



AGI-K
Adolescent Girls Initiative-Kenya



TESTING THE EFFECTS OF CASH V. CASH PLUS EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN KENYA: MIDLINE EVALUATION RESULTS FROM THE ADOLESCENT GIRLS INITIATIVE—KENYA.

Karen Austrian, Erica Soler-Hampejsek, Joyce Mumah, Beth Kangwana, Yohannes Dibaba Wado, Benta Abuya, Valsa Shah, and John Maluccio

Monday, December 3, 2018

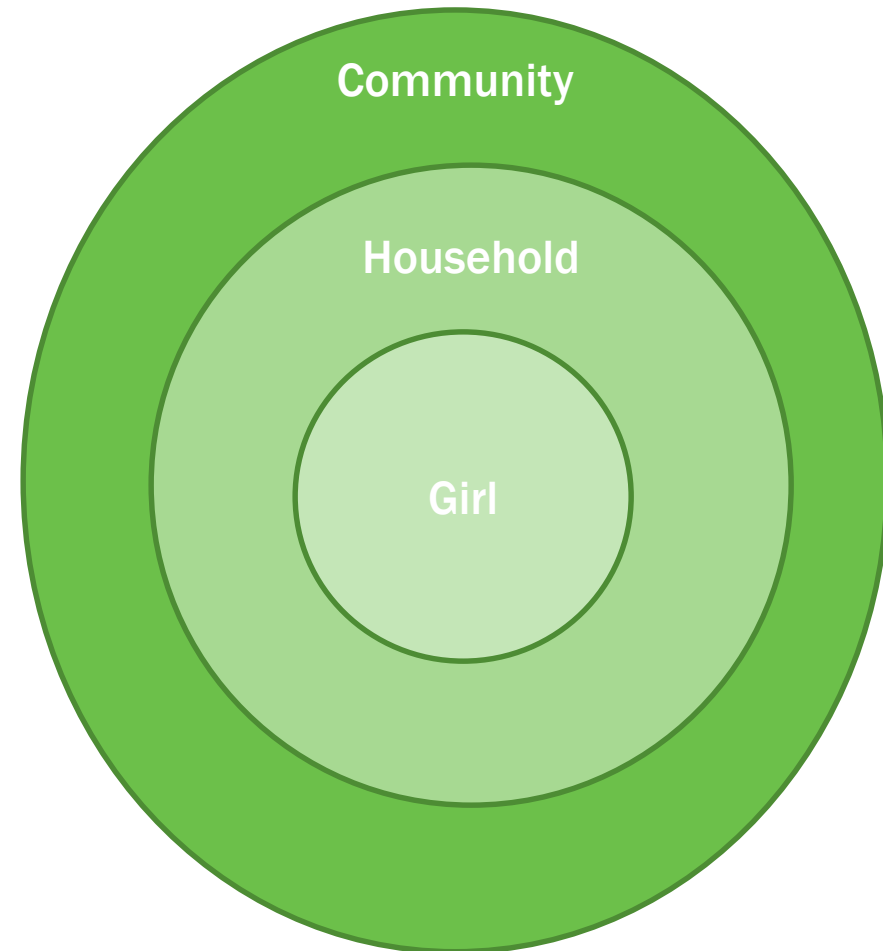


Challenges – Adolescent Girls in Kenya

- **PREGNANCY:** Nairobi informal settlements
 - 9% of 15-17
 - 45% of 18-20
- **MARRIAGE:** Northeastern Kenya
 - 50% married by age 18
- **EDUCATION:** In Wajir,
 - 25% of 10-14 are out of school;
 - 43% of 15-19 in urban areas are out of school
- **SGBV:** In Kenya,
 - >50% report acceptance of spousal abuse
- **All combined with household economic poverty**

Research questions?

- What package of multi-sectoral, multi-level interventions has impact for adolescent girls?
- What are the effects of cash v. cash-plus?



Intervention Arms

ARM 1

**Community
engagement**

ARM 2

**Community
engagement**

+

**Education Cash
Transfer**

ARM 3

**Community
engagement**

+

**Education Cash
Transfer**

+

Health/Lifeskills

ARM 4

**Community
engagement**

+

**Education Cash
Transfer**

+

Health/Lifeskills

+

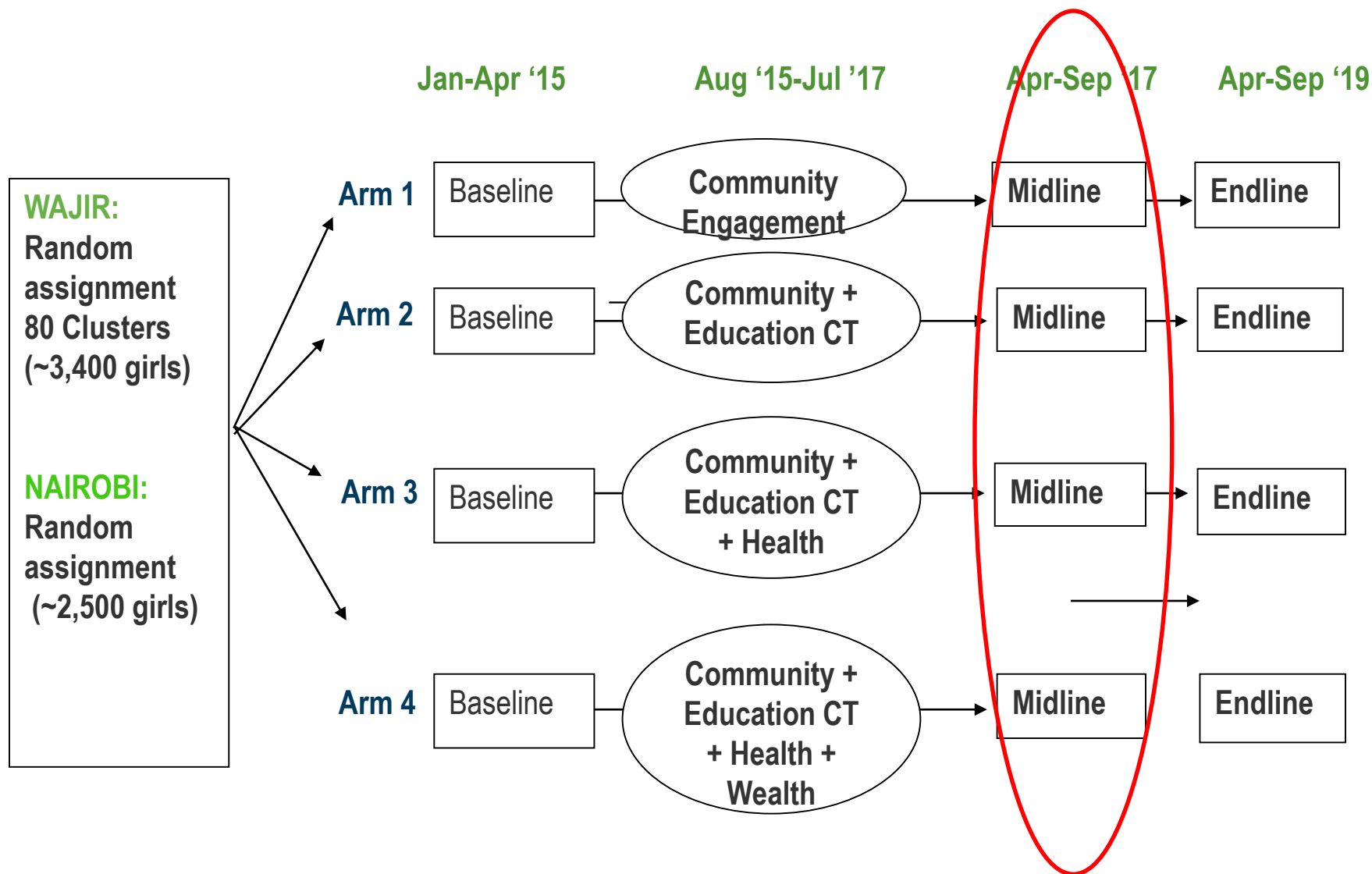
Wealth



Study Sites




Randomized Controlled Trial Design




Indicator	Increase ITT	Increase TOT*
Primary school completion	7%	18%
Transition to secondary school	8%	9%
Experience of violence by male in past 1 year	-9%	-16%
Knowledge of modern contraceptive method	12%	25%
Condom self-efficacy (5-25)	1 point	2 points
Financial literacy (0-10)	.75	1.45 (VEHW)
Saved in past six months	20%	40%

*for girls in VEH and VEHW arms

-  **no change:**
 - Primary school enrollment; literacy; numeracy
 - Gender attitudes – individual and household; acceptability of IPV
 - Longer term indicators (sex, birth, marriage – but sample is still young)

Indicator	Increase ITT	Increase TOT*
Primary school enrollment	21%	31%
HH expectation that girls will complete secondary school	9%	17%
HH expectation that girl will marry after age 18	-3%	-6%
Financial literacy (0-10)	.7	1.43
Saved in past six months	41%	84%

-  no change:
 - Household liquidity and wealth
 - Reporting of violence
 - SRH knowledge and safety nets
 - Attitudes around FGM – individual and household; acceptability of IPV
 - Longer term indicators – marriage, birth

Cash v. Cash-Plus

1

Cash alone had impact on the outcomes for which it was conditioned (education) and violence

2

Cash-Plus had impact on the widest range of outcomes for adolescent well-being

3

Active participation in empowerment programs strengthened the impact on education and violence

Program and Policy Implications

1

Education cash transfer worked but context matters

2

In very under-resourced, socially-conservative settings, education and economic strengthening are a draw

3

Addressing household economic constraints potentially created space for girl-level change

4

Impact on gender attitudes and violence outcomes differ by site

Discussion



Study website:

<http://www.popcouncil.org/research/adolescent-girls-initiative-action-research-program>

Contact:

Karen Austrian – kaustrian@popcouncil.org