

Cost analysis of IMpower intervention in Kenya and Indashyikirwa intervention in Rwanda

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Violence against Women and Girls

- ▶ VAWG is a global problem with serious health, social and economic consequences
 - ▶ 30%-65% of women age 15+ in SSA have experienced violence (Devries et al. 2013)
- ▶ Increasing donor interest in understanding prevention mechanisms
 - ▶ Little evidence on the cost and cost-effectiveness
- ▶ 'What Works': DfID-funded initiative to build global evidence on prevention

DFID flagship programme

What works to prevent violence against women - growing the evidence base on:

- ▶ What Works is in 13 countries (Africa & Asia)
 - ▶ Drivers of violence
 - ▶ What works in prevention
 - ▶ Costs & cost-effectiveness of violence prevention
- ▶ **Costed** interventions: **Ghana, Kenya, Pakistan, Rwanda, South Africa, Zambia**
- ▶ Aim of cost-effectiveness component:
 - ▶ What Works costs & cost-effectiveness
 - ▶ Way forward



Introduction: Purpose of economic evaluation

- ▶ **Scarcity of resources** and the desire to get the most out of what is available
- ▶ **Choice:** To assist in choosing between options
- ▶ **Decision making:** Decision need to be made
- ▶ Aim of economic evaluation is to **improve efficiency**

IMpower intervention in Kenya



 UJAMAA
AFRICA

Empowering Vulnerable Women And Children

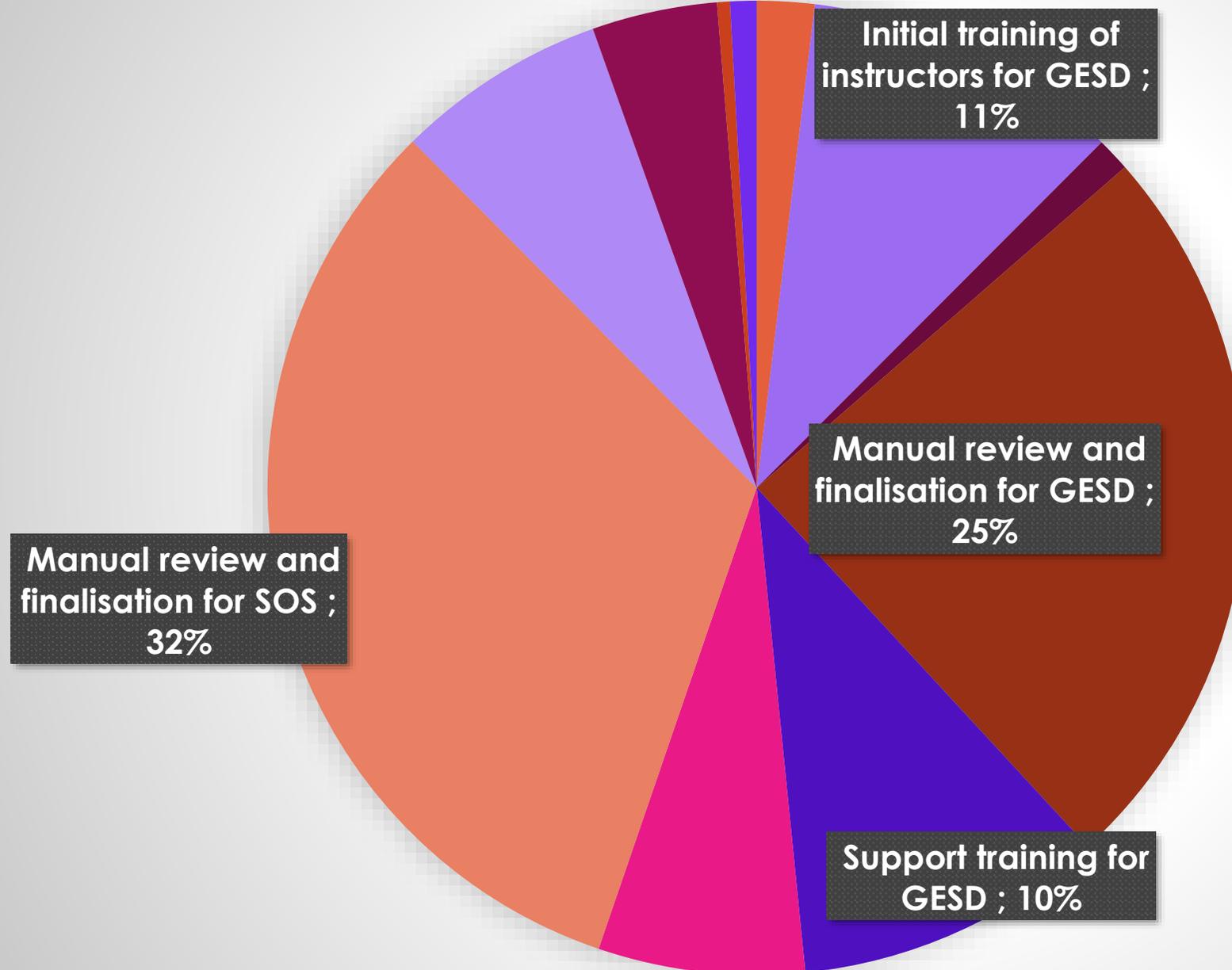
Background - Kenya

- Impower Intervention in Kenya
 - Male and female learners from informal settlement schools (aged 10-13)
- Intervention is two pronged:
 - Girls self-esteem & self-defence programme
 - Boys bystander intervention & positive masculinity programme
- Outcome: Prevalence of gender based violence

Methods - Kenya

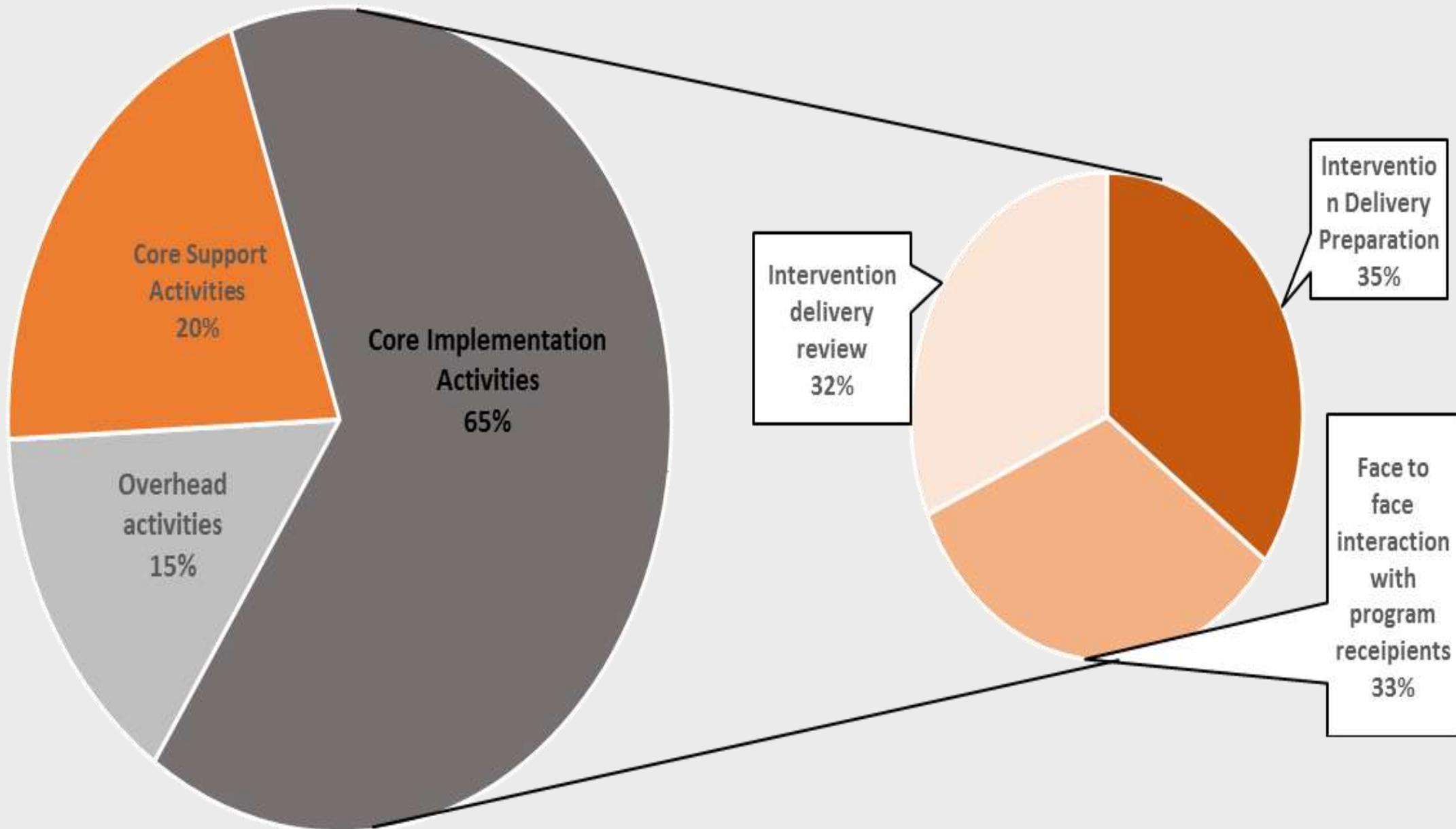
- Time period
 - 6 years (start up) and 1 year (implementation)
- Sampling
 - 9 of the 52 schools sampled for data collection
 - Imputation of cost estimates
- Sources of data:
 - Financial records, project records, and interviews.

Total start-up costs: 2018US\$ 469,129



- Training of curriculum developer
- Piloting of intervention
- Initial training of instructors for GESD
- Printing of manuals
- Manual review and finalisation for GESD
- Support training for GESD
- Manual draft content and design for SOS
- Manual review and finalisation for SOS
- Initial training of instructor for SOS
- Support training for SOS
- Introductory meeting and approvals with authorities
- Introductory meetings and approvals with schools

Total Implementation cost: 2018US\$ 263,138



Unit costs (US\$ 2018) - Kenya

Kenya: IMpower

Cost per	Cost	N
Front line worker trained	\$241	N=99
Session delivered	\$77	N=3,328
Student reached	\$10.94	N=24,055

Implications- Kenya

➤ Start-up:

- High costs of set-up. The use of locally trained persons as trainers can reduce costs at scale-up

➤ Implementation:

Human resource is the largest cost driver

- Intensity of intervention (time spent with beneficiaries)
- Skills (required skill set to maintain quality)

➤ Possibility of economies of scope

Indashyikirwa Intervention- Rwanda



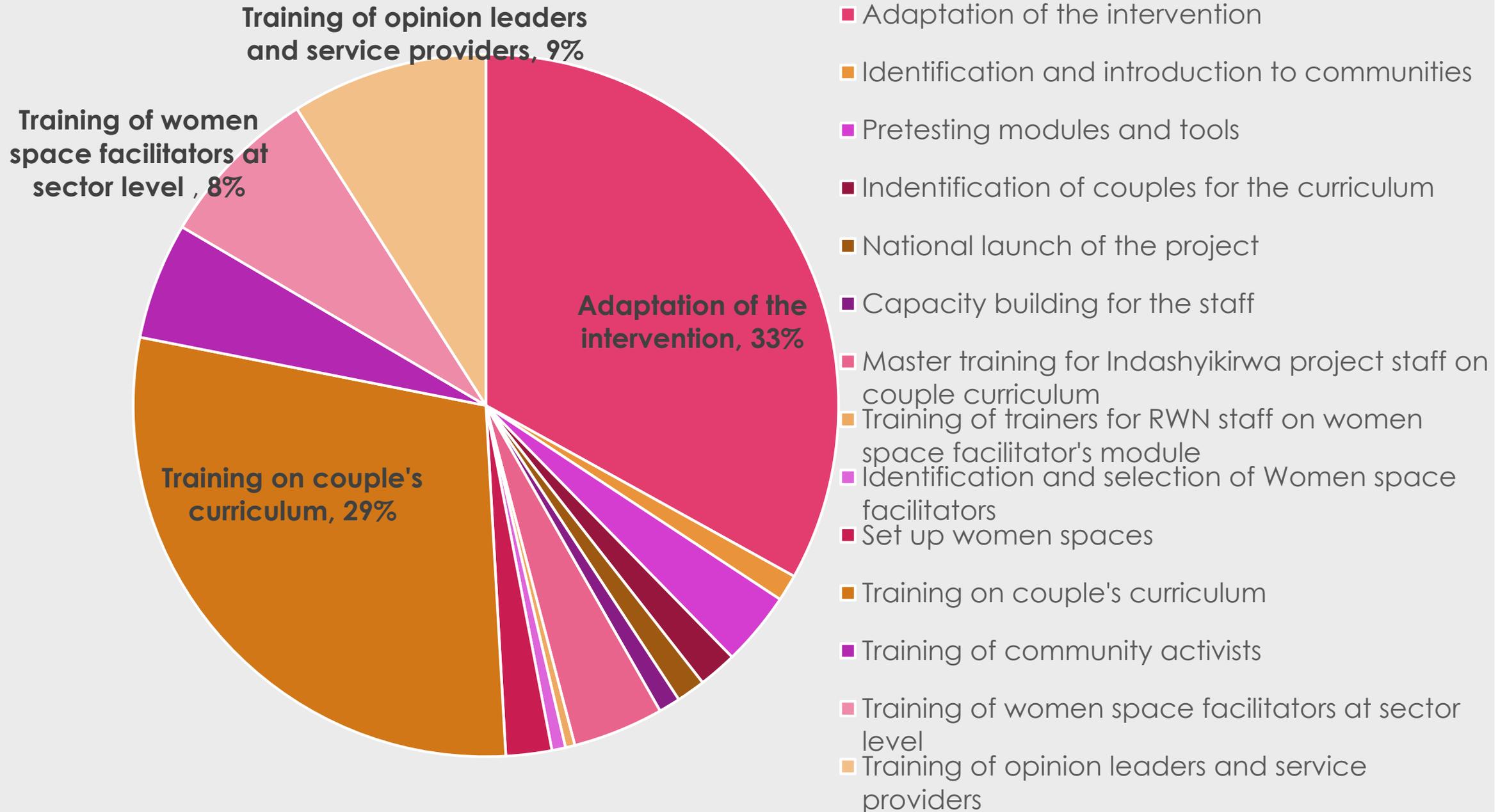
Background - Rwanda

- Indashyikirwa intervention in Rwanda:
- Adults in the community (ages 18-60) in rural areas (141,733)
- Intervention: Couples and community activism intervention:
 - Couples
 - Community
 - Community activism
 - Women spaces
 - Opinion leaders
- Outcome: Prevalence of gender based violence

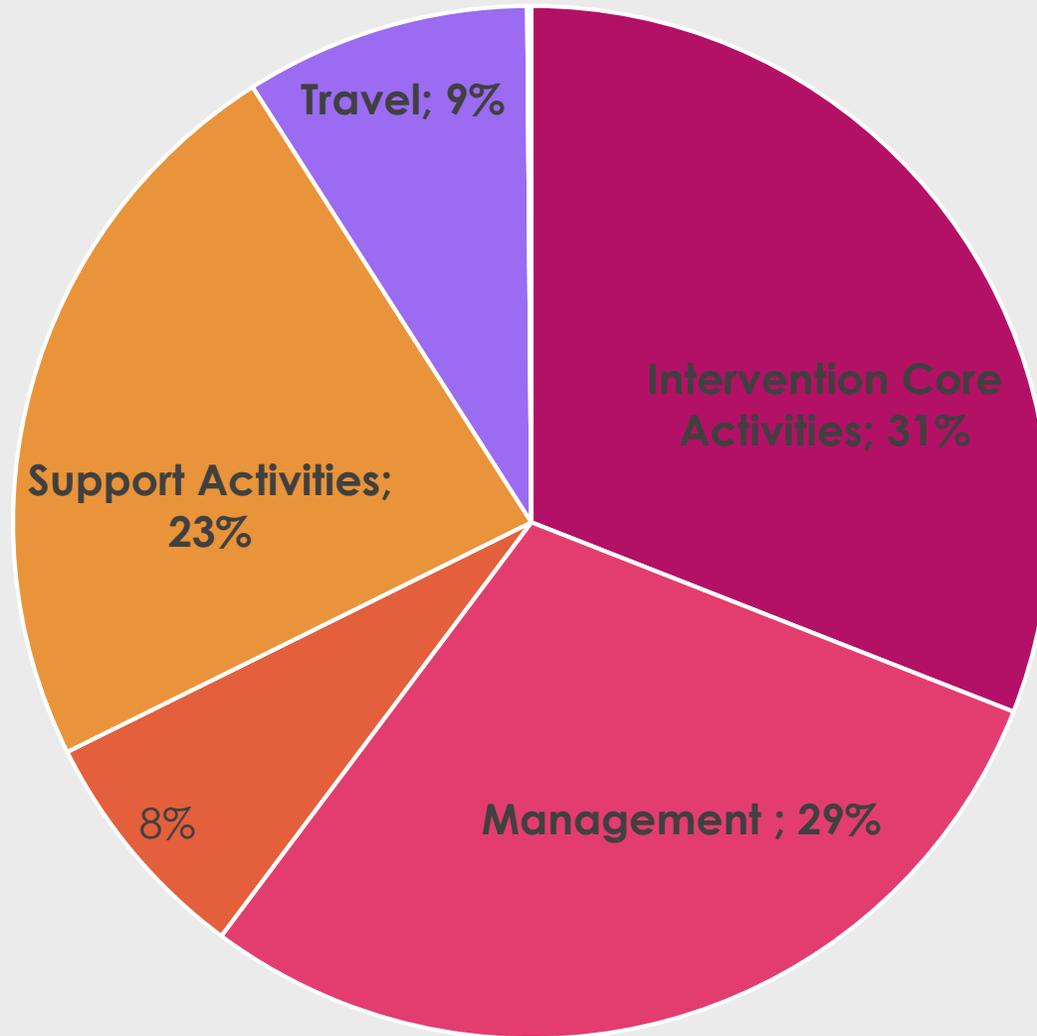
Methods - Rwanda

- Time period
 - 11 months (start up) and 19- 31 months depending on the component (implementation)
- Sampling
 - 8 communities (sectors) out of 14 in trial
- Sources of data
 - review of financial and other records, structured interviews

Total start-up cost: \$2,146,167



Total Implementation cost: \$2,788,019



- Intervention Core Activities
- Management
- Administrative
- Support Activities
- Travel
- Maintenance and Cleaning
- Research
- Other

Unit costs (US\$ 2018) - Rwanda

Rwanda: Indashyikirwa

Cost per	Cost in 2018 \$	N
Frontline worker trained	\$84	N=840
Session delivered	\$17	N=20,160
Potential beneficiary reached	\$19.67	N=141,733

Implications - Rwanda

- Start up:
 - Substantial investments in targeting the intervention to the context and capacity building for staff and volunteers
- Implementation:
 - Substantial management and support (3 NGOs)
- Limitation:
 - Some data (e.g. time use) were captured retrospectively: recall bias
 - Estimating cost for unpaid volunteer labour

Conclusion

- ▶ Interventions that have multiple components and target multiple population across different settings have higher costs
- ▶ When interventions that target social norms are first introduced in a country, costs to target the messages to the local context are generally high
- ▶ Delivery platforms may have an influence on the costs of interventions. School based programmes can ride on already existing infrastructure and there is a potential of the intervention to be co-delivered with other existing interventions.

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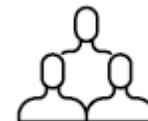
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