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Evaluating Impact: Turning Promises into Evidence

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Dept. of Social Welfare, MESW

Accra, Ghana
May 2010

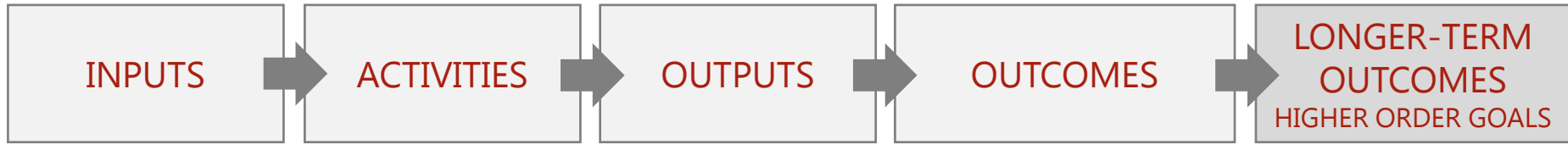
1. Background

- ❑ Initiated as part of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy that resulted in the development of the National Social Protection Strategy
- ❑ LEAP was designed as a flagship of the NSPS to provide Conditional and Unconditional Cash Transfer for the extremely poor with greater emphasis on women and children
- ❑ Beneficiaries include households with OVCs, Elderly and Disabled
- ❑ 1,654 households in 2008 benefited from the LEAP Grants in 21 districts
- ❑ By December 2009, a total of 30,000 households were enrolled unto the programme in 80 districts nationwide.
- ❑ It is expected that 164,370 households will be receiving LEAP by 2012
- ❑ Beneficiaries receive between GhC 8 – GhC 15 per month, paid once every two months

1. Background

- ❑ At Programme inception, no Baseline was conducted (i.e. taking a Control and Treatment Group)
- ❑ Baseline Survey conducted as part of the ISSER/YALE Panel Survey (5,000 national representative Survey)
- ❑ 700 households that have been identified to receive LEAP were targeted in the Baseline Survey (Treatment Group), and a similar group from the 5,000 will be used as the Control

2. Results Chain



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide Cash Transfer ○ Cost of Transfers ○ Cost of DSW personnel. ○ Cost of transportation ○ Cost of Training CLIC/DLIC ○ Cost of Coordination ○ Cost of NHIS Registration ○ Motobikes ○ Bicycles ○ Work Stations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of Beneficiaries Data Management Sensitization Training Facilitation for Education, Birth Registration Health Services Payment of Cash to Households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular Provision of Cash to households to meet subsistence needs ○ MIS System in place ○ Knowledge and awareness available at district and community levels on LEAP. ○ DLIC/CLIC established & trained ○ Increased enrolment and retention ○ Increased in birth registration and immunization ○ No. of children in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased enrolment & retention ○ Improved food security and diet diversity ○ Improved access to health services ○ Increased birth registration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduction in extreme poverty ○ Improved access to social services |
|---|--|---|--|--|

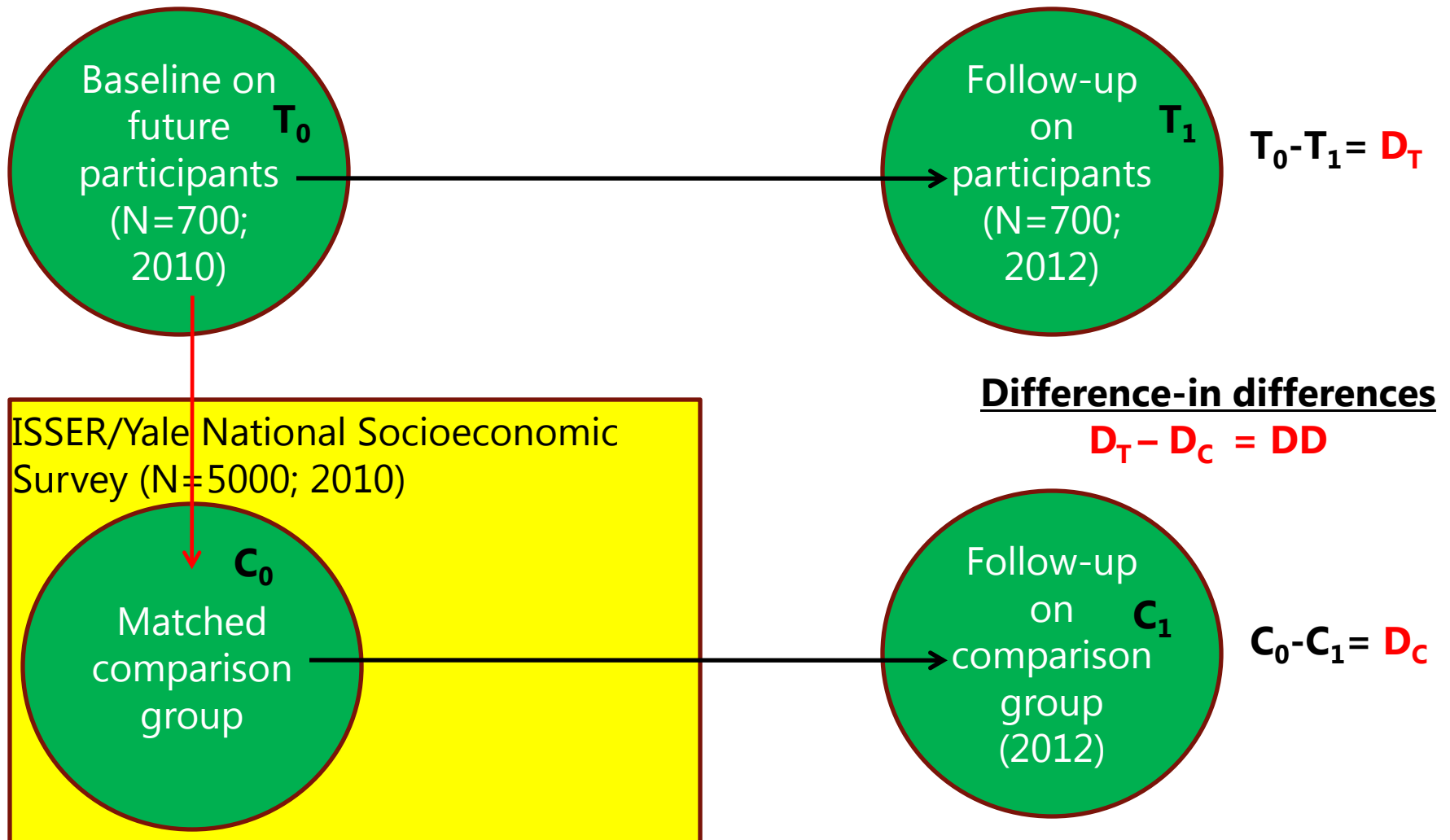
3. Primary Research Questions

- Is LEAP targeting and reaching the intended beneficiary households?
- Has LEAP improved access to social services: school enrolment & retention, NHIS registration , birth registration
- Has there been an increase in food intake and variety.
- Has LEAP led to acquisition of productive assets
- Has LEAP been effective and efficient in programme delivery to the beneficiaryies

4. Outcome Indicators

- % Changes in School Enrolment & Retention
- Completion of full immunization among babies and children
- NHIS registration
- No of meals
- Diet diversity
- Level of Poverty status of households
- Productive Assets

LEAP Evaluation Design: Difference in Differences Propensity Score Matching



7. Time Frame / Work Plan

- ❑ Quantitative Survey Baseline 2010
 - ❑ Baseline report December 2010
- ❑ Qualitative Assessment/Beneficiary Assessment
 - ❑ 2011
- ❑ Follow-Up 2012
 - ❑ Impact evaluation report December 2012

8. Sources of Financing

- Government of Ghana
- DFID Institutional Strengthening Programme
- World Bank
- UNICEF