

## Ujana Salama: A Cash Plus Model for Safe Transitions to a Healthy and Productive Adulthood

*Tia Palermo, Ph.D. and Lusajo Kajula, Ph.D., on behalf of the Tanzania Adolescent Cash Plus Evaluation Team*

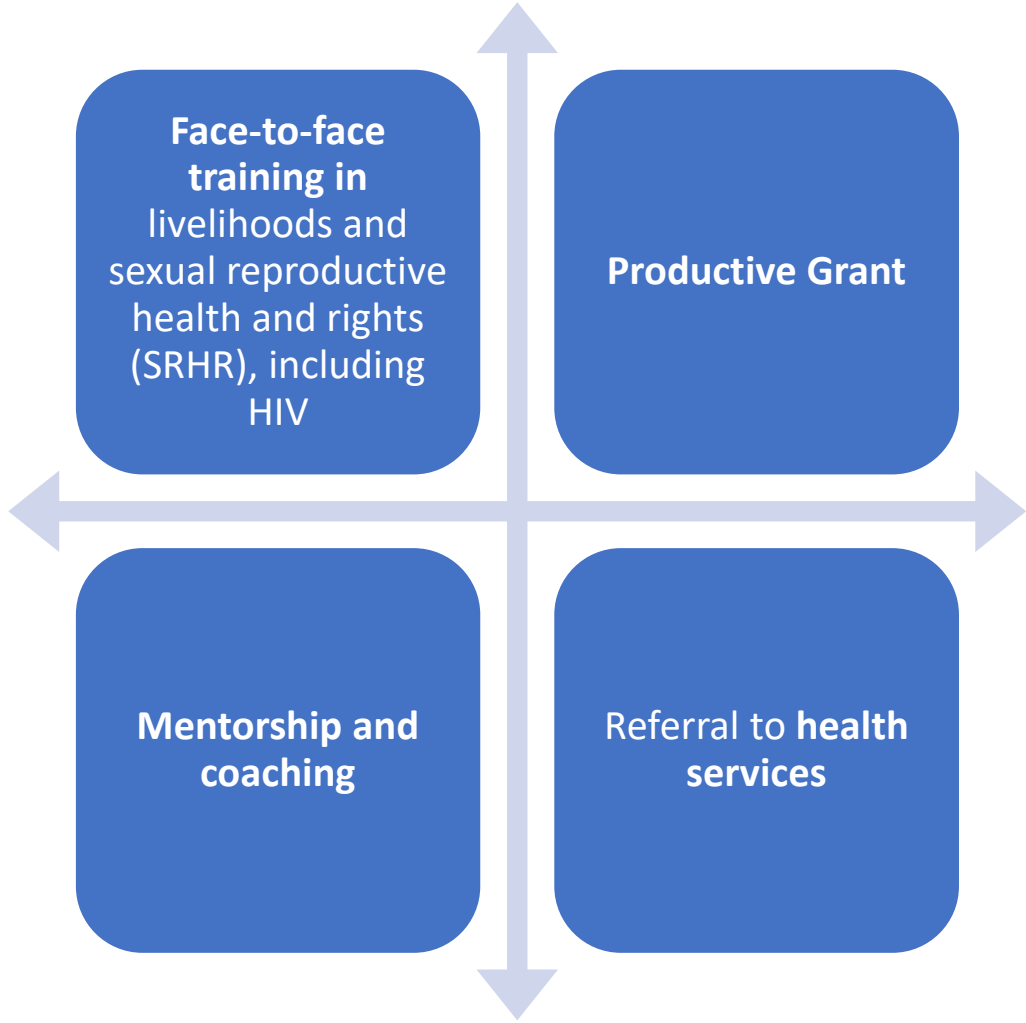
# Social protection can address structural drivers of HIV and mitigate some risks faced by adolescents

- **Existing research:**
  - Cash had positive benefits (school enrolment, empowerment) but alone was not enough to overcome all barriers
  - pointed to economic strengthening as most effective at improving broad adolescent outcomes, including violence reduction
- **Window of opportunity:** contribute to testing livelihoods component of Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Net
- **Decision:** pilot within government structures to understand effectiveness that can be expected with scale-up



**Ujana Salama:  
A Cash Plus  
Model For Safe  
Transitions To  
A Healthy And  
Productive  
Adulthood  
Study**

# Intervention



# Study design approach & dissemination



# National participation in Evaluation Team

**University at Buffalo:** Tia Palermo (co-Principal Investigator), Sarah Quinones

**UNICEF Office of Research:** Valeria Groppo, Lusajo Kajula (qualitative co-PI), Jacobus de Hoop, Leah Prencipe, Nyasha Tirivayi, Jennifer Waidler;

**TASAF:** Paul Luchemba, Tumpe Mnyawami Lukongo;

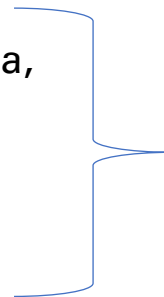
**TACAIDS:** Aroldia Mulokozi

**UNICEF Tanzania:** Ulrike Gilbert, Paul Quarles van Ufford, Rikke Le Kirkegaard, Frank Eetaama, Diego Angemi, Luisa Natali;

**EDI Global:** Johanna Choumert Nkolo (co-Principal Investigator), Respichius Mitti (co-Principal Investigator), Bhoke Munanka;



Government Participation



National evaluation team members





# Sharing findings @ national- and district-levels



© UNICEF/UNI94708/Noorani

## UTANGULIZI

Ufupisho huu unawasilisha matokeo ya kati ya mradi wa Cash Plus uliotekelwa Tanzania vijijini na Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). Mradi huu wa majaribio, unaojulikana kama “Ujana Salama” unaendeshwa na kutekelezwa na taasisi ya serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano Tanzania ya mtandao wa

wa PSSN. Kinga ya jamii inaendelea kuonekana kama nyenzo muhimu ya uwekezaji kwa vijana wadogo ili kuhakikisha wanaendelea kuwa na afya, na kuwa watu wazima wazalishaji. Kuwekeza kwa vijana wadogo kuna manufaa yenye tija katika kupunguza umaskini na kukuza uchumi ikizingatiwa vigezo vingine vinavyoendana kama uwekezaji katika miundombinu na kutengeneza mazingira wezeshi kwa uzalishaji wa kazi. Mradi wa Cash Plus unahamishwa na ushahidi kwamba kinga ya jamii katika muundo wa ruzuku inaweza kuwa na ushawishi chanya kwa ustawi wa vijana. Hata hivyo huwa ni nadra kutosheleza kushinda hatari zinazohusiana na ujana. Kama ilivyoainishwa katika ripoti ya awali ya Cash Plus, vijana katika kaya za PSSN bado wanakabiliwa na changamoto lukuki kama kuacha shule, mimba za utotoni, magonjwa ya ngono pamoja na UKIMWI, ukatili, manyanyaso na unyonyaji. Ukosefu wa fursa za kiuchumi unazuia mabadiliko salama kuelekea utu uzima kwa vijana wadogo. Kukabiliana na changamoto hizo, mradi wa Cash Plus umetumia matokeo ya PSSN pamoja na miradi ya ziada kama vile mafunzo na kuunganisha na huduma, kujibu udhaifu maalum kwa vijana wadogo. Lengo la mwisho la mradi huu ni kuwezesha mabadiliko salama, yenye afya na yenye tija kuelekea utu uzima. Mradi huu pia una lenga kujenga na kustawisha uwezo wa serikali za mitaa na huduma zinazohusiana na afya, mpango wa kuweka akiba na kuwekeza na kinga ya jamii kwa vijana wadogo.

# Regional & global dissemination

## Outputs

- 4 reports
- 4 briefs
- 8 peer-reviewed journal articles
- 6 articles under review/in progress
- 42 presentations
- 1 video
- 2 animations

### Effects of Government-Implemented Cash Plus Model on Violence Experiences and Perpetration Among Adolescents in Tanzania, 2018–2019

Tia Palermo, PhD, Leah Prencipe, MPH, and Lusajo Kajula, PhD, for the Tanzania Cash Plus Evaluation Team



Original article

### Impacts of a Cash Plus Intervention on Gender Attitudes Among Tanzanian Adolescents

Yekaterina Chzhen, Ph.D. <sup>a,\*</sup>, Leah Prencipe, M.P.H. <sup>b</sup>, Frank Eetaama, M.D. <sup>c</sup>, Paul Luchemba, M.Sc. <sup>d</sup>, Tumpe Mnyawami Lukongo, M.A. <sup>d</sup>, and Tia Palermo, Ph.D. <sup>e</sup>; on Behalf of the Tanzania Adolescent Cash Plus Evaluation Team

Journal of Adolescent Health xxx (2020) 1–7

JOURNAL OF  
ADOLESCENT  
HEALTH

[www.jahonline.org](http://www.jahonline.org)

RESEARCH ARTICLE **AJPH**

### Cash transfers and safe transitions to adulthood: evidence, promise and gaps in sub-Saharan Africa<sup>1</sup>

Tia Palermo<sup>1</sup>

Adolescents are key to future economic growth, and their capabilities must be enhanced to realise this potential. Many sub-Saharan African countries are still in the first phase of their demographic transition, reflected by declining mortality but continued high fertility. In the next phase, as birth cohorts become smaller, the share of working-age adults in the population grows. This phase of demographic transition sets countries up for a one-time opportunity for economic growth, due to a larger-than-normal share of working-age adults

examining the potential of household-targeted, government-sponsored cash transfers to achieve these outcomes.

#### Evidence of longer-term effects of cash transfers on children

Studies emerging from Latin America find that children in households that receive conditional cash transfers can achieve higher educational attainment and labour market outcomes, including income, increased probability of engaging in off-farm work, and hours worked, with varying results by country and sometimes gender (Millán, et al. 2018)

a seven-year follow-up wave of data collection in targeted households with under-5 children, prior to the roll-out of a child grant programme in Zambia (Zambia CGP Evaluation Team 2019). At follow-up, children were in or approaching adolescence, and results of the study, which are expected in early 2019, will contribute to answer these questions. However, further and long term research is still needed.

**Linking cash transfer beneficiaries to other services and sectors**  
Successful strategies to facilitate the



# Study design & findings 2017-2019



# Study Design: Mixed Method Cluster RCT

## Design

130 villages (clusters) in four districts/ randomized into:

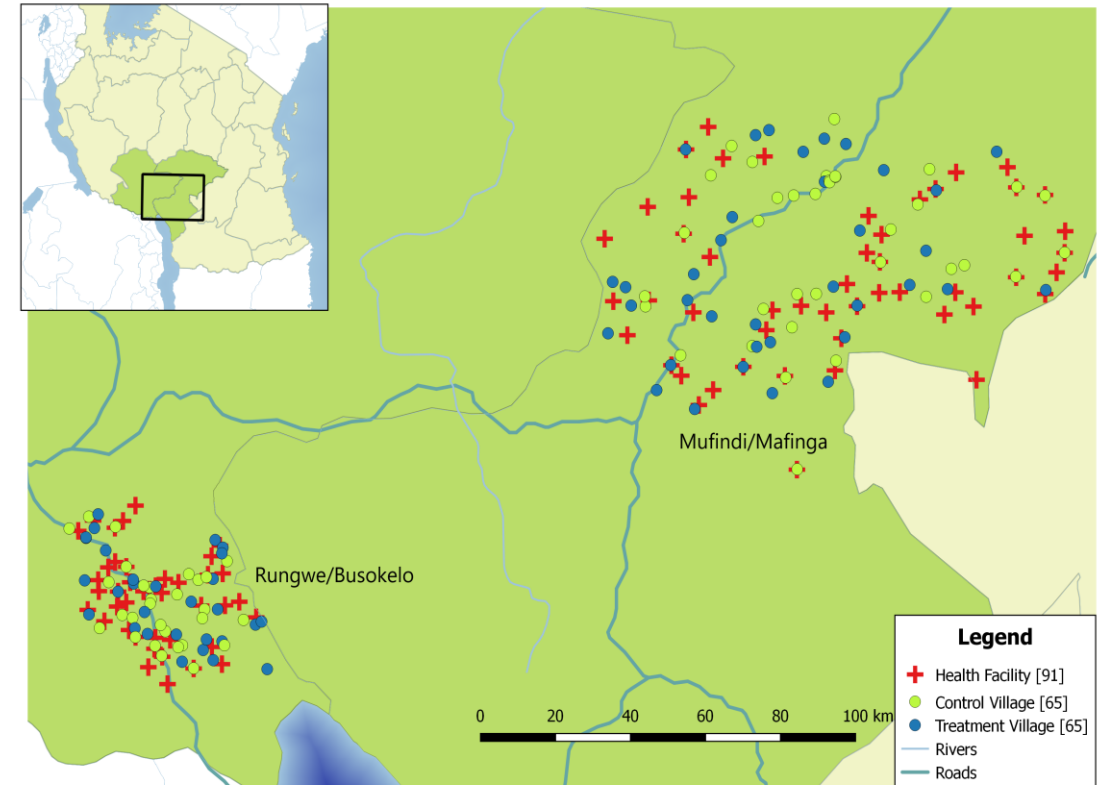
- **Treatment:** Cash+ adolescent-focused training and services layered onto PSSN
- **Control:** Cash (PSSN) only

**Study sample** 2,191 youth (14-19 years old at baseline) from 1,717 households

**Data collection:** 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 (remote\*), 2021\*

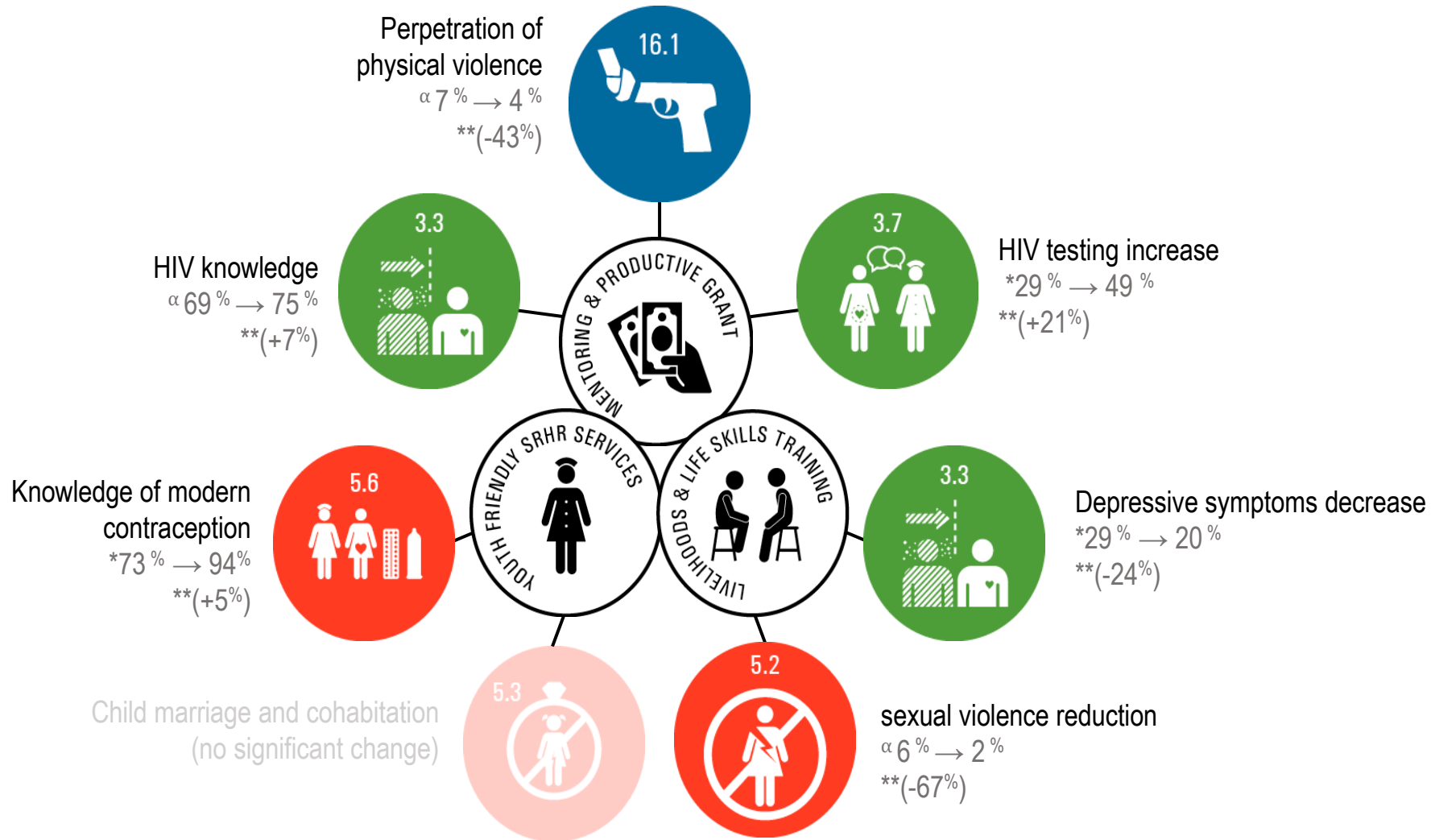
**Surveys:** Youth; Households; Communities; Health facilities (quantitative and qualitative)

**Analysis:** Intent to treat; ANCOVA models on panel sample



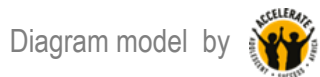
# TANZANIA UJANA SALAMA

## ADOLESCENTS CASH PLUS PROGRAMME



\*Change in treatment group over baseline \*\* Percentage change (percentage point impact/baseline mean)  $\alpha$  Control v. treatment means at endline for indicators not measured at baseline.

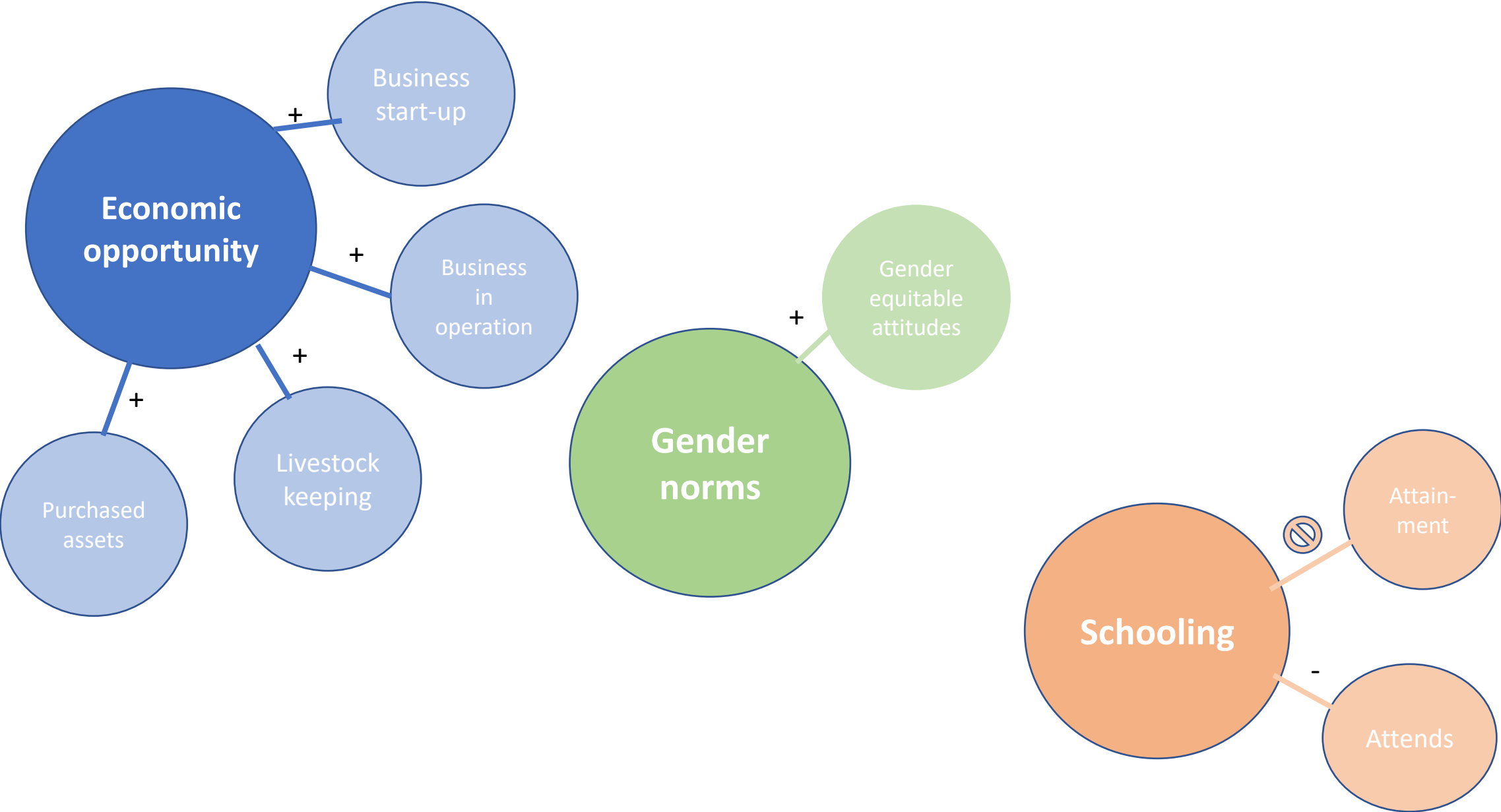
Tanzania Adolescent Cash Plus Evaluation Team. A Cash Plus Model for Safe Transitions to a Healthy and Productive Adulthood: Round 3 Report, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, Florence. 2020.



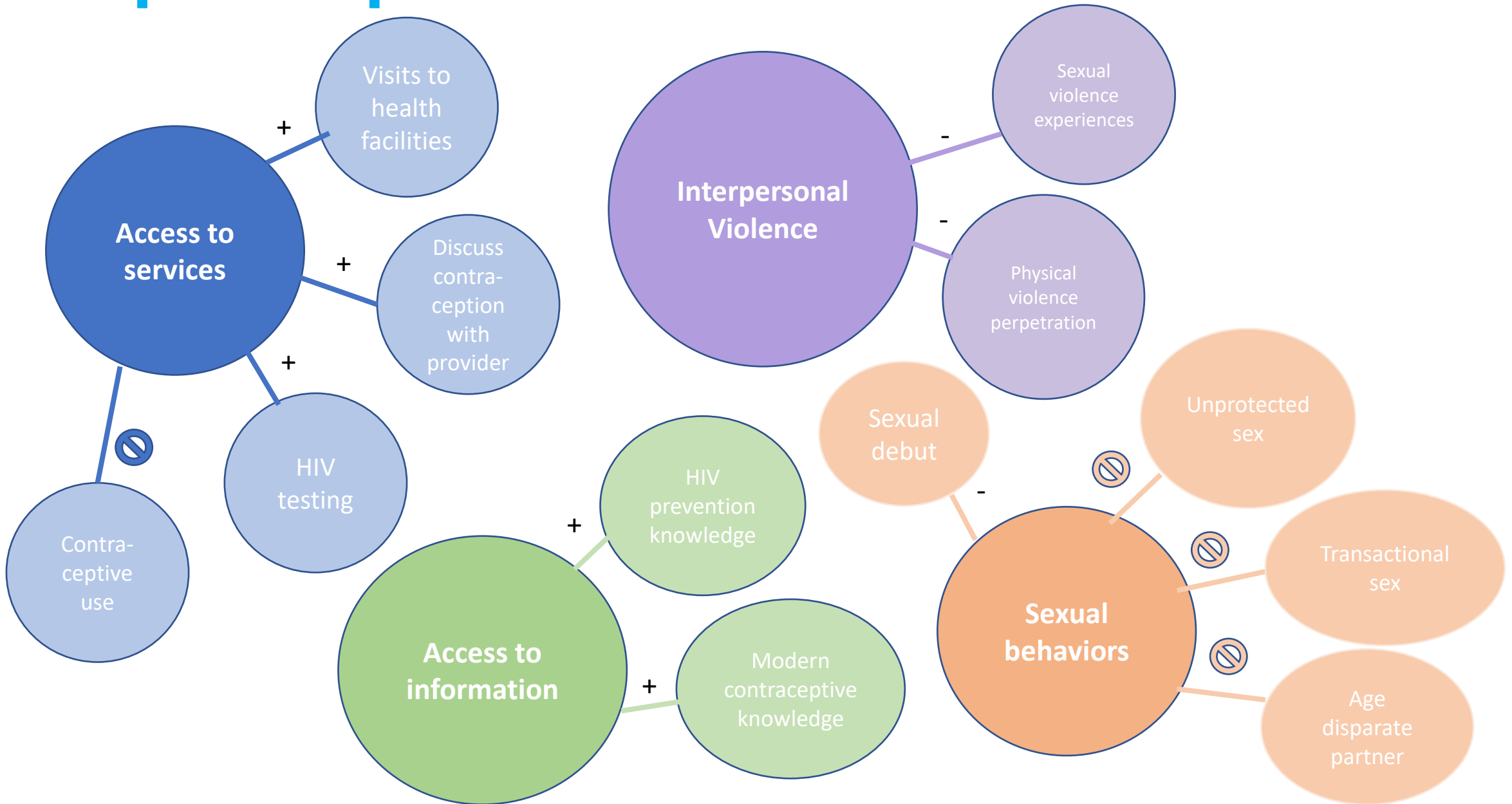
Cash Plus evaluation and implementation funded by



# Impacts: structural drivers



# Impacts: proximate determinants of risk



# Conclusions

- Protective effects on HIV-related drivers & risks from jointly addressing economic & health capacities
- Jointly addressing **demand- and supply-side** increased health access
- **Structural interventions** (cash plus) address economic opportunities, but also reduce violence, improves mental health, delays age of first sex
  - Delivers **co-benefits** that should be central to HIV responses
- From **financing** perspective, such interventions that combine economic strengthening with add-ons have co-benefits and potential for impact at scale.

**Key  
considerations  
for integrated  
social  
protection to  
achieve HIV-  
related  
objectives**

---

Programmes can address  
different drivers & structural  
determinants of risk

---

Systems approach

---

Long-term thinking

# Acknowledgements

- Funding for this pilot and/or evaluation has been provided by Oak Foundation, UNICEF Tanzania, Sida, DFID/FCDO, and Irish Aid.
- We would like to acknowledge the support of the TASAF and TACAIDS, in particular Ladislaus Mwamanga (TASAF), Amadeus Kamagenge (TASAF), and Mishael Fariji (TASAF) for the implementation of this evaluation, as well as Leonard Maboko (TACAIDS) and Jumanne Issango (TACAIDS).
- We would like to acknowledge the hard-working field teams of EDI Global.



# Thank you

[tiapaler@buffalo.edu](mailto:tiapaler@buffalo.edu)

 @TiaPalermo

[sajokm@gmail.com](mailto:sajokm@gmail.com)

 @sajokm

- For more information on this study, visit:
  - Study website: <https://transfer.cpc.unc.edu/tools/reports/tanzania-reports-2/>
  - Project brief: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/files/documents/d-4072-Cash%20Plus%20Project%20Brief%20English.pdf>
  - Project video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8EH1QBxKtY>
  - Findings brief: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/1189-ujana-salama-cash-plus-model-on-youth-well-being-and-safe-healthy-transitions-round-3-findings.html>
  - Study animation: <https://youtu.be/ix6WIEjMOc>