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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



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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

*Dupas 2009, **Baird et al 2012

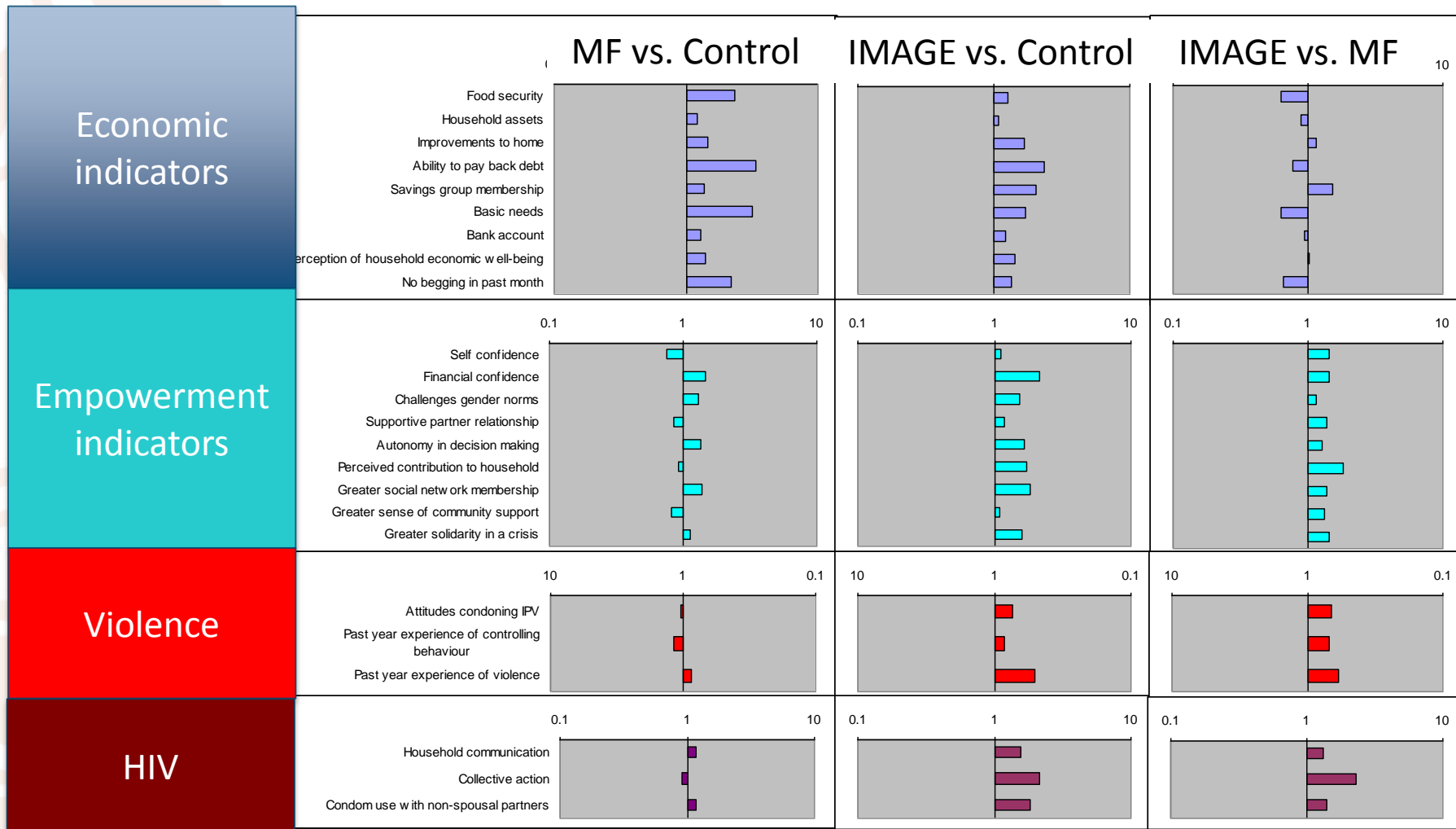


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IMAGE study found that micro-finance (MF) alone reduced poverty but did not empower women or impact on violence Combined MF + gender training had broader impacts



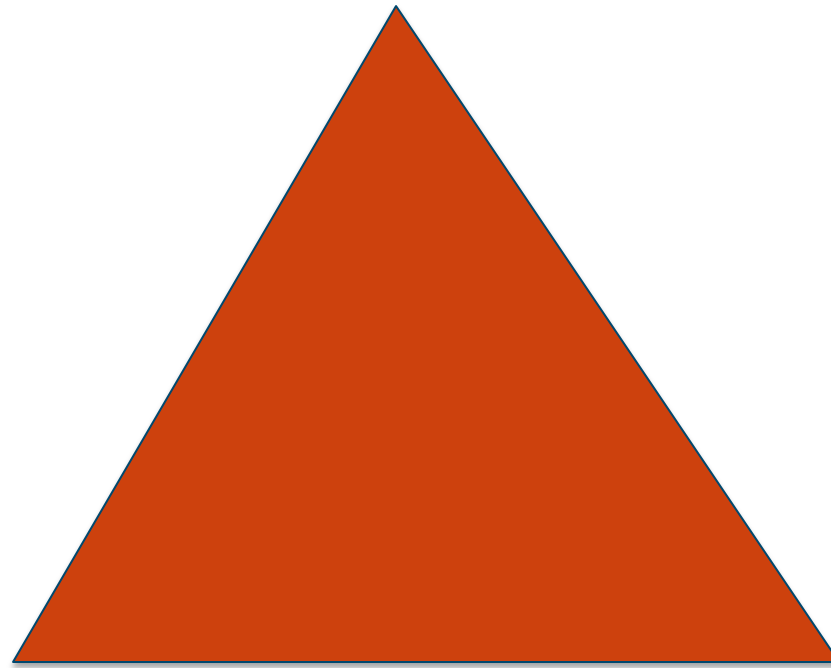
* All aRR for indicators represented as bar graphs on a logarithmic scale

Source: Kim et al 2008 WHO Bulletin

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.

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