

Kenya's M-Pesa Mobile Money — Gender-Differentiated Poverty and Occupational Impact

Gender Equality · Good practice · Kenya

Quality score: 74/100

Evidence strength: Quasi-experimental

Summary

Kenya's M-Pesa, launched 2007, lifted an est. 194,000 households (2% of Kenyan households) out of poverty by 2014, with female-headed households gaining over double the average effect and ~185,000 women shifting from farming to business (Suri & Jack, Science, 2016).

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	0/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Safaricom \(M-Pesa\); evaluated by MIT and Georgetown University researchers](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Suri & Jack \(2016\), Science — The long-run poverty and gender impacts of mobile money](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[MIT News — Mobile money has lifted Kenyans out of poverty](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Georgetown University — Study: use of mobile money lifts nearly 200,000 Kenyans out of poverty](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

Cite this — Evidoria. Kenya's M-Pesa Mobile Money — Gender-Differentiated Poverty and Occupational Impact. Persistent ID: 88f7a200-da72-4030-9556-d0b942259fa9.