SSN PROGRAMS FOR RESILIENCE BUILDING AND PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION
PROGRAM FOR THIS SESSION

Overview and Introduction

Designing an Integrated Package of accompanying measures for Productive Inclusion through the Sahel ASP Program

video
Households use a variety of strategies to deal with risks of shocks
Coping, income diversification, asset accumulation, formal and informal insurance

But large welfare cost of risk and shocks remain
Large and persistent welfare impacts on nutrition after drought in Southern Africa
Adverse coping mechanisms can have long term welfare effects on education

Potential expected profits are sacrificed for lower risk
Cost from ex ante risk management might be higher than cost of shocks (Zimbabwe, Niger, Kenya, etc.)

The costs of not protecting the poor are high and last long into the future (Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, etc.)
THE ROLE OF PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION

Boost resilience through livelihoods that support higher earnings and productivity among the poor

The poor are mostly self-employed in agricultural or non-agricultural employment and face multiple constraints

Constraints
- Vulnerability
- No Access to Finance
- Failing Credit Markets
- Shortage of Skills
- Lack of Information
- Psychosocial constraints

Remedies
- Consumption support
- Savings promotion
- Capital injections
- training
- Coaching
  - life skills workshop, community sensitization

The Whole is Greater than the Sum of its Parts: tackling relevant constraints all at once build resilience for long lasting impacts
INTEGRATED MODELS CAN BE EFFECTIVE

Combining cash transfers and productive interventions can improve earnings, livelihoods diversification and resilience (“cash+”):

Encouraging evidence from Nicaragua (productive grant + training); Niger (cash support + savings)…

The CGAP/BRAC integrated approach (Evaluation - Science 2015)

3-day training + house visits over 24 mth
Livestock (goats, chicken)
12 mth CT

Impact on income after 2 years and after 3 years

Endline 1  Endline 2
HAVE LONG-TERM INCOME AND REVENUES IMPACT (WEST BENGAL)

Beyond 2 or 3 years: what happens after 7 years?
Does the impact dissipate? Plateau?

Differences between benef. and non benef. increase over time
Beneficiaries seem to be on a trajectory to exit poverty

8 May 2018
HOW TO ADAPT AND DELIVER THE MODEL?

A few questions to reflect on:

How can productive inclusion programs be implemented at scale?

How to integrate them within social protection systems?

How to identify the relevant constraints that need to be addressed depending on the country of intervention?
Productive Accompanying Measures to Safety Nets in the Sahel ASP Program: the case of Niger

Building Household Resilience through Productive Inclusion
THE SAHEL ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM (ASPP)

- **Objective:** increase access to effective adaptive social protection systems for poor and vulnerable populations in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal.

- **Funded by a Multi Donor Trust Fund Supported by DFID (£43m), AFD (EU6m) which complements a large bank IDA portfolio (US250m), and supports bank-executed technical assistance and analytical activities**

- **Time frame: 2014-2019.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Government Funding</th>
<th>ASPP Funding</th>
<th>IDA/IBRD Funding</th>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Social Safety Net Project</td>
<td>255,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Chad Safety Nets Project</td>
<td>15,200 (households)</td>
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<td>Emergency Safety Nets Project</td>
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<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Mauritania Social Safety Net System</td>
<td>25,000 (households)</td>
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<td>Niger</td>
<td>Niger Safety Net Project</td>
<td>126,500 (households)</td>
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<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Senegal Safety Net Operation</td>
<td>759,000</td>
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<td>11.05</td>
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HOW TO DESIGN A COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE OF ACCOMPANYING MEASURES?

Collaborative effort

• Between Sahel ASPP teams across countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal)
• Support from regional WB team and thematic experts

Multi-country impact evaluation

• To assess impact and draw lessons
Regional effort to design and learn from implementation of productive accompanying measures

**DIAGNOSTIC**
- Qualitative study
  - March 2016
- Quantitative Constraints assessment survey
  - July 2016
- Stakeholder engagement

**DESIGN**
- Literature review of evaluative evidence
  - August 2016
- Regional and country consultations
  - October 2016
- Regional workshop

**IMPLEMENTATION**
- Preparation of activities
  - August 2016
- Operational/implementation arrangements
  - July 2017
- Procurement/Launch recruitments

**EVALUATION**
- Policy Questions/ Survey instruments
  - November 2016
- Baseline survey
  - March/April 2017
- Follow-Up Survey
Diagnostic and Analysis of constraints to more Productive Employment

• Qualitative tools
  – Toolkit used in Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire, adapted to assess constraints to more productive livelihoods for safety nets beneficiaries in the Sahel
  – Focus groups + key informant interviews
  – Contrasts: male//female; extreme poor//less poor; connected to//distant from markets
  – Themes: quality of Income-generating activities, constraints to productivity, priorities for interventions
  – Coverage: 5 countries

• Quantitative tools
  – Quantitative survey module with specialized quantitative tool to analyze constraints
  – Coverage: 3 countries

Consultations and Regional workshop to prioritize constraints and design productive accompanying measures based on local experience and studies
Substantial overlap in constraints by country, points to core cross-cutting issues to tackle across countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Burkina</th>
<th>Mali</th>
<th>Mauritania</th>
<th>Niger</th>
<th>Senegal</th>
<th>Chad</th>
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<td><strong>Access to capital</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Skills (technical and micro-entrepreneurship)</strong></td>
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<td>Risk management</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Basic infrastructure</td>
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1. Creation of beneficiary groups and coaching
   • Creation of beneficiary groups (if not existing already)
   • Identification of coaches (community-level resource person) to accompany beneficiaries
     – Coaches facilitate mobilization
     – Coaches provide technical assistance to groups and individuals

2. Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA/AVEC)
   • Adaptation of VSLA/AVEC model to integrate as part of safety nets programs.

3. Community sensitization on aspirations and social norms
   • Projection of a video documentary on individual successful with their productive investment
   • 1-2 discussions on aspirations and inclusion with the whole community
4. Life skills training
   • Group-based, 7 half-days course, targeted to illiterate populations
   • Addresses topics such as self-esteem and personal initiative, aspirations and social norms

5. Microentrepreneurship training
   • Group-based, 7 half-days course, targeted to illiterate populations
   • Cross-cutting transferable skills to manage agricultural / non-agricultural activities
   • Includes a simple planning tool for the use of the cash grant

6. Cash grants
   • One-off transfer of ~70% of yearly per capita consumption (80 000 FCFA)
   • Delivered in cash to individual beneficiaries: flexibility and practicality

7. Access to markets
   • Facilitation of group-buying of inputs
Multi-country impact evaluation ongoing in 4 countries (Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal).

Objectives: learning jointly about the effectiveness and optimal design of the productive package

Key Questions:
1. How effective is the package?
   – Measure value-added beyond providing cash transfers only

2. Are psycho-social interventions needed to facilitate productive inclusion of poor households?
   – Measure value-added of package with and without community sensitization on social norms and life skills training

3. What is the most cost-effective package?
   – Test with and without complementary cash grants
Options being piloted and tested – all delivered to existing cash transfer beneficiaries

T1: Social Package (core measures + psycho-social sensitization and training)

T2: Capital Package (Core measures + cash grants)

T3: Complete Package (Core measures + psycho-social sensitization and training + cash grants)

T0: Control without productive measures (No accompanying measures)

8 May 2018
NIGER: CASH TRANSFER PROGRAM

Cash transfer program supports chronic poor and vulnerable households by providing regular income transfers and encourage investments in human capital.

Monthly transfers of $20 (10,000 FCFA) per month for 24 months (Equivalent to 15% of poverty line)

Geographical selection of poorest communes, and proxy-means test to identify chronic poor households in selected villages

Transfers are provided directly to women
- In polygamous households transfers are given to first wife
A “behavioral change component” (BCC, Volet Comportemental) seeks to foster behavioral changes among parents and encourage investments in young children’s human capital.

“Productive Accompanying Measures” to encourage the formation of women’s groups and informal saving mechanisms:
- Seek to facilitate investments in income-generating activities and diversification.
Implementation modalities vary in each country. The regional ASPP activity provides technical assistance, facilitate development of tools and training of trainers.

In Niger, the Safety Nets Unit includes a national office, offices in each region, and staff at the commune level (field operators).

Field operators facilitate the selection of community-level resource people (coaches) by the communities, and train/supervise them.

Community-level resource people facilitate savings group, coach beneficiaries and facilitate access to inputs.

Community sensitizations are contracted to specialized facilitators.

Micro-entrepreneurship and life skills trainings are contracted to specialized NGOs/trainers.

Cash grants payments are performed through the payment system for the cash transfer program.
Delivery model in Niger

**Key Coverage/Delivery Parameters**
- 17 communes
- 249 villages
- 15700 beneficiaries
- 28 Communal Field Workers
- 250 Community Resource People
- 6 facilitators for community sensitization
- 70 trainers for micro-entrepreneurship and life-skills training

**Antenna**
- Training providers
- NGO
  - train
  - Community Resource Person (Coach)
  - coach, facilitate savings

**Supervise**
- train
- pay

**Beneficiaries**