

Girl's Empowerment: the best contraceptive in Tanzania?

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Team:

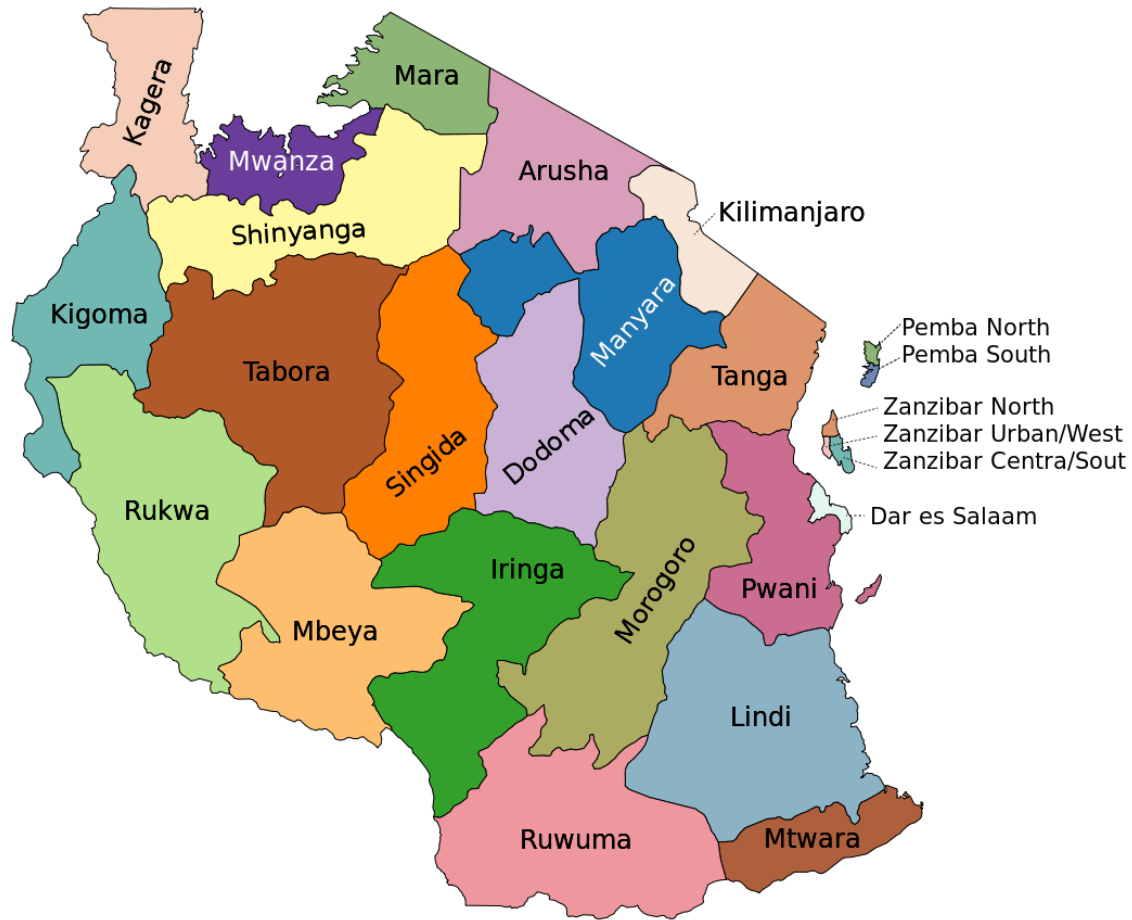
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Background

Social ills after secondary schools for low performing girls

- Low transition to higher secondary school without skills to start business
- High pregnancy rates; child bearing 16-20 years.
- Pregnancy rates 15-35 %
- Illegal abortions
- Risky sexual behaviours increasing the spread of STDs e.g. HIV/AIDS
- Poor health and economic outcomes

Study Area



Theory of Change

- Low empowerment equilibrium
 - Low human capital and labour force participation and limited control of fertility
- Two-prolonged approach
 - Improve economic status through entrepreneurial training
 - Reproductive health empowerment

Theory of change

Girls socio and economic improvement after school

Entrepreneurship and sexual health training

Improved knowledge of entrepreneurship and reproductive health would help break the lower empowerment equilibrium

Knowledge of starting business (soft and hard skills); more knowledge about sexual risk and contraception

Improved entrepreneurial skills ;Reduction in risky sexual behavior and pregnancy

Involvement in income generating activities; increased uptake of contraception; reduced pregnancy and STDs

Enrolled girls have increased income generating activities

Need Assessment

Inputs

Assumptions

Outputs

Intermediary Outcomes

Impacts

Intervention

- Entrepreneurial and sexual health training to low performing girls (16-20 years)
- In four regions of Tanzania (Dodoma, Shinyanga, Morogoro, Tanga)
- Starting April 2016 for 18months
- To be done in schools

Evaluation Questions

- Does entrepreneurial training lead to an increase of income generating activities?
- Does the sexual health training lead to increased income generating activities?
- Does the combination of entrepreneurial and sexual health training lead to more income generating activities?

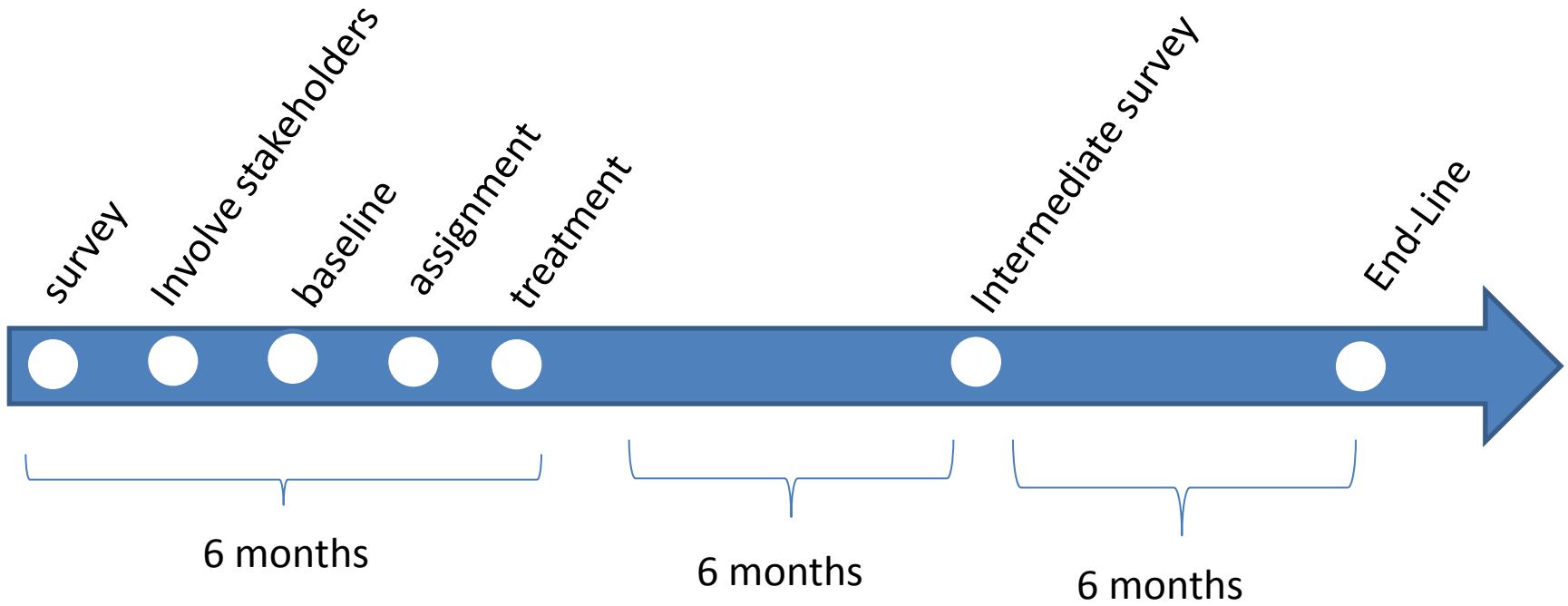
Evaluation Outcomes

- Improved knowledge of sexual health and contraception
- Reduced pregnancies
- Reduced STDs
- Increased entrepreneurial skills
- Increased expenditures by the girls (business and personal)
- Increased income generating activities

Evaluation Design

- Lottery Design
- Individual and cluster
- Units of randomization
 - Schools
 - Low performing girls in each school
- **Treatment arms**
 - Entrepreneurial training only
 - Entrepreneurial training + sexual health training
 - Only sexual health training
 - Control

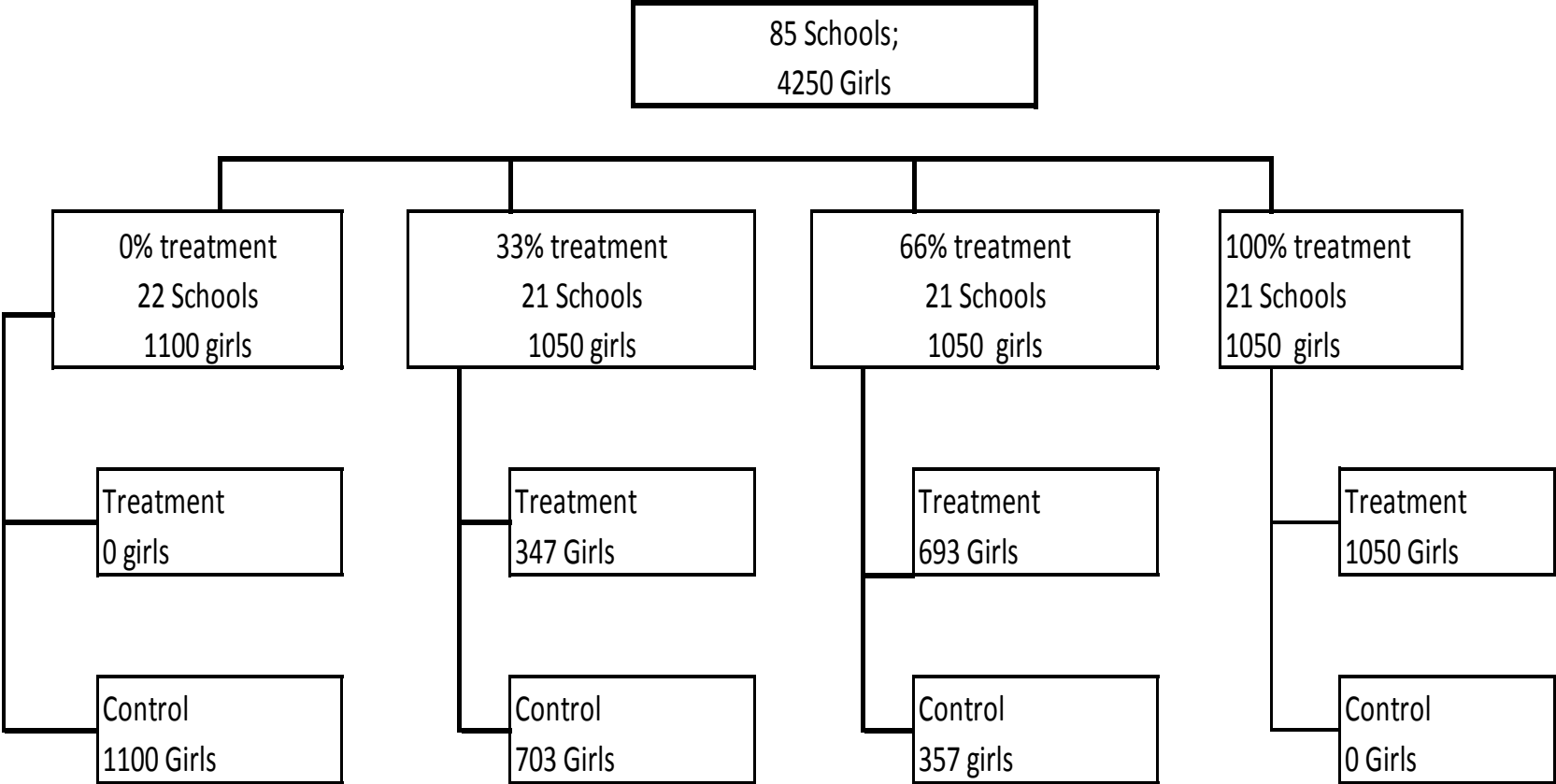
Time Frame



Data and Sample Size

Descriptive	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Effect Size (source: Blatman et al, 2014)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Compliance Rates	100	80	70	60
Rho	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.1
R square <i>Variance in Household income</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cluster size	50	50	100	100
No of Clusters	53	85	86	214
Attrition	0	0.05	0.05	0.1
Sample	2650	4250	8600	21400

Dealing with spillovers



Potential challenges

- Attrition (5%)
- Spillover (varied rates of treatment)
- Compliance (considered different take up rates; 80% take up)
- Lottery design- scale up

Results

- Involving stakeholders from the start (Round table meetings)
 - Ministry of Education
 - Ministry of Gender, Women and Children
 - Ministry of Health

Dissemination

- Policy dialogue to present intermediate survey
- Validation workshops
- Maendeleo Studio, Publications (advocacy)

Appendix

- Nathan's Study: Youth Opportunities Program in Northern Uganda
- ELA
- DHS
- A study by the Norwegian School of Economics