



Impact Evaluation of PSSNYE

Workshop June 14th, 2023

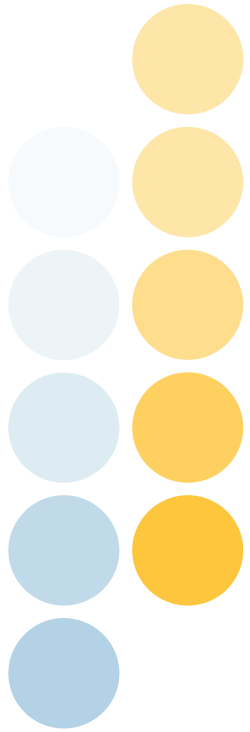


Intro

Presentation Roadmap

- Recap of:
 - The Economic Inclusion intervention
 - IE Questions
 - Methodology
 - Activities
 - Outstanding Questions

The Program



Overview

Intervention to be evaluated

- The new Sierra Leone PSSNYE project aims to improve access to social safety nets and income generating activities for target beneficiaries
 - The **Cash Transfer subcomponent (1A)** will scale up the existing *Ep Fet Po* cash transfers (provided through an existing project) to additional extreme poor households
 - The **Economic Inclusion (EI) subcomponent (1B)** aims to deliver an integrated livelihood package to extreme-poor households to provide them with a foundation to carry out activities with income generating potential. This subcomponent will combine grants with accompanying services and measures to address multiple constraints faced by rural households in the country
- The main target beneficiaries for the cash transfers are extremely poor households
- The main target beneficiaries for the economic inclusion package will be households who have never received benefits from program

Overview

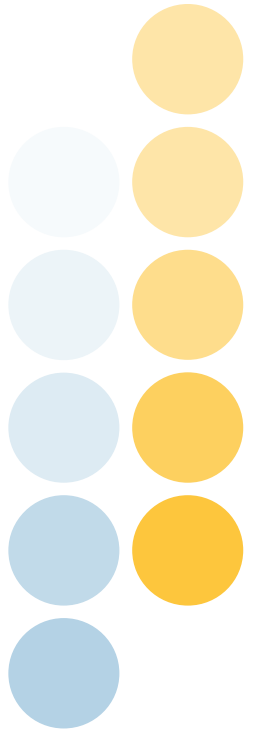
Intervention to be evaluated

- The **Cash Transfer subcomponent (1A)**
 - 45 USD every quarter = 180 USD per year
 - Delivered in cash through village handouts
- The **Economic Inclusion (EI) subcomponent (1B)**
 - 200 USD grant
 - Capabilities training, guesstimated to cost 200 USD for provider

Overview

Intervention to be evaluated

- Households deemed eligible if:
 - Included in household listing
 - Pass PMT assessment threshold (3 thresholds: urban, rural, persons with disabilities)
- Current program coverage
 - 80-90% qualifies as poor in some communities
 - in some (eastern) wealthier areas as little as 10% or less
 - On average, 277 HH per locality
 - 42 HH received in cohort 1
 - 72 HH received in cohort 2



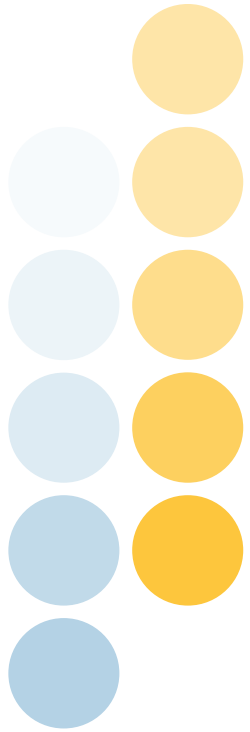
IE Questions



Impact Evaluation Questions

- What is the impact of providing **two years of cash transfers** to extreme poor households on outcomes of interest?
- What is the impact of providing **one-time capital grant** to extreme poor households on outcomes of interest?
- What is the impact of providing **one-time capital grant and capabilities transfer** to extreme poor households on outcomes of interest?
- Is it beneficial to layer cash onto the economic inclusion package?

IE Design



Sampling Frame

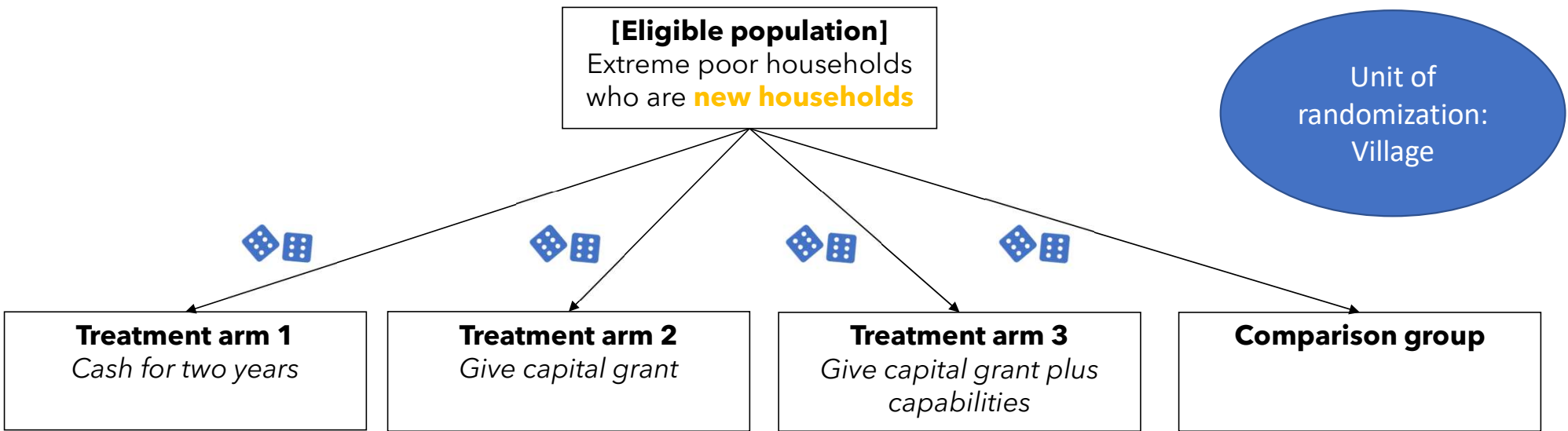
Households satisfying two criteria:

1. Eligible for program according to poverty assessment
 - Pass the PMT assessment carried out after hh listing exercise
2. Have never received any benefit from program

Sample drawn from national targets in 16 districts as follows:

- 12,000 households for cash transfers
- 5,000 households for economic inclusion
- District targets TBD according to poverty rate, population size

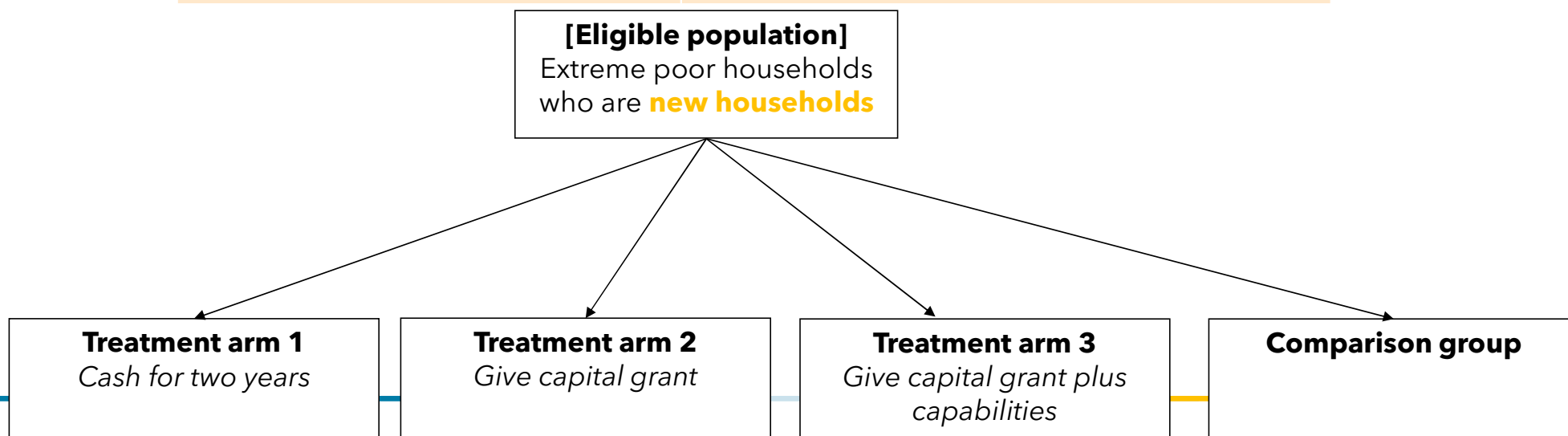
Methodology - Randomized Control Trial



Research Questions and Key Outcomes

Methodology - Randomized Control Trial

Comparison	Learning
T1 vs Comparison	Benefit of cash alone
T2 vs Comparison	Benefit of capital grant alone
T3 vs Comparison	Benefit of grant & capabilities alone
T1 vs T2	Benefit of capital grant over cash
T3 vs T2	Benefit of adding capabilities to capital grant



Power Calculations

We considered 4 main outcomes at the household level from SLIHS

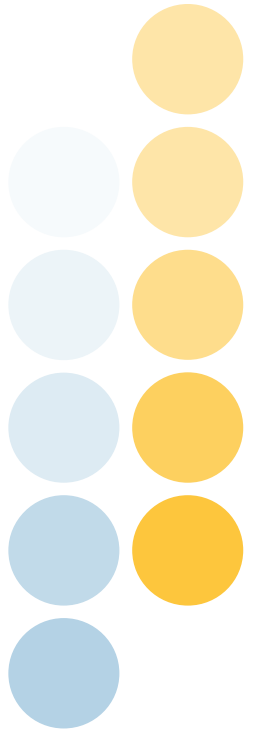
Outcome	Clusters Per Arm	Households per Cluster	Treatment Effect	Mean (control)	Mean (treated)	Standard deviation	MDE as share of SD
<i>Savings</i>	100	20	610.75	2230.50	2841.25	4936.75	0.12
<i>Income from all sources (monthly)</i>	100	20	4469.42	3704.52	8173.93	36126.86	0.12
<i>Consumption (annual, real)</i>	100	20	1478.75	14987.29	16466.04	11952.94	0.12
<i>Food expenditure</i>	100	20	435.10	6519.99	6955.09	3516.95	0.12

With 100 villages and 20 households per village per arm:

→ 400 villages and 8,000 households in total

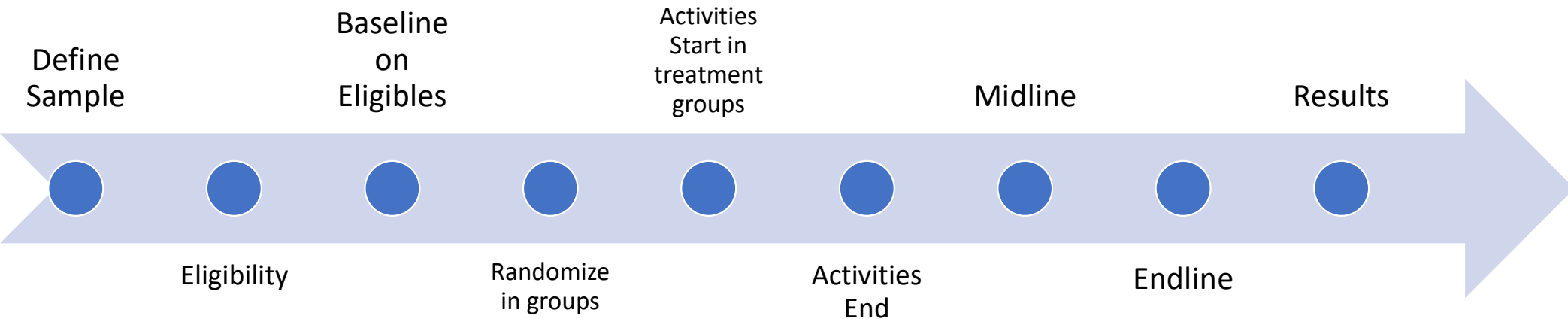
→ Powered to detect impact of 0.12 Standard Deviations

Activities and Timeline



Implementation

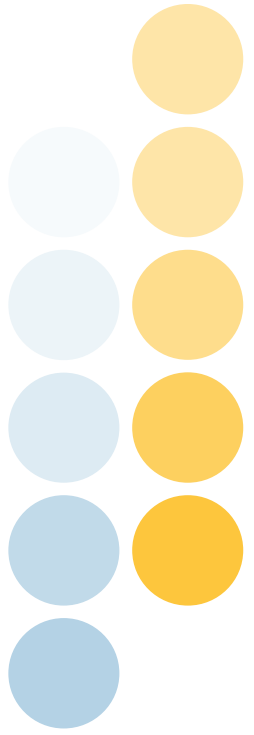
Impact Evaluation (rough) Timeline



Implementation

Key Upcoming Activities

1. *Decide on treatment arms and sample (in progress)*
2. *Decide on timeline*
3. *NaCSA procurement of implementation partners*
4. *Determine eligibility process (in progress)*
5. *Decide on randomization procedure (in progress)*
6. *Procure data collection firm*
7. *NaCSA carries out household listing and PMT exercise*
8. *Collect baseline among eligible households*



Outstanding Questions



Q&A

Questions on Project Implementation

Project Management

- Implementation Timeline
- Duration of capabilities training
- Duration of coaching
- When and how is grant disbursed

Components

- Capabilities components
- Skills taught
- Participants per class

Sample and Methodology

- Districts for IE
- Current M&E strategy

Next Steps

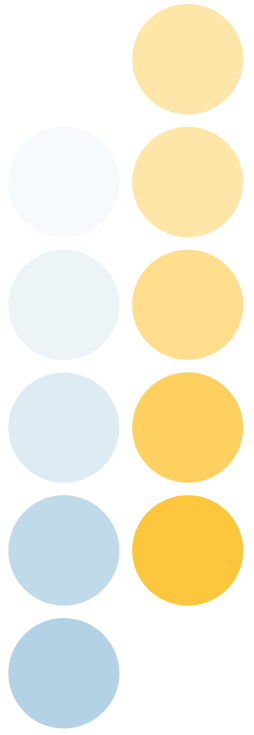
Core Team

Impact Evaluation Team

- Benedetta Lerva (DIME)
- Suneha Seetahul (U Sydney, WB)
- Advising on psychosocial intervention: Catherine Thomas (Stanford)
- PEI/DIME Support: Sebastian Insfran (DIME) & Sarang Chaudhary (PEI)

Project Team

- Samik Adhikari (WB)
- Abu Kargbo (WB)
- Idris Toure (NaCSA)
- Isata Blake (NaCSA)
- TBD



Thank you!



PEI FUNDING PARTNERS



Implemented by

