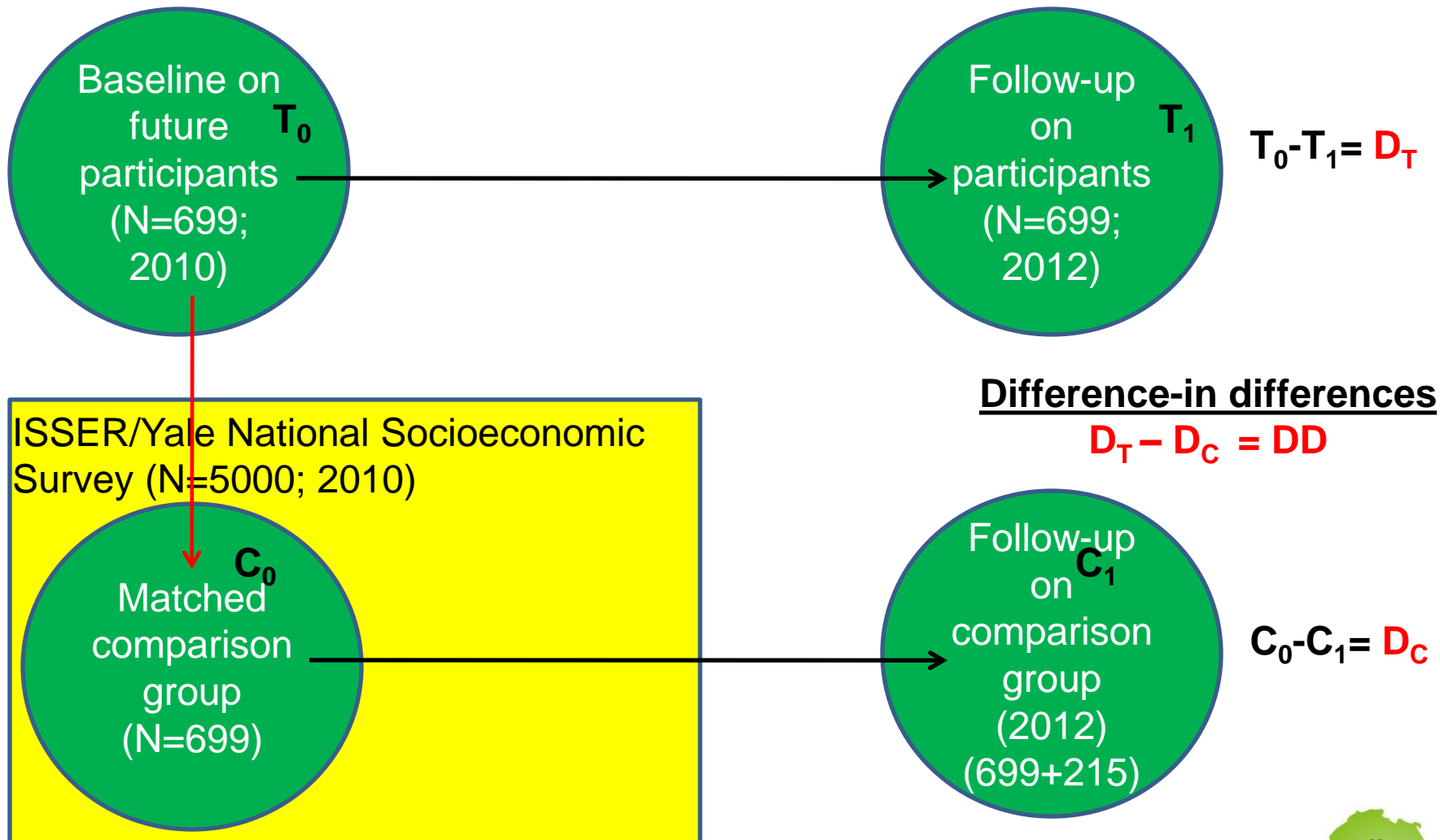


# Impact evaluation: mixed method approach

- Household and individual level impacts via econometric methods based on non experimental impact evaluation design
  - University of North Carolina and ISSER with FAO
- Perceptions on household economy and decision making, social networks, local community dynamics and operations via qualitative methods
  - OPM, ISSER and FAO
- Local economy effects via LEWIE (GE) modeling
  - UC Davis



# Quantitative Evaluation Design: Difference in Differences Propensity Score Matching



# LEAP has a large impact on human capital

- Education

- Increase enrolment among secondary school aged children by 7 pp (particularly boys)
- Reduced grade repetition among both primary (15 pp) and secondary school aged children (10 pp)
- Reduced absenteeism among primary aged children by 10 pp

Results comparable to other programs in South Africa and Kenya

- Health

- Large increase (34 pp) in access to national health insurance
- But mixed results on morbidity and health utilization



# LEAP had little impact on consumption

- No impact on total consumption
- No impact on non food consumption
- No impact on food consumption
- Little impact on dietary diversity
  - Shift away from starches and meat to fats and food eaten out
  - Patterns stronger in smaller households
- So what do they do with the cash?





# Struggling livelihoods

- Most have low levels of assets
  - Few acres of agricultural land, few small animals, basic agricultural tools and low levels of education
- Less than half of households had some farming activity
  - Cassava (50 %) maize and yam (~ 40%)
    - Large differences between LEAP and ISSER samples
  - Almost 80% sold some portion of production
  - Traditional production systems
  - 13 percent raised livestock
    - Poultry predominate
- Less than 10 percent in wage employment
- One-third ran a non-farm enterprise
- Over half received some form of private transfers
- One-fifth had savings; one quarter a loan

# LEAP households seem to spend on non-consumption items with goal of managing risk

- Increasing savings
- Paying down debt
- Re-engaging with social networks
- Investing in some productive activities
  - More own farm labor, less hired labor, increased expenditure on seeds



# Increased share of households save

## Share of household with savings

Percentage points	overall	female	male	size $\leq 4$	size $\geq 5$
		headed	headed		
Impact	<b>0.11</b>	0.07	<b>0.15</b>	0.09	0.09
LEAP Baseline Mean	0.21	0.18	0.24	0.17	0.27
ISSER Baseline Mean	0.35	0.34	0.37	0.29	0.46
Observations	2978	1608	1370	1888	1090

Bold indicates statistical significance at 10 percent or less

# Reduction in amount of loan repaid

## Amount of loan repaid (as share of AE expenditure)

Percentage points	overall	female	male	size $\leq 4$	size $\geq 5$
		headed	headed		
Impact	<b>0.234</b>	<b>0.304</b>	0.022	<b>0.192</b>	0.133
LEAP Baseline Mean	0.122	0.102	0.151	0.083	0.187
ISSER Baseline Mean	0.168	0.170	0.167	0.078	0.318
Observations	2978	1608	1370	1888	1090

Bold indicates statistical significance at 10 percent or less

Greater credit worthiness, but still avoiding debt—risk averse

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

## Amount of payments received (as share of AE expenditure)

Percentage points	overall	female	male	size $\leq$ 4	size $\geq$ 5
		headed	headed		
Impact	0.048	0.019	0.045	0.024	<b>0.068</b>
LEAP Baseline Mean	0.024	0.020	0.029	0.013	0.042
ISSER Baseline Mean	0.038	0.027	0.052	0.035	0.043
Observations	2978	1608	1370	1888	1090

Bold indicates statistical significance at 10 percent or less

# Social networks: similar story from qualitative field work

- Beneficiaries “re-entering” social networks, re-investing in alliances and social security –
- Increasing social standing via family contributions, savings groups (*susu*), church groups, social events, etc
  - *“now when someone dies, they say come”*
- Beneficiaries viewed as less of a “drain”.
  - Re-building and broadening social capital base, trust - builds self-esteem, confidence, hope
  - *“now we are able to mingle.”*
- Some beginning to “help” others in need, including small gifts



# No clear story on livelihood activities

- Some change in input use
  - Increase in expenditures on seeds
  - Increase in family labor on own farm
  - Reduction in hiring in labor
  - Alluded to in qualitative field work
- No clear pattern on crop production
- No impact on off farm business enterprise
- No impact on wage employment
  - Though qualitative field work suggests shift from casual agricultural wage labor
- No impact on child labor
  - Though qualitative field work suggests reduction in child labor

# The LEAP program can have large income multiplier effects—if spent as expected

## Ghana LEAP Program

	Multiplier
Total Income	
Nominal	2.50
(CI)	(2.38 - 2.65)

Every 1 Cedi transferred can generate 2.50 Cedis of income



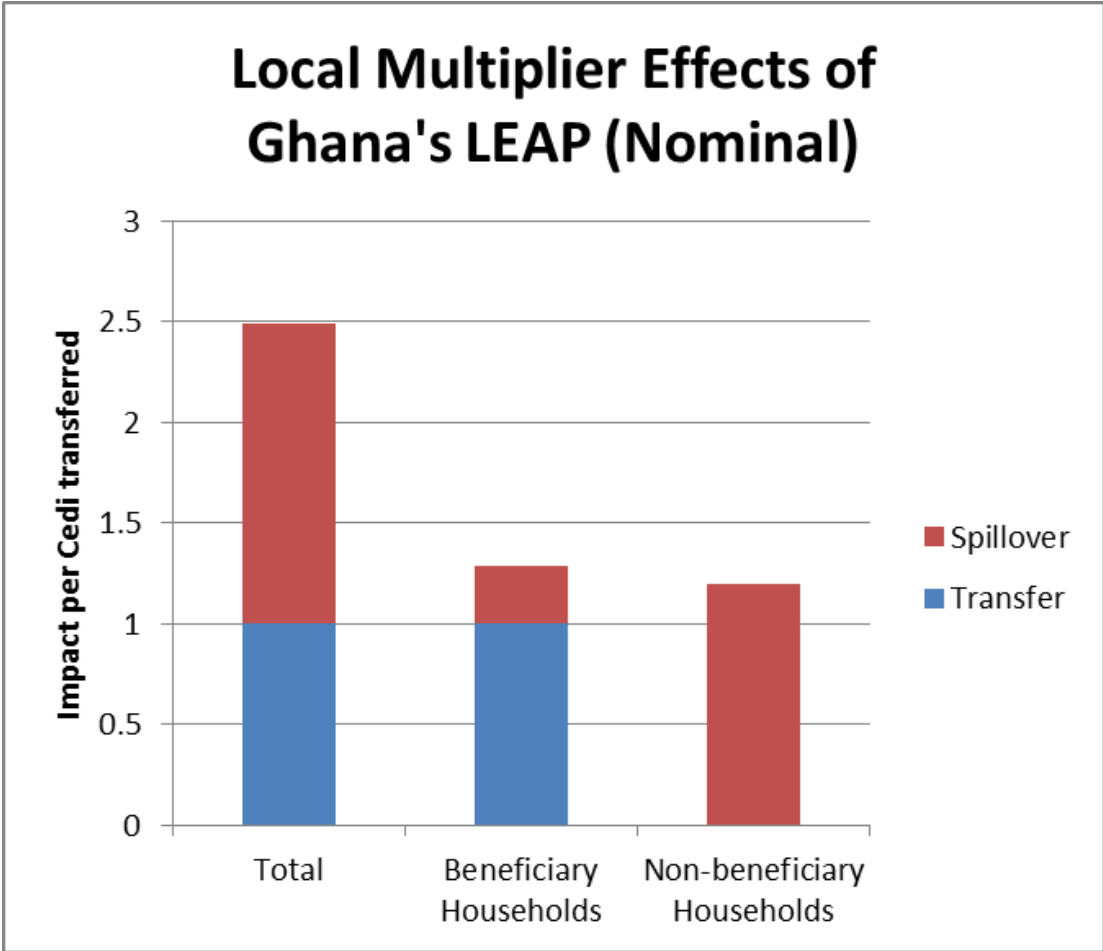
# Production constraints can limit supply response, which may lead to higher prices and a lower multiplier

## Ghana LEAP Program

	Multiplier
Total Income	
Nominal	2.50
(CI)	(2.38 - 2.65)
Real	1.50
(CI)	(1.40 - 1.59)

If supply response is constrained, real income multiplier can be as low as 1.50

# Most of spillover goes to non beneficiary households



# Final thoughts

- Positive impacts on human capital
  - Education, and access to national health insurance
- No impact on overall, food or non food consumption
  - Some shift in types of food
- Instead, households spending large portion of transfer on non consumption goods
- Principal objective seems to be to manage risk
  - Savings, reducing debt, reengaging with social networks
- Consistent with idea that transfer itself not seen as regular and predictable

# Sources

Handa, S., Park, M., Darko, R., Osei-Akoto, I., Davis, B. and Daidone, S. (2013). Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Impact Evaluation, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina.

Thome, K., Taylor, E., Kagin, J., Davis, B., Darko Osei, R., Osei-Akoto, I. and Handa, S. (2013). Local Economy-wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE) of Ghana's Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Program, PtoP project report, FAO and The World Bank.

OPM (2013). Qualitative Research and Analyses of the Economic Impact of Cash Transfer Programmes in Sub Saharan Africa. Ghana Country Case Study Report, PtoP project report, FAO.



# Our websites

From Protection to Production Project

<http://www.fao.org/economic/PtoP/en/>

The Transfer Project

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/transfer>

