

Second Phase RENEWAL Studies (2006-2008)

Title		Partners
Dealing with vulnerability: parents efforts to secure the future of their children	Regional	University of Cape Town, University of KwaZulu Natal, IFPRI, Southern Africa Vulnerability Initiative (SAVI)
Tuberculosis: An Additional Tipping Stress to Poor Households in South Africa and Zambia		Stellenbosch University, S.Africa; University Teaching Hospital, Zambia
HIV/AIDS, Food and Nutrition Security and Urban-Rural Linkages in Southern Africa		IFPRI, RENEWAL, Southern African Migration Project
Impact of a Nutrition Program for AIDS Patients and its role in their Coping Strategies	Kenya	Moi University, AMPATH, IFPRI, Columbia University, USA, World Bank
HIV/AIDS Mortality and the Role of Woodland Resources in the Maintenance of Household Food Security in Rural Limpopo Province.	South Africa	SUNRAE Program; University of Witwatersrand, University of Colorado at Boulder, USA
Gender Issues in HIV/AIDS and Food/Nutrition security among Internally Displaced People's Camps in Uganda	Uganda	Makerere University
Land Ownership and Food Security in Uganda: A Study of the Use and Control of Land Among Households of Women Affected by HIV/AIDS in Four Districts		Makerere University and National Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS
The Effects on Rural Livelihoods of Increasing Rates of HIV/AIDS-related Illness and Death in Zomba South, Malawi	Malawi	Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Bunda College of Agriculture, Zomba

Dealing with vulnerability: parents' efforts to secure the future of their children (University of KwaZulu Natal/HEARD, University of Cape Town, Southern African Vulnerability Initiative and IFPRI). This phased, multi-site, multi-country, intense qualitative study aims to examine how parents (try to) secure the future of their children in context of their knowledge of existing threats to family welfare, and perceptions of what threats their children will face in the future. The first phase of the study will use two rural sites and one urban site in Malawi and South Africa where there are databases derived from recently completed or current research that has explored livelihood vulnerability. The second phase, supported by additional funding, will include two more sites in Malawi and South Africa and another country (Zambia) and will expand the scope and content of the study. The data to be collected are diverse for the study will include information on parents' knowledge, experiences and perceptions of current and future environmental opportunities and stresses and how all this interplays with food, care and health actions and plans (*Themes 1 and 5*)

Tuberculosis: An Additional Tipping Stress on Poor Households in South Africa and Zambia? (University Teaching Hospital, Zambia and Stellenbosch University, South Africa). Using a Zambia and South Africa community randomised trial as a platform, this study will address the emergent phenomena of rural tuberculosis and the advanced HIV epidemic by exploring issues of food security from the perspective of households (with urban-rural linkages) impacted by TB and HIV/AIDS. Anthropological research will be carried out, using the case study approach, to investigate the following core hypothesis: *Zambian and South African households have a limited capacity to cope with the trajectory of TB illness in the context of food insecurity and at this stage of the HIV epidemic without external welfare support. (Themes 1, 5 and 6)*

HIV/AIDS, Food and Nutrition Security and Urban-Rural linkages in Southern Africa (IFPRI, RENEWAL, Southern African Migration project). This project will be developed in collaboration with the Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) situated at the Southern African Research

Centre at Queen's University, Canada, to build on and link the current knowledge bases of RENEWAL in HIV/AIDS and food and nutrition security and SAMP in migration in Southern and Eastern Africa. The networks of both RENEWAL and SAMP will be used to full advantage, assisting with developing research priorities at national and regional levels, and with carrying out the research. First, a background paper will review the literature and will be used to situate the planned studies in relation to the current state of knowledge and policy and programming needs. A proposal development workshop will then be held in the region involving partners of both RENEWAL and SAMP's networks. The proposal will be peer reviewed by independent experts on migration, HIV/AIDS and food and nutrition security. Research will be undertaken by partners from the RENEWAL and SAMP networks, thus capitalizing on the expertise and experience of institutions that have worked on migration and HIV/AIDS and food and nutrition security issues, while also expanding cooperation and collaboration between the two networks in the region. Using such existing networks also provides the opportunity to involve key stakeholders through the RENEWAL national advisory panels that have been designed to maximize research impact on policy design and programming (*Theme 3*).

The Effects on Rural Livelihoods of Increasing Rates of HIV/AIDS-related Illness and Death in Zomba South, Malawi: a Longitudinal Study (Harvard University, USA, Bunda College of Agriculture, Malawi, University of Oregon, USA). The research will use a sample of households in Zomba District, Malawi, to investigate shifting and persisting patterns in household composition, livelihood strategies, expenditures, access to land, social networks, and community organization consequent on increased morbidity and mortality related to HIV/AIDS. The sample, established in 1986-7 (before the full onset of the HIV crisis), forms a baseline for assessing the impacts of the HIV/AIDS crisis on rural African livelihoods. Research will use questionnaire surveys and ethnographic methods (participant observation, interviews, oral histories) over twelve-months (Jan-Dec 2006) to provide comparative longitudinal data (*Themes 1, 2 and 5*).

The Impact of a Nutrition Program for AIDS patients and its Role in their Coping Strategies (Moi University, Kenya, IFPRI, Columbia University, World Bank). The purpose of this project is to first, understand how provision of antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) and nutritional support interact to mitigate the health and economic impacts of HIV and AIDS at the patient, household and community level in western Kenya and second, to assess how such nutritional support programs influence pre-existing informal support networks within the community. The study is based on a multi-disciplinary, iterative data collection approach incorporating clinical, survey, and in-depth research methods. The study will contribute empirical data to the growing evidence base on the interactions between nutrition and ARV treatment that is essential to moving forward with the provision of effective treatment, development of interventions, and design of policy targeting individuals and households affected by HIV/AIDS (*Themes 6 and 7*).

HIV/AIDS Mortality and the Role of Woodland Resources in the Maintenance of Household Food Security in a Rural District of South Africa (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, University of Colorado at Boulder, USA). The objective of the study is to examine food security among HIV-impacted households in rural South Africa with a particular focus on the role of woodland resources (e.g. wild foods) in shaping household resilience or vulnerability following the death of a prime-age adult. Household food security and use of natural resources will be compared among three strata: 1) households which have experienced the recent death of an adult due to HIV/AIDS, 2) households which have experienced the recent quick death of an adult due to some cause other than HIV/AIDS and 3) households which have not experienced the recent death of an adult. Data will be collected in villages with differing availability of proximate woodland resources (*Themes 2 and 7*).

Gender dimensions, food and nutrition security and HIV/AIDS in internally displaced peoples' camps in Uganda (Makerere University, Uganda). This study will examine how gender relations influence the interaction between food insecurity, risky sexual behavior and HIV/AIDS in IDP camps and use the findings to enhance gender responsive policies and programming. The study aims to develop a gender responsive advocacy strategy through stakeholders workshops, develop a handbook of monitoring and evaluation indicators for gender responsive policies and programs linking HIV/AIDS and food security in IDP camps, and to work with stakeholders to enhance policy dialogue (*Themes 1 and 5, gender focus*)

Land Ownership and Food Security in Uganda: A Study of the Use and Control of Land Among Households of Women Affected by HIV/AIDS in Four Districts (Makerere University and National Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS, Uganda). The one-year study focuses on land ownership as central to household food security, and aims to identify local and policy interventions to address the problems and impacts of land loss among HIV/AIDS-affected female-headed households in Uganda. The study examines the relationships between HIV/AIDS, property ownership, control and utilisation, and how these impact on food security and livelihood. The study will establish these relationships through multivariate analysis of survey data from 600 respondents, plus key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community action planning, and literature review. The study population will include HIV-affected and non-affected households, local leaders, local agencies, and policy makers (*Theme 2, gender focus*).