

Impact of the Zimbabwe Harmonized Social Cash Transfer on Violence Against Youth

University of North Carolina,
UNICEF Office of Research,
Zimbabwe Statistical Agency



The HSCT is an innovative example of cash+ programming

Unconditional cash transfer paid bimonthly in cash at pay points

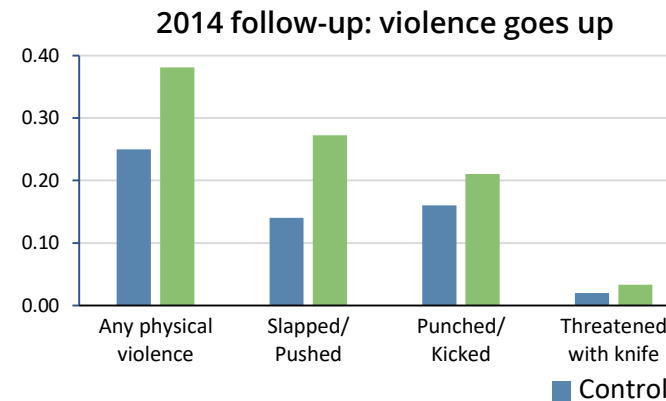
- Value based on household size (average ~\$20 per month)
- Targeted to food poor and labor constrained (high dependency ratio)

Child protection services delivered at pay points

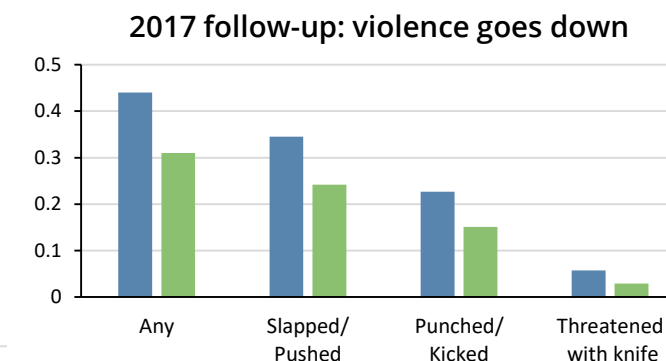
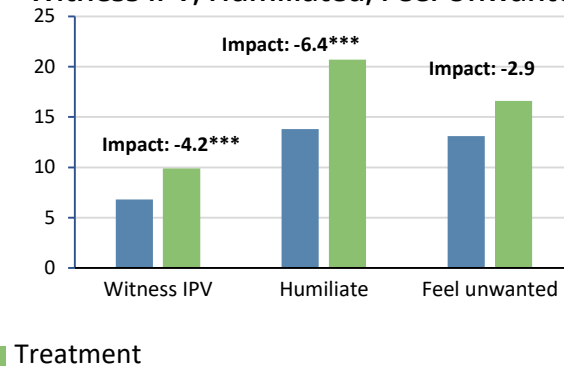
- Awareness of child abuse
- Information on services for children with HIV, disability, and chronic illness
- Delivered by NGO partners

Study Design

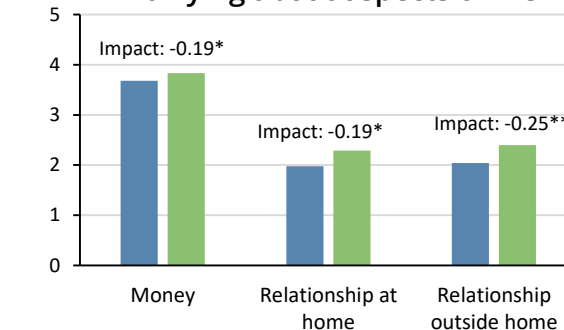
- 3063 households: 2/3 T, 1/3 C
 - Comparison households are HSCT eligible households in neighboring districts
- Up to 3 youth interviewed per household
 - 2013: N=917 youth
 - 2014: N=807 youth
 - 2017: N=2319 youth
- Compare violence self-reports over time between treatment and comparison households



Witness IPV, Humiliated, Feel Unwanted

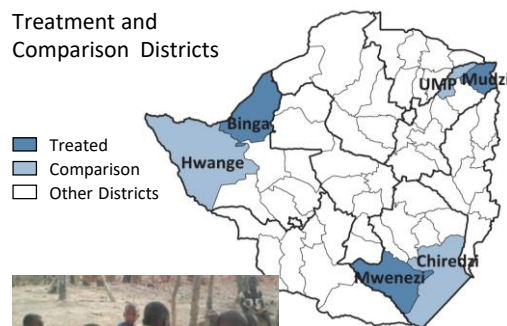


Worrying about aspects of life

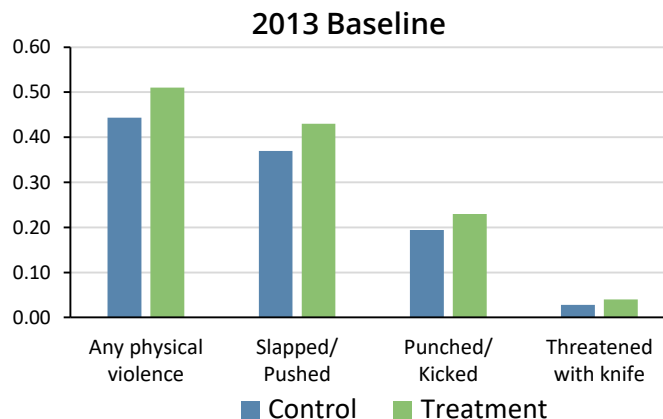


Zimbabwe Country Map

Treatment and Comparison Districts



- Treated
- Comparison
- Other Districts



Reported violence goes up among youth in T households in 2014

- Child protection services just began a few months prior to 2014 survey

Reported violence goes down in 2017

- Child protection services had been operating for a few years

By 2017, youth less likely to witness IPV, feel humiliated, or worry about relationships Or money

Contacts

Jolanda Van Westering: jvanwestering@unicef.org
Sudhanshu Handa: shanda@email.unc.edu