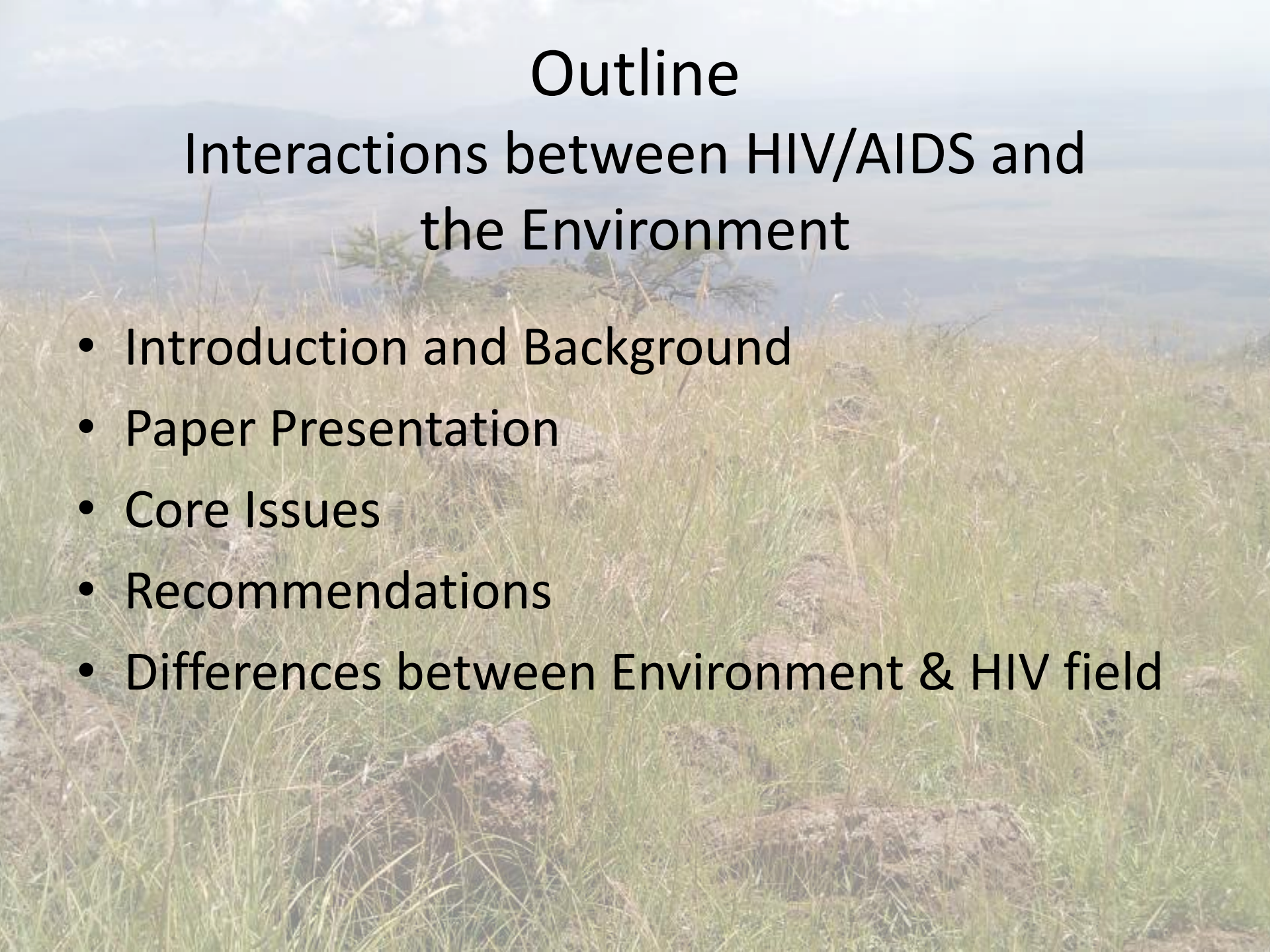


# Interactions between HIV/AIDS and the Environment

Judd Walson, Susan Bolton and Ben Piper,  
University of Washington

Presented by Ben Piper  
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# Outline

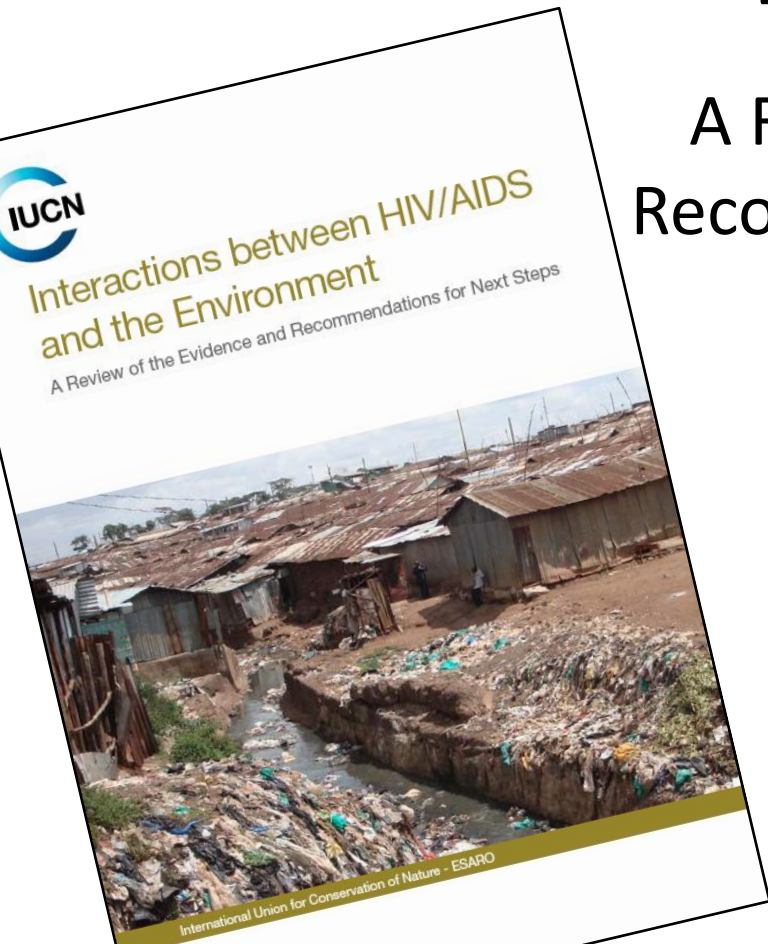
## Interactions between HIV/AIDS and the Environment

- Introduction and Background
- Paper Presentation
- Core Issues
- Recommendations
- Differences between Environment & HIV field



# Interactions between HIV/AIDS and the Environment:

## A Review of the Evidence and Recommendations for Next Steps



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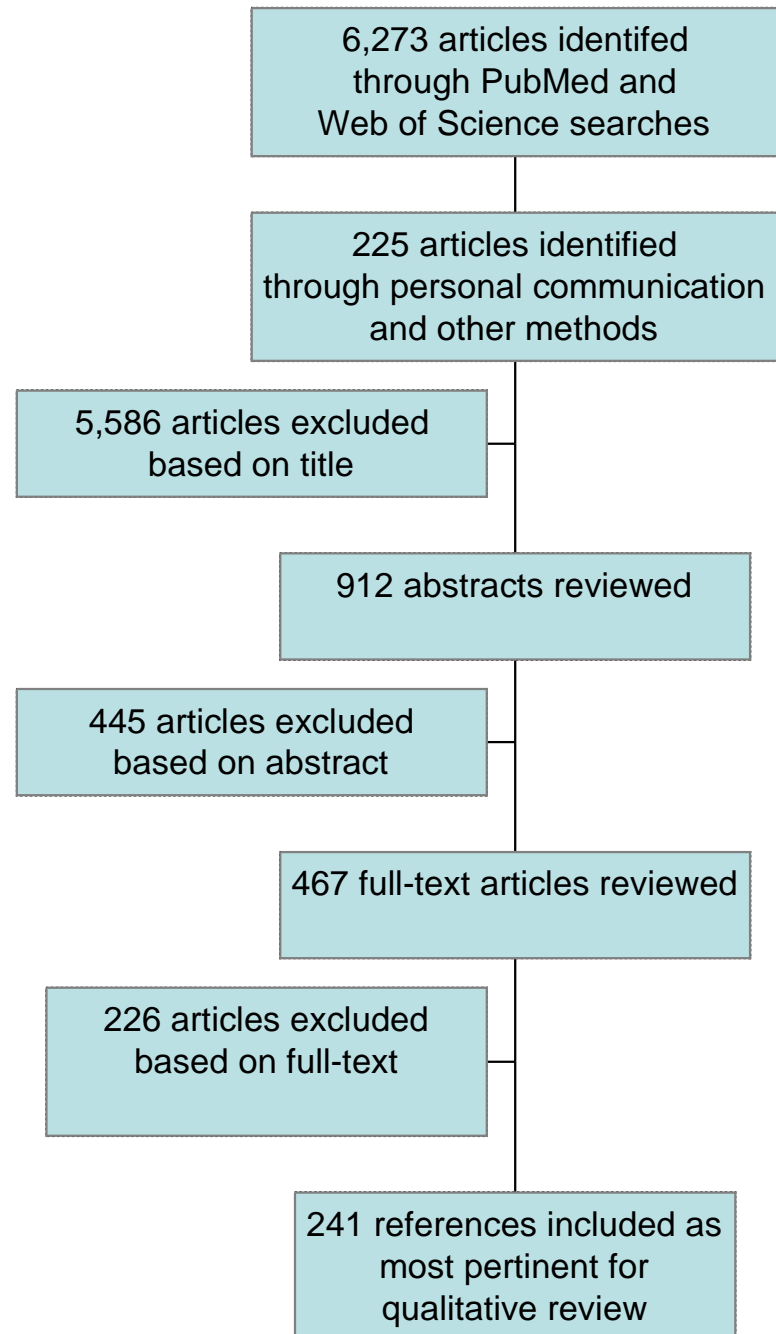
# Introduction

## Objective

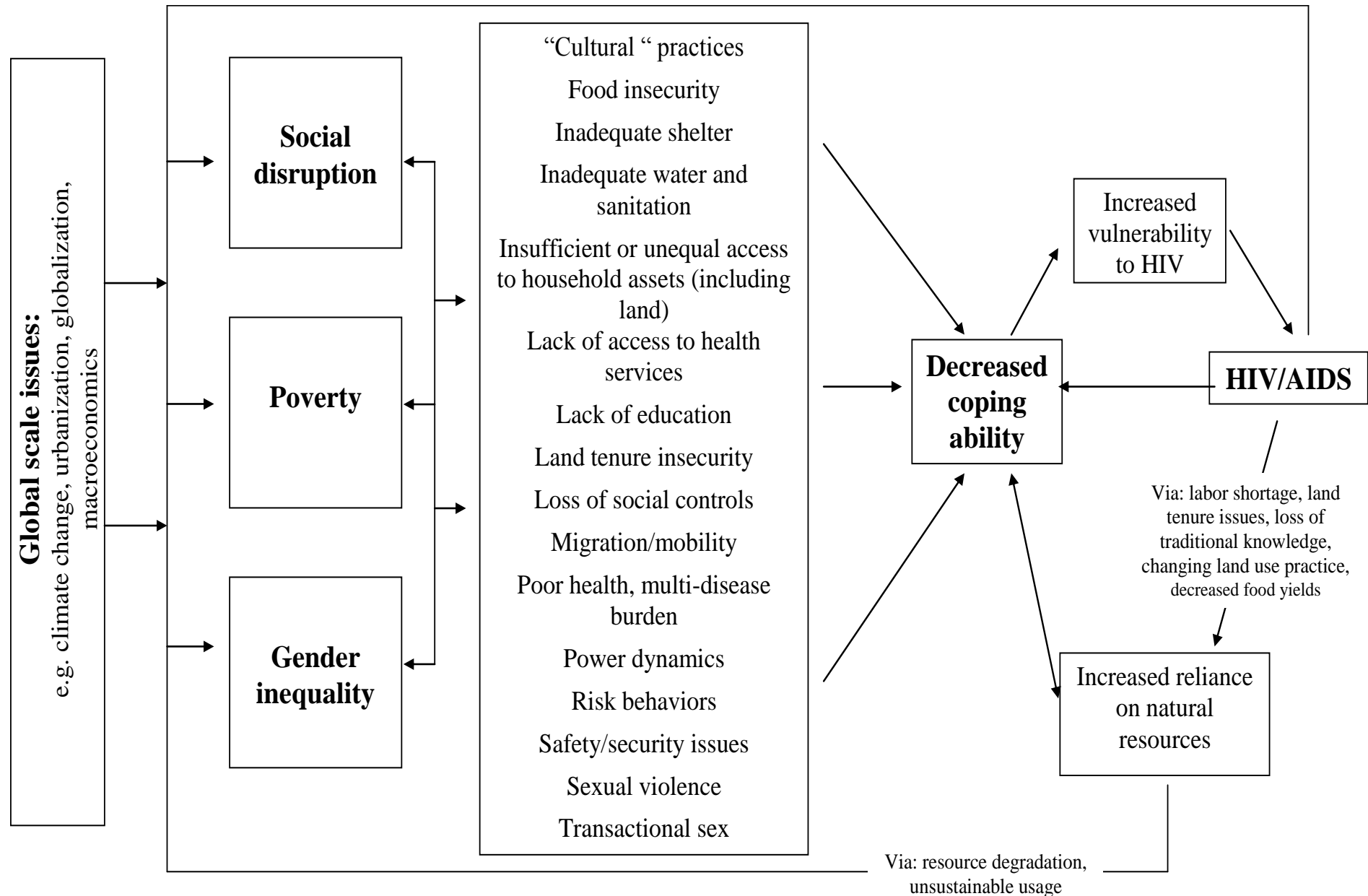
- IUCN asked UW to assist in developing report. IPPF and UoN was also involved at various points.
- Focus on E. Africa, however learn from other research areas and provide recommendations that can be applied at different scales and areas.

- Synthesize the literature on issues associated with HIV/AIDS and the environment
- Identify and discuss examples of interventions to address HIV/AIDS and the environment
- Identify data and knowledge gaps
- Develop a conceptual framework to address the links between HIV/AIDS and the environment
- Suggest next steps for basic and operational research and for improving integrated interventions

# Literature review



# Community Level Linkages between HIV/AIDS and the Environment



# Core findings

- Three major upstream factors that affect all aspects of the HIV/AIDS-Environment nexus:
  - Social disruption
  - **Poverty**
  - Gender inequality
- Enhance susceptibility to HIV and increases reliance on 'free' ecosystem services



# Major Themes Linking HIV/AIDS and the Environment

- Food insecurity
- Reliance on natural resources
- Agriculture and land use
- Fisheries sector practices
- Migration
- Effects of environment interventions on HIV/AIDS
- Workforce and human capacity effects of HIV/AIDS



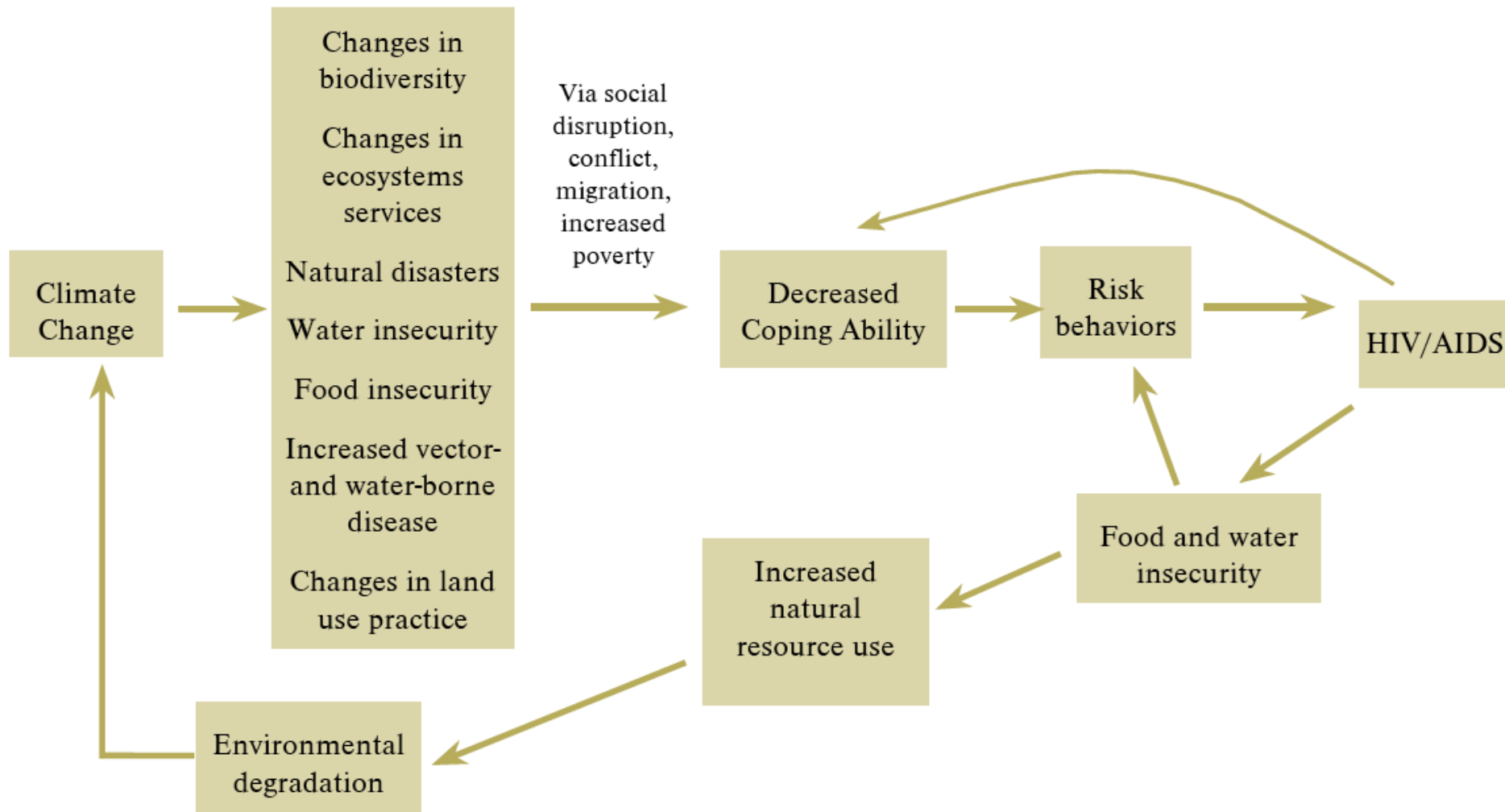


# Coping Ability

- “Coping ability is a linchpin in the pathway from poverty, gender inequality, and social disruption to HIV.”
  - Decreased coping ability makes people and communities more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.
  - HIV/AIDS in turn leads to increased dependence on natural resources due to loss of:
    - Labor force
    - Land tenure
    - Traditional knowledge
    - Ability to sustain previous livelihoods



# Effects of climate change on the links between HIV/AIDS and the environment



# Next steps: the research HIV/AIDS and the environment

- **Evidence** regarding the success of interventions is **still lacking**



- Does HIV/AIDS result in overuse of natural resources or is it mainly poverty?
  - Little documentation of status and trends of the various natural resources and of the extent of use by HIV/AIDS affected households vs. poor households in general

# Workshop Outcomes

- Produce evidence supporting addressing HIV and the environment as an integrated topic.
- Identify relationships between environmental condition and HIV/AIDS prevalence.
- Active collaborative group
- Conduct efficacy, effectiveness and operations research



# Additional Recommendations

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Upstream determinants of social conflict, poverty and gender inequality
- Identify and measure appropriate ecological indicators.
- Inventories of known medicinal plants
- Pursue additional pharmaceutical and clinical research.



# Additional Recommendations

- Food insecurity and HIV/AIDS outcomes
- Land use/land tenure issues
- Food insecurity and human health effects of climate change.
- Research in developing countries.
- Policy Learning!
- HIV/AIDS at the institutional level

# Thank you!...

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Bolton, S. and Talman, A. (2010). *Interactions between HIV/AIDS and the Environment: A Review of the Evidence and Recommendations for Next Steps*. Nairobi, Kenya: IUCN ESARO Office. viii + 62pp.

**Full report available at [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)**

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