



RENEWA



# HIV/AIDS and Food and Nutrition Security

## A Network Approach

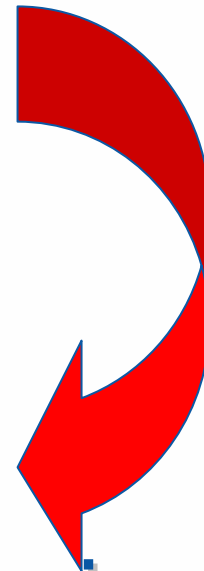
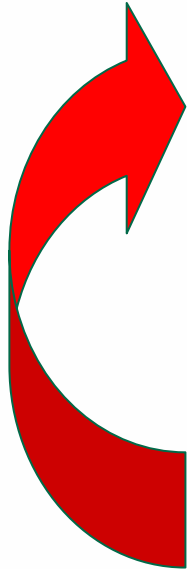
---

Suneetha Kadiyala

International Food Policy Research Institute



HIV/AIDS



Food and nutrition insecurity

- chronic
- acute

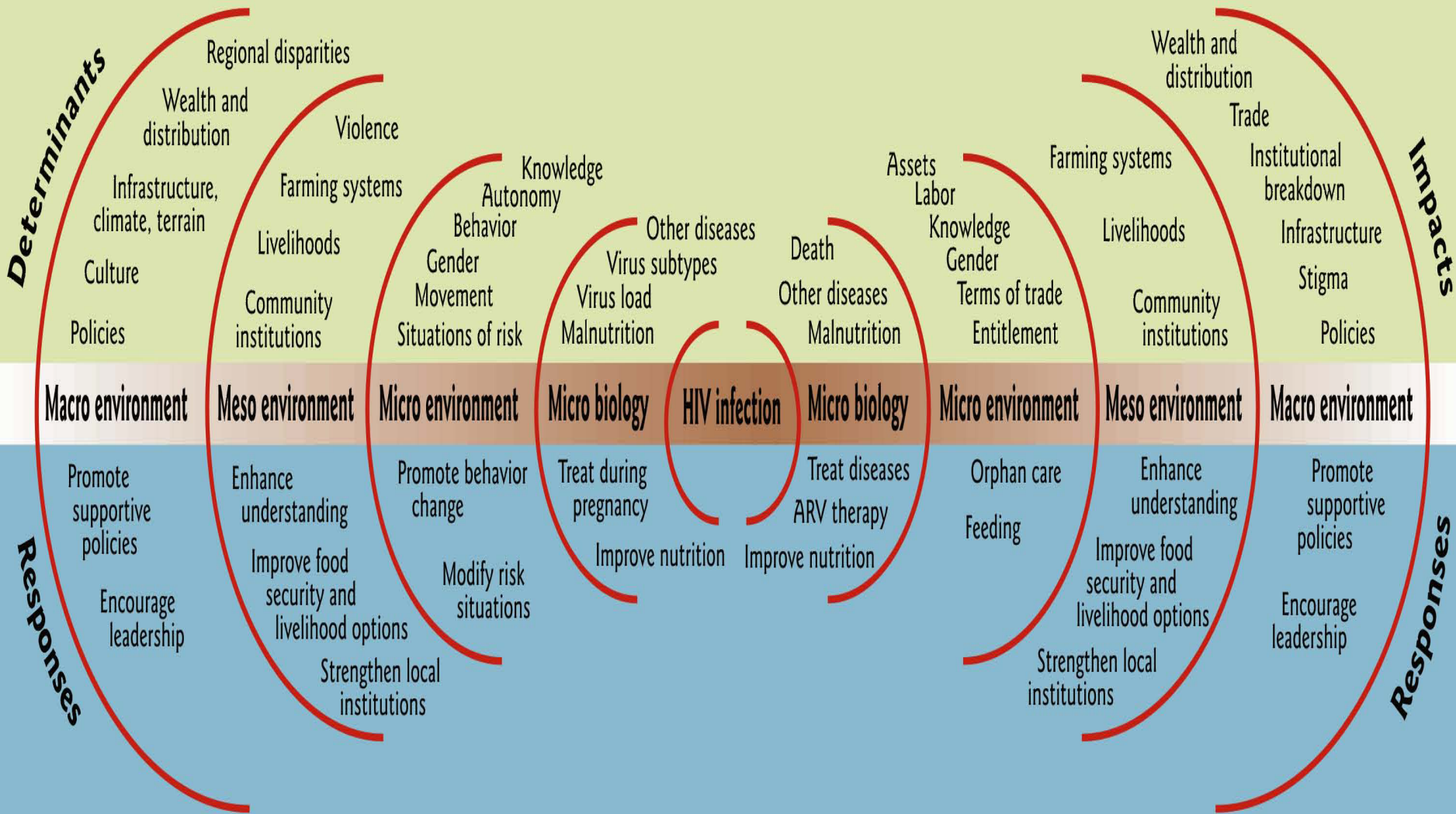
# CAUSES

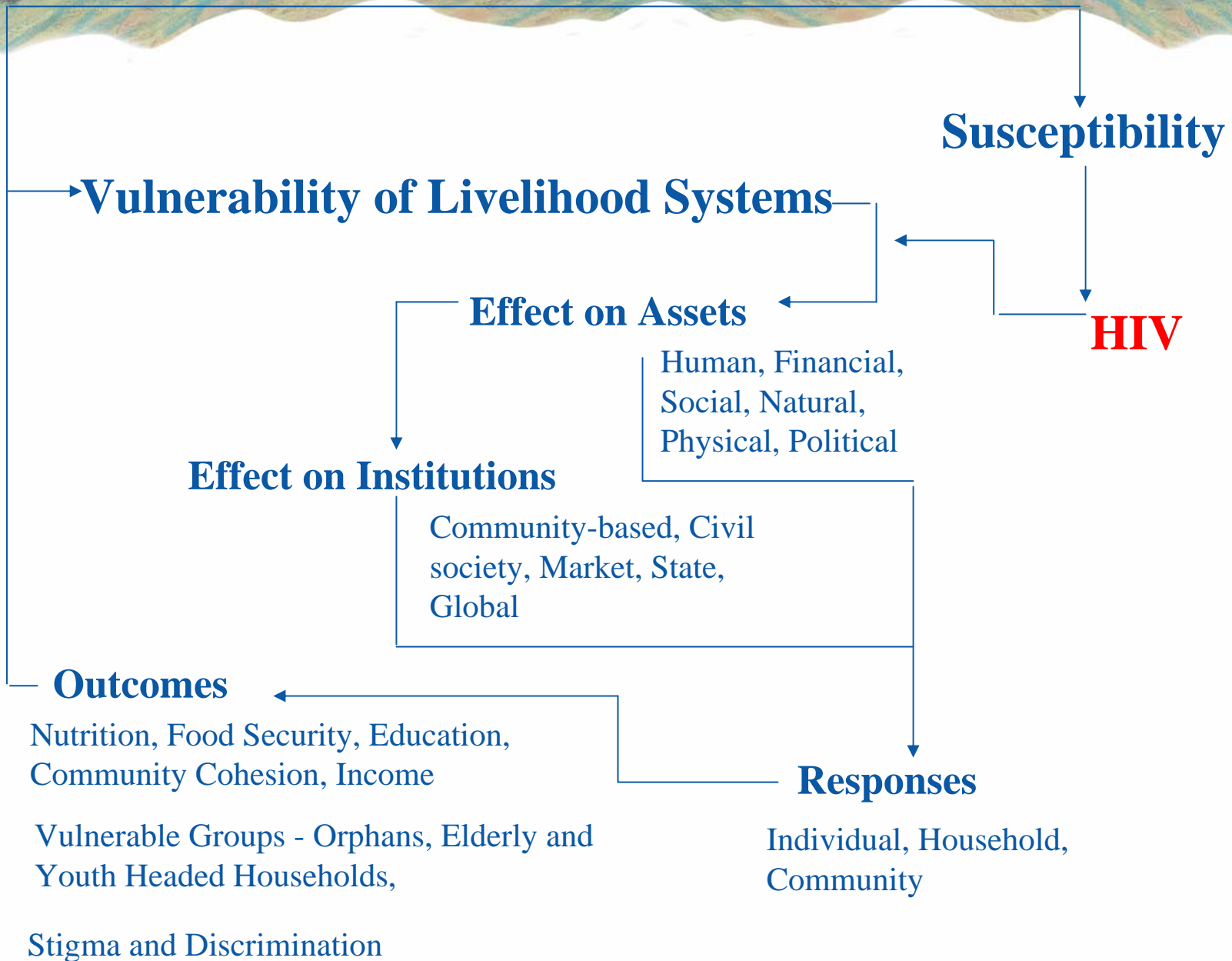
# CONSEQUENCES

Wide

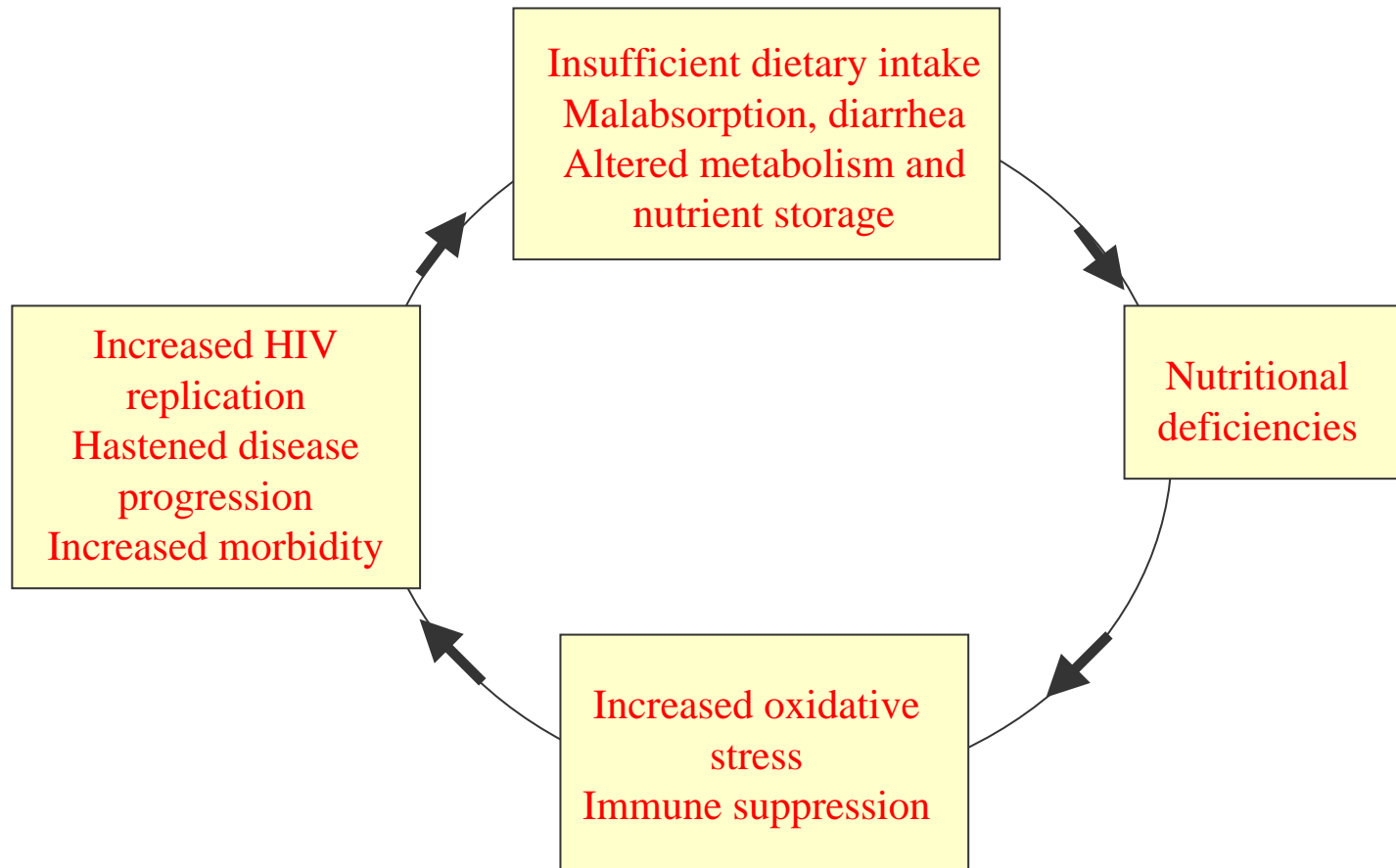
Immediate

Wide



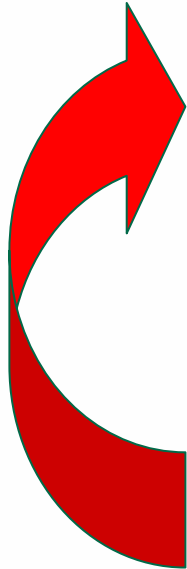


# The Vicious Cycle of Malnutrition and HIV





# HIV and AIDS



Food and nutrition insecurity

- chronic
- acute





## Does food insecurity contribute to HIV spread?

*“The microbe is nothing, the terrain everything” (Pasteur 1850)*

- Wealthier groups appear to be most at risk, in most contexts
- Pathways and interactions are complex
  - Increases migration
  - “Looking for food” → Transactional sex/intergenerational sex
  - Ag. development may create nodes of risk
  - Inferior access of women to, and ability/right to use, information/services



# Does malnutrition increase risk of HIV transmission?

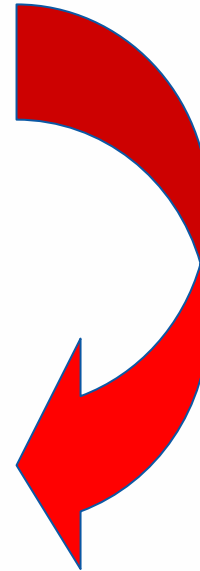
*Coexisting malnutrition and infection leads to  
“Nutritionally Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome” (Scrimshaw 1968)*

- Malnutrition compromises immune function
- increases risk of genital ulcers, STDs, mastitis





# HIV and AIDS



## Food and nutrition insecurity

- chronic
- acute



## **Does malnutrition affect HIV disease progression?**

- HIV raises energy requirements by 10-30% (adults) and 50-100% among children losing weight
- Malnutrition associated with immune function decline
- Degree of malnutrition clearly linked with mortality risk
- Compromises efficacy & increases toxicity of ARVs
- Higher probability of premature birth and LBW among HIV positive women
- Issues related to infant feeding



# HIV and AIDS impacts on agriculture

Subsistence, commercial, and agricultural extension

**Labor and cash** shortages

- affects land use (crops, diversity, yields, livestock)
- move to low input/low output farming
- natural resource mining
- child labor

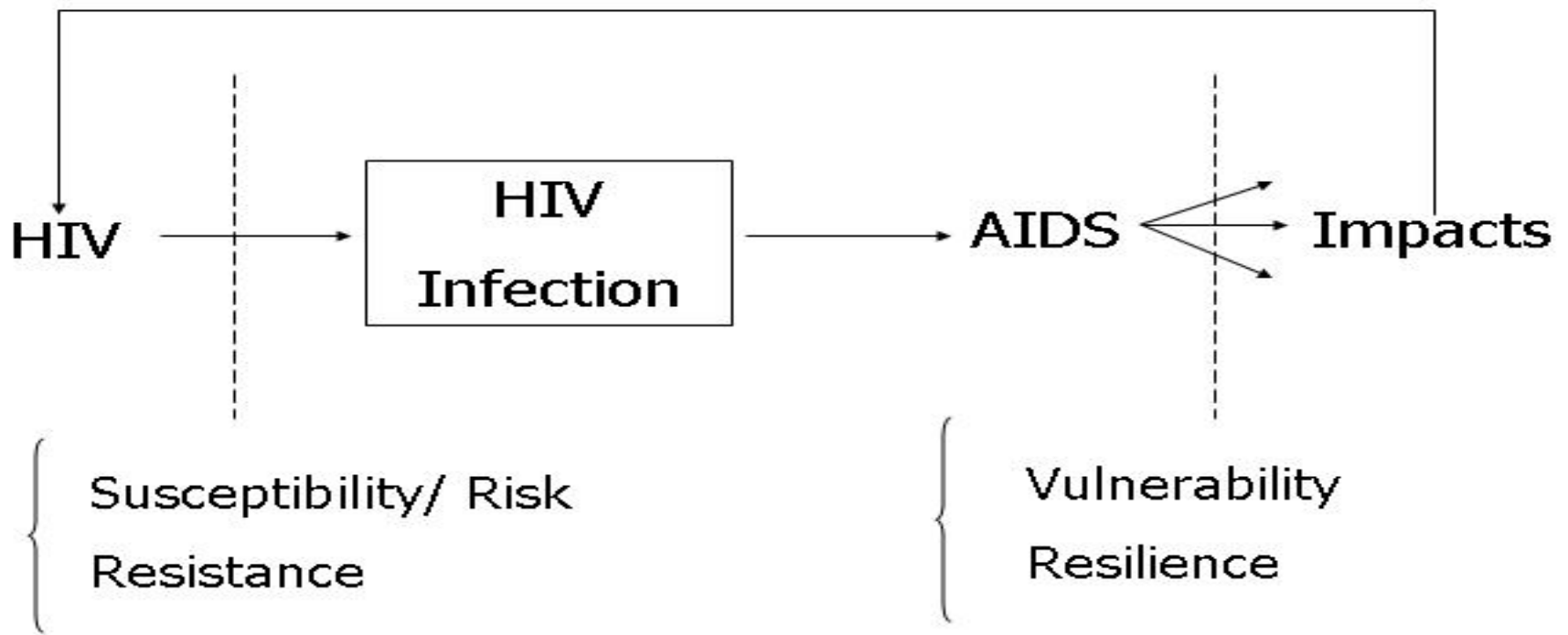
Loss of farm-specific **knowledge**

- less intra-hh learning (inexperienced farmers)
- greater risk aversion to new technology
- less appropriate farming practices in more hostile environment  
(less schooling due to dropout & teacher mortality)

Institutional **capacity** and organizational change

- loss of formal and informal institutional capacity
- weaker rural organizations
- changes in cultural norms, property rights

## Using an HIV lens





# **The Regional Network on AIDS, Livelihoods and Food security (RENEWAL)**

Facilitated by IFPRI, RENEWAL brings together national networks of

- researchers
- policymakers
- public & private organizations, and
- NGOs

to focus on the interactions & response



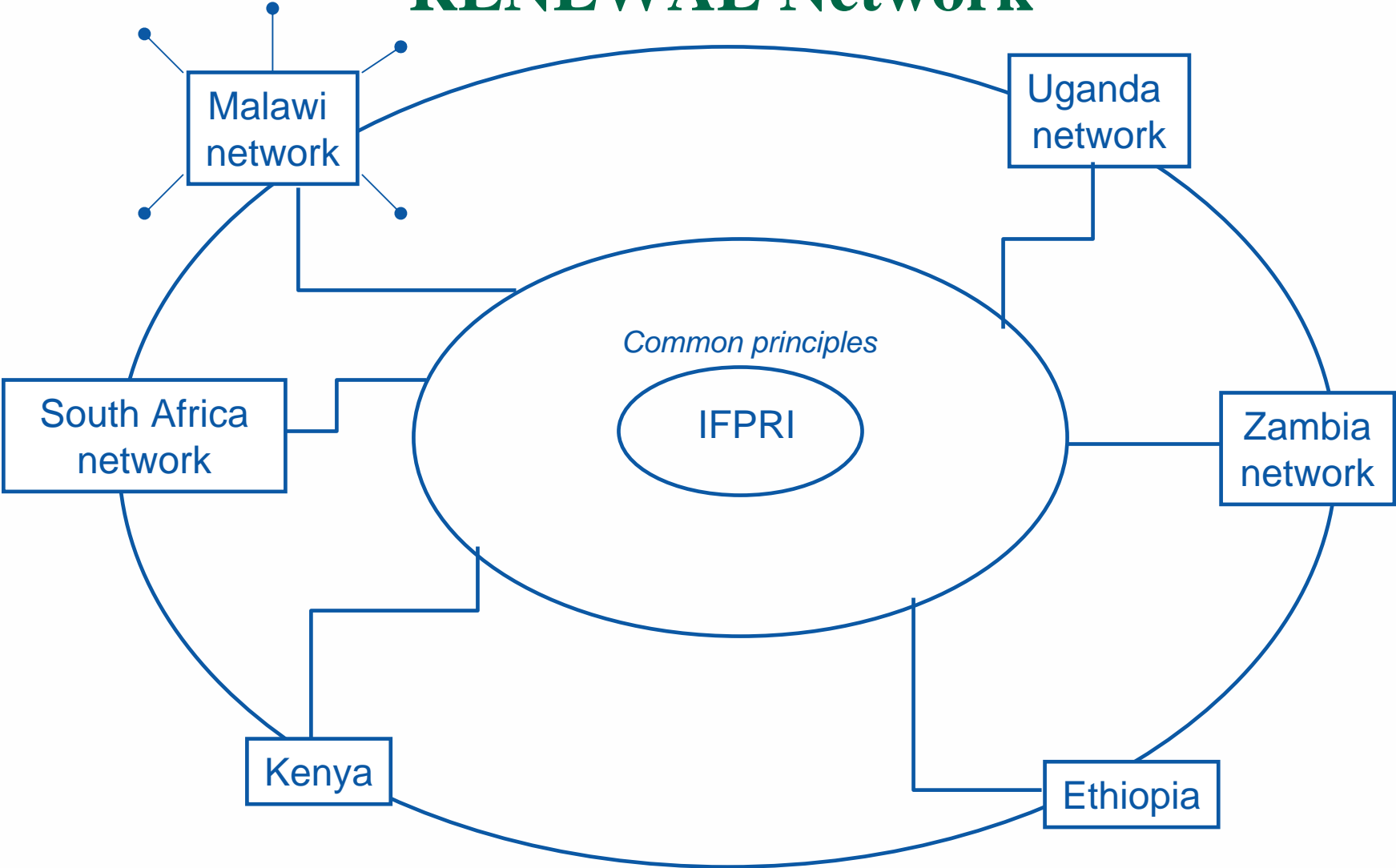


# Objectives

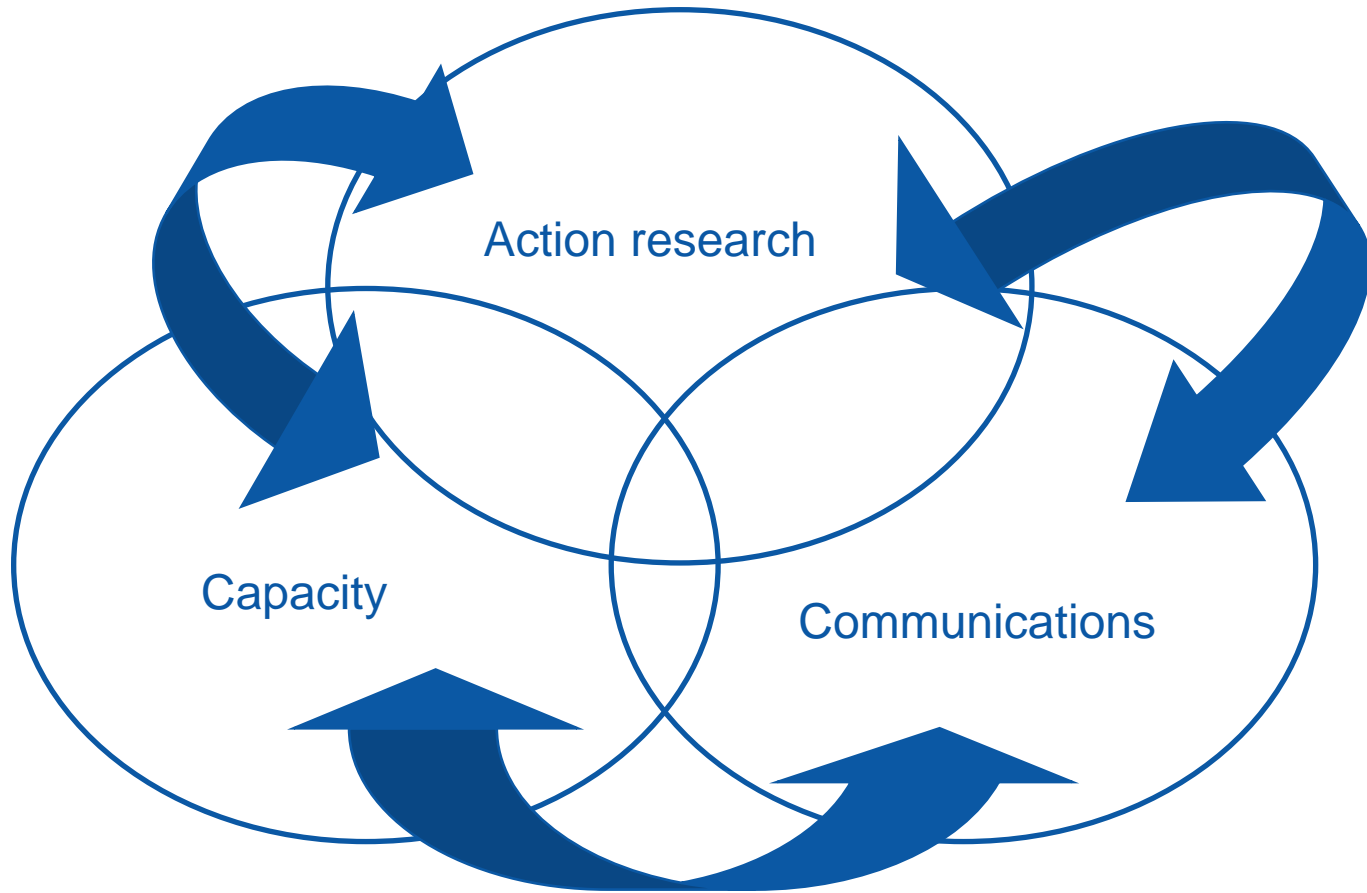
1. To reduce critical gaps in understanding:
  - how livelihoods contribute to the further **spread of HIV**
  - **the impact of HIV and AIDS** on livelihoods, food and nutrition security
2. To generate new policy-relevant knowledge on how households and communities may avoid exposure to HIV and strengthen their resilience to the impacts of AIDS
3. To enable relevant institutions to forge partnerships and act on realistic priorities for responding to AIDS epidemics, in collaboration with at-risk and affected communities and institutions in other sectors.



# RENEWAL Network



# Core pillars/processes of RENEWAL





# RENEWAL 3

- Action research in three major thematic areas:
  - AIDS, agriculture and livelihood security
  - AIDS, community resilience and social protection
  - AIDS and nutrition security
- Capacity strengthening
- Communications



## Lessons and challenges

- Face challenge of diversity, complexity, context-specificity
- Use/adapt *tools* to move from understanding to responding (e.g. HIV lens)
- Evidence-based action (but don't wait for last 5%!)
- Learn by doing (*action* research)...and by monitoring, evaluating and communicating
- Maximize connectivity through networks
- *Inreach* as well as outreach
- Balance quality, speed, capacity.....and scale!