More than money?: Are cash transfers the solution to addressing adolescent girl's vulnerability to HIV in sub-Saharan Africa?

Charlotte Watts and Lori Heise

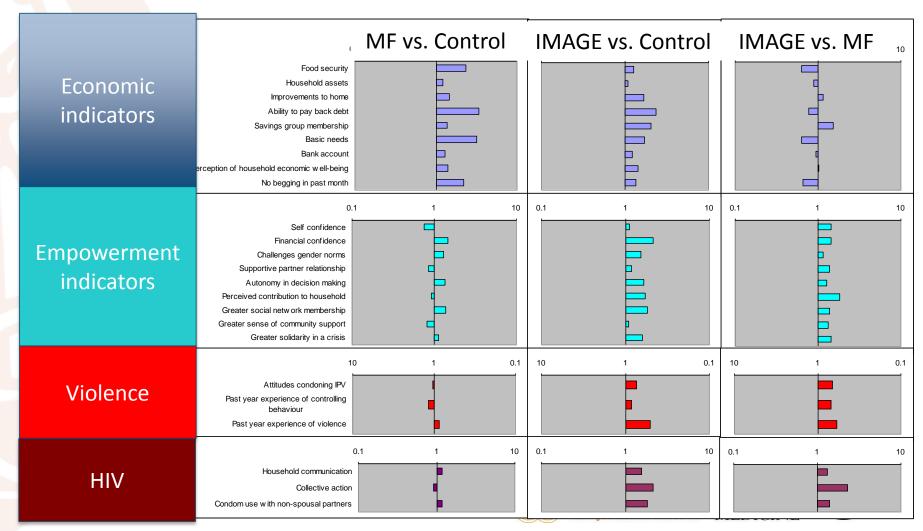
STRIVE Research Programme Consortium & Social and Mathematical Epidemiology Group Department of Global Health and Development Faculty of Public Health and Policy London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine



Where are we on the HIV prevention landscape for girls?

- Growing expertise but mixed evidence on how to address adolescent girl's HIV vulnerability
- Zomba CCT trial in Malawi showed significant impact on HIV and HSV-2 & illustrates the importance of money
 - No difference in HIV impact between conditional & unconditional intervention arms
 - Main HIV impact through reductions in numbers and age difference in partners
 - Likely that impacts linked to a reduction in transactional sex
- Important questions
 - How important is conditionality of payments to girls? Was the impact a result of poverty reduction?
 - How can HIV impact be sustained? Is giving money to girls temporary or transformative?
 - What model of intervention works for girls who are not in school?
 - Could additional or longer term benefits be achieved by combining economic & empowerment project components?
- Can learn from interventions that have been shown to impact on gender & violence, including IMAGE intervention in rural South Africa that showed a 55% reduction in partner violence

IMAGE study found that micro-finance (MF) alone reduced poverty but did not empower women or impact on violence Combined MF + gender training had broader impacts



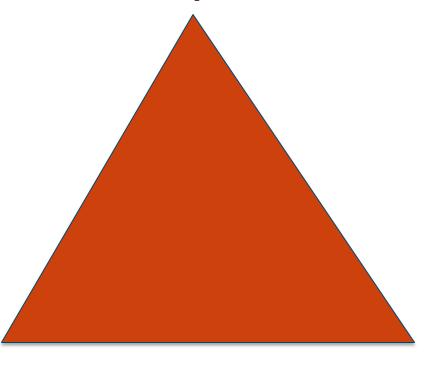
Source: Kim et al 2008 WHO Bulletin

^{*} All aRR for indicators represented as bar graphs on a logarithmic scale

More than money likely to be needed to achieve a sustained impact on adolescent HIV risk

Information & social power

HIV
prevention
technologies
that work for
girls &
women



Money,
economic
skills &
opportunities

Adapted from: Brady, Martha. Population Council, 2005.

