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

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Funded by
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
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

- Initial training of instructors for GESD; 11%
- Manual review and finalisation for GESD; 25%
- Support training for GESD; 10%
- Manual review and finalisation for SOS; 32%
- Initial training of instructor for SOS; 28%
- Support training for SOS; 10%
- Introductory meeting and approvals with authorities; 12%
- Introductory meetings and approvals with schools; 12%

Training of curriculum developer
Piloting of intervention
Printing of manuals
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

Core Implementation Activities 65%

- Core Support Activities 20%
- Overhead activities 15%

Intervention delivery review 32%
Intervention Delivery Preparation 35%
Face to face interaction with program recipients 33%
### Kenya: IMpower

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost per</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front line worker trained</td>
<td>$241</td>
<td>N=99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session delivered</td>
<td>$77</td>
<td>N=3,328</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student reached</td>
<td>$10.94</td>
<td>N=24,055</td>
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Unit costs (US$ 2018) - Kenya
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
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
Adaptation of the intervention, 33%

Training on couple's curriculum, 29%

Training of opinion leaders and service providers, 9%

Training of women space facilitators at sector level, 8%

Identification and introduction to communities

Pretesting modules and tools

Indentification of couples for the curriculum

National launch of the project

Capacity building for the staff

Master training for Indashyikirwa project staff on couple curriculum

Training of trainers for RWN staff on women space facilitator's module

Identification and selection of Women space facilitators

Set up women spaces

Training on couple's curriculum

Training of community activists

Training of women space facilitators at sector level

Training of opinion leaders and service providers

Total start-up cost: $2,146,167
Total Implementation cost: $2,788,019

- Intervention Core Activities: 31%
- Management: 29%
- Support Activities: 23%
- Travel: 9%

- Other categories: Maintenance and Cleaning, Research, Administrative, Support Activities, Travel
Unit costs (US$ 2018) - Rwanda

**Rwanda: Indashyikirwa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost per</th>
<th>Cost in 2018 $</th>
<th>N</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frontline worker trained</td>
<td>$84</td>
<td>N=840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session delivered</td>
<td>$17</td>
<td>N=20,160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potential beneficiary reached</td>
<td>$19.67</td>
<td>N=141,733</td>
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</table>
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
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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