

*Effects of Cash Transfers
for the Prevention of HIV in
Young South African Women*



HPTN 068

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**Evaluating the Impact of Cash Transfer Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa
Nyeri, Kenya
February 6, 2012**

Project Overview

- Formative Work
- Project Objectives

Interventions

Conditional Cash Transfer

- Activities
- Measurement: School Attendance

Community Mobilization

- Activities
- Measurement: GEMS Scale

Way Forward

Enrollment Summary

- Enrollment Report
- Recruitment Summary

Current Timeline



Team Formative Work

SA YW and HIV

- Young women are infected at a much higher rate than young men, although girls do not report high risk sexual activity

Protective effects of education

- Among young women with one lifetime partner, those who had not completed high school were almost 4 times more likely to be HIV infected compared to those that had completed High School (AOR 3.75 95% CI 1.34–10.46)
- Among 15-19 year olds we also demonstrate an association between low school attendance and ever having had sex, early sexual debut, pregnancy, larger partner age difference, low condom use

Additional Research

Protective effects of education

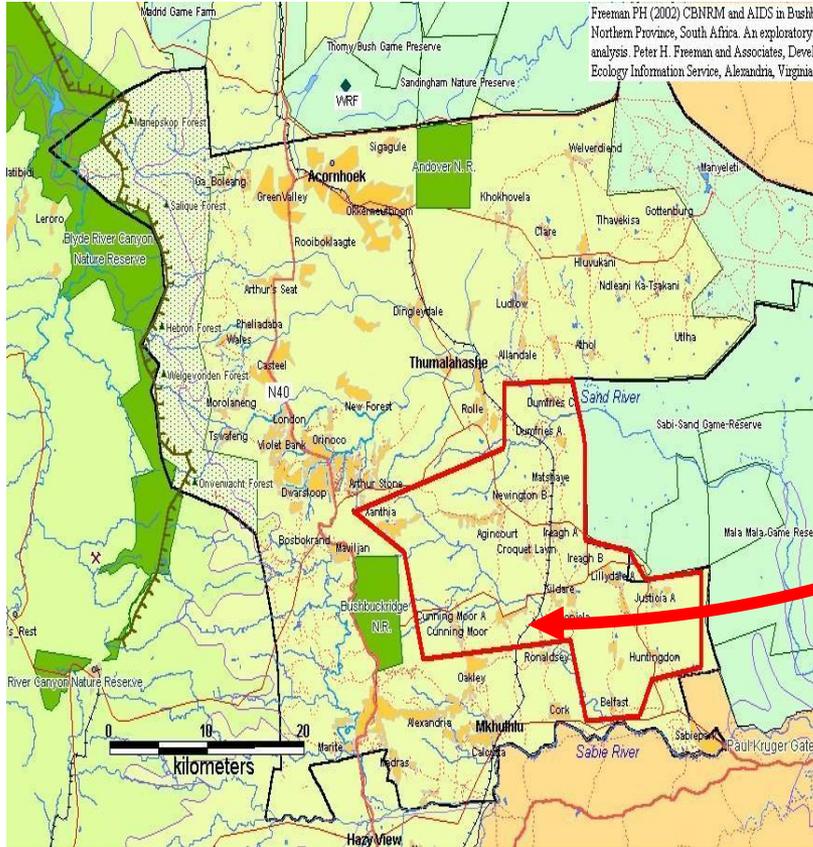
- Protective association between higher education and HIV infection
- Barriers to education: costs for school fees, transportation
65% of those not in school indicated they didn't have enough money to complete their education

Cash Transfers

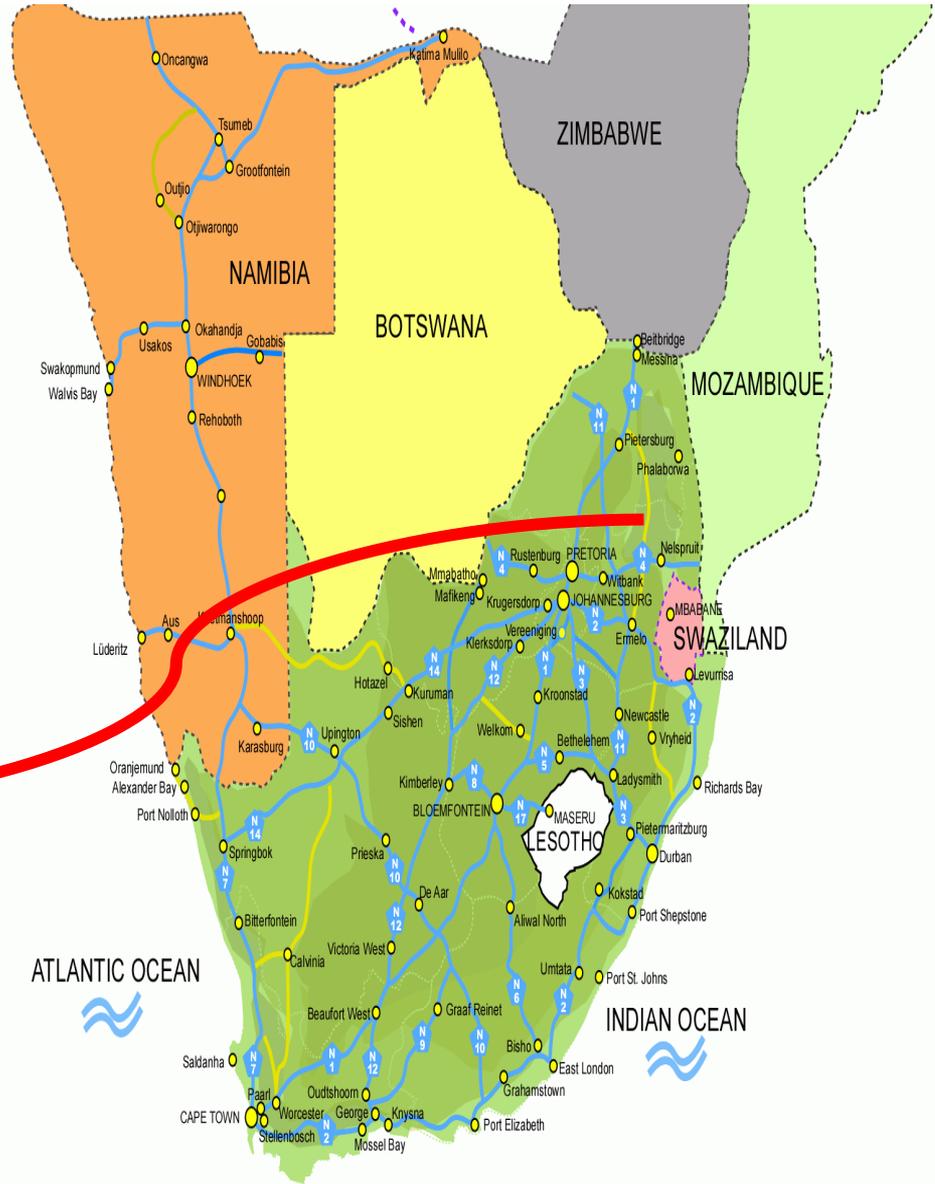
- Impact seen most strongly for young women (social welfare grants; child support grants)
- Positive impact of cash transfers on girls' school enrollment and attendance at primary and secondary levels

Young women at secondary school





Freeman PH (2002) CBNRM and AIDS in Bushb Northern Province, South Africa. An exploratory analysis. Peter H. Freeman and Associates, Development Ecology Information Service, Alexandria, Virginia.



Study Area





Multi-level factorial design: Phase III individually randomized design for assessing conditional cash transfers nested within a Phase III community randomized design for assessing community mobilization

Primary Objective

1. Evaluate whether young women (YW) who receive cash transfers conditional on school attendance have a lower incidence of HIV infection over time compared to YW who are not randomized to receive cash transfers.

Secondary Objectives

1. To determine whether young people aged 18 – 35 living in villages randomized to a mobilization intervention focused on young men demonstrate positive changes in gender norms
2. To determine whether YW randomized to CCT have lower incidence of HSV-2
3. To determine whether YW receiving CCT in communities where community mobilization has occurred have lower incidence of HIV and HSV-2
4. To determine whether YW receiving CCT have less unprotected sex, younger male partners, older age of coital debut, lower incidence of pregnancy, and greater school attendance

Intervention Summary

	CM Yes	CM No
CCT Yes	CCT+ CM	CCT Only
CCT No	CM only	No intervention

Cash Transfer

Randomize 2900 girls (living in the 24 villages)

- Girls aged 13-20 years in grades 8-11
 - Transfer monthly, to female Head of Household (HH) and girl
 - R300 per month based on 80% attendance at school
- Intervention activities will continue for 3 years
- Assessments at baseline, 12, 24 and 36 months
- HIV and HSV-2 testing at baseline, 12, 24, and 36 months

Community Mobilization

Randomize 24 villages: half get community mobilization and half do not

- Target men 18-35
- Work with Sonke Gender Justice to conduct outreach activities in the community that aim to mobilize the intervention communities, particularly young men, around changing gender norms and sexual behaviors that place young women and men at risk of HIV infection.
- Intervention activities will occur for 3 years
- Assessments at baseline and 36 months: Gender Equitable Men's Scale



Conditional Cash Transfer

School attendance
HIV incidence
HSV-2 incidence

Community Mobilization

GEM Scale

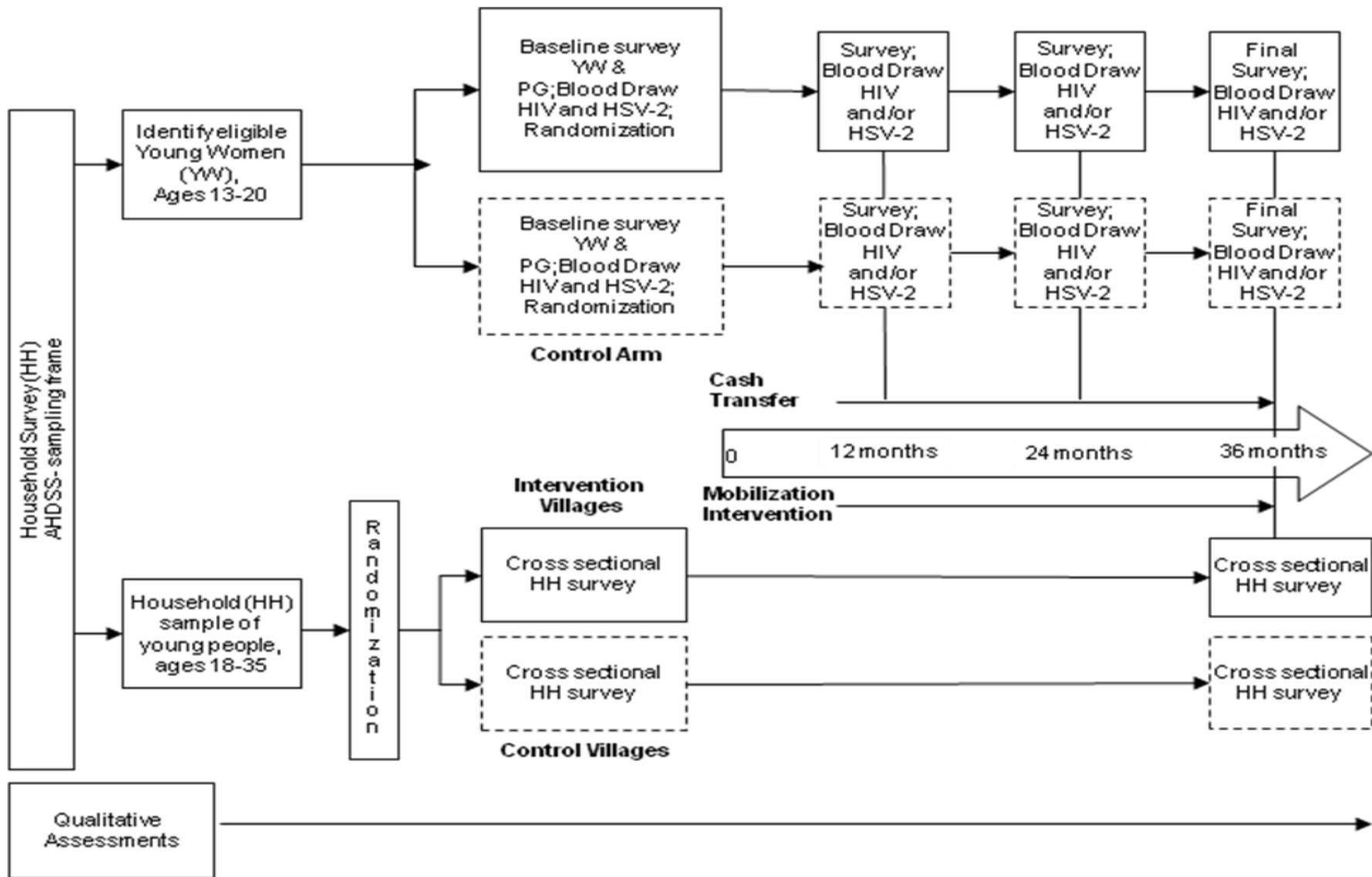
- 24-item scale which measures attitudes toward gender norms among young men; scale items related to sexual and reproductive health, sexual relations, violence, domestic work, and homophobia.
- Support for equitable norms (higher scale scores) is significantly associated with less self-reported partner violence, more contraceptive use, and a higher education level.

Assessments

Baseline, 12, 24, and 36 months
After CCT baseline completion and 36 months after CM baseline
Number of self-reported unprotected sex acts in past 3 months
Partner concurrency
Intimate partner violence

Qualitative Data

Individual interviews, focus group discussions, and case studies



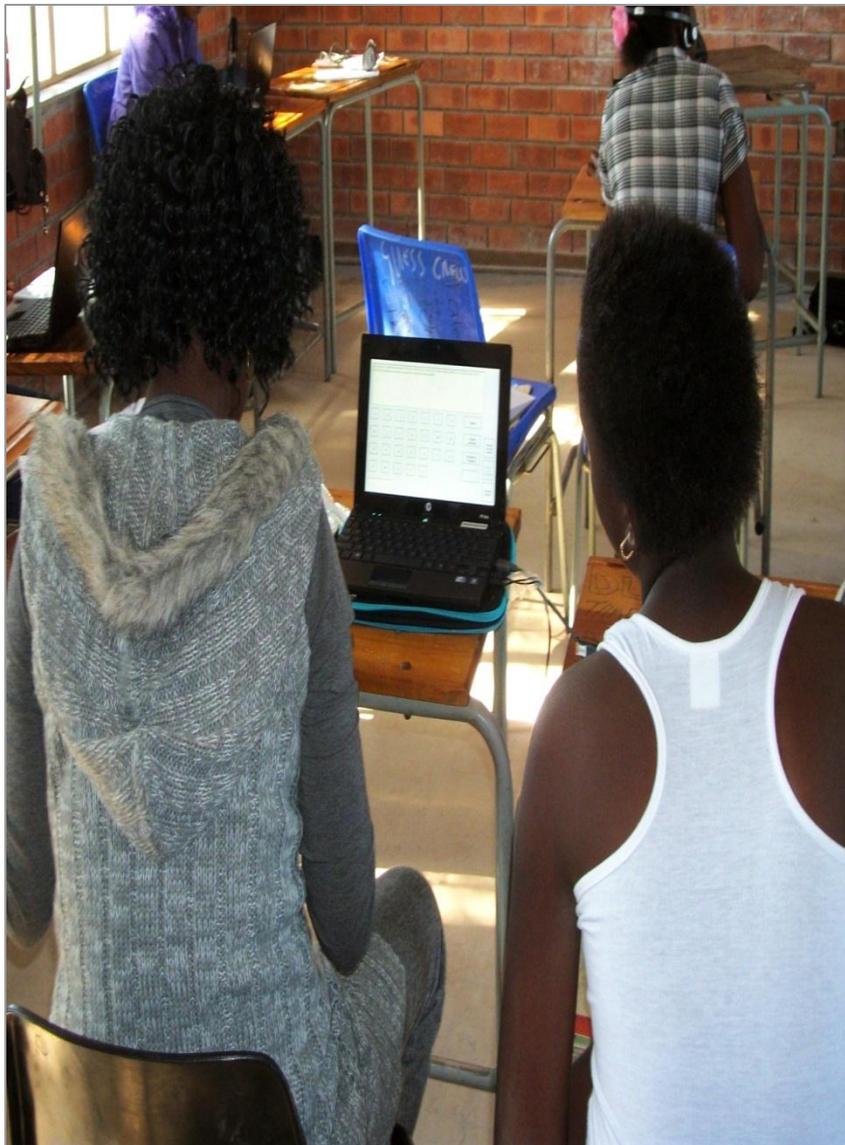
Enrollment Report								
	Date	Assigned	Enrolled	HIV +	HSV-2+	Confirmed Abuse	Confirmatory HIV Testing*	
Week 1	March 5/6	13	11	0	0	0	NA	
Week 2	March 12/13	16	17	0	0	3	NA	
Week 3	March 20/21	44	42	0	0	1	NA	
Week 4	March 26/27	47	47	1	7	5	0	
Week 5	April 2/3	54	48	3	2	3	0	
Week 6	April 9/10	70	66	0	4	5	1	
Week 7	April 16/17	57	52	0	1	4	3	
Week 8	May 1/2	72	66	3	2	6	0	
Week 9	May 7/8	63	61	1	2	3	3	

Enrollment Report							
	Date	Assigned	Enrolled	HIV +	HSV-2+	Confirmed Abuse	Confirmatory HIV Testing*
Week 10	May 14/15	95	82	4	3	5	4
Week 11	May 21/22	35	33	0	1	1	1
Week 12	May 28/29	124	115	3	5	7	0
Week 13	June 4/5	78	66	2	1	6	6
Week 14	June 11/12	120	120	4	7	11	5
Week 15	June 18/19	75	67	4	2	1	4
Week 16	June 25/26	95	78	1	5	5	3
Week 17	July 2/3	98	82	4	4	7	6
Week 18	July 9/10	70	70	1	5	5	3

Enrollment Report							
	Date	Assigned	Enrolled	HIV +	HSV-2+	Confirmed Abuse	Confirmatory HIV Testing*
Week 19	July 16/17	74	66	0	6	3	2
Week 20	July 23/24	119	95	7	6	10	3
Week 21	July 30/31	70	62	0	3	8	2
Week 22	Aug 6/7	84	64	2	0	4	1
Week 23	Aug 13/14	48	35	2	2	3	5
Week 24	Aug 20/21	74	75	3	4	5	5
Week 25	Aug 27/28	51	49	3	2	8	2
Week 26	Sep 3/4	51	45	1	2	5	2
Week 27	Sep 10/11	60	58	4	4	7	3

Enrollment Report							
	Date	Assigned	Enrolled	HIV +	HSV-2+	Confirmed Abuse	Confirmatory HIV Testing*
Week 28	Sep 17/18	82	70	4	4	10	2
Week 29	Sep 24/25	50	47	0	3	5	4
Week 30	Oct 1	56	54	2	3	5	3
Week 31	Oct 15	58	63	1	3	2	0
Week 32	Oct 22	32	34	1	0	6	7
TOTALS		2135	1940	61	93	159	80

Secondary School, Mpumalanga, South Africa



Sample Summary

School Grade

Grade 8	21.5%	Screened/Enrolled Ratio:	3.3:1
Grade 9	25.5%		
Grade 10	29.8%	Assigned/Enrolled %:	91%
Grade 11	23.3%		

Age (Mean: 15.5 years)

Age 13	12.1%	HIV+ Prevalence:	3.1%
Age 14	19.8%	HSV-2 Prevalence:	4.8%
Age 15	18.0%	Prevalence of Abuse in the Community:	8.2%
Age 16	19.8%		
Age 17	17.7%	Reported vaginal sex:	21.7%
Age 18	9.0%		
Age 19	2.6%		
Age 20	1.0%		

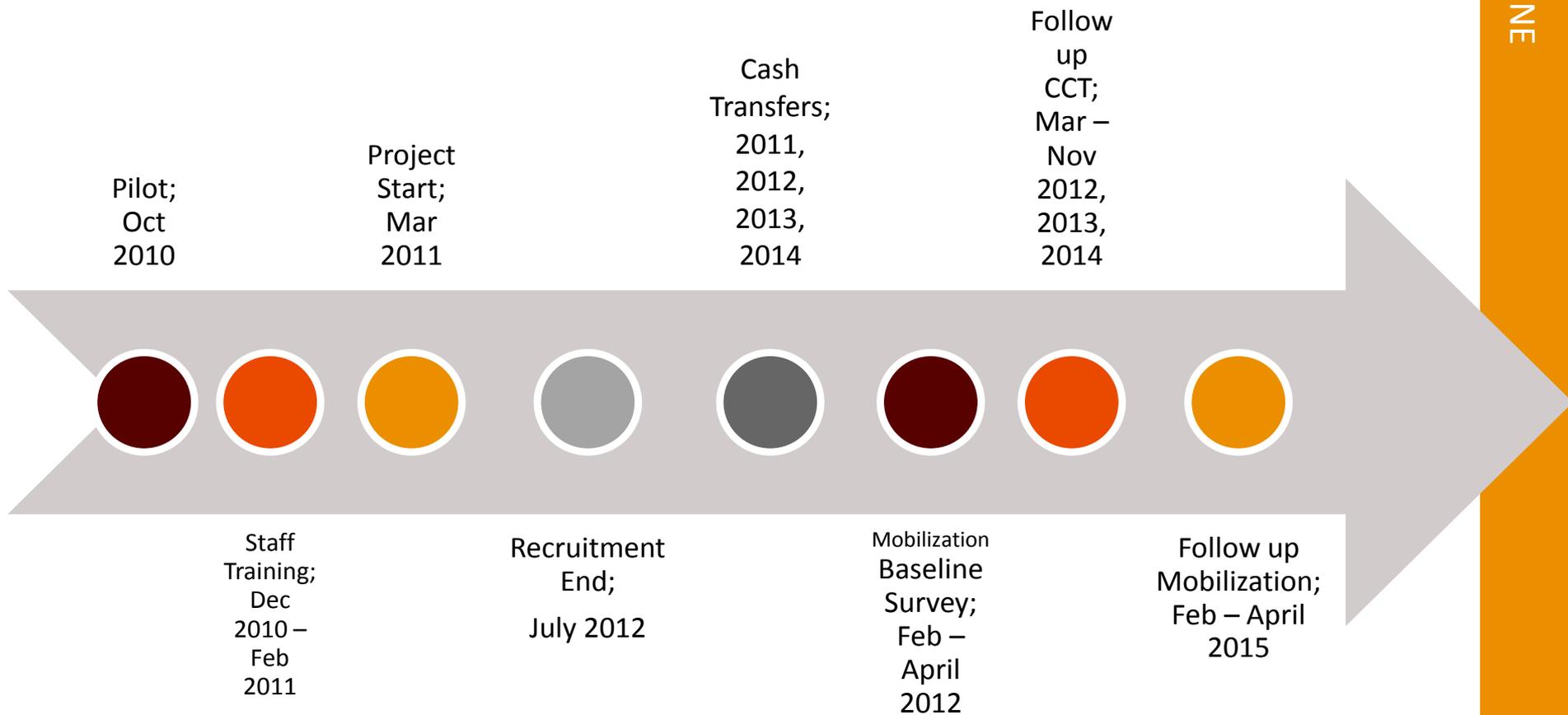
Intervention Summary

Cash Transfer

Intervention Young Women:	n= 966
Cash Transfers:	May 2011 – Present

Community Mobilization

Villages randomized:	November 2011
Training:	February 2012
Survey:	February – April 2012



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