

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SPRING TERM 2004

The Development Challenge of HIV/AIDS

Public Affairs 594m (half-term course)

Thursday: 7–10 p.m.

Visiting Lecturer: Keith Hansen

Course Description

HIV/AIDS now poses the foremost threat to development in Sub-Saharan Africa and a growing threat to the rest of the developing world. In many countries, the pandemic has already devastated one generation and is poised to undermine the development prospects of the next. Because HIV/AIDS moves fast, has hit many of the world's poorest nations, and continues to defy the best projections, vital decisions must be made quickly in an atmosphere of marked uncertainty and scarce resources. This, combined with the unprecedented scale of the pandemic's impact, complicates the policy response and points up the importance of continual monitoring and evaluation.

The course will be structured as an interactive seminar to analyze the pandemic as a policy issue, and as both a cause and consequence of particular development patterns. AIDS will be treated globally, but much of the discussion will center on Africa, where the epidemic is most advanced and from which the rest of the world can therefore learn the most. The first half of the course will focus on the roots, nature and impact of AIDS and the international response so far. We will briefly review the epidemiology of HIV, situating it in the context of other diseases and historical epidemics. We will analyze the various pathways through which AIDS affects development, including its impacts on demography, poverty, human capital, social capital, productivity, public investment, incentives, and economic growth. The second half will turn to the wide range of responses to the pandemic, identify the many challenges to effective implementation, and derive lessons of success for broader application. This section will pay special attention to the complexities of mainstreaming HIV/AIDS activities into sector policies, to the politically charged issues of treatment access, to the perceived tradeoffs between prevention and treatment, and to how to finance the global AIDS campaign. Participants should take from the seminar a detailed understanding of AIDS as a policy issue, as well as the broader ability to apply lessons of the AIDS experience to other development threats yet to be foreseen.

Course Requirements

Each seminar member will be expected to participate in weekly discussions and to prepare a special subject for oral presentation during one week of the course. Performance will be evaluated on the basis of class participation and a paper at the end of the seminar.

Readings

The following is an extensive bibliography of important HIV/AIDS readings. Do not be intimidated; these are *not* all required. For the first session, only the readings with asterisks are required. Thereafter, a few readings will be assigned from the list each week according to the interests of seminar members. The rest are provided for information, reference, and oral assignments.

All readings are on reserve in the library; many are also available on the Internet. There is no single “textbook” recommended for purchase. We will, however, draw several readings from the new *AIDS in Africa, Second Edition* as well as the latest report on the epidemic from UNAIDS. In addition, *Preventing and Mitigating AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa*, despite its age, remains an excellent overview and reference.

Session 1

How did we get here?

The nature of HIV/AIDS and the history of the global response

*Garrett, L. 1994. *The Coming Plague*. New York: Farrar, Strauss & Giroux. Skim chapter 2 (“Health Transition”) and read chapter 11, part III (“Hatari”).

Gellman, B. 2000. The Global Response to AIDS in Africa: World Shunned Signs of the Coming Plague. *The Washington Post*, July 5, 2000, p. A1.

*Hansen, K. and Zewdie, D. “International Cooperation and Mobilization,” in Essex, M., Mboup S., Kanki, P. et al. eds. 2002. *AIDS in Africa, Second Edition*. New York: Kluwer.

*Piot, P. and Bartos, M. “The Epidemiology of HIV and AIDS.” *Ibid*.

Schoofs, M. 1999. AIDS: The Agony of Africa. *The Village Voice*, vol. XLIV, no. 44. Available at www.villagevoice.com/specials/africa.

*UNAIDS. 2002. *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2002*. Geneva: UNAIDS. Pages 21-41 (“A global overview of the epidemic”). Available at: www.unaids.org/barcelona/presskit/barcelona%20report/contents_html.html

Session 2

What has AIDS wrought?

Social, economic and development impact

Historical impact of epidemics

Herlihy, D. 1997. *The Black Death and the Transformation of the West*. Cambridge: Harvard. Read one of: chapter 2 (“The New Economic and Demographic System”) or chapter 3 (“Modes of Thought and Feeling”).

McNeill, W. 1997. *Plagues and Peoples*. Anchor Press/Doubleday. Read one of: Introduction, chapter III (“Confluence of the Civilized Disease Pools of Eurasia”) or chapter V (“Transoceanic Exchanges”).

The impact of AIDS

Bayer, R. and Oppenheimer, G.M. 2000. *AIDS doctors: voices from the epidemic*. Oxford. (Skim.)

Bicego, G., Rutstein, S., and Johnson, K. 2002. Dimensions of the emerging orphan crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. *Social Science & Medicine* (in press).

Dehne, K., Pokrovskiy, V., Kobyshecha, Y. et al. 2000. Update on the epidemics of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. *AIDS*, 14(suppl. 3): S75-S84.

Nyambetha, E., Wandibba, S., and Aagaard-Hansen, J. 2003. Changing patterns of orphan care due to the HIV epidemic in western Kenya. *Social Science & Medicine*, 57: 301-311.

Tibaijuka, A.K. 1997. AIDS and Economic Welfare in Peasant Agriculture: Case Studies from Kagabiro Village, Kagera Region, Tanzania. *World Development*, 25(6): 963-975.

UNAIDS. 2002. *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2002*. Geneva: UNAIDS. Pages 43-62 (“The mounting impact”). Available at: www.unaids.org/barcelona/presskit/barcelona%20report/contents_html.html

World Bank. 2002. *Education and HIV/AIDS: A Window of Hope*, pp. 11-25. Washington: World Bank.

The macroeconomics of AIDS

Arndt, C. and Lewis, J. 2000. *The Macro Implications of HIV/AIDS in South Africa: A Preliminary Assessment*. Washington: World Bank Africa Region Working Paper Series No. 9.

Bell, C., Devarajan, S. and Gersbach, H. 2003. The Long-Run Economics Costs of AIDS: Theory and an Application to South Africa. 118 pp. Available at: econ.worldbank.org/view.php?type=5&id=30343.

Bloom, D.E. and Mahal, A.S., “AIDS, Flu and the Black Death: Impacts on Economic Growth and Well-Being,” in Bloom, D. and Godwin, P., eds. 1997. *The Economics of HIV and AIDS: The Case of South and Southeast Asia*. Delhi: Oxford.

Bonnel, R. 2000. *HIV/AIDS: Does it Increase or Decrease Growth in Africa?* Washington: World Bank.

Hamoudi, A. and Sachs, J. 2002. "The Economics of AIDS in Africa," in *AIDS in Africa, Second Edition*.

Over, M. 1992. *The Macro Impact of AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Washington: World Bank.

The global security threat

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. 2000. *The Global Infectious Disease Threat and Its Implications for the United States (National Intelligence Estimate 99-17D)*. Washington: CIA. At: www.cia.gov/cia/publications/nie/report/nie99-17d.html.

Session 3

Why is HIV so hard to stop? **Root causes and their influence on policies**

Poverty and inequality

FAO and UNAIDS. 1999. *Sustainable Agricultural/Rural Development and Vulnerability to the AIDS Epidemic*. Geneva: UNAIDS. Read chapter 3 ("Case Studies: Do Agricultural and Rural Development Projects and Programmes Influence Vulnerability to HIV?").

World Bank. 1997. *Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic*. New York: Oxford. Read pages 53-76 ("Strategic lessons"). Available at: www.worldbank.org/aids-econ/confront/confrontfull/

Injecting drug use

Rhodes, T., Lowndes, C., Judd, A., et al. 2002. Explosive spread and high prevalence of HIV infection among injecting drug users in Togliatti City, Russia. *AIDS*, 16: F25-F31.

Poverty and youth

Anarfi, J. and Antwi, P. 1996. Street youth in Accra city: sexual networking in a high-risk environment and its implications for the spread of HIV/AIDS. *Health Transition Review*, 5(suppl): 131-152.

Eaton, L., Flisher, A., and Aarø, L. 2003. Unsafe sexual behaviour in South African youth. *Social Science & Medicine*, 56: 149-165.

MacPhail, C. and Campbell, C. 2001. "I think condoms are good but, aai, I hate those things": condom use among adolescents and young people in a Southern African township. *Social Science & Medicine*, 52(11): 1613-1627.

Sexual networks

Atlani, L., Caraël, M., Brunet, J. et al. 2000. Social change and HIV in the former USSR: the making of a new epidemic. *Social Science & Medicine*, 50(11): 1547-1556.

Bryan, A., Fisher, J., and Benziger, T. 2001. Determinants of HIV risk among Indian truck drivers. *Social Science & Medicine*, 53(11): 1413-1426.

Caldwell, J.C. 2000. Rethinking the African AIDS Epidemic. *Population and Development Review*, 26(1): 117-135.

Caldwell, J.C., Orubuloye, I.O. and Caldwell, P. 1999. "Obstacles to behavioural change to lessen the risk of HIV infection in the African AIDS epidemic: Nigerian research" in Caldwell, J.C., Caldwell, P., Anarfi, J. et al. eds. *Resistances to Behavioural Change to Reduce HIV/AIDS Infection in Predominantly Heterosexual Epidemics in Third World Countries*. Canberra: Health Transition Centre, Australian National University.

Campbell, C. 2000. Selling sex in the time of AIDS: the psycho-social context of condom use by sex workers on a Southern African mine. *Social Science & Medicine*, 50(4): 479-494.

Cleland, J. and Ferry, Benoit, eds. 1995. *Sexual Behavior and AIDS in the Developing World*. UK: Taylor and Francis/WHO. Chapter 6 ("Risk Perception and Behavioural Change"), pp. 157-192.

Gysels, M., Pool, R., and Nnalusiba, B. 2002. Women who sell sex in a Ugandan trading town: life histories, survival strategies and risk. *Social Science & Medicine*, 54: 179-192.

Johnson, K., Alarcón, J., Watts, D. et al., 2003. Sexual networks of pregnant women with and without HIV infection. *AIDS*, 17: 605-612.

Kishindo, P. 1996. Sexual behavior in the face of risk: the case of bar girls in Malawi's major cities. *Health Transition Review*, 5(suppl): 153-160.

- Ray, S., Latif, A., Machezano, R. et al. 1998. Sexual behaviour and risk assessment of HIV seroconvertors among urban male factory workers in Zimbabwe. *Social Science & Medicine*, 47(10): 1431-1443.
- Sibanda, A. 2000. A nation in pain: Why the HIV/AIDS epidemic is out of control in Zimbabwe. *International Journal of Health Services*, 30(4): 717-738
- Trussell, J. and Cohen, B., eds. 1996. *Preventing and Mitigating AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Research and Data Priorities for the Social and Behavioral Sciences*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press. Read chapter 4 (“Sexual Behavior and HIV/AIDS”).

Stigma and social representation

- Chatterjee, P. 2003. Spreading the word about HIV/AIDS in India. *Lancet* (in press).
- Kaler, A. 2003. AIDS-talk in everyday life: the presence of HIV/AIDS in men’s informal conversation in Southern Malawi. *Social Science & Medicine* (in press).
- Goodwin, R., Kozlova, A., Kwiatkowska, A., et al. 2003. Social representations of HIV/AIDS in Central and Eastern Europe. *Social Science & Medicine*, 56: 1373-1384.

Session 4

How can we stop HIV/AIDS?

The Response: Grand Strategy and Prevention

National success stories

- del Rio, C. and Sepúlveda, J. 2002. AIDS in Mexico: lessons learned and implications for developing countries. *AIDS*, 16:1445–1457.
- Fylkesnes, K., Musonda, R., Sichone, M. et al. 2001. Declining HIV prevalence and risk behaviours in Zambia: evidence from surveillance and population-based surveys. *AIDS*, 15: 907-916,
- Mbulaiteye, S., Mahe, C., Whitworth, J. et al. 2002. Declining HIV-1 incidence and associated prevalence over 10 years in a rural population in south-west Uganda: a cohort study. *Lancet*, 360: 41-46.
- Levi, G. and Vitória, M. 2002. Fighting against AIDS: the Brazilian experience. *AIDS*, 16: 2373-2383.

The expanded response

Lamphey, P., Zeitz, P., and Larivee, C. 2002. *Strategies for an Expanded and Comprehensive Response (ECR) to a National HIV/AIDS Epidemic: A Handbook for Designing and Implementing HIV/AIDS Programs*. Canada: Family Health International and USAID.

Stover, J., Walker, N., Garnett, G. et al. 2002. Can we reverse the HIV/AIDS pandemic with an expanded response? *Lancet*, 360: 73-77.

Strategy and the enabling environment

UNAIDS. 1998. *Guide to the strategic planning process for a national response to HIV/AIDS: Strategic plan formulation*. Geneva: UNAIDS.

UNAIDS. 1999. *Acting early to prevent AIDS: The case of Senegal*. Geneva: UNAIDS.

UNAIDS. 2002. *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2002*. Geneva: UNAIDS. Pages 79-107 ("Prevention: applying the lessons learned."). Can be found at: www.unaids.org/barcelona/presskit/barcelona%20report/contents_html.html

Gender

Campbell, C. and MacPhail, C. 2002. Peer education, gender and the development of critical consciousness: participatory HIV prevention by South African youth. *Social Science & Medicine*, 55: 331-345.

Green, G., Pool, R., Harrison, S., et al. 2001. Female control of sexuality: illusion or reality? Use of vaginal products in south west Uganda. *Social Science & Medicine*, 52(4): 585-598.

Heise, L. and Elias, C. 1995. Transforming aids prevention to meet women's needs: a focus on developing countries. *Social Science & Medicine*, 40(7): 931-943.

High-risk settings

Ao, T., Sam, N., Manongi, R. et al. 2003. *International Journal of STD and AIDS*, 14: 688-696.

Eggar, M. et al. 2000. Promotion of condom use in a high-risk setting in Nicaragua. *Lancet*, 355: 2101-2105.

Ghys, P., Diallo, M., Ettiegne-Traore, V. et al. 2002. Increase in condom use and decline in HIV and sexually transmitted diseases among female sex workers in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 1991-1998. *AIDS*, 16: 251-258.

Mupemba, K. 1999. The Zimbabwe HIV prevention programme for truck drivers and commercial sex workers: a behaviour change intervention. *Ibid.*

Tawil, O., O'Reilly, K., Coulibaly, I.M. et al. 1999. HIV prevention among vulnerable populations: outreach in the developing world. *AIDS*, 13(suppl. A): S239-S247.

Behavior change communication

Amuyunzu-Nyamongo, M., Tendo-Wambua, L., Babishangire, B. et al. 1999. "Barriers to behaviour change as a response to sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS: the East African experience" in Caldwell, J.C., Caldwell, P., Anarfi, J. et al., eds. *Resistances to Behavioural Change to Reduce HIV/AIDS Infection in Predominantly Heterosexual Epidemics in Third World Countries*. Canberra: Health Transition Centre, Australian National University.

Caldwell, J.C. 1999. Reasons for limited sexual behavior change in the Sub-Saharan African epidemic, and potential future intervention strategies. *Ibid*.

Gallant, M. and Maticka-Tyndale, E. 2003. School-based HIV prevention programmes for African youth. *Social Science & Medicine* (in press).

Voluntary counseling and testing (VCT)

Sweat, M., et al. 2000. Cost-effectiveness of voluntary HIV-1 counseling and testing in reducing sexual transmission of HIV-1 in Kenya and Tanzania. *Lancet*, 356: 113.

The Voluntary HIV-1 Counseling and Testing Efficacy Study Group. 2000. Efficiency of voluntary HIV-1 counseling and testing in individuals and couples in Kenya, Tanzania and Trinidad. *Lancet*, 356: 103-112.

Social marketing

Barnes, J.R. 1999. The Impact of Social Marketing on HIV/AIDS. *AIDS Analysis Africa*, 10(2): 8-10.

Lamphey, P. and Price, J. 1998. Social marketing, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV prevention: a consumer-centered approach to achieving behavior change. *AIDS*, 12(suppl 2): S1-S9.

Population Services International. 2003. Will Balbir Pasha get AIDS??? Case Study.

Preventing mother-to-child transmission

Skordis, J. and Natrass, N. 2002. Paying to waste lives: the affordability of reducing mother-to-child transmission of HIV in South Africa. *Journal of Health Economics*, 21: 405-421.

Human rights

UNAIDS. 1999. *Handbook for Legislators on HIV/AIDS, Law and Human Rights*. Geneva: UNAIDS/Inter-Parliamentary Union. Skim chapter 3.

Vaccines

Esparza, J. and Bharnarpravati, N. 2000. Accelerating the development and future availability of HIV-1 vaccines. *Lancet*, 355: 2061-2066.

Session 5

Who must be involved and how?

The Response: Communities, Mitigation, Treatment, and Tradeoffs

The central role of communities

Asthana, S., and Oostvogels, R. 1996. Community participation in HIV prevention: problems and prospects for community-based strategies among female sex workers in Madras. *Social Science & Medicine*, 43(2): 133-148.

Gregson, S., Terceira, N., Mushati, P. et al. 2003. Community group participation: Can it help young women to avoid HIV? An exploratory study of social capital and school education in rural Zimbabwe. *Social Science & Medicine* (in press).

Kesby, M. 2000. Participatory diagramming as a means to improve communication about sex in rural Zimbabwe: a pilot study. *Social Science and Medicine*, 50(12):1723-1741.

Lugalla, J., Emmelin, M., Mutumbei, A., et al. 2003. Social, cultural and sexual behavioral determinants of observed decline in HIV infection trends: lessons from the Kagera Region, Tanzania. *Social Science & Medicine* (in press).

Ng'weshemi, J., Boerma, T., Bennett, J. and Schapnik, D., eds. 1997. *HIV prevention and AIDS care in Africa: A district level approach*. Amsterdam: Royal Tropical Institute. Chapters 1, 2, and 7-9.

Phillips, M. 2001. New Taboos: To Help Fight AIDS, Tanzanian Villages Ban Risky Traditions. *The Wall Street Journal*. January 12, 2001, p. A1.

Impact mitigation

Trussell, J. and Cohen, B., eds. 1996. *Preventing and Mitigating AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Research and Data Priorities for the Social and Behavioral Sciences*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, chapter 6 ("Mitigating the Impact of the Epidemic").

UNAIDS/UNICEF/USAID. 2002. *Children on the Brink 2002: A Joint Report on Orphan Estimates and Program Strategies*, pp. 1-14. Available at: www.unicef.org/pubsgen/children-on-the-brink/children-on-the-brink-en.pdf

World Bank. 2001. *Social Protection of Africa's Orphans and Vulnerable Children: Issues and Good Practice Program Options* (esp. pp. 13-31). Washington: World Bank Africa Region Human Development Working Paper Series. Available at: www.worldbank.org/afr/hd/wps/African_Orphans.pdf

World Bank. 2002. *Education and HIV/AIDS: A Window of Hope*, pp. 27-43. Washington: World Bank.

Private sector

Campbell, C. and Williams, B. 1999. Beyond the biomedical and behavioural: towards an integrated approach to HIV prevention in the Southern African mining industry. *Social Science & Medicine*, 48(11): 1625-1639.

Michael, K. 1999. Best practices: a review of company activity on HIV/AIDS in South Africa. *AIDS Analysis Africa*, 10(3): 5-6.

Care, support and treatment

Laurent, C., Diakhate, N., Gueye, N. et al. 2002. The Senegalese government's highly active antiretroviral therapy initiative: an 18-month follow-up study. *AIDS*, 16: 1363-1370.

UNAIDS. 2002. *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2002*. Geneva: UNAIDS. Pages 141-160 ("Care, treatment and support....") Available at: www.unaids.org/barcelona/presskit/barcelona%20report/contents_html.html

"Core groups" vs. Comprehensiveness

Ainsworth, M. and Teokul, W. 2000. Breaking the silence. *Lancet*, 356: 55-60.

Mills, S. 2000. Back to behavior: prevention priorities in countries with low HIV prevalence. *AIDS*, 14(suppl. 3): S75-S84.

Weir, S., Pailman, C., Mahlalela, X., et al. 2003. From people to places: focusing AIDS prevention efforts where it matters most. *AIDS*, 17: 895-903.

World Bank. 1997. *Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic*. New York: Oxford. Read chapter 4 ("Coping with the impact of AIDS").

Session 6

How can we ensure effective action?

The Response: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Ng'weshemi, J., Boerma, T., Bennett, J. and Schapnik, D., eds. 1997. *HIV prevention and AIDS care in Africa: A district level approach*. Amsterdam: Royal Tropical Institute. Read chapter 6.

Okubagzhi, G. and Singh, S. 2002. Establishing an HIV/AIDS programme in developing nations: the Ethiopia experience. *AIDS*, 16: 1575-1586.

UNAIDS. 2002. *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2002*. Geneva: UNAIDS. Pages 173-188 (“National responses....”). Available at:
www.unaids.org/barcelona/presskit/barcelona%20report/contents_html.html

UNAIDS/WHO. 2000. *Guidelines for Second Generation HIV Surveillance*. Geneva: WHO and UNAIDS.

World Bank HIV/AIDS project documents [to be selected].

Reference Material

On the place of epidemics in history, the seminal work remains William McNeill's *Plagues and Peoples*. When it was first published in 1976, this book recast historic events in a new light and essentially opened the door to a new school of historical study. It went out of print in the 1980s but has since been reissued, largely because of the renewed interest in disease prompted by the spread of HIV. On the global response to infectious diseases, Laurie Garrett's *The Coming Plague* is a lively, engaging and disturbing volume. On AIDS specifically, the most thorough book collections of material appear in the two editions of *AIDS in the World*. Much has been learned since the second edition was published in 1996, but it still remains a valuable source of background information. A similar series, *AIDS in Africa*, has just published its second edition, which is now the most current compilation of materials on the epidemic in Africa. A good one-volume overview of the epidemic is *AIDS in the 21st Century* by Alan Whiteside and Tony Barnett.

Given the pace of events with HIV, much of the most important material emerges in journals, working papers, and websites long before books. UNAIDS is the authoritative source for global data, best practices, and recommended policies for dealing with the epidemic. All its materials are freely available at www.unaids.org. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has sponsored the most numerous and ambitious programs over the past two decades, and provides copious information through its website and links (www.usaid.gov/pop_health/aids/). The U.S. Census Bureau has the best compendium of country-specific surveillance information, available at www.census.gov/ipc/www/hivaidsw.html. Three of the most useful journals on the subject are: *AIDS*; *Social Science & Medicine*; and *The Lancet*. Each addresses HIV/AIDS from both the biomedical and the social perspective. A large number of think

tanks, NGOs, and activist groups maintain websites focusing on various aspects of HIV and the global response, *e.g.* the Centers for Disease Control, the Harvard AIDS Institute, and ACT-UP. AIDS economics information is available at www.iaen.org. Finally, the websites from the international and regional AIDS conferences include thousands of abstracts from conference presentations. The most recent site from a global conference (Barcelona 2002) appears at www.aids2002.com/Search/AbstractSearch.asp.