Draft copy: do **not** copy, cite, or distribute without permission of the authors



Permanently exiting poverty all together? Evaluating the sustainability of the collective-level impacts of a basic income experiment in rural Uganda

BIEN Congress 2023 – August 24th, 2023
Filippo Grisolia – PhD candidate – Institute of Development Policy UA

Co-authors: Prof. dr. Nathalie Holvoet, dr. Sara Dewachter

Outline

- Introduction
- Relevance of the research
- The collective effects of CTs
- Collective-level outcomes
 - Social capital
 - Agency and collective action
- The sustainability of (collective) impacts
- Data and empirical strategy
 - Setting and data collection
 - Data analysis and synthesis
 - Research questions and hypotheses

Results

- Structural social capital
- Cognitive social capital
- Agency
- Collective action
- Conclusions and implications for future research
- Limitations
- References



Introduction

- Discussions on CTs and Universal Basic Income (UBI) on the rise: also because of recurrent crises, such as COVID-19 (Gentilini et al., 2022)
- Cash transfers (CTs) often conceptualized as short-term interventions (Hadju et al., 2020)
 - Assumption: not adequate to build permanent and sustainable livelihoods
 (Devereux & Sabates-Wheeler, 2015) by themselves
- However, impact analyses disprove these hypotheses (Blattman et al., 2015; Hahn et al., 2018; Oliveira & Chagas, 2020)
- Despite their wide arrange of social, relational and collective effects,
 most studies only focus on HH and individual-level (Grisolia et al., 2021)



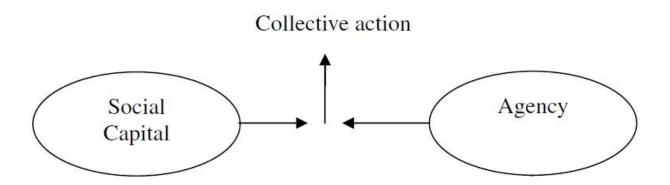
Relevance of the research

- Recent discussions do consider CTs' (Daidone et al., 2015; Devereux & Sabates-Wheeler, 2004; Molyneux et al., 2016) and UBI's (de Paz-Báñez et al., 2020; Gibson et al., 2018) potential to yield 'transformative' and long-lasting effects and to protect against crises (Standing, 2020)
- Little is known about sustainability (i.e., persistence after program end; OECD, 2021) of (collective) CT impacts (Grisolia, 2023; Owusu-Addo et al., 2023)
- → Evaluating if CTs (alone) are effective at generating sustainable reductions in poverty and vulnerability (Hashemi & Umaira, 2011)
- Poverty is not just about income: social aspects (Rock et al., 2016)



The collective effects of CTs

- Collective-level outcomes: social capital, agency and collective action (Grisolia et al., 2021)
- Social capital critical for sustainable development and societal prosperity (Garbarino & Holland, 2009)
 - But alone not sufficient to spur collective action (Bodin & Crona, 2008)
 - Enhancements in (influential actors') agency also necessary (Krishna, 2002)





Collective-level outcomes: social capital

- Social capital is a multidimensional concept, society-specific and subject to changes over time (Narayan and Cassidy, 1999; Woolcook and Narayan, 2000)
- Coherently, numerous definitions (and assessment tools) of social capital have been produced: we chose the World Bank SOCAT (Grootaert and Van Bastelaer, 2002)

Dimension	Main indicators
Structural social capital (groups and networks)	 Membership in organizations, networks or associations (present and past)
	Expectations regarding networks and mutual support
	Organizational density and characteristics
	Diversity and inclusion patterns of the groups
	Previous collective action*
Cognitive social capital (trust and solidarity)	Degree to which determined categories (ethnic, professional, etc.) can be trusted (present and past)
	Solidarity patterns (frequency, willingness to contribute, etc.)
	inside the community
	Conflict and conflict resolution*



Collective-level outcomes: agency and collective action

AGENCY

- In social sciences, the capacity of individuals to act independently and to make their own free choices (Tan, 2011)
- Elusive and vague nature in academic debates
- Most definitions capture the idea of perceived self-efficacy (Onyx and Bullen, 2000; Harvey, 2002)

COLLECTIVE ACTION

- Often used as a synonym of social structures or formal organizations (German et al., 2006)
- Most literature does not even define it (Meinzen-Dick et al., 2004)
- This research focuses on its economic perspective, where collective action is ultimately viewed as the creation of *public* goods and bads (Olson, 1965)



The sustainability of (collective) impacts

- OECD DAC defines sustainability as "the extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue" (OECD, 2021, p. 71)
- Close link collective outcomes-sustainability (Hajdu et al., 2020)
 - Relationship deprivation-social aspects (Devereux & McGregor, 2014)
 - Social capital-agency interplay crucial in generating collective action
 - ultimately the public goods needed
 - to sustainably lift recipients out of poverty (Bodin & Crona, 2008)
- Evidence scarce, but tends to support argument (Grisolia, 2023)



Data and empirical strategy Setting and data collection

- Universal unconditional mobile cash transfer (UCT) → UBI pilot
- Western rural Ugandan village Busibi + control
- Data collected at three different points in time
 - one year into the program (*midline*; January 2018)
 - just after the end of it (endline; January 2019)
 - two years after the finalization of the CT (follow-up; January 2021)



Data and empirical strategy

Data analysis and synthesis

- Quasi-experimental matching techniques: Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM; lacus et al., 2012) and Mahalanobis Distance Matching (MDM; King et al., 2011)
- Operationalization on the basis of existing empirical literature:

Outcomes (and com	ponents)	Main adopted indicators									
	Structural	Membership	and	antisocial							
Social capital		behaviour, so	cial	networks							
	Cognitive	Interpersonal and institutional trust									
Agency		Life satisfaction, individual demand for services									
Collective action Collective demand for services, collective investment											



Data and empirical strategy

Research questions and hypotheses

- RQ: Did Busibi's CT (UBI) yield any collective effects?
 - If so, did they persist after the end of the program?

Outcome and indicators	Effect direction	Sustainability
Social capital		
Structural social capital	+	Yes
Cognitive social capital	+	
Agency	+	
Collective action	+/-	



Results: Structural social capital Matching

- Membership in organizations: overall, positive and sustained
 - Driven by women (larger CT amounts; Yoong et al., 2012)
- Crime: sustained reductions measured via comparisons
- Social networks: (as expected;
 Bastagli et al., 2016), long-run
 positive effects
 - Larger for women: enhanced agency and risk-sharing?

	Mid	line§	End	lline	Follow-up		
Variable [range]	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	
Membership in organizations							
Community-based organizations [1,4]	0.241*	0.133	0.327**	0.101	0.192**	0.008	
	(0.235)	(0.149)	(0.159)	(0.099)	(0.087)	(0.086)	
	[124]	[84]	[104]	[61]	[104]	[84]	
Saving and loan groups (SACCOs) [1,4]	0.963***	0.812***	0.714***	0.273	0.451*	0.399*	
	(0.227)	(0.240)	(0.256)	(0.254)	(0.262)	(0.230)	
	[124]	[83]	[105]	[61]	[105]	[85]	
Water user committees [1,4]	-0.038	0.125	0.022	0.000	0.043	-0.011	
	(0.141)	(0.100)	(0.022)	(0.000)	(0.043)	(0.012)	
	[118]	[77]	[100]	[58]	[100]	[76]	
Faith-based organizations [1,4]	0.036	-0.230	0.261	-0.093	0.212	0.035	
	(0.248)	(0.246)	(0.285)	(0.452)	(0.285)	(0.220)	
	[123]	[83]	[102]	[60]	[106]	[85]	
Non-Governmental Organizations [1,4]	0.431***	0.583***	0.245**	0.269**	0.157***	0.161	
	(0.120)	(0.177)	(0.095)	(0.130)	(0.059)	(0.099)	
	[118]	[82]	[105]	[61]	[98]	[79]	
Other civil society organizations [1,4]	0.038	-0.017	0.082*	0.000	-0.085	-0.052	
	(0.039)	(0.017)	(0.049)	(0.000)	(0.161)	(0.069)	
	[119]	[80]	[105]	[61]	[94]	[78]	
Total membership in organizations' score [0,6]	1.618***	1.413**	1.340**	0.737	1.192**	0.905*	
	(0.584)	(0.590)	(0.592)	(0.755)	(0.551)	(0.459)	
	[126]	[84]	[107]	[62]	[107]	[87]	
Crime and antisocial behaviour						(85M, 98	
Frequency of property crimes faced by the HH during the past year [1,5]	-0.109	-0.110	0.000	-0.360	0.250	0.591***	
	(0.163)	(0.128)	(0.306)	(0.317)	(0.261)	(0.209)	
	[126]	[84]	[105]	[61]	[105]	[86]	
Comparison with just before program start [-1,1]	-0.673***	-0.588***	-0.388*	-0.397*	-0.190	-0.311*	
	(0.164)	(0.177)	(0.214)	(0.218)	(0.194)	(0.164)	
	[123]	[81]	[104]	[60]	[79]	[61]	
Frequency of violent crimes faced by the HH during the past year [1,5]	-0.111	0.018	0.000	0.031	-0.154	0.228	
	(0.124)	(0.109)	(0.146)	(0.148)	(0.221)	(0.201)	
	[123]	[83]	[104]	[61]	[104]	[84]	
Comparison with just before program start [-1.1]	-0.618***	-0.810***	-0.286	-0.262	-0.314*	-0.357***	
	(0.178)	(0.167)	(0.205)	(0.224)	(0.166)	(0.130)	
	[125]	[83]	[105]	[61]	[97]	[78]	
Social networks							
Size of social support network [0+]	-0.291	-0.130	0.220	0.596	0.500**	0.469**	
	(0.389)	(0.288)	(0.369)	(0.370)	(0.232)	(0.235)	
	[126]	[84]	[107]	[62]	[107]	[87]	
Size of financial support network [0+]	-0.109	-0.185	0.060	0.096	0.577***	0.585***	
	(0.246)	(0.228)	(0.169)	(0.167)	(0.141)	(0.196)	
	[126]	[84]	[107]	[62]	[107]	[87]	
Size of call-to-action network [0+]	0.600**	0.470*	0.320*	0.417*	0.365***	0.464***	
	(0.288)	(0.250)	(0.193)	(0.241)	(0.125)	(0.120)	
	[126]	[84]	[107]	[62]	[107]	[擊]	

Results: Cognitive social capital

Matching

	Mic	dline	End	dline	Follo	w-up
Variable [range]	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM
Trust: preferred criteria for targeting of hypothetical CT [0,1]						
Villagers together	0.055	0.060	-0.271**	-0.321**	-0.231*	-0.295***
	(0.090)	(0.074)	(0.128)	(0.141)	(0.121)	(0.111)
	[126]	[84]	[105]	[60]	[107]	[87]
Local Governments (LGs)	-0.182*	-0.140*	-0.063	-0.025	-0.231***	-0.159***
	(0.102)	(0.075)	(0.085)	(0.074)	(0.088)	(0.056)
	[126]	[84]	[105]	[60]	[107]	[87]
Objective indicator	-0.200	-0.206*	0.125	-0.007	-0.096	-0.123
	(0.124)	(0.120)	(0.131)	(0.134)	(0.118)	(0.108)
	[126]	[84]	[105]	[60]	[107]	[87]
Randomly	0.018	0.000	0.000	-0.163	-0.096*	-0.076**
	(0.018)	(0.000)	(0.058)	(0.139)	(0.055)	(0.032)
	[126]	[84]	[105]	[60]	[107]	[87]
Certain categories	-0.127	-0.184**	-0.146	-0.150	-0.308***	-0.224**
	(0.088)	(0.082)	(0.132)	(0.150)	(0.104)	(0.093)
	[126]	[84]	[105]	[60]	[107]	[87]
Informal leaders	0.073**	0.022	0.042	0.068	-0.442***	-0.437***
	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.083)	(0.078)	(0.109)	(0.089)
	[126]	[84]	[105]	[60]	[107]	[87]
None (universal CT)	0.400***	0.427***	-0.063	0.030	0.115	0.276***
	(0.102)	(0.110)	(0.101)	(0.116)	(0.118)	(0.105)
	[126]	[84]	[105]	[60]	[107]	[87]

- Trust: hypothetical question on preferred targeting method
 - Sustained negative impacts on trust in others and in institutions?
 - Rather persistent reluctance to accept any other than universal CTs (Kidd et al., 2020)



Results: Agency Matching

- Life satisfaction: largest, most positive and best sustained effects
 - Only significant for women in longrun
- (Individual) demand for services: overall positive, at least in longrun
 - Not on contacting duty bearers: see
 Grisolia et al., 2023
 - Impacts on attending meetings and raising issues driven by women



	Mic	dline	End	dline	Folio	w-up
Variable [range]	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM
Life satisfaction	100	564 581		102	50 02	
Current life satisfaction [1,10]	1.945*** (0.510) [124]	1.996*** (0.444) [83]	1.375*** (0.503) [105]	1.378** (0.643) [60]	1.423** (0.619) [107]	0.831* (0.472) [87]
Comparison with just before program start [-1,1]	0.519*** (0.152) [116]	0.549*** (0.191) [77]	0.333* (0.192) [105]	0.260 (0.182) [60]	1.058*** (0.150) [107]	0.956*** (0.140) [87]
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.451** (0.179) [105]	0.316* (0.176) [85]
Demand for services' frequency						40000
Attending a community meeting [1,7]	0.164 (0.333) [125]	0.236 (0.254) [83]	0.958*** (0.276) [105]	0.333 (0.312) [59]	0.692** (0.332) [104]	0.786*** (0.290) [84]
Comparison with just before program start* [-1,1]	0.377*** (0.112) [123]	0.402*** (0.129) [82]	0.064 (0.127) [104]	0.123 (0.119) [59]		
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.000 (0.098) [101]	-0.018 (0.088) [85]
Actively raising an issue at a community meeting [1,7]	0.250 (0.330) [122]	0.478* (0.283) [83]	0.813*** (0.310) [105]	0.148 (0.327) [60]	0.808*** (0.309) [105]	0.818*** (0.291) [86]
Comparison with just before program start* [-1,1]	0.370*** (0.121) [115]	0.388*** (0.132) [76]	0.021 (0.118) [104]	0.015 (0.122) [60]		
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.000 (0.101) [100]	-0.015 (0.089) [84]
Contacting service delivery to complain about their services [1,7]	0.176 (0.286) [122]	-0.006 (0.270) [82]	0.553** (0.273) [104]	0.365* (0.207) [59]	0.440*** (0.153) [101]	0.161 (0.108) [85]
Comparison with just before program start* [-1,1]	0.109 (0.097) [116]	0.162 (0.119) [76]	0.087 (0.085) [103]	0.022 (0.097) [59]		
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.063 (0.078) [99]	0.044 (0.074) [82]
Contacting local duty bearers to complain about their services [1,7]	0.020 (0.345) [121]	-0.033 (0.144) [80]	0.511** (0.255) [104]	0.257 (0.169) [59]	-0.551 (0.493) [102]	-0.707** (0.338) [83]
Comparison with just before program start* [-1,1]	0.042 (0.095) [116]	0.003 (0.111) [76]	0.000 (0.080) [103]	0.000 (0.088) [58]		
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.043 (0.095) [99]	0 ₁ 026 (0.091) [81]

Results: Collective

action Matching

	Mic	lline	End	dline	Follo	w-up	
Variable [range]	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	
Collective investment							
HH investment in collective projects [1,6]	0.245 (0.185) [123]	0.313 (0.274) [82]	-0.063 (0.233) [105]	-0.058 (0.108) [60]	0.137 (0.084) [103]	-0.031 (0.031) [85]	
Comparison with just before program start° [-1,1]	0.094 (0.079) [123]	0.057 (0.110) [82]	0.063 (0.063) [105]	0.000 (0.058) [60]			
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start ⁺ [-1,1]					-0.043 (0.066) [95]	-0.032 (0.056) [81]	
Demand for services' frequency Getting together with others to raise an issue [1,7]	0.241 (0.350) [124]	0.325 (0.246) [82]	0.521* (0.284) [104]	0.405 (0.326) [59]	0.827** (0.320) [105]	0.747** (0.293) [85]	
Comparison with just before program start° [-1,1]	0.327*** (0.100) [123]	0.291** (0.146) [82]	0.021 (0.122) [104]	0.035 (0.130) [60]			
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start ⁺ [-1,1]					-0.020 (0.116) [99]	-0.008 (0.089) [83]	

- Collective investment: insignificant at all stages
 - Initially positive for men, but did not persist beyond midline
- (Collective) demand for services: overall positive, robust effects at follow-up
 - More robust for women



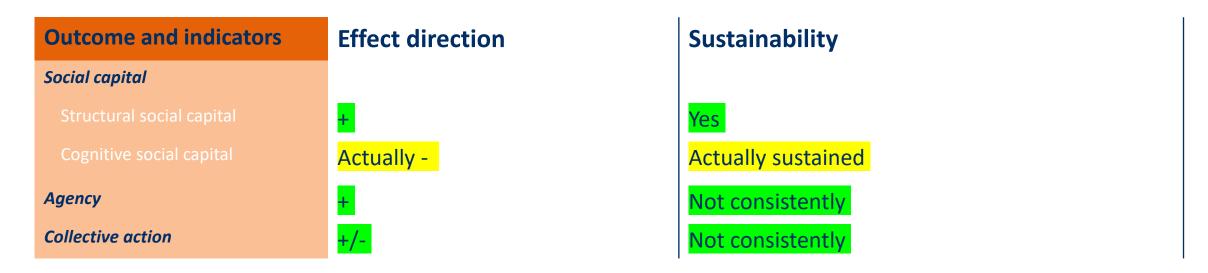
Conclusions and implications for further research (1)

- Main finding: dismissal of assumption that CTs (alone) cannot yield long-lasting effects (Devereux & Sabates-Wheeler, 2015; Sabates-Wheeler & Devereux, 2013)
 - CTs can have sustained/long-term impacts on collective outcomes such as social networks, life satisfaction and collective demand for services
- UBI receivers were sustainably reluctant to accept targeted CTs (Kidd et al., 2020)
 - Universality could have actually driven some observed effects (no resentment/jealousy)
 - → '*Transformative*' impacts (Devereux & Sabates-Wheeler, 2004): individuals relying on strong social networks are *less vulnerable to shocks* (Bastagli et al., 2016)
- Collective action activated: but additional qualitative evidence needed
- → Basic income can have sustained collective impacts (even in times of crisis)



Conclusions and implications for further research (2)

- RQ: Did Busibi's CT (UBI) yield any collective effects?
 - If so, did they persist after the end of the program?





Conclusions and implications for further research (3)

- Implementing organizations should take the transformative potential of CTs (and UBI) into account, when designing them
 - When upscaling programs, such impacts could reach the aggregate macro-level, and enhance social inclusion, social cohesion, and the social contract (Babajanian, 2012; Bastagli et al., 2016; Drucza, 2016)
- Nevertheless, further research necessary (Grisolia, 2023; Owusu-Addo et al., 2023)



Limitations

 Lack of baseline data: only cross-sectional quasi-experimental matching viable



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION! Any questions?



Results:

Structural social capital

by gender

			Wo	men			Men							
	Midl		Enc	dline	Follo		(2)	line§	End		-	ow-up		
Variable [range]	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM		
Membership in organizations Community-based organizations [1,4]	0.034	0.143	0.160	0.105	0.000	-0.011	0.480**	0.045	0.500*	0.143	0.417**	0.117		
	(0.178)	(0.188)	(0.149)	(0.105)	(0.000)	(0.012)	(0.184)	(0.227)	(0.286)	(0.136)	(0.180)	(0.217)		
	[72]	[56]	[58]	[42]	[58]	[57]	[52]	[27]	[46]	[29]	[46]	[39]		
Saving and loan groups	1.172***	1.090***	0.760**	0.351	0.593*	0.294	0.680*	0.168	0.250	0.107	-0.083	0.079		
(SACCOs)	(0.272)	(0.284)	(0.302)	(0.340)	(0.299)	(0.283)	(0.375)	(0.376)	(0.353)	(0.332)	(0.416)	(0.349)		
[1,4]	[72]	[55]	[58]	[42]	[58]	[58]	[52]	[27]	[47]	[29]	[47]	[40]		
Water user committees [1,4]	0.000	0.000	-0.042	-0.036	0.000	0.000	-0.250	0.319	0.000	0.000	0.100	-0.028		
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.137)	(0.038)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.322)	(0.277)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.100)	(0.029)		
	[70]	[53]	[56]	[41]	[56]	[55]	[48]	[23]	[44]	[27]	[36]	[34]		
Faith-based organizations [1,4]	0.034	-0.061	0.080	-0.012	0.500	-0.013	-0.346	-0.644	0.381	0.110	-0.250	0.031		
	(0.337)	(0.307)	(0.377)	(0.508)	(0.342)	(0.295)	(0.446)	(0.417)	(0.441)	(0.367)	(0.456)	(0.400)		
	[70]	[55]	[58]	[42]	[59]	[58]	[53]	[27]	[44]	[28]	[47]	[41]		
Non-Governmental Organizations [1,4]	0.321*	0.429**	0.320**	0.421**	0.185*	0.098	0.565***	0.750***	0.167	0.000	0.125*	0.125		
	(0.163)	(0.212)	(0.138)	(0.176)	(0.093)	(0.120)	(0.176)	(0.270)	(0.130)	(0.000)	(0.069)	(0.085)		
	[68]	[54]	[58]	[42]	[56]	[55]	[50]	[27]	[47]	[29]	[42]	[37]		
Other civil society organizations [1,4]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.080	-0.071	0.167*	0.071	-0.182	-0.407		
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.080)	(0.072)	(0.098)	(0.071)	(0.349)	(0.302)		
	[68]	[53]	[58]	[42]	[53]	[52]	[51]	[26]	[47]	[29]	[41]	[38]		
Total membership in organizations' score [0,6]	1.552**	1.611**	1.240*	1.043	1.464**	0.844	0.923	0.659	0.720	0.321	0.625	0.542		
	(0.644)	(0.703)	(0.753)	(0.900)	(0.659)	(0.659)	(0.877)	(1.056)	(0.914)	(0.614)	(0.842)	(0.798)		
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[43]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[48]	[29]	[47]	[41]		
Crime and antisocial behaviour														
Frequency of property crimes faced by the HH during the past year [1,5]	-0.034	-0.117	0.120	-0.125	0.286	0.731***	-0.192	-0.065	-0.125	-0.286	0.458	0.583*		
	(0.184)	(0.128)	(0.339)	(0.394)	(0.355)	(0.237)	(0.280)	(0.259)	(0.501)	(0.407)	(0.350)	(0.302)		
	[73]	[56]	[58]	[42]	[59]	[59]	[53]	[27]	[47]	[29]	[46]	[41]		
Comparison with just before program start [-1,1]	-0.519** (0.228) [71]	-0.736*** (0.185) [54]	-0.480* (0.260) [58]	-0.217 (0.224) [42]	-0.174 (0.263) [46]	-0.138 (0.184) [41]	-0.640*** (0.222) [52]	-0.520* (0.286) [26]	-0.167 (0.346) [46]	-0.455* (0.248) [28]	-0.211 (0.229) [33]	-0.251 (0.223) [29]		
Frequency of violent crimes faced	0.000	0.099	-0.040	0.136	0.036	0.383	-0.280	-0.133	0.130*	0.071	-0.208	-0.073		
by the HH during the past year	(0.166)	(0.123)	(0.217)	(0.152)	(0.285)	(0.236)	(0.199)	(0.189)	(0.072)	(0.184)	(0.310)	(0.236)		
[1,5]	[72]	[56]	[58]	[42]	[58]	[57]	[51]	[26]	[46]	[29]	[46]	[41]		
Comparison with just before program start [-1.1]	-0.517** (0.242) [73]	-0.913*** (0.191) [56]	-0.320 (0.257) [58]	-0.148 (0.235) [42]	-0.370 (0.226) [56]	-0.276* (0.139) [55]	-0.577** (0.261) [52]	-0.844*** (0.281) [26]	-0.333 (0.317) [47]	-0.321 (0.253) [29]	-0.292 (0.174) [41]	-0.353* (0.175) [37]		
Social networks														
Size of social support network [0+]	-0.276	-0.214	0.280	0.596	0.036	0.415*	-0.346	0.430*	-0.160	0.786*	1.000***	0.833**		
	(0.357)	(0.308)	(0.433)	(0.425)	(0.329)	(0.249)	(0.593)	(0.486)	(0.574)	(0.455)	(0.336)	(0.360)		
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[43]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[48]	[29]	[47]	[41]		
Size of financial support network [0+]	-0.310	-0.379	0.320**	0.307**	0.571***	0.619***	0.385	0.500	-0.320	-0.321	0.500**	0.521**		
	(0.302)	(0.308)	(0.132)	(0.130)	(0.194)	(0.225)	(0.385)	(0.318)	(0.321)	(0.275)	(0.203)	(0.252)		
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[43]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[48]	[29]	[47]	[41]		
Size of call-to-action network [0+]	0.207	0.412	0.560**	0.675**	0.357**	0.528***	1.000*	0.820**	0.000	0.143	0.458**	0.375*		
	(0.296)	(0.313)	(0.234)	(0.290)	(0.143)	(0.135)	(0.513)	(0.384)	(0.355)	(0.249)	(0.226)	(0.196)		
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[43]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[48]	[29]	[47]	[41]		



Results: Cognitive

social capital

by gender

			Wor	men					M	en			
	Mid	line	Enc	lline	Follo	ow-up	Mid	Midline Endline			Follow-up		
Variable [range]	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	
Trust: preferred criteria for targeting of hypothetical CT [0,1]				L	-								
Villagers together	0.034	0.124	-0.080	-0.169	-0.179	-0.366***	0.115*	0.055	-0.478***	-0.478**	-0.375**	-0.479***	
	(0.129)	(0.095)	(0.175)	(0.174)	(0.164)	(0.133)	(0.064)	(0.098)	(0.176)	(0.174)	(0.158)	(0.148)	
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[42]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[46]	[28]	[47]	[41]	
Local Governments (LGs)	-0.241*	-0.187**	0.040	0.051	-0.179*	-0.157*	-0.154	-0.052	-0.174	-0.214*	-0.167	-0.271**	
	(0.125)	(0.079)	(0.119)	(0.082)	(0.102)	(0.082)	(0.169)	(0.166)	(0.154)	(0.119)	(0.155)	(0.110)	
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[42]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[46]	[28]	[47]	[41]	
Objective indicator	-0.103	-0.206	0.280*	0.134	0.036	-0.011	-0.423**	-0.324	0.000	-0.223	-0.417**	-0.385**	
	(0.150)	(0.145)	(0.166)	(0.153)	(0.141)	(0.136)	(0.188)	(0.194)	(0.212)	(0.202)	(0.184)	(0.150)	
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[42]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[46]	[28]	[47]	[41]	
Randomly	0.000	0.000	-0.120	-0.146	-0.071	-0.047	0.038	0.091	0.130*	-0.036	0.000	-0.063	
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.079)	(0.153)	(0.063)	(0.030)	(0.038)	(0.090)	(0.072)	(0.037)	(0.099)	(0.094)	
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[42]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[46]	[28]	[47]	[41]	
Certain categories	-0.138	-0.156*	-0.160	-0.090	-0.393***	-0.209*	-0.038	-0.105	-0.087	-0.412**	-0.292*	-0.271**	
	(0.097)	(0.078)	(0.173)	(0.180)	(0.143)	(0.188)	(0.128)	(0.078)	(0.211)	(0.184)	(0.161)	(0.126)	
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[42]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[46]	[28]	[47]	[41]	
Informal leaders	0.103*	0.027	0.000	0.087	-0.357***	-0.449***	0.038	0.000	0.043	0.041	-0.625***	-0.656***	
	(0.058)	(0.052)	(0.108)	(0.075)	(0.134)	(0.111)	(0.038)	(0.000)	(0.128)	(0.085)	(0.161)	(0.104)	
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[42]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[46]	[28]	[47]	[41]	
None (universal CT)	0.414***	0.392***	-0.240	-0.220	0.214	0.346***	0.385***	0.285	0.174**	0.313*	0.125	0.229	
	(0.140)	(0.148)	(0.147)	(0.164)	(0.161)	(0.125)	(0.134)	(0.179)	(0.081)	(0.158)	(0.158)	(0.148)	
	[73]	[56]	[59]	[42]	[60]	[60]	[53]	[27]	[46]	[28]	[47]	[41]	



Results: Agency by gender

			Wo	men			Men						
	Mid			dline		ow-up	The state of the s	dline	The state of the s	dline		ow-up	
Variable [range]	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	
Life satisfaction Current life satisfaction [1,10]	1.586** (0.659) [72]	1.664*** (0.551) [55]	0.560 (0.522) [59]	0.756 (0.583) [42]	2.143*** (0.803) [60]	0.997* (0.555) [60]	2.077** (0.790) [52]	2.130*** (0.715) [27]	2.391*** (0.871) [46]	1.777* (0.884) [28]	0.375 (0.944) [47]	0.313 (0.738) [41]	
Comparison with just before program start [-1,1]	0.724*** (0.179) [68]	0.491** (0.225) [52]	0.160 (0.236) [59]	0.264 (0.198) [42]	1.143*** (0.165) [60]	0.897*** (0.186) [60]	0.280 (0.240) [48]	0.539** (0.261) [25]	0.478 (0.330) [46]	0.401 (0.345) [28]	0.792*** (0.236) [47]	0.552** (0.246) [41]	
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start [-1,1]					0.630*** (0.234) [59]	0.393* (0.223) [58]					0.292 (0.247) [46]	0.281 (0.218) [41]	
Demand for services' frequency Attending a community meeting [1,7]	0.345 (0.321) [72]	0.382 (0.323) [55]	0.458 (0.334) [58]	0.102 (0.352) [40]	0.786* (0.428) [58]	0.970*** (0.322) [57]	-0.115 (0.507) [53]	-0.294 (0.431) [27]	1.292*** (0.404) [47]	0.893** (0.397) [29]	0.875* (0.509) [46]	0.604 (0.446) [41]	
Comparison with just before program start ^o [-1,1]	0.481*** (0.142) [70]	0.405** (0.168) [54]	0.083 (0.152) [58]	0.150 (0.136) [41]			0.308* (0.174) [53]	0.206 (0.194) [27]	0.043 (0.242) [46]	0.426** (0.182) [28]			
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.000 (0.134) [59]	-0.080 (0.110) [59]					0.000 (0.153) [42]	-0.042 (0.074) [40]	
Actively raising an issue at a community meeting [1,7]	0.429 (0.390) [71]	0.690* (0.361) [55]	0.542 (0.356) [58]	0.350 (0.380) [41]	0.786* (0.434) [59]	0.895*** (0.330) [59]	-0.208 (0.515) [51]	-0.412 (0.419) [27]	1.000** (0.456) [47]	0.321 (0.449) [29]	1.042** (0.443) [46]	0.896** (0.419) [41]	
Comparison with just before program start° [-1,1]	0.400*** (0.140) [67]	0.348** (0.157) [51]	0.042 (0.126) [58]	0.048 (0.118) [41]			0.333 (0.203) [48]	0.229 (0.260) [24]	-0.043 (0.208) [46]	0.349 (0.212) [28]			
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.000 (0.134) [59]	-0.080 (0.110) [59]					-0.050 (0.165) [41]	-0.042 (0.074) [39]	
Contacting service delivery to complain about their services [1,7]	-0.192 (0.372) [70]	-0.006 (0.320) [54]	0.521* (0.276) [57]	0.539** (0.275) [40]	0.519*** (0.163) [57]	0.288** (0.139) [59]	0.480 (0.421) [52]	0.191 (0.360) [27]	0.708 (0.461) [47]	0.286 (0.269) [29]	0.391 (0.264) [44]	0.100 (0.203) [40]	
Comparison with just before program start ^o [-1,1]	0.250** (0.101) [67]	0.267** (0.105) [52]	0.000 (0.108) [57]	0.059 (0.104) [40]			0.045 (0.169) [49]	-0.179 (0.256) [23]	0.174 (0.120) [46]	0.153 (0.153) [28]			
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.074 (0.098) [58]	-0.009 (0.078) [57]					0.095 (0.121) [41]	0.046 (0.109) [39]	
Contacting local duty bearers to complain about their services [1,7]	-0.080 (0.166) [68]	-0.119 (0.175) [52]	0.043 (0.262) [57]	0.268 (0.212) [40]	0.107 (0.551) [58]	0.030 (0.314) [57]	0.346 (0.665) [53]	0.124 (0.323) [27]	0.958** (0.429) [47]	0214 (0.246) [29]	-1.429* (0.773) [44]	-1.928*** (0.670) [39]	
Comparison with just before program start* [-1,1]	0.000 (0.102) [66]	-0.031 (0.101) [51]	0.000 (0.108) [57]	0.059 (0.104) [40]			0.087 (0.157) [50]	0.043 (0.229) [24]	0.000 (0.109) [46]	-0.167 (0.112) [27]			
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.000 (0.121) [58]	-0.075 (0.104) [57]					0.100 (0.129) [41]	0.000 (0.121) [38]	



Results:

Collective action

by gender

			Wo	men			Men						
	Midline		End	Endline		Follow-up		Midline		Endline		w-up	
Variable [range]	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	MDM	CEM	
Collective investment							·						
HH investment in collective projects [1,6]	-0.071 (0.272) [71]	0.194 (0.316) [54]	0.000 (0.000) [58]	0.000 (0.000) [41]	0.107 (0.107) [58]	0.000 (0.000) [58]	0.600*** (0.208) [52]	0.818*** (0.293) [27]	-0.125 (0.543) [47]	-0.286 (0.368) [29]	0.000 (0.236) [45]	-0.125 (0.189) [41]	
Comparison with just before program start° [-1,1]	0.074 (0.102) [70]	0.024 (0.105) [54]	-0.083 (0.058) [58]	-0.111 (0.076) [41]			0.115 (0.115) [53]	0.091 (0.209) [27]	0.250** (0.122) [47]	0.071 (0.071) [29]			
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1, 1]					-0.077 (0.098) [54]	-0.056 (0.074) [56]					0.000 (0.069) [41]	-0.071 (0.071) [38]	
Demand for services' frequency Getting together with others to raise an issue [1,7]	0.464 (0.315) [71]	0.518 (0.312) [54]	0.417 (0.384) [57]	0.326 (0.407) [40]	0.714* (0.365) [59]	0.824*** (0.287) [58]	-0.077 (0.560) [53]	-0.194 (0.341) [27]	0.625 (0.407) [47]	0.464 (0.401) [29]	1.167** (0.575) [46]	0.583 (0.465) [41]	
Comparison with just before program start° [-1,1]	0.346*** (0.121) [70]	0.241 (0.153) [54]	0.083 (0.144) [57]	0.122 (0.149) [41]			0.308* (0.155) [53]	0.455** (0.205) [27]	-0.042 (0.195) [47]	0.214 (0.207) [29]			
Comparison pre-COVID situation with just before program start* [-1,1]					0.000 (0.134) [58]	-0.045 (0.109) [57]					-0.048 (0.175) [41]	-0.089 (0.090) [39]	



References (1)

- Babajanian, B. (2012). Social Protection and its Contribution to Social Cohesion and State-Building. Bonn/Eschborn: Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).
- Bastagli, F., Hagen-Zanker, J., Harman, L., Barca, V., Sturge, G., Schmidt, T., & Pellerano, L. (2016). Cash transfers: What does the evidence say? A rigorous review of program impact and of the role of design and implementation features. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and Oxford Policy Management (OPM).
- Blattman, C., Green, E. P., Jamison, J., Lehmann, M. C., & Annan, J. (2016). The Returns to Microenterprise Support among the Ultrapoor: A Field Experiment in Postwar Uganda. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 8(2), 35–64.
- Bodin, Ö., & Crona, B. I. (2008). Management of Natural Resources at the Community Level: Exploring the Role of Social Capital and Leadership in a Rural Fishing Community. *World Development*, *36*(12), 2763–2779.
- Daidone, S., Pellerano, L., Handa, S., & Davis, B. (2015). Is Graduation from Social Safety Nets Possible? Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. *IDS Bulletin*, 46(2), 93–102.
- de Paz-Báñez, M. A., Asensio-Coto, M. J., Sánchez-López, C., & Aceytuno, M.-T. (2020). Is There Empirical Evidence on How the Implementation of a Universal Basic Income (UBI) Affects Labour Supply? A Systematic Review. *Sustainability*, 12(22), Articolo 22.
- Devereux, S., & McGregor, J. A. (2014). Transforming Social Protection: Human Wellbeing and Social Justice. *The European Journal of Development Research*, 26(3), 296–310.
- Devereux, S., & Sabates-Wheeler, R. (2004). Transformative Social Protection. IDS Working Paper Series, No. 232. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies (IDS).



References (2)

- Devereux, S., & Sabates-Wheeler, R. (2015). Graduating from Social Protection? Editorial Introduction. *IDS Bulletin*, 46(2), 1–12.
- Drucza, K. (2016). Cash Transfers in Nepal: Do They Contribute to Social Inclusion? *Oxford Development Studies*, 44(1), 49–69.
- Garbarino, S., & Holland, J. (2009). *Quantitative and qualitative methods in impact evaluation and measuring results*. Discussion Paper. Birmingham, UK: University of Birmingham.
- Gentilini, U., Almenfi, M., Orton, I., & Dale, P. (2022). Social Protection and Jobs Responses to COVID-19: A Real-Time Review of Country Measures.
 Washington, DC: World Bank.
- German, L., Taye, H., Charamila, S., Tolera, T., & Tanui, J. (2006). *The Many Meanings of Collective Action: Lessons on Enhancing Gender Inclusion and Equity in Watershed Management*. CAPRi Working Paper No. 52. Washington, DC: CGIAR Systemwide Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRi) c/o International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).
- Gibson, M., Hearty, W., & Craig, P. (2018). Potential effects of universal basic income: A scoping review of evidence on impacts and study characteristics. *The Lancet*, *392*, S36.
- Grisolia, F. (2023). Can cash transfers really be transformative? A literature review of the sustainability of their impacts [Manuscript submitted for publication]. Institute of Development Policy (IOB), University of Antwerp.
- Grisolia, F., Dewachter, S., & Holvoet, N. (2021). Shifting the focus? From individual to collective-level effects of cash transfers. A systematic review of the impacts on social capital [Manuscript submitted for publication]. Institute of Development Policy (IOB), University of Antwerp.



References (3)

- Grisolia, F., Dewachter, S., & Holvoet, N. (2023). Follow the hand that feeds you? The effects of non-governmental cash transfers on citizenship. *Social Policy & Administration*, n/a(n/a).
- Grootaert, C., & Van Bastelar, T. (2002). Understanding and Measuring Social Capital: A Multidisciplinary Tool for Practitioners. Directions in Development. Grootaert, C., & Van Bastelaer, T. (2002). Understanding and Measuring Social Capital: A Multidisciplinary Tool for Practitioners. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank.
- Hahn, Y., Islam, A., Nuzhat, K., Smyth, R., & Yang, H.-S. (2018). Education, Marriage, and Fertility: Long-Term Evidence from a Female Stipend Program in Bangladesh. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 66(2), 383–415.
- Hajdu, F., Granlund, S., Neves, D., Hochfeld, T., Amuakwa-Mensah, F., & Sandström, E. (2020). Cash transfers for sustainable rural livelihoods?
 Examining the long-term productive effects of the Child Support Grant in South Africa. World Development Perspectives, 19, 100227.
- Harvey, D. L. (2002). Agency and Community: A Critical Realist Paradigm. Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour, 32(2), 163–194.
- Hashemi, S. M., & Umaira, W. (2011). *New pathways for the poorest: The graduation model from BRAC*. BRAC Develoment Institute, Centre for Social Protection (CSP), United Kingdom.
- lacus, S. M., King, G., & Porro, G. (2012). Causal Inference without Balance Checking: Coarsened Exact Matching. *Political Analysis*, 20(1), 1–24.
- Kidd, S., Nycander, G. A., Tran, A., & Cretney, M. (2020). *The social contract and the role of universal social security in building trust in government*. Working paper. Development Pathways and Act Church of Sweden.



References (4)

- King, G., Nielsen, R., Coberley, C., Pope, J. E., & Wells, A. (2011). *Comparative Effectiveness of Matching Methods for Causal Inference*. Unpublished manuscript, Institute for Quantitative Social Science, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.
- Krishna, A. (2002). Active social capital. Tracing the roots of development and democracy. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.
- Meinzen-Dick, R., DiGregorio, M., & McCarthy, N. (2004). Methods for studying collective action in rural development. Agricultural Systems, 82(3), 197–214.
- Molyneux, M., Jones, N., & Samuels, F. (2016). Can Cash Transfer Programmes Have 'Transformative' Effects? The Journal of Development Studies, 52(8), 1087–1098.
- Narayan, D., & Cassidy, M. F. (2001). A Dimensional Approach to Measuring Social Capital: Development and Validation of a Social Capital Inventory.
 Current Sociology, 49(2), 59–102.
- OECD. (2021). Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully. Paris: OECD Publishing.
- Oliveira, G. L., & Chagas, A. L. S. (2020). Long-Term Effects of Conditional Cash Transfers on Children: The Brazilian Case. Working Papers. São Paulo: FEA-USP.
- Olson, M. (1965). The logic of collective action: Public goods and the theory of groups. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.



References (5)

- Onyx, J., & Bullen, P. (2000). Measuring Social Capital in Five Communities. The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, 36(1), 23–42.
- Owusu-Addo, E., Renzaho, A. M. N., Sarfo-Mensah, P., Sarpong, Y. A., Niyuni, W., & Smith, B. J. (2023). Sustainability of cash transfer programs: A realist case study. *Poverty & Public Policy*, 15(2), 173–198.
- Rock, A., Barrington, C., Abdoulayi, S., Tsoka, M., Mvula, P., & Handa, S. (2016). Social networks, social participation, and health among youth living in extreme poverty in rural Malawi. *Social Science & Medicine*, *170*, 55–62.
- Sabates-Wheeler, R., & Devereux, S. (2013). Sustainable Graduation from Social Protection Programmes. *Development and Change*, 44(4), 911–938.
- Standing, G. (2020). Battling eight giants: Basic income now. London: Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Tan, S. (2011). Understanding the «structure» and «agency» debate in the social sciences. Habitus (Undergraduate Journal of the Yale Sociology Department).
- Woolcock, M., & Narayan, D. (2000). Social Capital: Implications for Development Theory, Research, and Policy. The World Bank Research Observer, 15(2), 225–249.
- Yoong, J., Rabinovich, L., & Diepeveen, S. (2012). The impact of economic resource transfers to women versus men: A systematic review. Technical Report. London: EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London.



