EVIDENCE INTO ACTION FOR ACCELERATED HIV PREVENTION: COMPLEX LIVES CASH+ COMBINATIONS MULTIPLE IMPROVED OUTCOMES

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A/PROF ELONA TOSKA
On behalf of a joint research collaborative at the University of Cape Town & University of Oxford
SCHOOL and EDUCATION
“SOCIAL VACCINE”
35.5% of women and men 15-24 years old correctly identified ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV.

Family planning services stigmatised - barrier to contraceptive uptake and other unmet SRH/FP needs.

1 in 5 young women (18-24 years) had never attended school or only completed primary school or less.

11% of girls had their sexual debut at or before age 15.

Prevalence of HIV among AGYW currently in education was significantly lower than for those not currently in education.

AGYW who had lived outside of LSO in the past year had higher odds of HIV infection.
KENYA: Summary impacts of OVC cash transfer on adolescents

Adolescent girls

- Transactional sex
- Multiple sexual partners: 22% → 13% (-10ppts, 95% CI -17; -2)
- Alcohol: 8% → 4% (-4ppts, 95% CI -7; -1)
- Sex on substances
- School non-enrolment
- Unprotected sex

Adolescent mothers

- Transactional sex: 16% → 3% (-13ppts, 95% CI -18; -9)
- Age-disparate sex: 27% → 20% (-7ppts, 95% CI -12; -0.8)
- Multiple sexual partners
- Alcohol: 11% → 4% (-7pts, 95% CI -11; -4)
- Sex on substances
- School non-enrolment: 48% → 38% (-10ppts, 95% CI -15; -4)
- Unprotected sex
ETHIOPIA: HEALTH EXTENSION PROGRAMME

- HEP analysis important to understand reductions in child marriage and early pregnancy in Ethiopia
- Findings shared at CRANK, Africa Action Network and UN partners and Ministry of Health in Zimbabwe

No child marriage
78% → 93%
(16% points, 95% CIs: 4; 27)

No early pregnancy
78% → 95%
(17% points, 95% CIs: 6; 28)

Literacy (out of 100%)*
51% → 56%
(5% points, 95% CIs: 0; 11)

Numeracy (out of 100%)*
37% → 45%
(8% points, 95% CIs: 3; 13)

Education enrolment
41% → 67%
(27% points, 95% CIs: 15; 39)

Rudgard, Dzumbunu, Toska, Stockl et al (in review)
Girls

4.1 School enrolment +17.8%
4.1 School progression +5.8%
5.3 Early marriage -50.4%
3.7 Adolescent birth rate* -51.4%
5.6 SRH education
4.5 Equal access to education +6.7%

*Girls who were not in school at baseline (25.6% of full sample)

Adolescents living with HIV in South Africa

- No Abuse: +51%
- Good mental health: +33%
- No community violence: +20%
- HIV care retention: +22%
- No violence perpetration: +34%
- School progression: +34%
- No high-risk sex: +19%
LIVELIHOODS & ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING
PATHWAY 2: Reducing income shocks, including food insecurity

Adverse weather events
AGYW ages 15–24 years in rural areas of drought had higher rates of high-risk behaviours.

Food and resource insecurity
2 in 3 AGYW in LSO experienced food insecurity.

Multiple sexual partners
AGYW who had multiple partners use condoms at much lower rate than male (78% // 67%)

Sex with older partner(s)
8% of young women 15-19 had sexual intercourse with a man 10 or more years older

Poor access to services

STIs
HIV incidence
Unsafe sex
PATHWAYS OUT OF POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY FOR AGYW

Worth groups
Adolescent IGA
Public works programmes
OVC bursary
Child grant programme
Public assistance

Grow income and create assets through livelihoods programmes, savings- and income-generating groups.

Smooth household consumption during hungry season or beginning school term.

Recover assets and support household consumption in poorest households to reduce negative coping strategies e.g. transactional sex, children pulled out of school.

Vulnerability & risk levels

LOW
TRANSFORM

MEDIUM
PROMOTE

HIGH
PROTECT

Inspired by Wolfe Economic Strengthening pathways
ZIMBABWE

Girls

- Physical & Sexual Violence: 30% (p=0.06)
- Food Insecurity: -37% (p=0.02)
- Transactional Sex: -54% (p=0.25)
- Earn Income: +100% (p=0.02)
- Condom Use: +49% (p=0.25)

Dunbar, Dufour, Lambdin, Mudekunye-Mahaka, Nhamo, Padian (2014) PLOS One
KENYA Cash alone

Cash transfers alone lead to poverty reduction and spending on productive activities)

- Aspirations index +13%
- Household non-land assets +27%
- Household consumption expenditure +8%
- School expenditure for adolescents
- Frequency physical violence for women +4%
- Frequency sexual violence for women +7%
- Household spending on inputs and hired labour +49%
- Household revenue +21%

KENYA Cash+aspirations

Poverty reduction AND
- Increased expenditure on education 3-fold
- Reduced IPV compared to cash alone

- Aspirations index +17%
- Household non-land assets +23%
- Household consumption expenditure +6%
- School expenditure for adolescents +23%
- Household spending on inputs and hired labour +74%
- Household revenue +25% (95% CIs: -3-53%)
- Frequency physical violence for women -8%
- Frequency sexual violence for women -9%

Mahmud, M., Orkin, K., Riley, E. Economic and Psychological Constraints to Women’s Empowerment. Draft.
CASH PLUS ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE
THANK YOU.

Elona.Toska@uct.ac.za

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