Addressing gender inequality & violence as a critical enabler in the HIV response

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Globally 34 million living with HIV

Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV | 2011

- North America: 1.4 million [1.1 million – 2.0 million]
- Caribbean: 230,000 [200,000 – 250,000]
- Latin America: 1.4 million [1.1 million – 1.7 million]
- Western & Central Europe: 900,000 [830,000 – 1.0 million]
- Middle East & North Africa: 300,000 [250,000 – 360,000]
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 23.5 million [22.1 million – 24.8 million]
- Eastern Europe & Central Asia: 1.4 million [1.1 million – 1.8 million]
- East Asia: 830,000 [590,000 – 1.2 million]
- South & South-East Asia: 4.0 million [3.1 million – 5.2 million]
- Oceania: 53,000 [47,000 – 60,000]

Total: 34.0 million [31.4 million – 35.9 million]
Every minute, a young woman is newly infected with HIV.

As a result of their lower economic, socio-cultural status in many countries, women and girls are disadvantaged when it comes to negotiating safe sex, accessing HIV prevention information and services.

11-45%
Between 11% and 45% of adolescent girls report that their first sexual experience was forced.

2x
Globally, young women aged 15-24 are 2x as likely to acquire HIV with infection rates twice as high as in young men, and accounting for 29% of all new HIV infections.

Only one female condom is available for every 39 women in Sub-Saharan Africa.

More than one-third of women aged 20-24 years in the developing world marry before they are 18 years old.

40%
Approximately 40 percent of pregnancies worldwide are unintended, increasing risk of women’s ill health and maternal death.

32/94
Women living with HIV are not regularly involved in formal processes to plan and review the national HIV response to HIV in 32 out of 94 countries.

Globally, less than 30% of young women have comprehensive and correct knowledge on HIV.

Source: UNAIDS 2012
How do these factors increase women’s & girl’s HIV vulnerability?

- **Poverty & transactional sex:**
  - young girls have sex with older men to access resources. This seeds HIV into younger age groups

- **Gender inequality & violence:**
  - women have difficulty negotiating sex or condom use when economically dependent on partner & fear violence

- **Limited livelihood opportunities:**
  - Women’s economic dependence on partner
  - Labour migration, separation of families

- **Stigma & discrimination:**
  - prevents those most vulnerable to HIV from accessing or supporting HIV programmes
Multiple levels of intervention

Source: UNAIDS/WHO 2010
Example 1
Zomba cash transfer program, Malawi: Paying girls to stay in school
Cash transfer scheme to keep girls in school – Zomba, Malawi

$10/month provided to in and out-of-school girls (13-22 yrs)

(Baird et al., 2010 & 2012)

Impacts both on HIV & other outcomes

Investment

35% reduction school drop-out rate

Outcomes

40% reduction early marriages

76% reduction in HSV-2 risk

30% reduction in teen pregnancies

64% reduction in HIV risk

STRIKE
Tackling the structural drivers of HIV

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
Ex 2: The Intervention with Microfinance for AIDS & Gender Equity (IMAGE Study)

Paul Pronyk, Julia Kim, Tanya Abramsky, Godfrey Phetla, James Hargreaves, Linda Morison, Charlotte Watts, Joanna Busza, John Porter

SEF
Small Enterprise Foundation
Intervention combined Microfinance with participatory training on gender, violence & HIV
Significant impacts on violence & HIV risk behaviours over 2 years

Among participants:
• Past year experience of IPV reduced by 55%
• Households less poor
• Improved HIV communication

Among younger women:
• 64% higher uptake HIV testing
• 25% less unprotected sex

No wider community impacts

Building an effective response for women & girls

- Information & social power
- Money, economic skills & opportunities
- HIV prevention technologies that work for girls & women

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

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