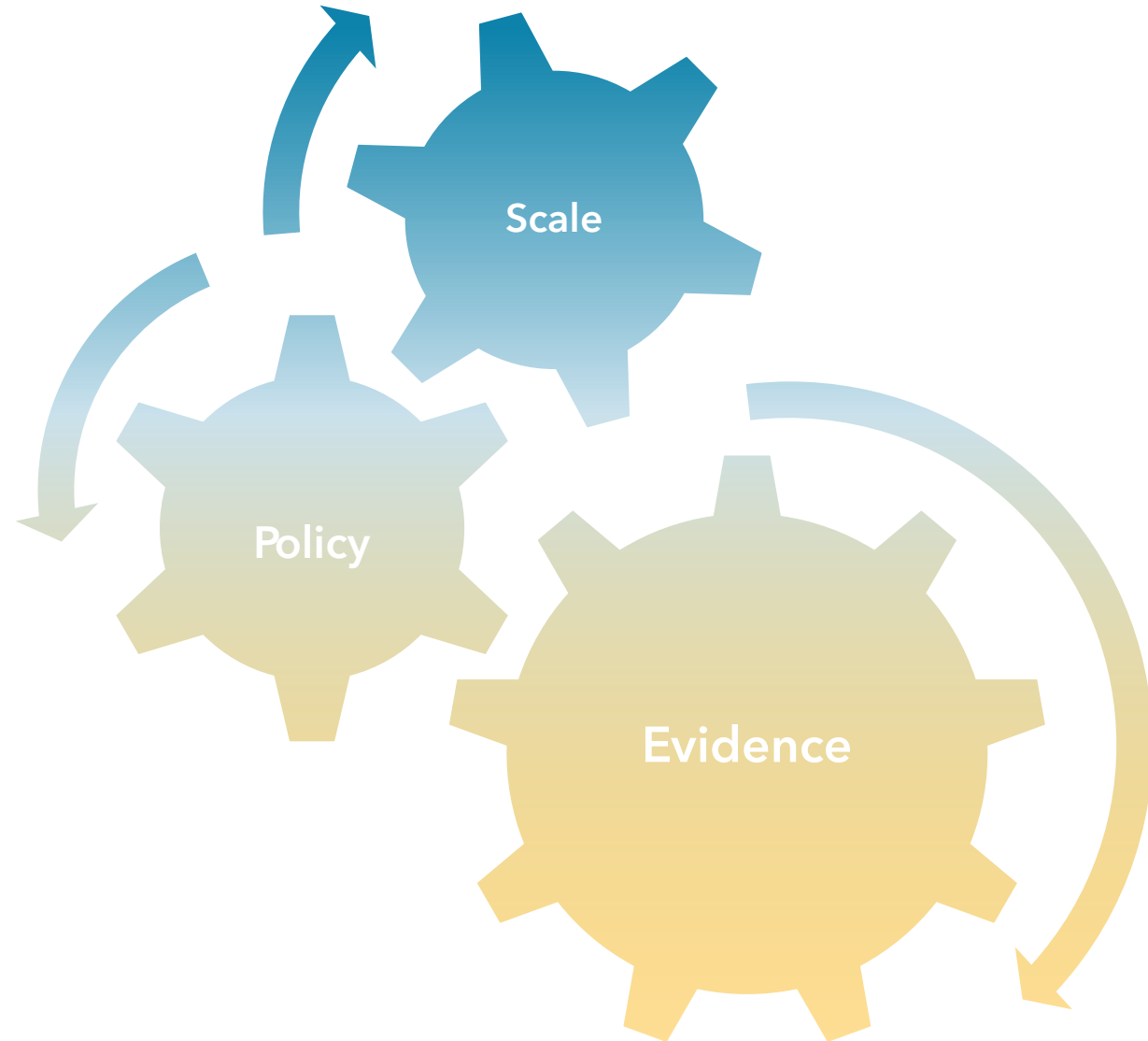


PEI Impact Evaluation Workshop

Moving Economic Inclusion to scale





Opportunities and Challenges in Scaling up Economic Inclusion Programming

South Sudan: Productive Safety
Net for Socioeconomic
Opportunities Project (SNSOP)

Delegation members

Government Representatives:

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3. Taban Lorla, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
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Researchers:

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WB Focal Point:

1. Ananda Paez Rodas, Social Protection Specialist and SNSOP team member

Client: SNSOP will be jointly implemented by South Sudan's Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW). MAFS will be the lead ministry hosting the PCU

Background and context

- SNSOP PDO: to provide cash transfers and access to income generating opportunities and strengthen the National Safety Net Delivery System
- Four Components:
 - 1: Cash Transfers and Complementary Social Measures- LIPW and DIS providing cash transfers for 18 months
 - 2: Economic Opportunities : focused on youth to help them become productive members of their communities
 - 3: Strengthened Institutional Capacity and Social Protection System
 - 4: Project Management, M&E and Knowledge Generation
- Third iteration of social protection programs in South Sudan, but its the first time to introduce economic inclusion interventions
- South Sudan's FCV context raises unique challenges which required project design to be flexible

Box 1. Possible Menu of Interventions for Economic Opportunities

Module 1: Business, livelihoods, and soft skills training. Training on relevant business, livelihoods, and soft skills, particularly on financial literacy, can help provide the foundation for improved livelihood outcomes and better resource management at the household level. This activity will build on the experiences and lessons learned from the financial literacy Cash 'Plus' trainings delivered through the SSSNP and SNSDP to expand and refine the training content and strengthen delivery modalities targeted at youth. These trainings will be grouped-based and will include the development of a simple business plan as part of the curriculum.

Module 2: Coaching and Mentorship. Beneficiaries will receive coaching and mentorship from community-based coaches and mentors. Coaches and mentors will be identified and trained, with a strong focus on building capacity and ensuring high quality. This activity may be combined with the business, livelihoods, and soft skills training such that the trainer and coach and/or mentor are the same person that can support beneficiaries over the course of the project.

Module 3: Livelihood grant. Upon the completion of at least 80 percent of training sessions and the formation of a simple business plan as part of the training, each beneficiary will receive a US\$250 livelihood grant in two equal instalments. This grant is expected to facilitate the start of livelihoods and IGAs for beneficiary HHs.

Module 4: Formation of savings/lending groups or rotating funds. The practice of informal savings groups is already strong in South Sudan, particularly in areas with functioning markets. Experience from the SSSNP suggests that the financial literacy training can also lead to the formation of savings groups among beneficiaries. This module will therefore support efforts/desire of beneficiaries to form savings/lending groups or rotating funds in an aim to create a savings and strong money management culture among beneficiaries.

Module 5: Facilitation of access to financial services and formation of cooperatives. Where feasible, this Component will facilitate access to financial services such as microfinance institutions. The formation of cooperatives, using project business groups as a foundation, will also be explored.

Project innovations

The Economic Opportunities interventions will be layered onto cash transfers. The final package will be finetuned for each location after context-specific market and feasibility assessments are carried out.

Key Innovations:

- It is one of the few economic opportunities programs in the country that supports male youth who are 'idle' due to high unemployment and have the potential to be spoilers of the peace process
- It is the first economic inclusion activity led by Government, fostering strong ownership and scalability. This also highlights the importance of the learning agenda
- The design is adaptable to urban, rural and refugee/host community settings with the final package being determined only after in-depth assessments
- Testing of mobile money payments to provide evidence on the feasibility of moving away from physical delivery of cash

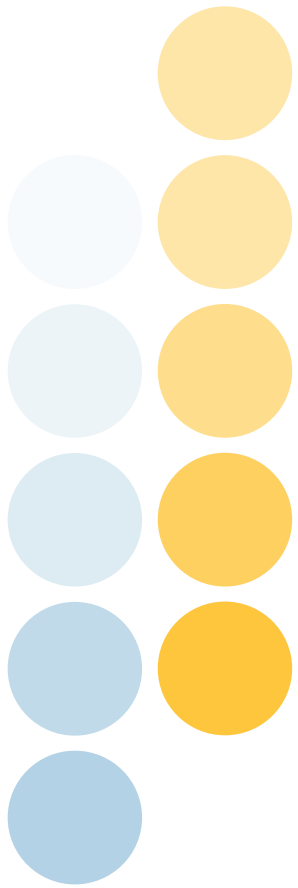
Scale-up/Scalability

Research Questions:

1. What are the short and long-term impacts of economic inclusion interventions compared to cash transfers?
2. What is the impact of economic inclusion interventions is on households' resilience to shocks?
3. How do mobile money payments affect the implementation and impact of economic inclusion interventions?

Priorities for scalability:

1. Understand impacts over time and how different delivery systems (i.e. mobile money) can be leveraged to scale up interventions
2. Evidence generation is crucial for policy and design decision-making moving forward. This is particularly key as the project transitions back to government-led implementation



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Thank you!



PEI FUNDING PARTNERS



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