

AIDS, Poverty, and Food Security: Challenges for the Next 25 Years

T.S. Jayne
Michigan State University

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The Role of Social Science:

- To understand how HIV, AIDS, human behavior, and environment interact to affect human welfare
- To identify cost-effective means of prevention, treatment, and mitigation

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Resistance
Resilience

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Resistance
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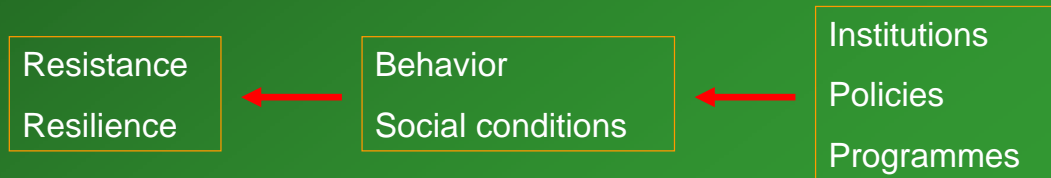


Behavior
Social conditions

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What do we know about the effectiveness of alternative policies and programmes?

- If Donors Provided an Additional \$10 billion to Combat AIDS, how should it be allocated?
 - to ARV treatment?
 - to improved nutrition programs?
 - to agricultural & rural development?
 - to investment in vaccines?
 - to community-driven development programs?
 - to programmes combating alcohol abuse?

.....NO ONE REALLY KNOWS

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Overview of Current Understanding

- HIV/AIDS and poverty are mutually reinforcing
 - AIDS exacerbates poverty
 - factors associated with poverty worsen the spread of AIDS
 - Disease, environment and human behavior co-evolve over time

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Therefore, the most effective programmatic responses will be three-pronged:

- i. Programmes that improve health & nutrition
e.g., Nutrition, alcohol mitigation, STD programmes
- ii. strategies that promote rural poverty reduction
 - broad-based agricultural development (Mellor, Johnston)
 - Agricultural policy and programmes are powerful levers of change.
- iii. Strategies addressing gender dimensions

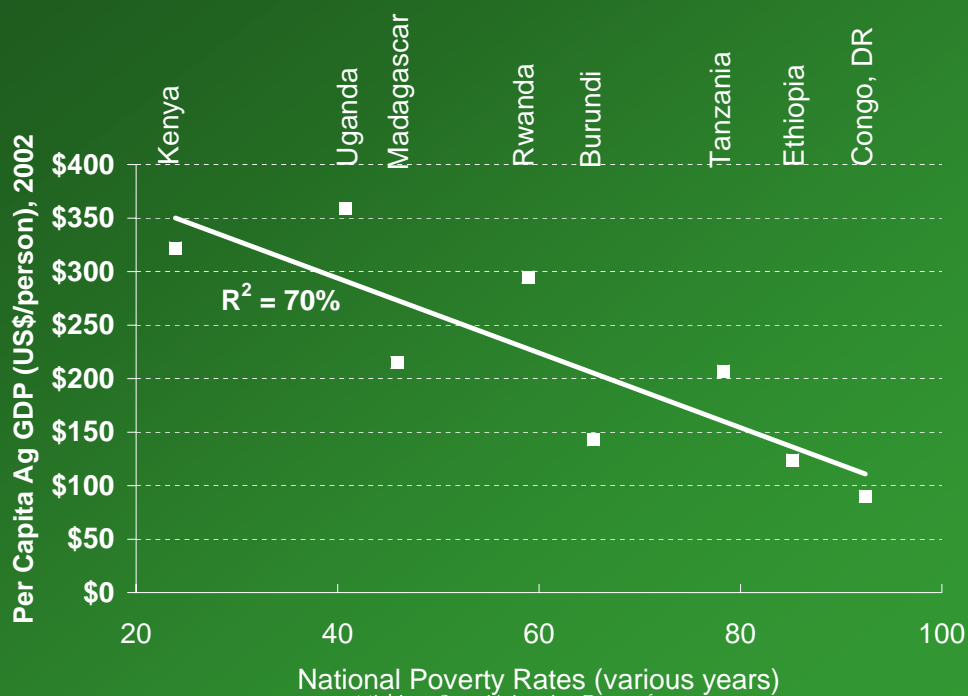
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Health and Nutrition Programmes

- Spread of AIDS is co-factored with:
 - STDs: elevates risk of contraction 5-10x
 - Nutritional status
 - Parasite load and other diseases that degrade human immune response
 - quality of basic health services
 - Male violence, alcoholism
- All associated with poverty

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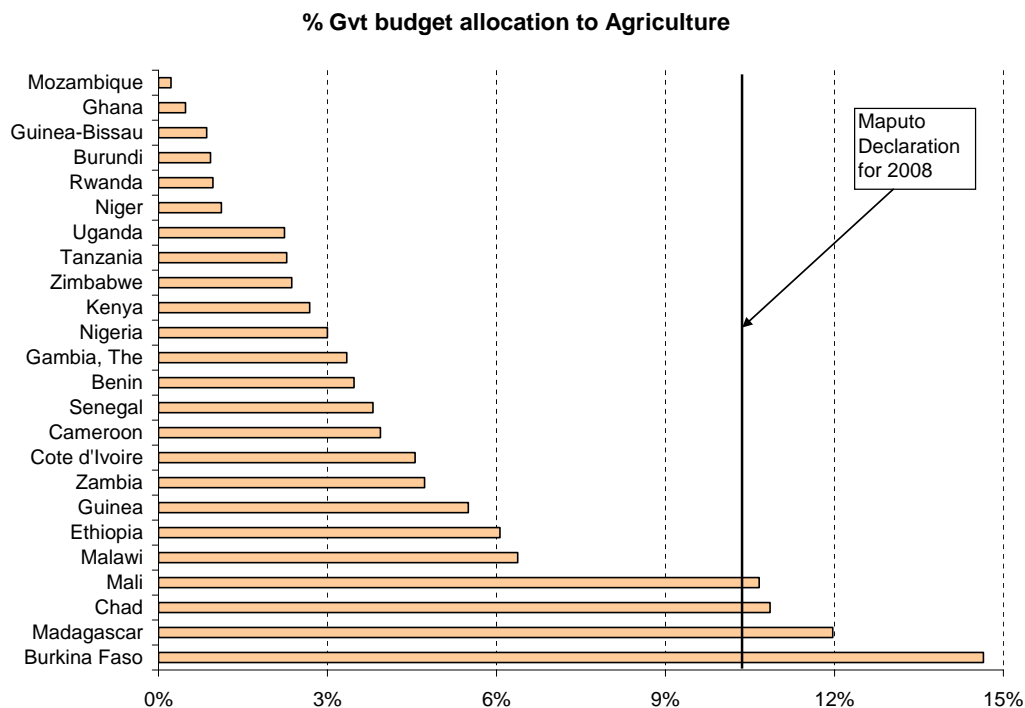
POVERTY RATES ARE CORRELATED WITH LOW AGRICULTURAL INCOMES



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Source: O. Badiane

% of Public Budget Allocated to Agriculture



Yet Poverty Reduction Requires More than Just Agricultural Development

- Gender inequities - local institutions/traditions influence resilience
 - Rules governing women's rights and access to resources
 - e.g. can widows retain land and other productive assets after husband's death?
 - Findings from nationwide survey in Zambia: about 1/3 of widows lose access to land within 2 years after the death of their husband (Chapoto, Jayne, Mason).

Gender Effects of Mortality on Crop Cultivation

- In Kenya:
 - Death of male head → - 0.9 acre to cash crops (e.g., sugarcane, horticulture)
 - Death of female head → - 1.8 acre to cereals, tubers

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Where from here? Major Challenges

1. Improved drug supply chain management

- Potential for drug resistance:
 - “Adherence” - avoid disruptions in supply chain
 - Traditional supply chain challenges: financing, reliable distributors, matching supply with need
 - Expiration of “old drugs”
 - Very little “adherence” monitoring
 - Stock-outs raise likelihood of mutation
- Most countries in the region are not equipped for second-line drugs

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Where from Here? Major Challenges - II

2. Improved Health-Nutrition-Education Programmes

- Aggressively combat STDs
- Sexual risk behavior education
- Condoms
- Access to basic health care
- Basic education
- Nutrition programmes
- Alcohol “management” programmes

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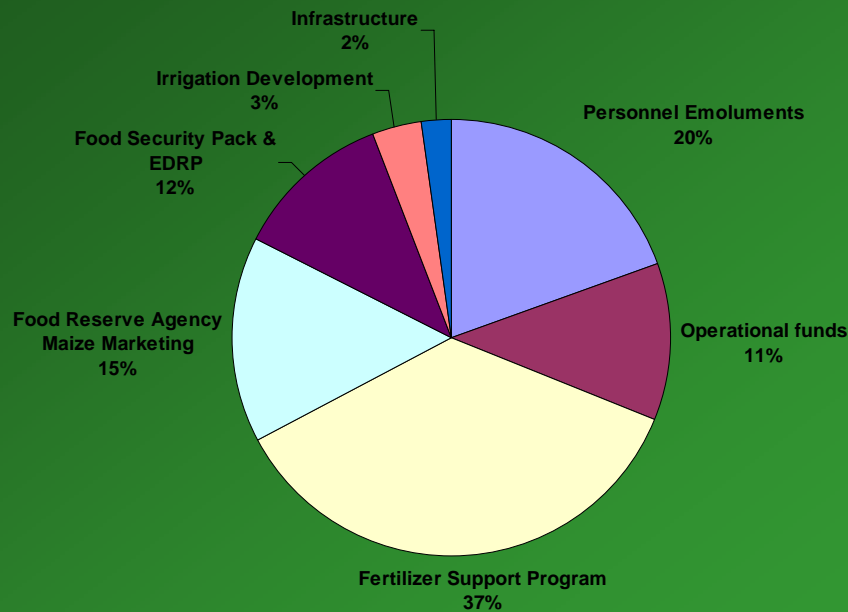
Where from Here? Major Challenges - III

3. Agricultural Development

- Given the link between poverty and AIDS, improving livelihoods is crucial
- Agricultural development is pre-condition for sustained and rapid growth in living standards
- So, focus public resources on investments that catalyze agricultural development (pro-poor)

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Budget allocation to Agricultural Sector in Zambia:



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Where from Here? Major Challenges - IV

4. Modify rules governing women's rights and access to resources

- work with communities to recognize that it is in the communities' interest for widows to retain access to land after husband's death
- Will require shifts in consciousness
- Recognition that communities' resilience to AIDS will require more equality for vulnerable groups

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Thank you

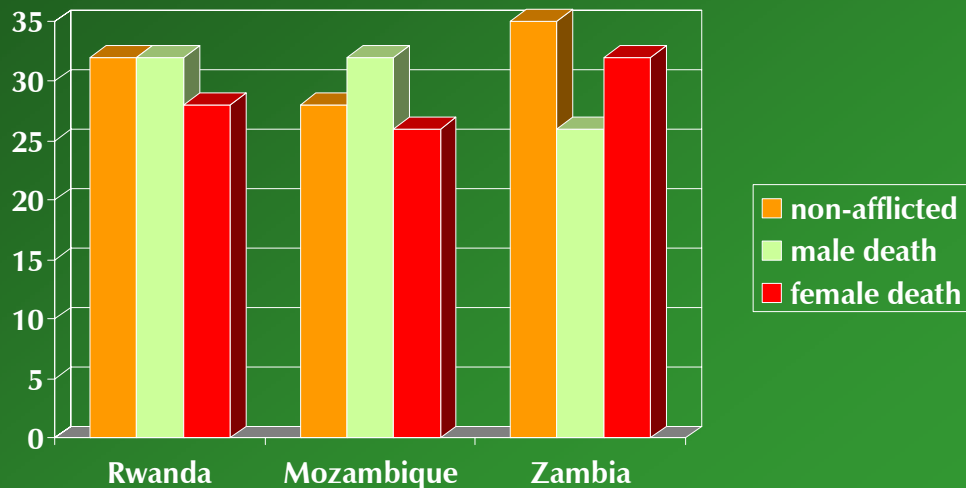


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Is the Cassava Boom Related to AIDS-related Labor Shortages?

% of area cultivated



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Characteristics of MSU household surveys

Country	Sample size	Year(s) of surveys	Panel or cross-sectional
Kenya	n=1266	1997, 2000, 2002, 2004	Panel
Malawi	n=420 n=372	1990, 2002	Panel
Mozambique	n=4908	2002, 2005	Panel
Rwanda	n=1395	2002	Cross-section
Zambia	n=6922	2001, 2004	Panel

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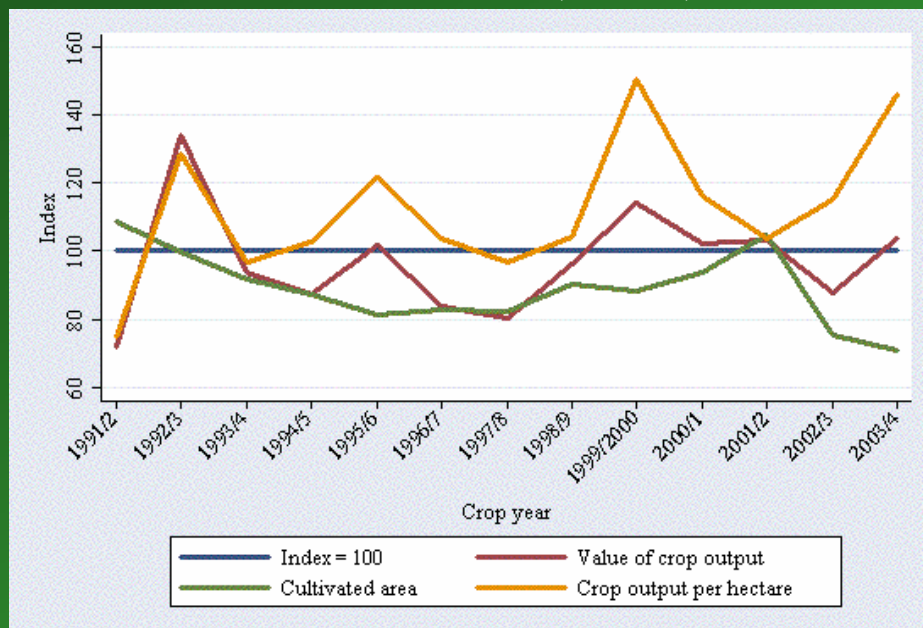
Income Status (2000) of Households Incurring a Prime-age Death between 2000-2003, Rural Zambia

	Deceased prime-age males	Deceased prime-age females
Poorest 25%	17.0	22.7
2 nd quartile	20.9	20.4
3 rd quartile	32.2	29.6
Wealthiest 25%	29.9	27.3

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Findings

Trends in indicators of rural livelihoods, Zambia, 1991/2-2003/4



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Source: Calculated from Post-Harvest Surveys (GSO)