

# *THE SOCIAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME AND ITS IMPACTS ON*

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# AGRICULTURE

David Seidenfeld (AIR)

Ashu Handa (UNC)

Gelson Tembo (Palm Associates)

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Lusaka, Zambia

# Manda Hill 2010



# Manda Hill 2014





And then another mall. . .



# 2010 Chipolopolo Ranked 14<sup>th</sup> in Africa





# 2012 Africa Cup Champions



# Zambia's MCTG Program

- Started in 2011
- Widow headed w/orphans; Elderly headed w/orphans; Disabled members
- Unconditional
- 60 Kwacha per month (increased over time)
- No differentiation by household size

# Labour Constrained Households





# MCTG Districts Have Some of the Greatest Levels of Poverty

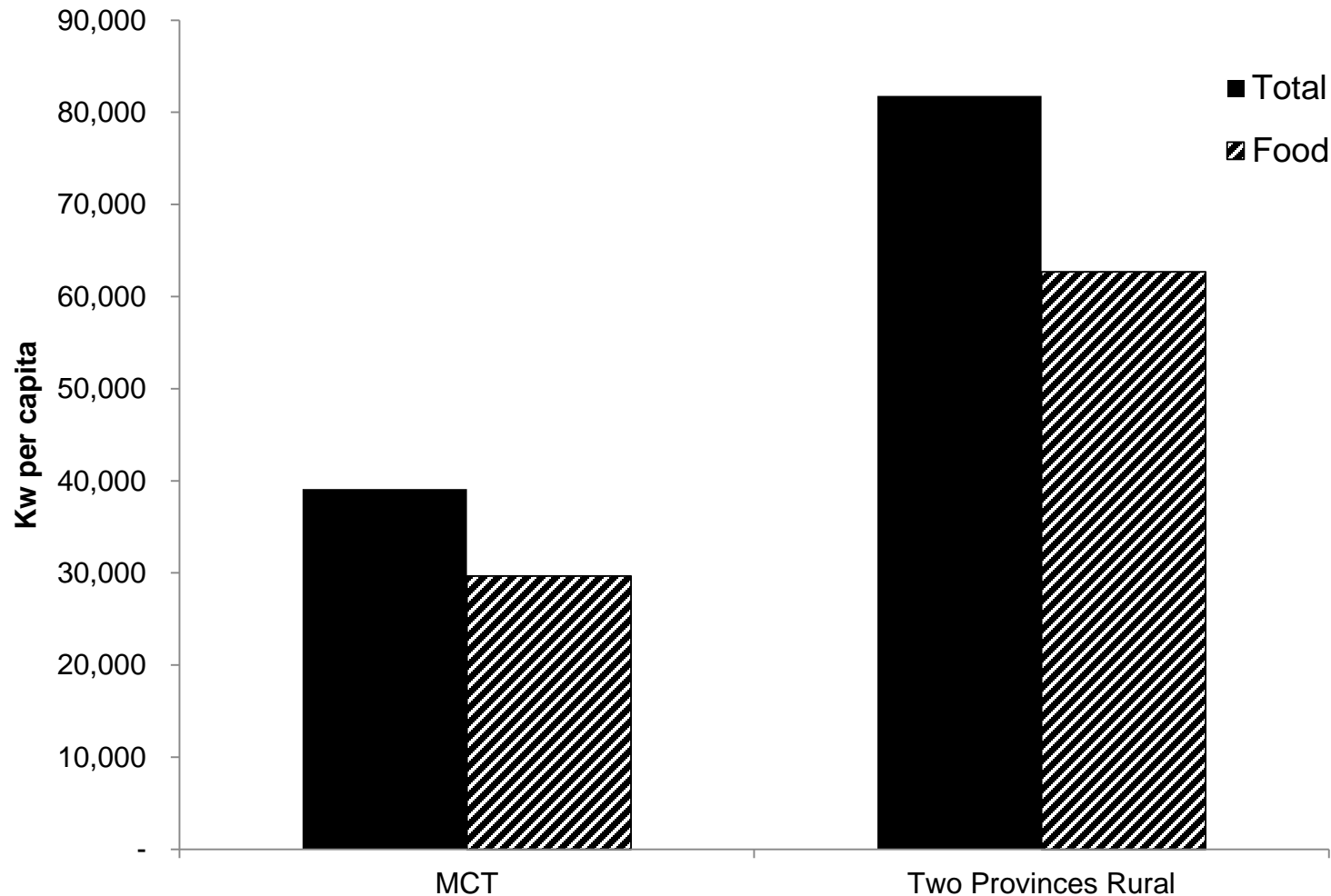
(Travel Time from Lusaka by Vehicle)



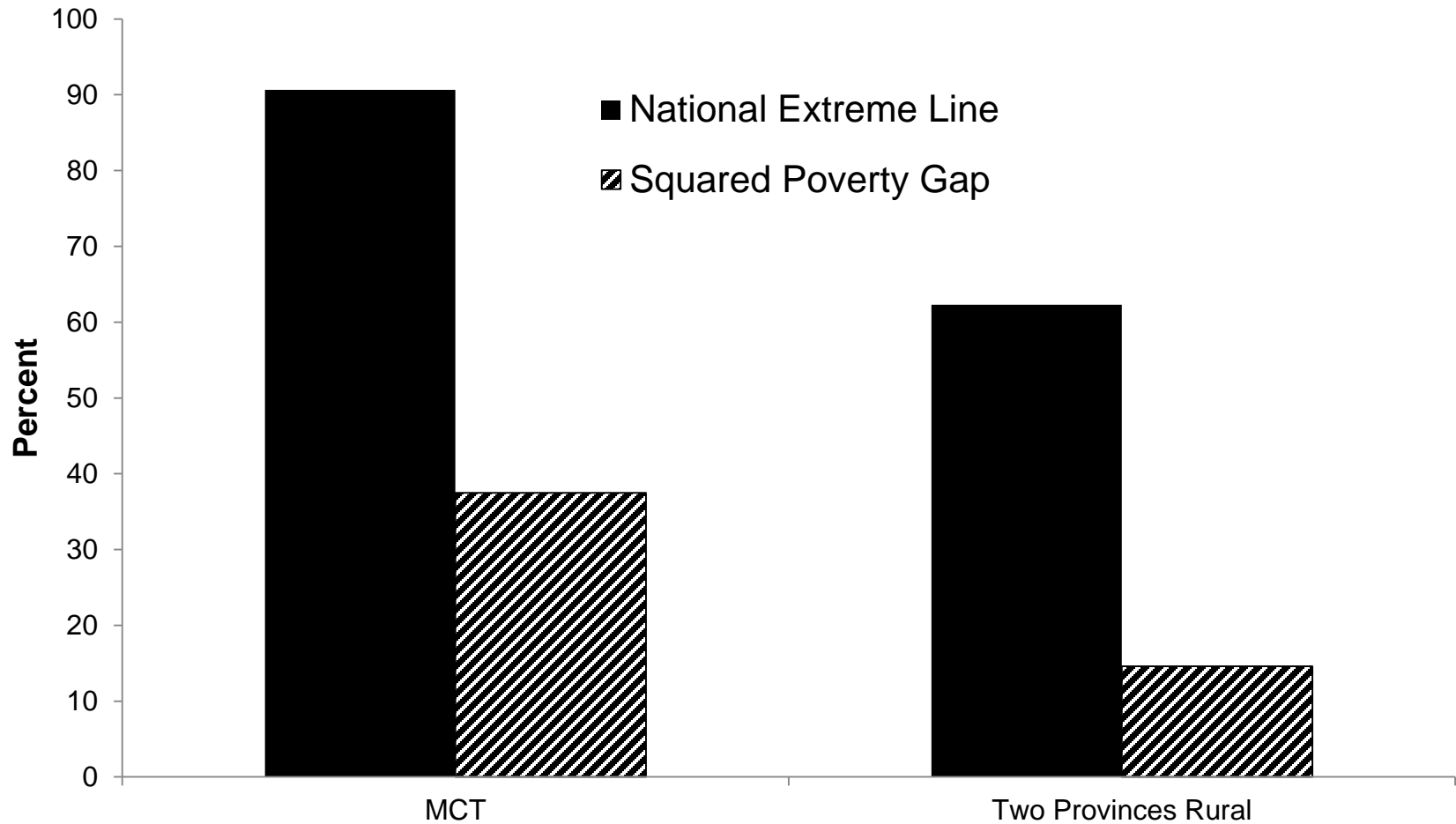
Luwingu  
(18 Hrs)

Serenje  
(12 Hrs)

# 2011: Less than Half the Consumption Compared to Similar Rural Households

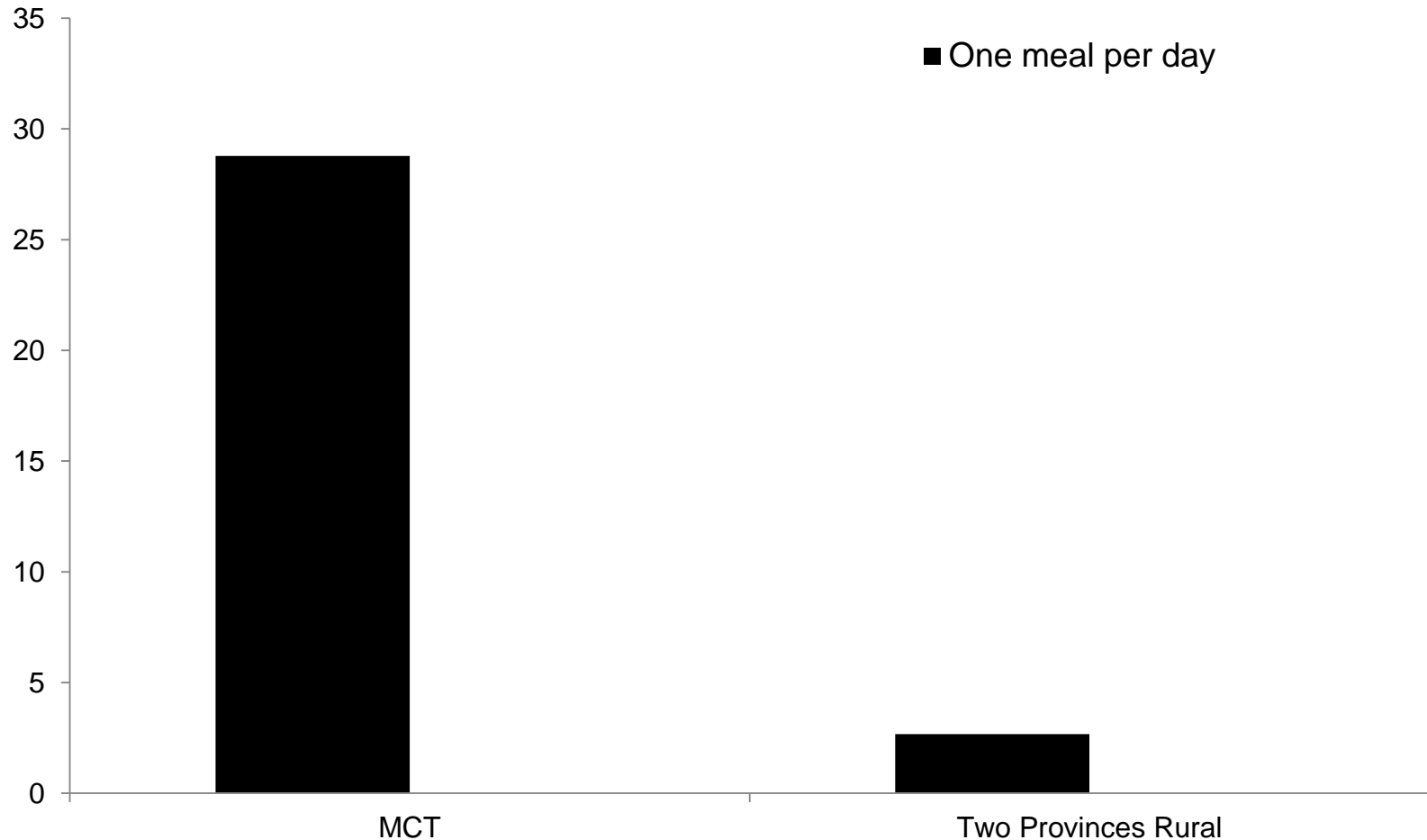


# 2011: 90% below Extreme Poverty Line, much higher than similar rural households



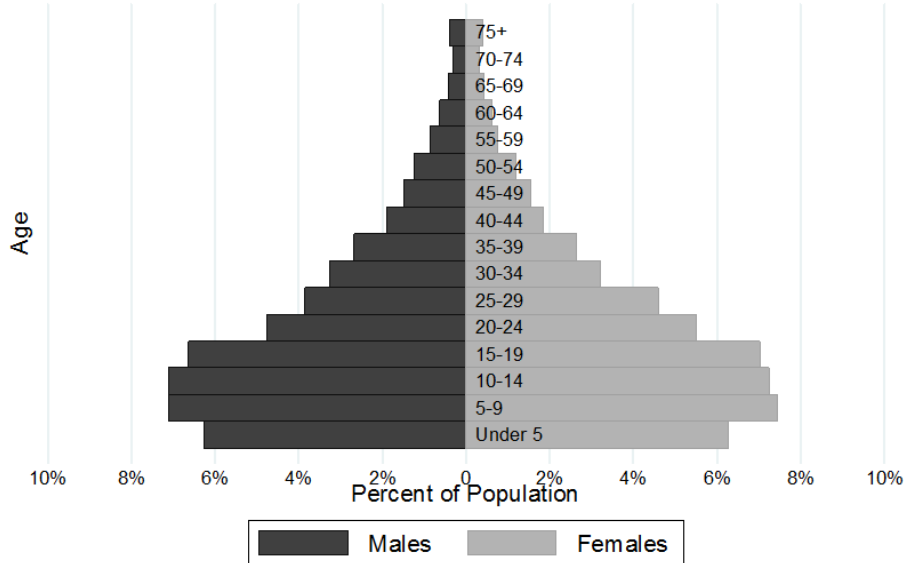


# 2011: Over 25% eating only ONE meal a day 6 times as many as similar rural households



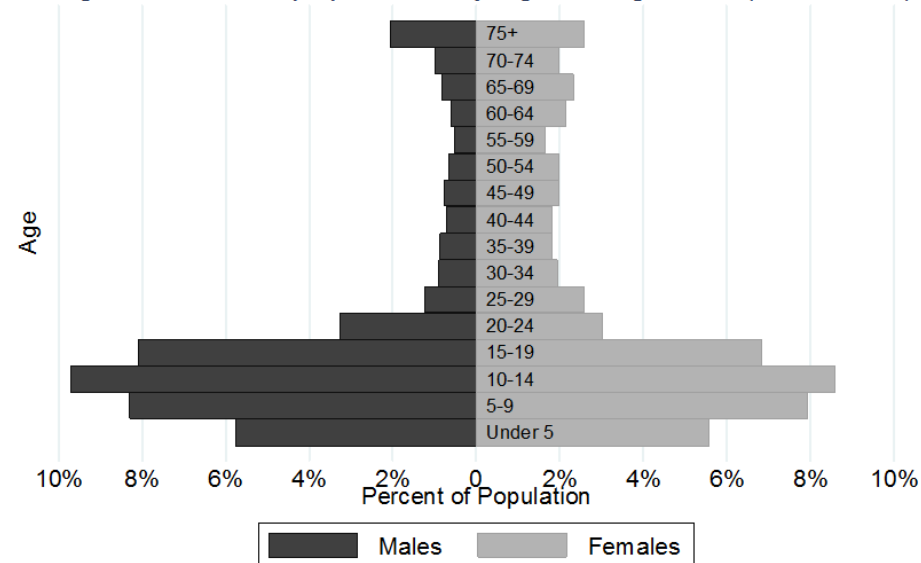
# Targets the 'Missing Generation' Households – Few Under 5, Few 20 - 45

Figure 5.2: Zambian population by age and gender (n= 102,881)



Source: 2010 LCMS

Figure 5.3 MCP population by age and gender (n= 15,360)



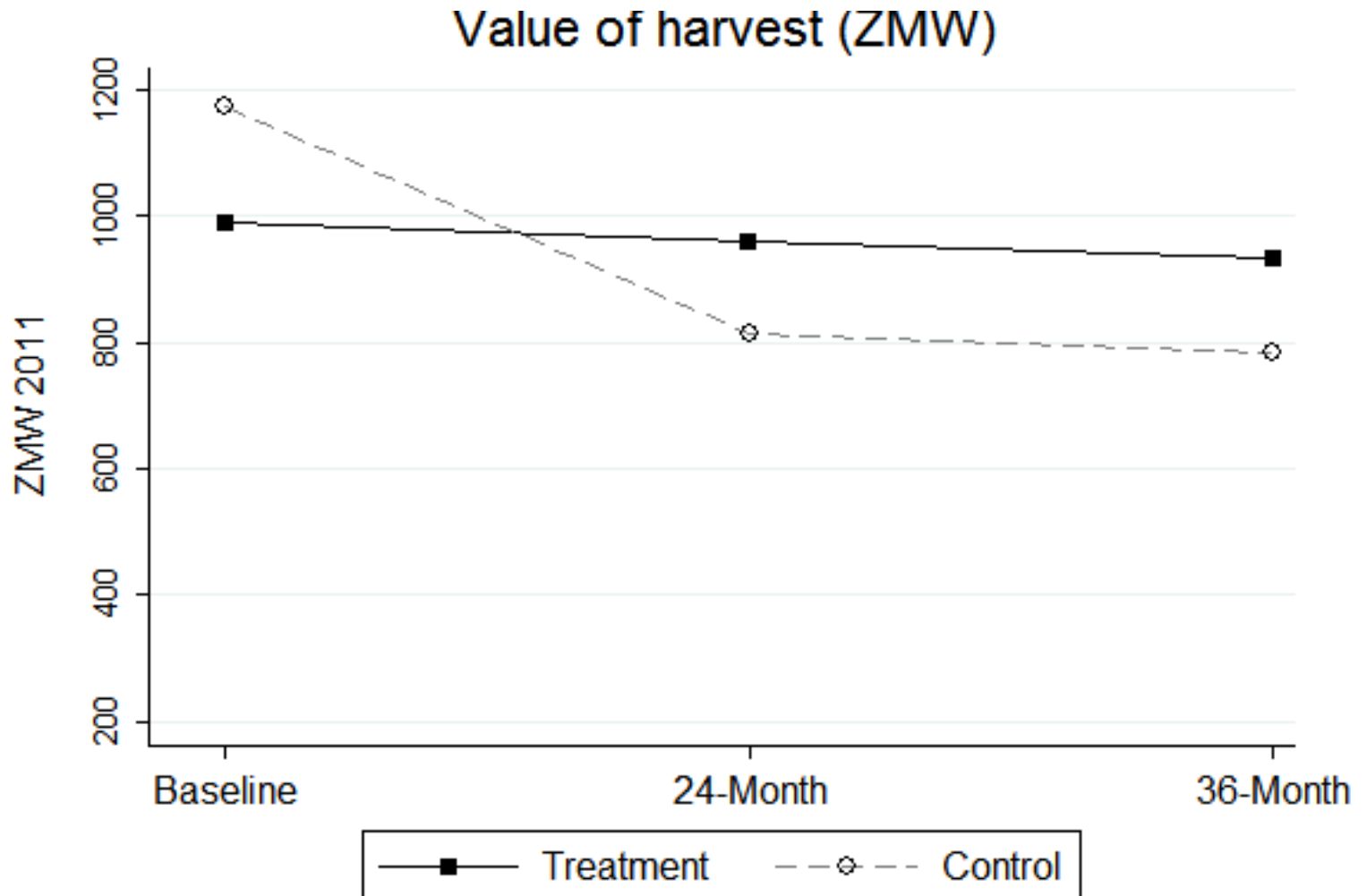
Source: 2011 MCP

Goal of SCT is to Increase Food  
Security.

Can Beneficiaries Produce More?

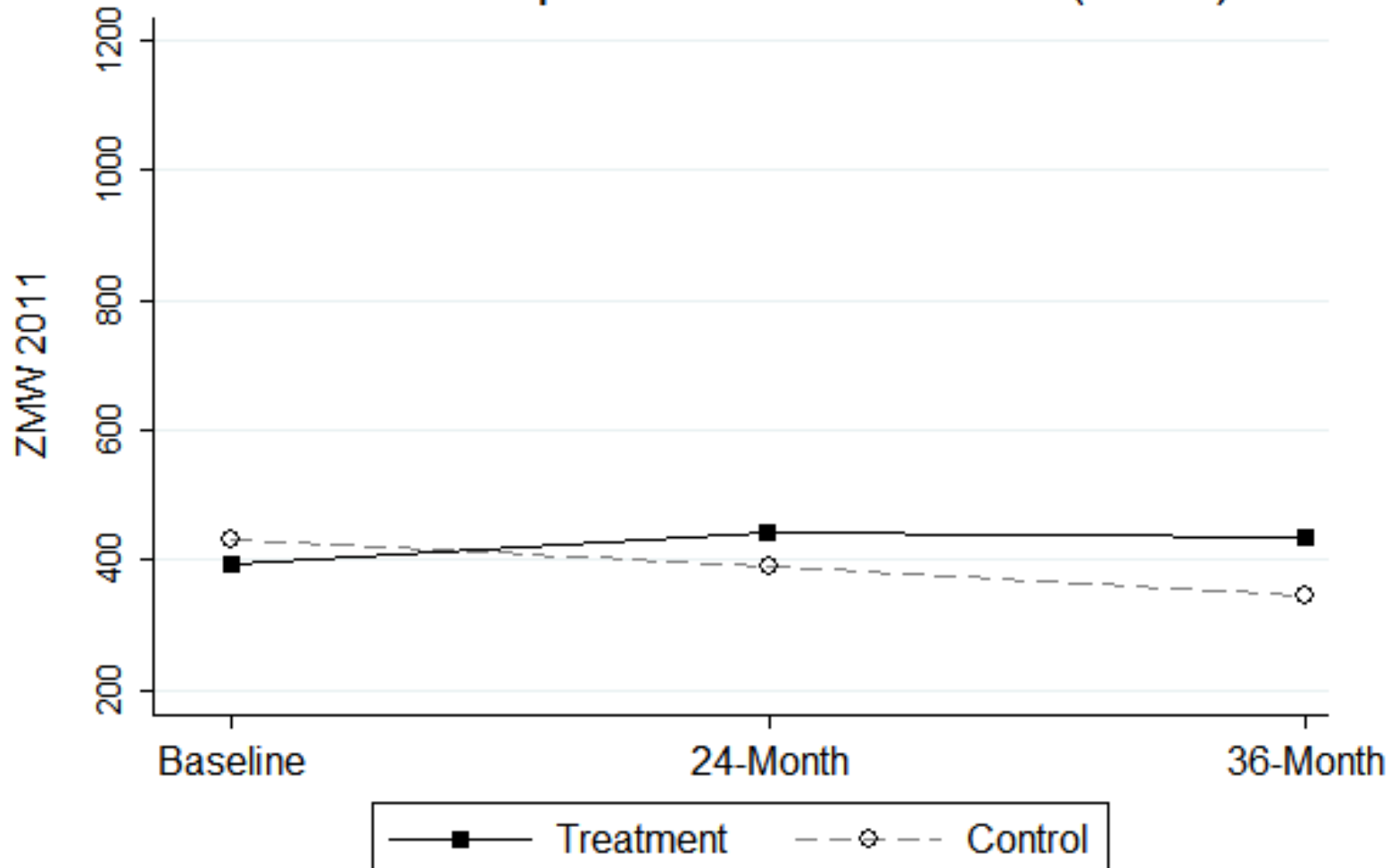


# ZMW 356 Impact On Value of Harvest



# Beneficiaries Consuming Crops (ZMW 136 Impact)

Value of crops consumed at home (ZMW)

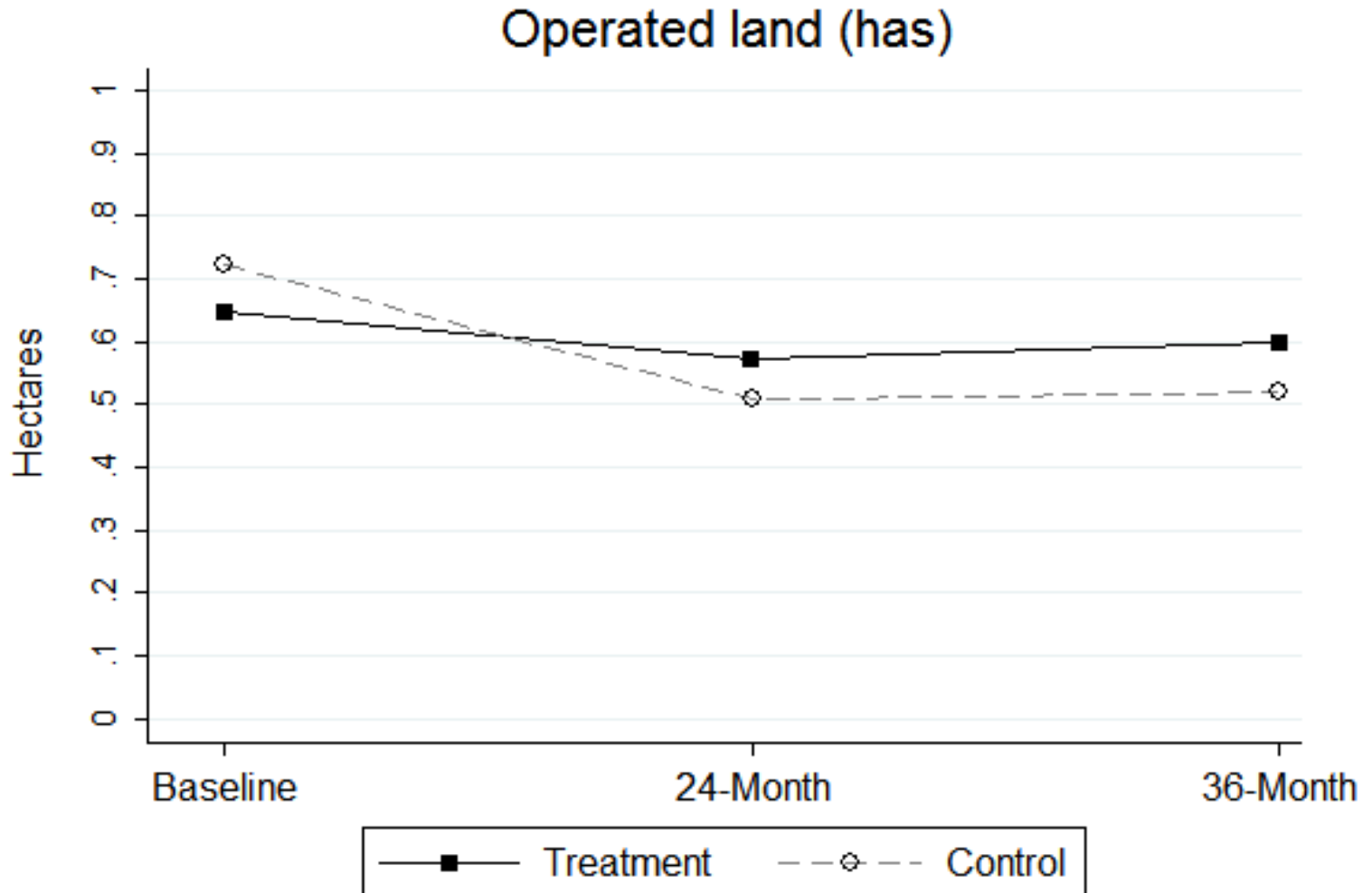


How Do They Produce More?

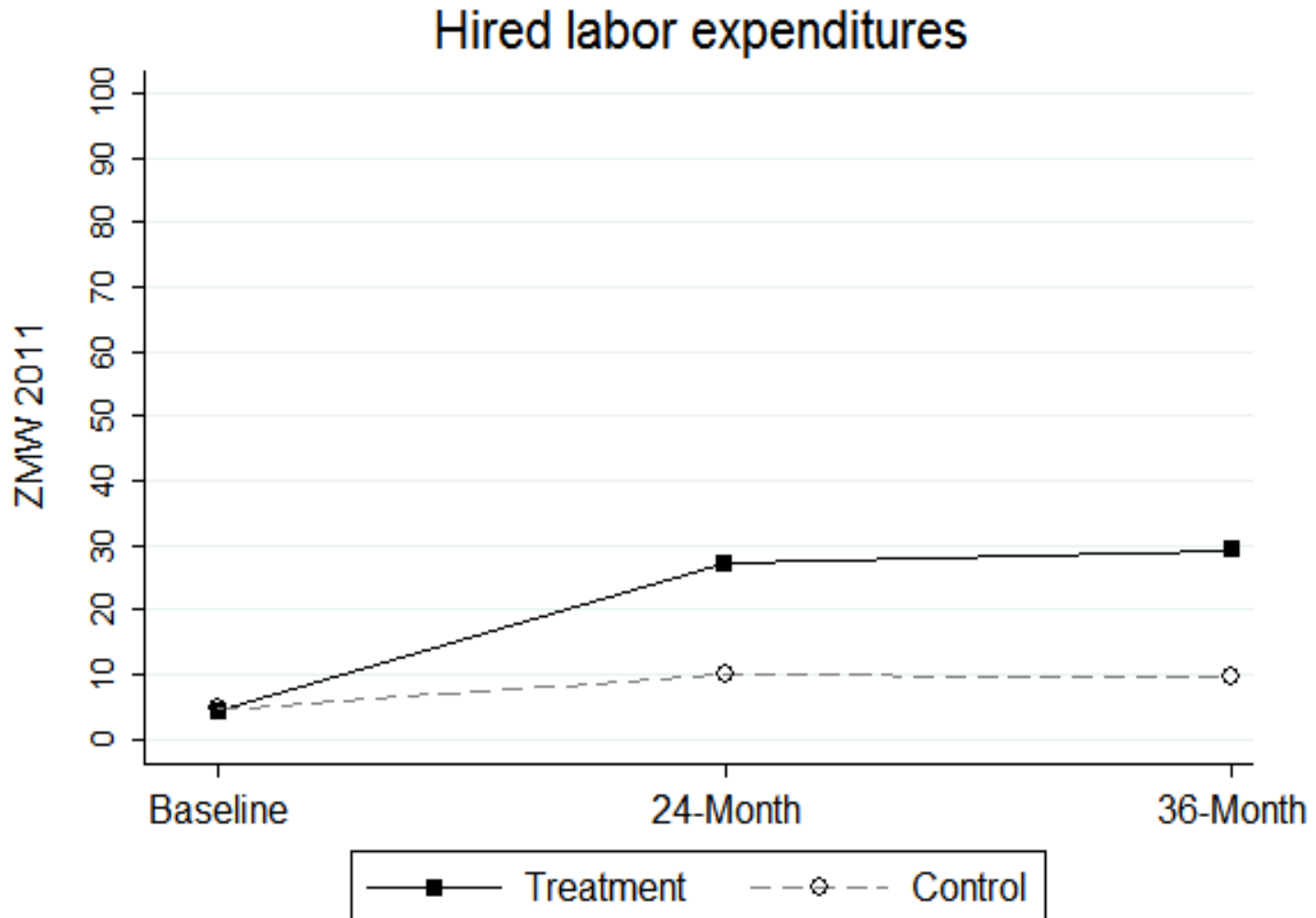
Targeted because ultra poor  
AND  
labour constrained



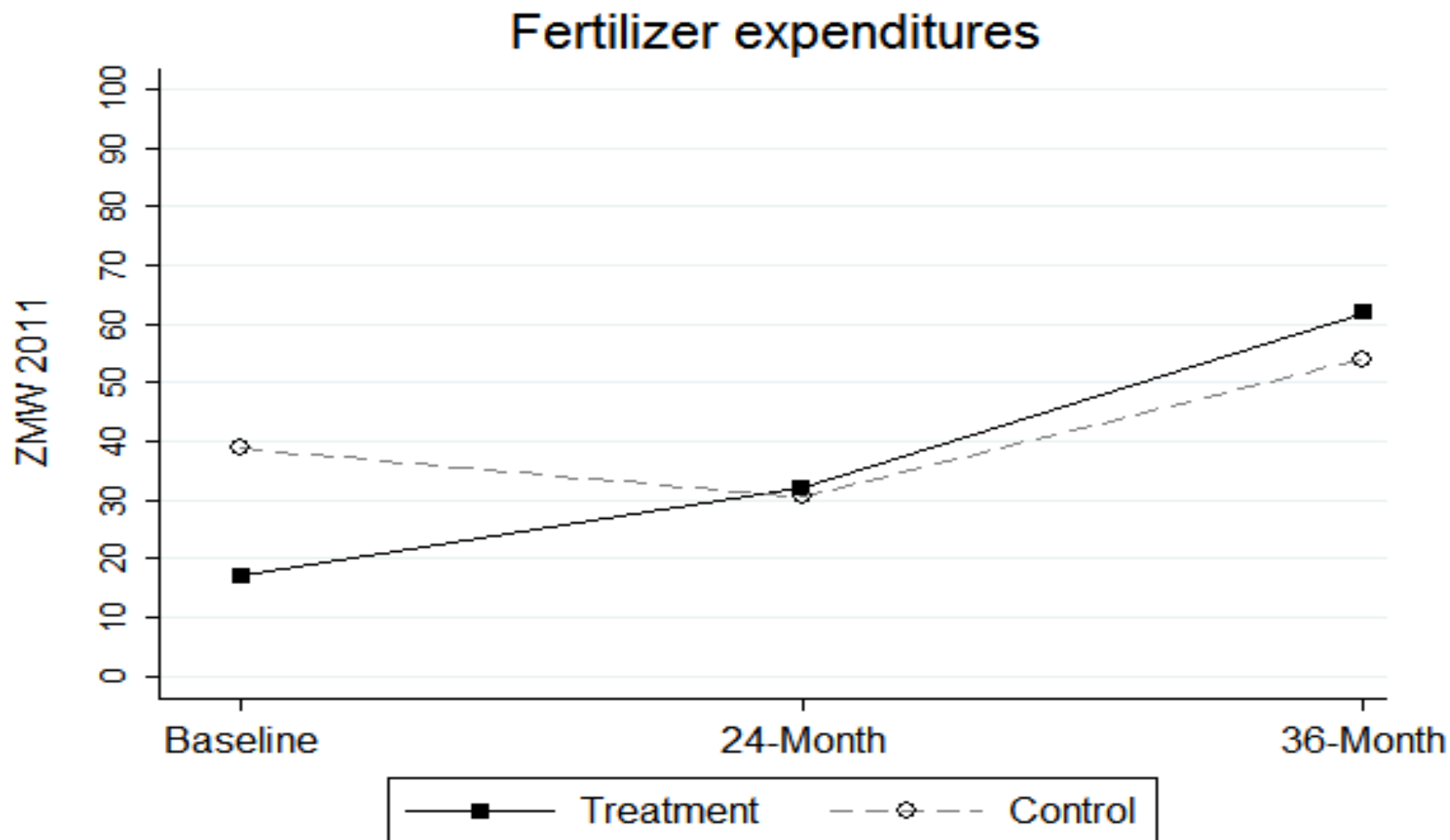
# More Land Cultivated (.16 has Impact)



# Hire More Labour for Farm (ZMW 20 Impact)

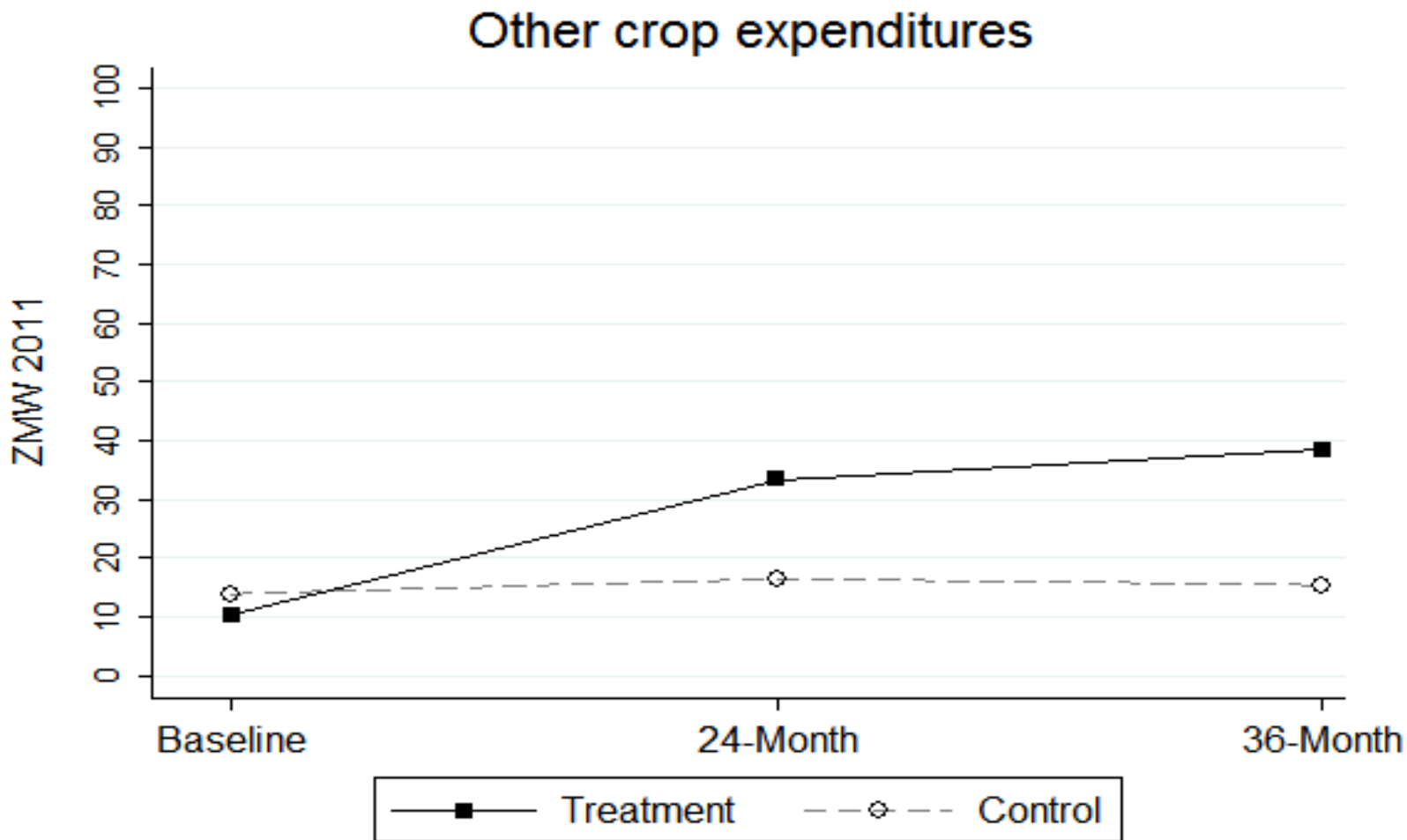


# Purchase More Fertilizer (ZMW 32 Impact)

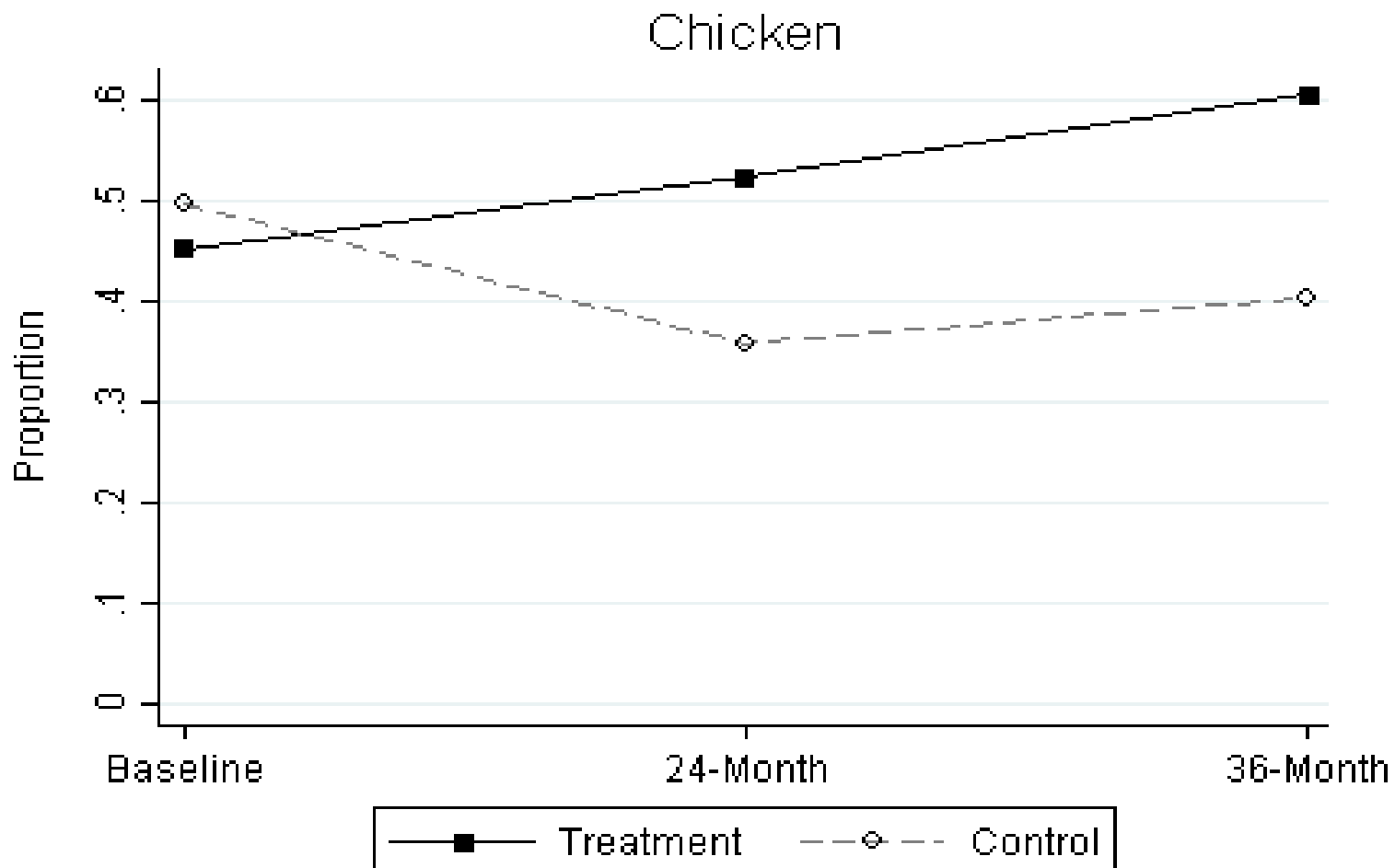




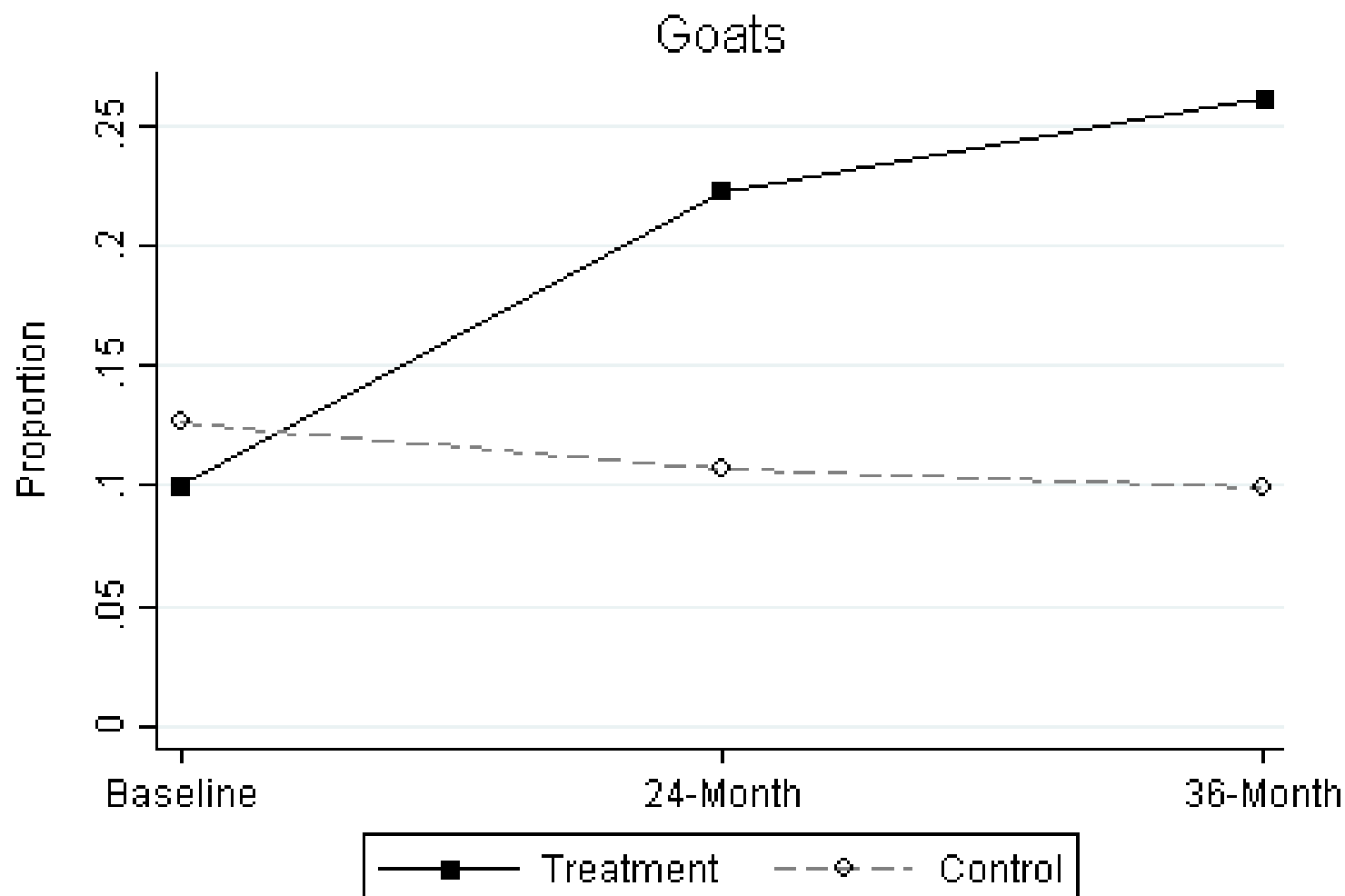
# Purchase Other Farming Assistance (ZMW 27 Impact)



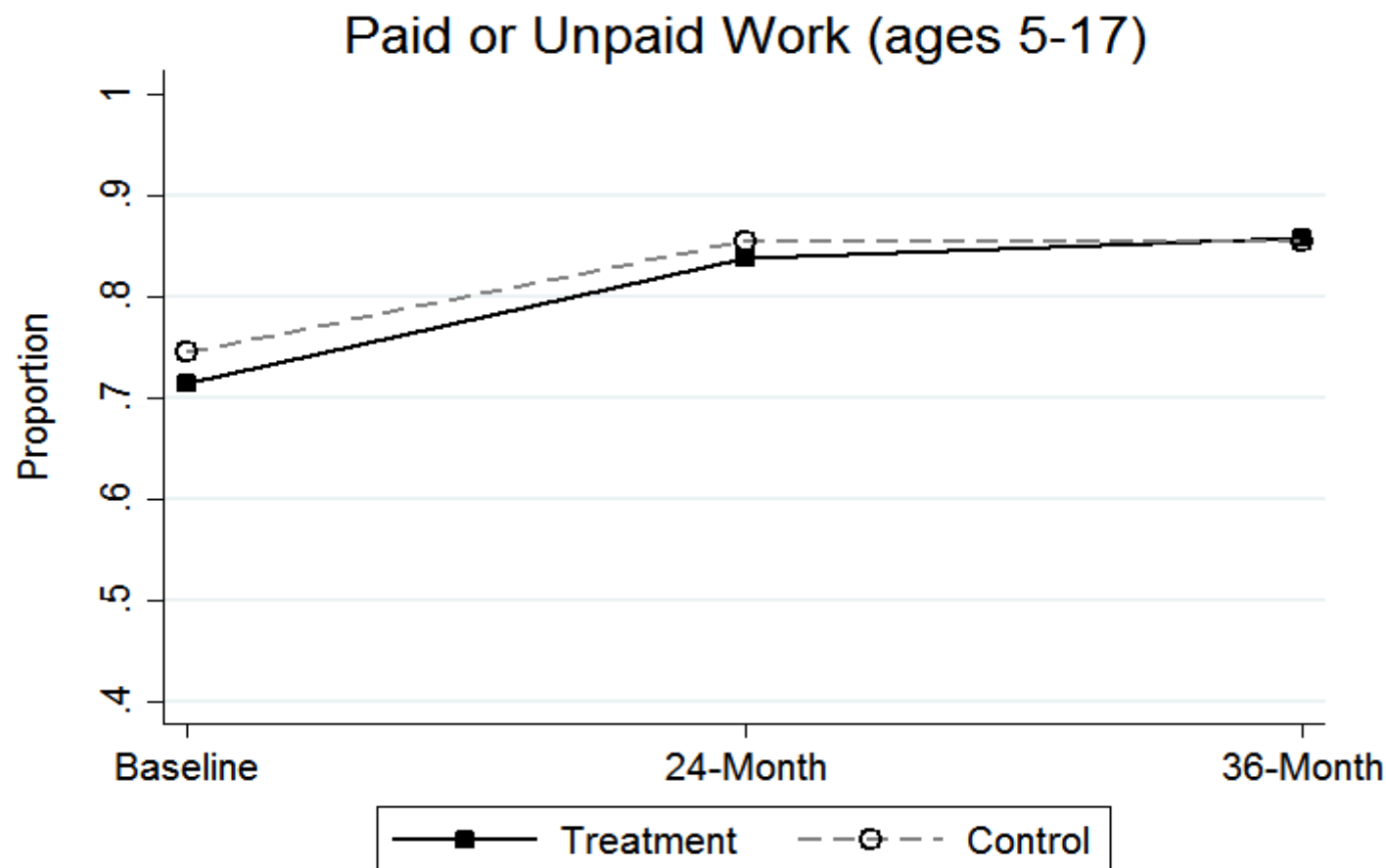
# More HHs with Chickens: 26 PP Impact (almost 2 more chickens per HH, 4 vs 2)



# More HHs with Goats: 23 PP Impact



# No Impact on Child Labor, so productivity not coming from children



# Increased Food Security – More than one meal a day (15 percentage point impact)



# Multiplier Effect = 68% More Kwacha

## Multiplier Effect of MCTG (2011 ZMW )

Annual value of transfer per household (60 ZMW by 12 months)	720
<u>Expenditure</u>	
Savings	10
Loan repayment	23
Consumption (own produced and purchased)	966
Livestock	183
Productive tools	25
Total Expenditure (consumption + non consumption)	1207
Estimated expenditure multiplier	1.68



# Not a Handout = Increased Agricultural Productivity

Pro-poor approach that benefits entire agricultural economy – hired labour, purchased fertilizer, increased livestock, spread benefits throughout local community while increasing agricultural productivity.

- No Impact on Alcohol Consumption
- Improved Standard of Living

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## ❖ Funding/Mandate

- ✓ Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health (MCDCH)

- ✓ UNICEF

- ✓ DFID

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- ✓ Irish Aid

- ✓ GTZ/GIZ

## ❖ Impact Evaluation

- ✓ American Institutes for Research (AIR)

- ✓ Palm Associates Limited (PAL)

- ✓ University of North Carolina (UNC)

# Contact Information

- David Seidenfeld (AIR) [dseidenfeld@air.org](mailto:dseidenfeld@air.org)
- Ashu Handa (UNC) [shanda@email.unc.edu](mailto:shanda@email.unc.edu)
- Gelson Tembo (Palm Associates) [tembogel@gmail.com](mailto:tembogel@gmail.com)

# More Investment in Crop Production

**Table 8.12: Crop Input Use and Land Use**

Dependent Variable	36-Month Impact	24-Month Impact	Diff 36M-24M	Baseline Mean	36M Treated Mean	36M Control Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Operated land (has)	<b>0.16</b> (3.31)	<b>0.15</b> (3.42)	0.02 (0.51)	0.68	0.60	0.52
Total crop exp	<b>66.22</b> (3.57)	<b>48.55</b> (3.40)	17.67 (1.24)	53.90	113.96	80.42
Exp seed	7.08 (1.96)	3.28 (1.11)	3.80 (1.30)	13.93	13.54	11.01
Exp hired labor	<b>19.96</b> (4.11)	<b>17.57</b> (4.14)	2.39 (0.64)	4.63	29.31	9.57
Exp pesticides	1.75 (1.75)	1.15 (1.24)	0.60 (0.72)	0.85	1.41	0.40
Exp fertilizer	<b>32.14</b> (2.45)	<b>24.65</b> (2.56)	7.49 (0.76)	27.85	61.87	53.94
Other crop exp	<b>27.00</b> (4.04)	<b>20.62</b> (3.29)	6.39 (1.31)	12.13	38.54	15.48
<i>N</i>		8,010		2,729	1,394	1,249

# Controlling for Trends: differences in differences

Household Consumption Monthly per capita

	2010	2012	Difference
Control	45.4	48.6	3.2
Treatment	45.7	64.1	18.4

Double Difference: 15.2

Much higher rates of orphans than rest of province.

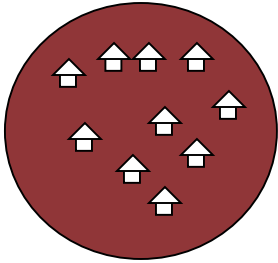
		LCMS 2010		
	MCTG	Rural	2 Provinces	2 Provinces Rural
Widow headed w/ orphans	53.4	12.7	13.1	12.8
Elderly headed w/ orphans	25.3	3.9	3.7	3.7
Disabled members	31.0	5.5	4.4	4.6
Double orphans	20.8	6.0	6.3	5.7



# Low Attrition (< 3%) = Maintain Validity Palm Associates



CWAC

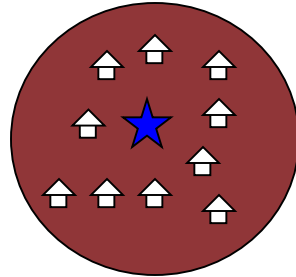
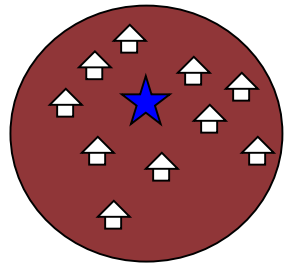


92 CWACs

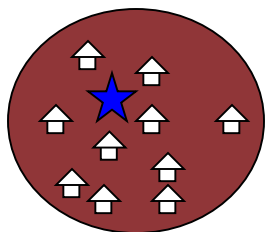
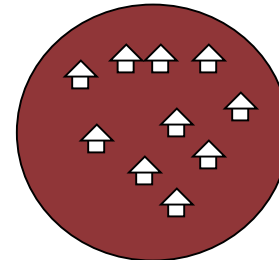
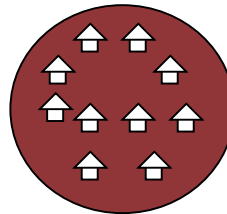
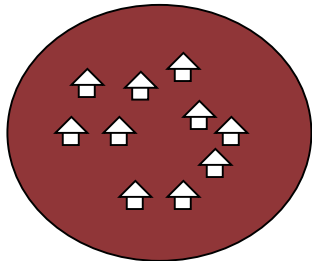
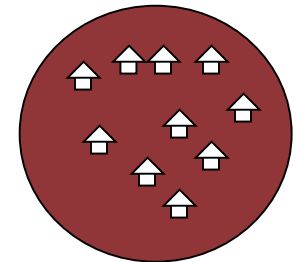
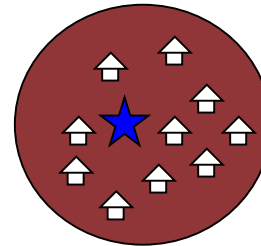
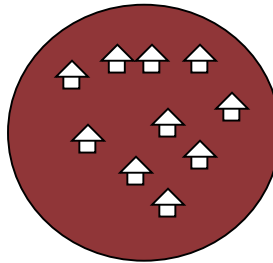
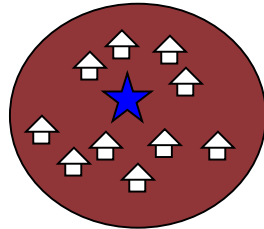
2 Districts

3,000 households

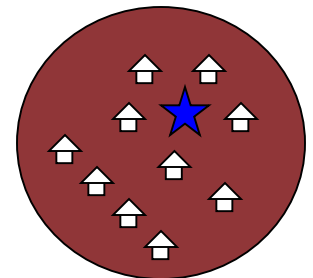
(1,500 in treatment)



CWAC

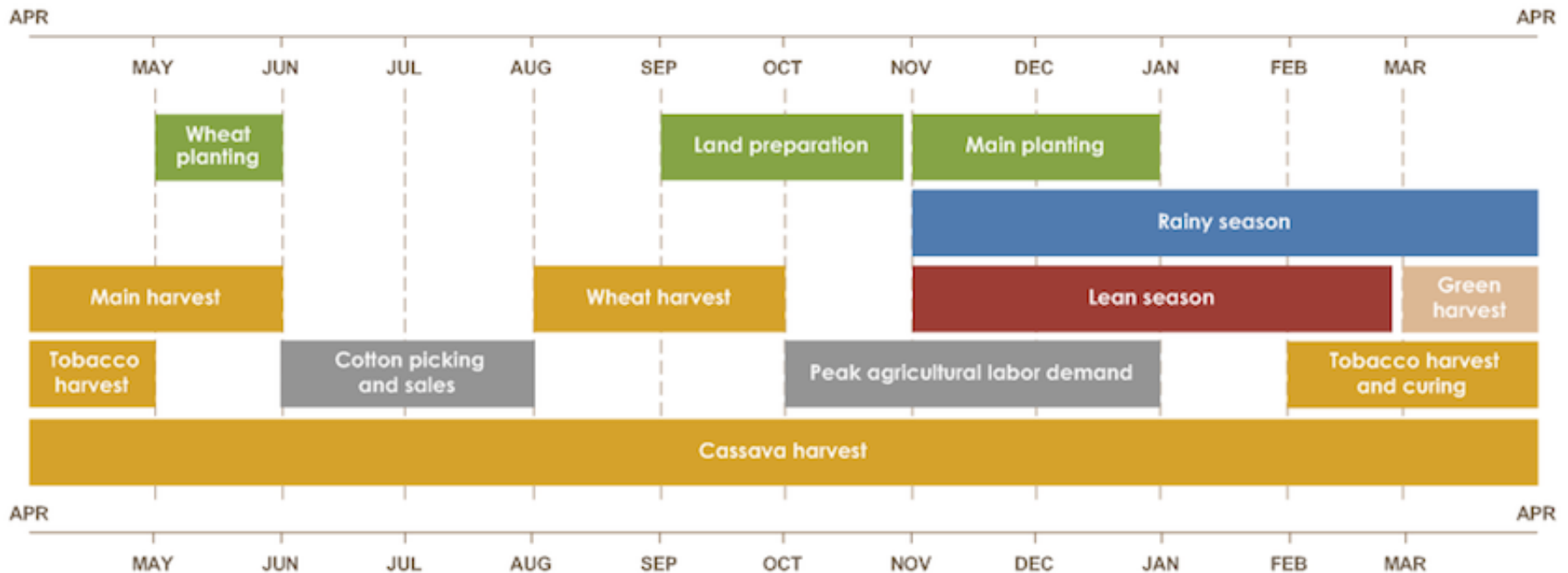


★ = treatment group, gets MCTG



# 3 Years with 3 Rounds of Data Collection

- Baseline: November/December 2011 (early Lean Season)
- 24 Month Follow-Up: November/December 2013
- 36 Month Follow-Up: November/December 2014



# MCTG Pathways to Impact

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework for Impact Evaluation of Zambia Multiple Categorical Grant

