CASH AND CASH PLUS INTERVENTIONS
Accelerating progress for Africa's adolescents

Lucie Cluver, Rachel Yates, Elona Toska, Mona Ibrahim
16th November 2021
AFRICA’S ADOLESCENTS

- Education and school adherence
- Late sexual debut
- End child marriage
- Economic empowerment
- Access to reproductive health
- Reduce Transactional sex
- Reduce substance abuse
- Sexual rights
- Reduce teen motherhood
- End gender-based violence
- HIV and STI prevention
- End gender-based violence
THE ACCELERATE HUB

• University of Oxford and University of Cape town, partnering with 12 other academic institutions around Africa and Europe

• Funded by UK Research Innovation, Global Challenges Research Fund (UKRI), Oak Foundation

• Demand-led research working with UN, African Union, civil society

• Identifying interventions that can impact at scale across multiple SDGs for adolescent boys and girls.
COVID INCREASING RISKS.
For adolescent girls and young women

- Anticipated unplanned pregnancies (for 6 mth lockdown) UNFPA: 7 million people
- Will marry as children (UNICEF July 21): 10 million additional girls
- Experience loss of care giver (Hillis et al Lancet 2021): 5.2 million children
- Out of school at the peak of crisis (World Bank): 1.6 Billion children
- Will be pushed into extreme poverty (World Bank 2021): 88 million
HEALTH + RESPONSE TO COVID-ORPHANHOOD

Children reach their full potential in safe & loving families

PREVENT COVID-19-deaths of caregivers
- Accelerated equitable vaccine uptake
- Safe and timely clinical care
- Public health

PREPARE family-based support, avoid institutionalization
- Kinship care, fostering, adoption
- Case management

PROTECT children from poverty, adversity and violence
- CASH + CARE: Economic + Parenting Support
- EDUCATION: Safe schools & life skills
“...opportunities exist to accelerate progress by leveraging the interlinkages across Goals”
SOUTH AFRICA
Adolescents living with HIV

SOUTH AFRICA Cont. Cash plus combinations for adolescents living with HIV

- No Abuse +51%
- Good mental health +33%
- HIV care retention +22%
- School progression +34%
- No community violence +20%
- No violence perpetration +34%
- No high-risk sex +19%
UGANDA girls

- Self-employment: +48%
- Income Generating Activities: +48%
- Teen Pregnancy: -18%
- Forced Sex: -13%
- Child Marriage: -54%

ZIMBABWE girls

- Physical & Sexual Violence: -30% (p=0.06)
- Food Insecurity: -37% (p=0.02)
- Earn Income: +100% (p=0.02)
- Transactional Sex: -54% (p=0.25)
- Condom Use: +49% (p=0.25)
NIGERIA
Adolescent girls

- No violence perpetration
- No community violence
- School attendance
- School concentration
- School progression

SIERRA LEONE
Adolescent girls

- Unwanted sex
- Contraception
- Learning time
- Sexual exploitation
- Literacy & numeracy

BURKINA FASO
Hazardous Work

- Physical Victimisation
- Exposure to Chemicals
- Verbal Victimisation at work

WAJIR KENYA
Adolescent girls

- School progression
- Early marriage
- Adolescent birth rate*
- SRH education
- Equal access to education

MALAWI AND SOUTH AFRICA

- Not stunted
- Learning progression
- In the correct class for their age
- No educational risk

ZAMBIA
Adolescents with disability

- No poverty
- Access to informal transfers
- No disability restrictions
- School enrolment

*Girls who were not in school at baseline (25.6% of full sample)
ETHIOPIA HEALTH EXTENSION PROGRAM

Girls

No evidence of association:
- Not underweight
- Very good health
- Knowledge about fertility
- Knowledge about STIs
- <3hrs per day on domestic tasks
- > 4hrs per day in paid work

- No child marriage: 78% → 93%
- No early pregnancy: 78% → 95%
- Literacy (out of 100%)*: 51% → 56%
- Numeracy (out of 100%)*: 37% → 45%
- Education enrolment: 41% → 67%

Rudgard, Dzumbunu, Toska, Stockl et al. (in review)
ZIMBABWE

Adolescent girls

Child marriage
12% → 7%
(-5% points, 95% CIs: -8; 0, p=0.05)

Correct School Progression
56% → 66%
(10% points, 95% CIs: 4; 17, p=0.002)

HIV testing

Rudgard, Dzumbunu, Toska, Yates, Cluver
Knowledge of modern contraception
- 73% → 94%
  **(+5%)**

HIV knowledge
- 69% → 75%
  **(+7%)**

HIV testing increase
- 29% → 49%
  **(+21%)**

Depressive symptoms decrease
- 29% → 20%
  **(-24%)**

Sexual violence reduction
- 6% → 2%
  **(-67%)**

Perpetration of physical violence
- 7% → 4%
  **(-43%)**

Child marriage and cohabitation
(no significant change)

*Change in treatment group over baseline ** Percentage change (percentage point impact/baseline mean) ◀

Control v. treatment means at endline for indicators not measured at baseline.
EMERGING CASH + ACCELERATORS...
CASH PLUS ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE
SUPPORTING EVIDENCE BASED APPROACHES
35.5% of women and men 15-24 years old correctly identified ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV.

ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

Error bars represent 95% CIs.

Source: LePHIA 2020
KNOW YOUR AGYW EPIDEMIC

- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
- Poverty
- Adverse weather events
- Gender discrimination and harmful norms and cultural norms + legal dualism
- Early marriage
- School dropout/non-progression
- Food and resource insecurity
- Migration

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- Age disparate sex
- Poor access to services
- No condom use
- Lack knowledge/risk perception
- Poor service uptake
- GBV + IPV
- Stigma
- Early sex/motherhood

- STIs
- HIV incidence
- Unsafe sex
35.5% of women and men 15-24 years old correctly identified ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV.

Family planning services stigmatised - barrier to contraceptive uptake and other unmet SRH/FP needs.

1 in 5 young women (18-24 years) had never attended school or only completed primary school or less.

11% of girls had their sexual debut at or before age 15.

AgYW who had lived outside of LSO in the past year had higher odds of HIV infection.

Prevalence of HIV among AGYW currently in education was significantly lower than for those not currently in education.

PATHWAY 1
Reducing school dropout/ Improving retention in school

Lack knowledge/ risk perception

Poor service uptake

Poverty

School dropout/ non-progression

Migration

Early sex/ motherhood

STIs

HIV incidence

Unsafe sex
LEVERAGING EXISTING SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES IN LESOTHO

Power of leverage

- Old Age Pension
- Free primary education
- School feeding programmes
- Worth groups
- OVC bursary
- Safe spaces/Girls clubs
- Public Assistance programme (Fato Fato)
- Adolescent mothers IGA
- Public works programmes
- Child Grant Programme
- Supplementary feeding programmes
ROLE OF CASH AND CASH PLUS PROMOTE HEALTH OUTCOMES

- Strong evidence that Cash + interventions effective
- Impacts on multiple health and SDG outcomes
- Combinations need to respond to context specific drivers of poor health
- Cash + SBCC can promote gender transformational impacts
- Ensure complementary policies in place - e.g., free education and health
- Opportunities for building evidence – including through social protection modules in MICS
Thank you