

Partnership for Economic Inclusion Impact Collaborative

Technical Workshop

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Testing economic opportunities interventions (and targeting strategies based on gender) in South Sudan

Country:

South Sudan

Name of Project:

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

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Government agencies involved:

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) & Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW)





Background and context

 SNSOP provides cash transfers and access to income generating opportunities and strengthen the National Safety Net Delivery System

• Third iteration of social protection programs in South Sudan, but it's the **first time** to introduce economic inclusion interventions

 South Sudan's FCV context raises unique challenges which required project design to be flexible



SNSOP has four Components

- 1: Cash Transfers and Complementary Social Measures- LIPW and DIS providing cash transfers for 18 months
- 2: Economic Opportunities: to address the challenge of idle youth, helping them become productive members of their communities
 - Targets eligible component 1 households (18-35 years), 50%/50% male/female
 - Livelihood packages finetuned based on market assessment and tailored to context.
 - Options include life and business skills training, coaching, formation of savings groups, livelihood grant, and linkages to financial services/formation of cooperatives
 - \sim 12,000 eligible HHs in Juba county (after pilot, expected to be replicated in another county and one refugee location)
- o 3: Strengthened Institutional Capacity and Social Protection System
- 4: Project Management, M&E and Knowledge Generation





Project innovations and scale

The Economic Opportunities interventions will be layered onto cash transfers. The final package will be finetuned 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
- 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
- Targeting/selection of beneficiaries (to be assessed by the IE)

Motivation for the impact evaluation

- Limited evidence exists on the effectiveness of economic inclusion programs in **fragile** settings, highlighting the need for rigorous impact evaluations
- The available evidence indicates challenges in implementing and evaluating such programs, with a
 particular lack of strong evidence on the medium and long-term economic effects
- The evidence on the impact of economic inclusion programs specifically targeted at youth is even scarcer, emphasizing the importance of studying and tailoring opportunities for this vulnerable group in fragile settings
- While typical graduation programs target women as participants, there is a lack of evidence that backs the economic and social rationales behind that targeting approach creating a need for evidence on engaging males





Main Policy Research Questions

Overall research question:

 What is the additional impact of a substantial investment in economic inclusion programs compared to regular cash transfers in an extremely resource-scarce and fragile environment?

Design-specific question:

 What are the differential economic and social impacts of household self-selection relative to traditional women-only targeting?



Eligible population

- South Sudan defines "Youth" as those aged 18-35
- The project will target 50% men and 50% women in this age range
- SNSOP will target a total of 12,500 cash transfer beneficiaries in 3 Payams of Juba county: Kator, Juba Town, Munuki
- Component 2 in Juba County: 3,000 economic opportunities beneficiaries
- Additional requirements:

Willingness to participate
Household dependency ratio ≥ 3
Literacy and Numeracy



Mixed Methods

- Market and feasibility assessments will be carried out to finetune component 2 specific content (business skills training, coaching, formation of savings groups, livelihood grant, and linkages to financial services/formation of cooperatives)
- Use of M&E to track treatment and control (T & C are Comp. 1 Beneficiaries)
- Use Component 1 registration tool to elicit participants ranking:
 - Ask for socioeconomic and hhd eligibility information
 - # of eligible Men and # of eligible Men
 - Introduce component 2 to the respondent
 - Ask for nominated participant
 - Name, age, gender, relationship to hh head (maybe: current occupation?)
 - Loop until gender of additional potential participant != gender of first-listed potential participant
 - Nudge if no "!= gender" is nominated
 - Randomize when number of eligible members is asked for?





Design (TBA):

HH with	Control	Treatment, Participant = 1st choice	Treatment, Participant = 2nd choice
2+ eligibles, M preferred [35%]	900	1,050 / 750	450
2+ eligibles, F preferred [35%]	600	600	0 / 300
1 eligible only (M) [15%]	450	450	
1 eligible only (F) [15%]	450	450	
Total	2,400	3,000	

Required: 50% Female 50% Male

Open Question: 0 vs 300, 2nd choice under F preferred?



Key Outcomes

Survey tools will follow the PEI Measurement Framework for Quantitative Surveys, focusing on the following domains:

Outcome Domain	Level	Source
Consumption	Household	Baseline, midline, and endline
Food security	Household	Baseline, midline, and endline
Assets and finances	Household	Baseline, midline, and endline
Income & Businesses	Household & Individual	Baseline, midline, and endline
Migration	Individual	Baseline, midline, and endline
Empowerment & Agency	Individual	Baseline, midline, and endline
Well-being	Individual	Baseline, midline, and endline
Gender-based violence	Individual	Baseline, midline, and endline



Implementation challenges

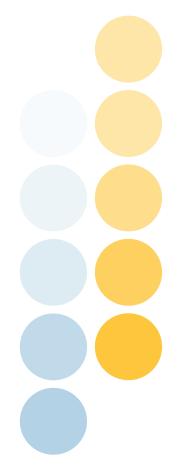
- South Sudan's FCV context is challenging due to constant volatility and vulnerability to shocks. This includes economic and climate-induced shocks
- While the security situation in Juba is much improved, it remains fragile and security concerns may create mobility constraints
- The low-capacity context means that extensive support is required to ensure that the intervention is implemented in line with the design and that the randomization is respected (Compliance)
- Extremely high costs of operating in this context
- Recurrent implementation delays affect the IE timeline



Timeline and next steps

Activity	Date
Project Launch	August 2023
Beneficiary targeting and registration	September 2023
Baseline	October 2023
Component 1 and 2 implementation begins	November/December 2023
Midline	January 2024
Endline	January 2025
Follow-up survey (budget dependent)	January 2026

The timeline above assumes that SNSOP implementation in Juba will last 2 years.



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Thank you!

PEI FUNDING PARTNERS











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