

Resource Needs for the Protection, Care and Support of Children Affected by AIDS

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Purpose and Approach

- **Purpose:** Estimate the resources required to achieve higher coverage of key actions for protection of children affected by AIDS
 - Update of 2005 estimates
- **Working group:** UNICEF, Futures Institute, PEPFAR, World Vision, World Bank, Boston University

Key Changes From 2005 Estimates

2005

- Focus on NGO material support to the child
- Most resources needed for provision of food

2013

- Mix of government and NGO programs
- More focus on support to households and communities
 - Cash transfers to households
 - Community savings schemes
 - Block grants
 - Social care

Key Questions

- How do we define the population in need?
- What types of support should be included?
- How will the support be delivered?
- What are our coverage goals?
- What are the unit costs?

Children in Need*

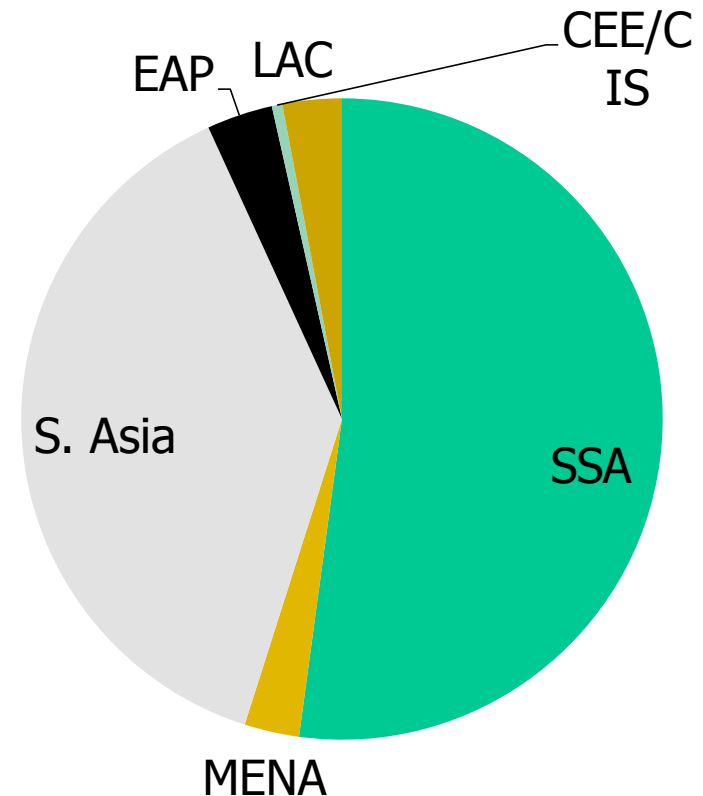
- Populations
 - Orphans HIV+ children
 - Vulnerable children*
 - Not living with either parent, or
 - Lost one or both parents, or
 - No educated adults in household
- Economic Situation
 - Living in households that are below the poverty line
 - Living in households in the bottom two wealth quintiles

* Includes 121 low- and middle-income countries

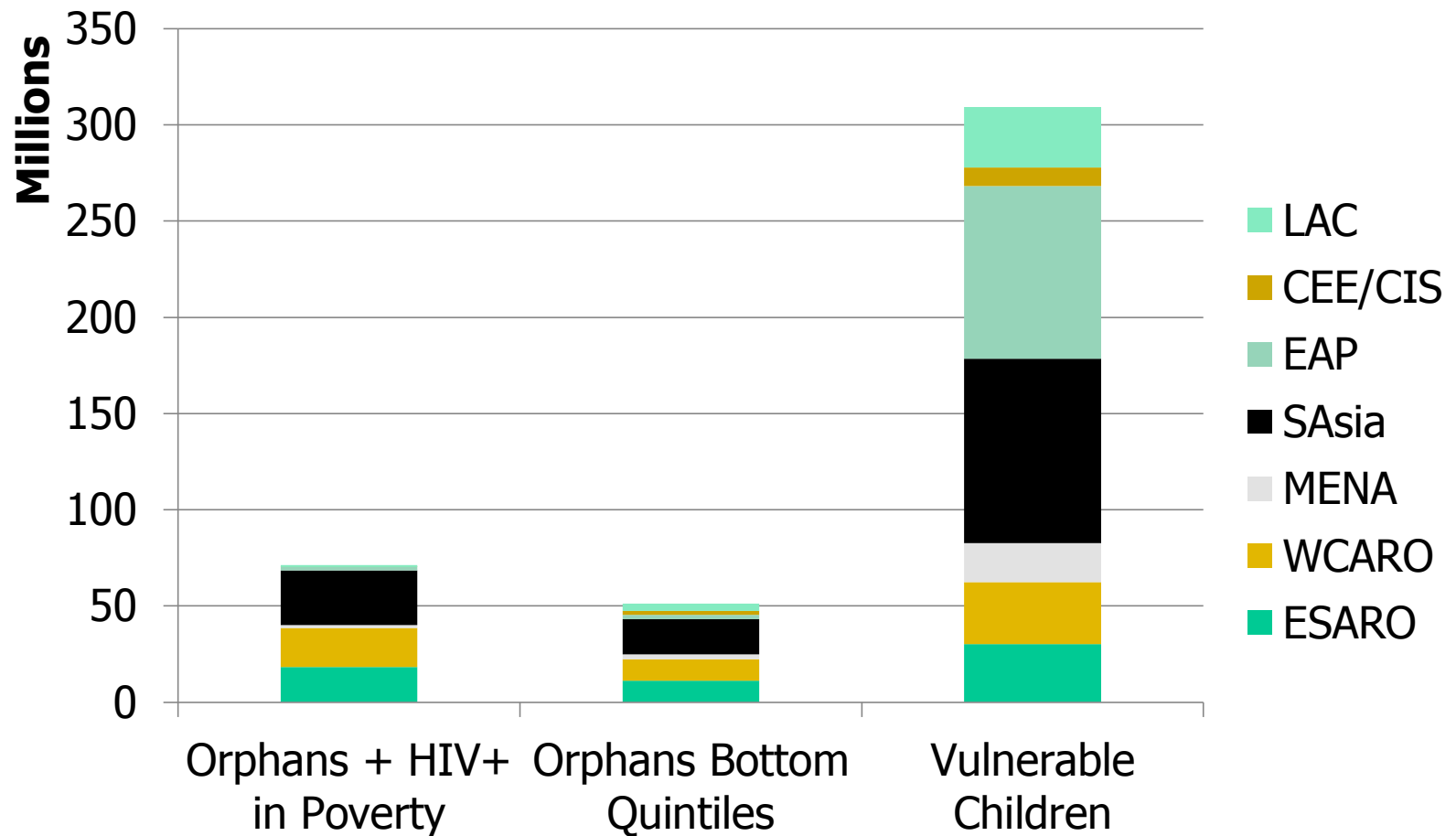
** UNICEF. Measuring the Determinants of Childhood Vulnerability, ICF/UNICEF, September 2012.

Orphans Below Poverty Line

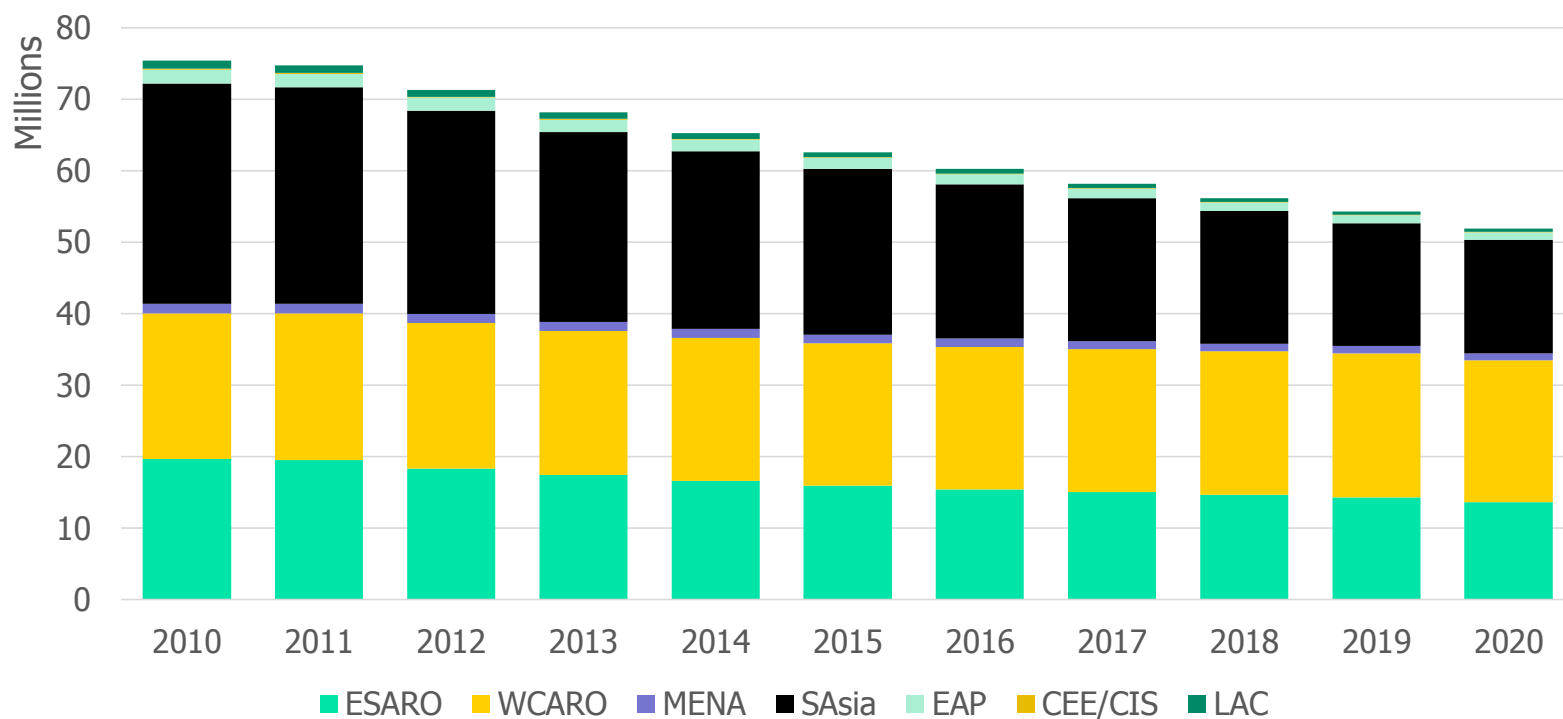
- Data on poverty from World Development Indicators
- Ranges from <1% to 82%
- Data on orphans from UNAIDS 2011 estimates, projected from 2011 to 2020 assuming 80% ART coverage by 2015



Children in Need by Definition



Population in need may decline

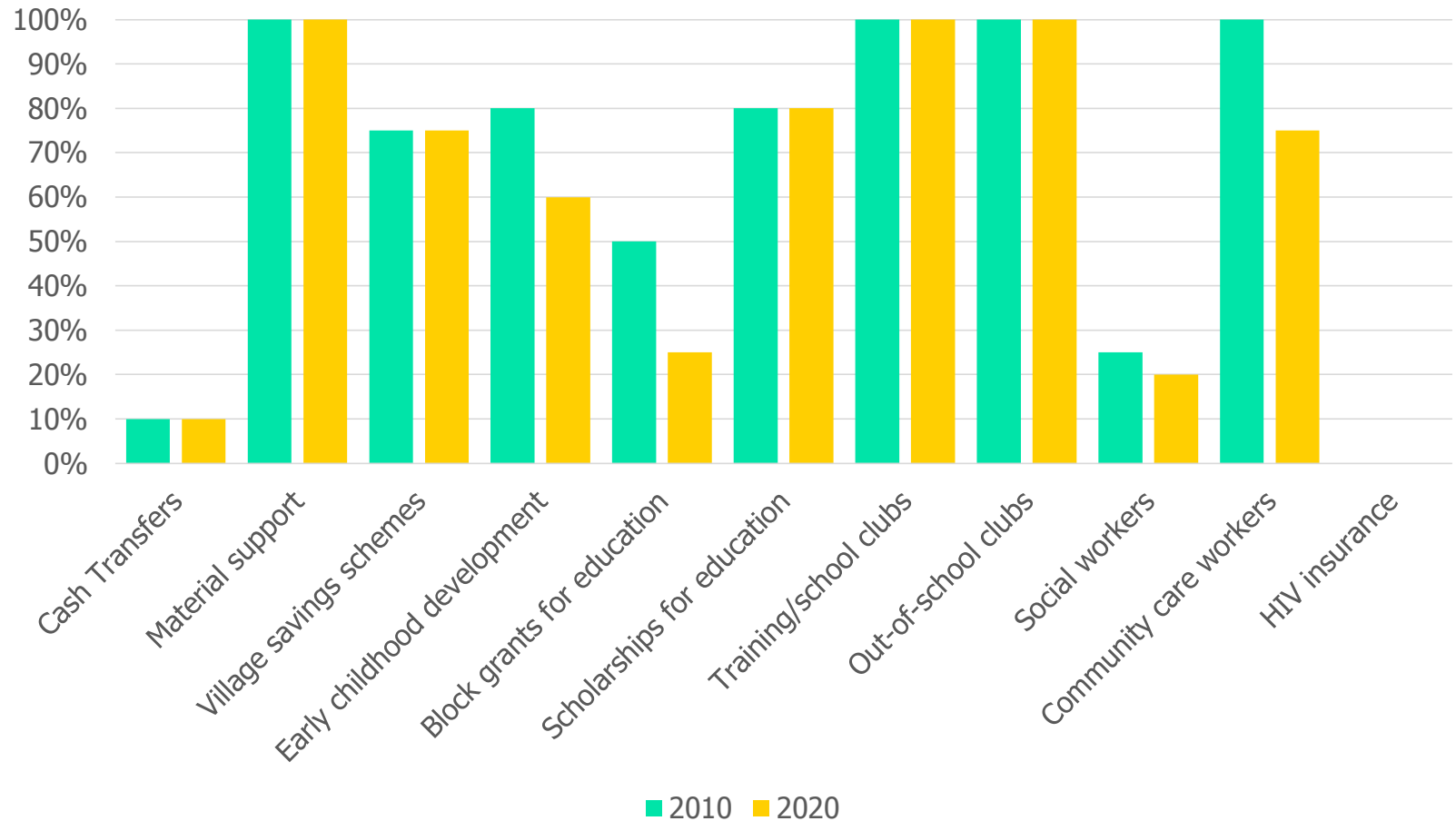


Decline is due to expansion of ART keeping parents alive, better PMTCT programs avoiding new HIV+ infections and economic growth reducing numbers in absolute poverty

Interventions

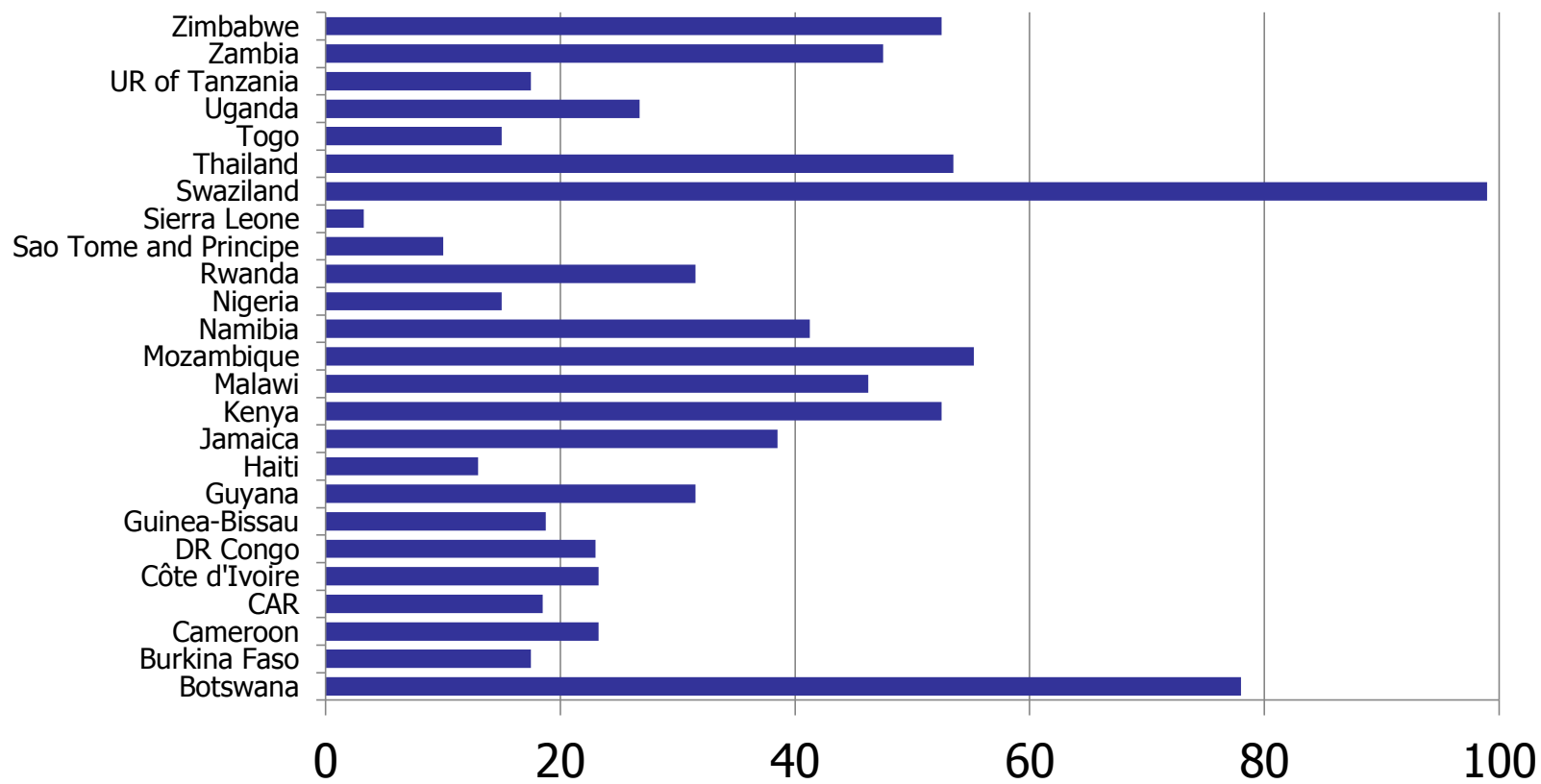
- Economic support
 - Direct material support
 - Cash transfers to families
 - Village savings schemes
 - HIV insurance
- Education support
 - Early childhood development
 - Block grants for education
 - Scholarships for primary and secondary school
 - Training for education staff
 - Out-of-school clubs
- Community-based services
 - Social workers
 - Community care workers
 - Accountability
- Administration and support
 - Governments
 - NGOs
 - Policy/legislation
 - M&E
- Not yet included
 - Pediatric palliative care
 - Prevention of gender-based violence
 - Alternative care (foster homes, small group homes, etc.)

Percent of Services Provided by NGOs

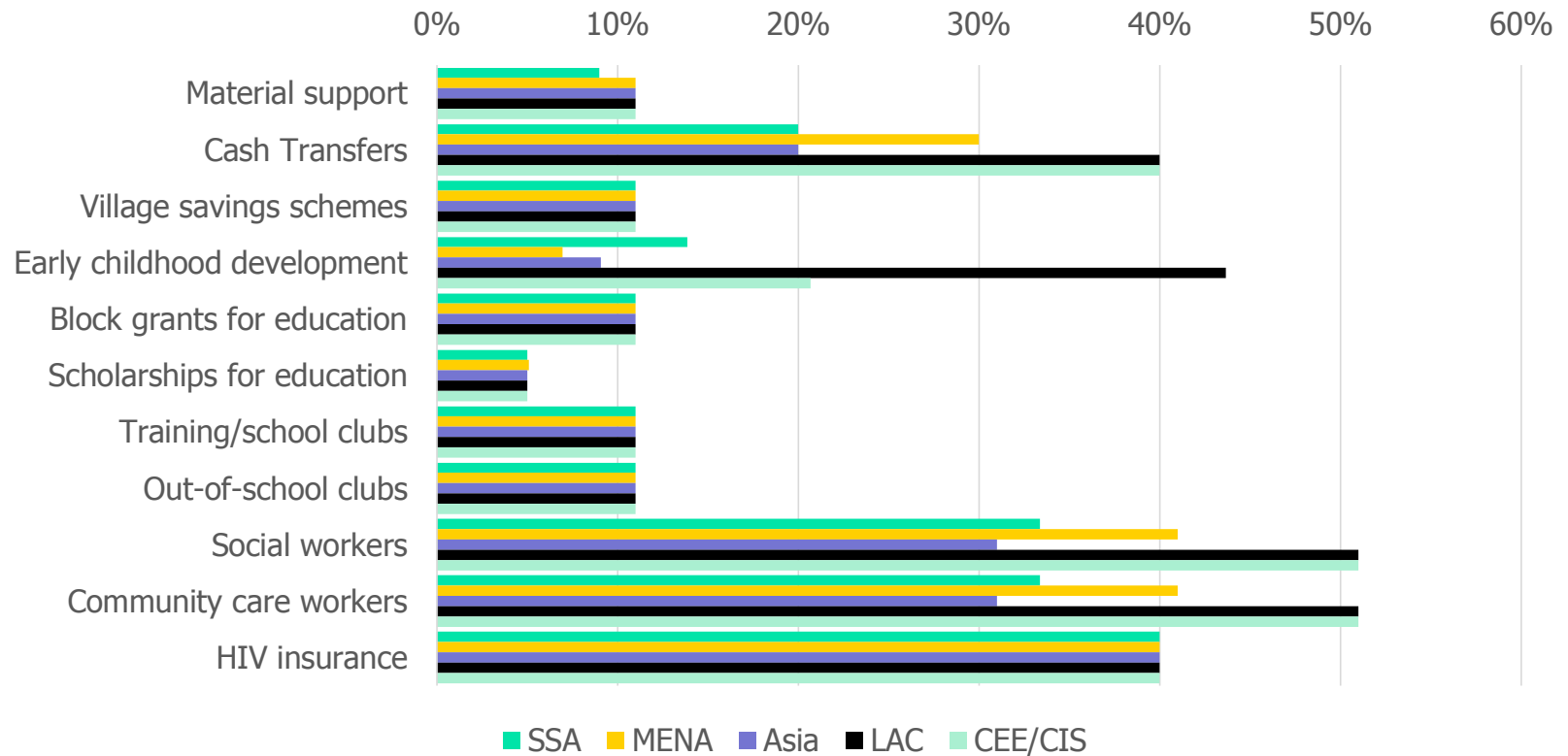


Coverage of External Support as of 2009

Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children in bottom 2 quintiles whose household received free external support (MICS)



Coverage Targets by 2020



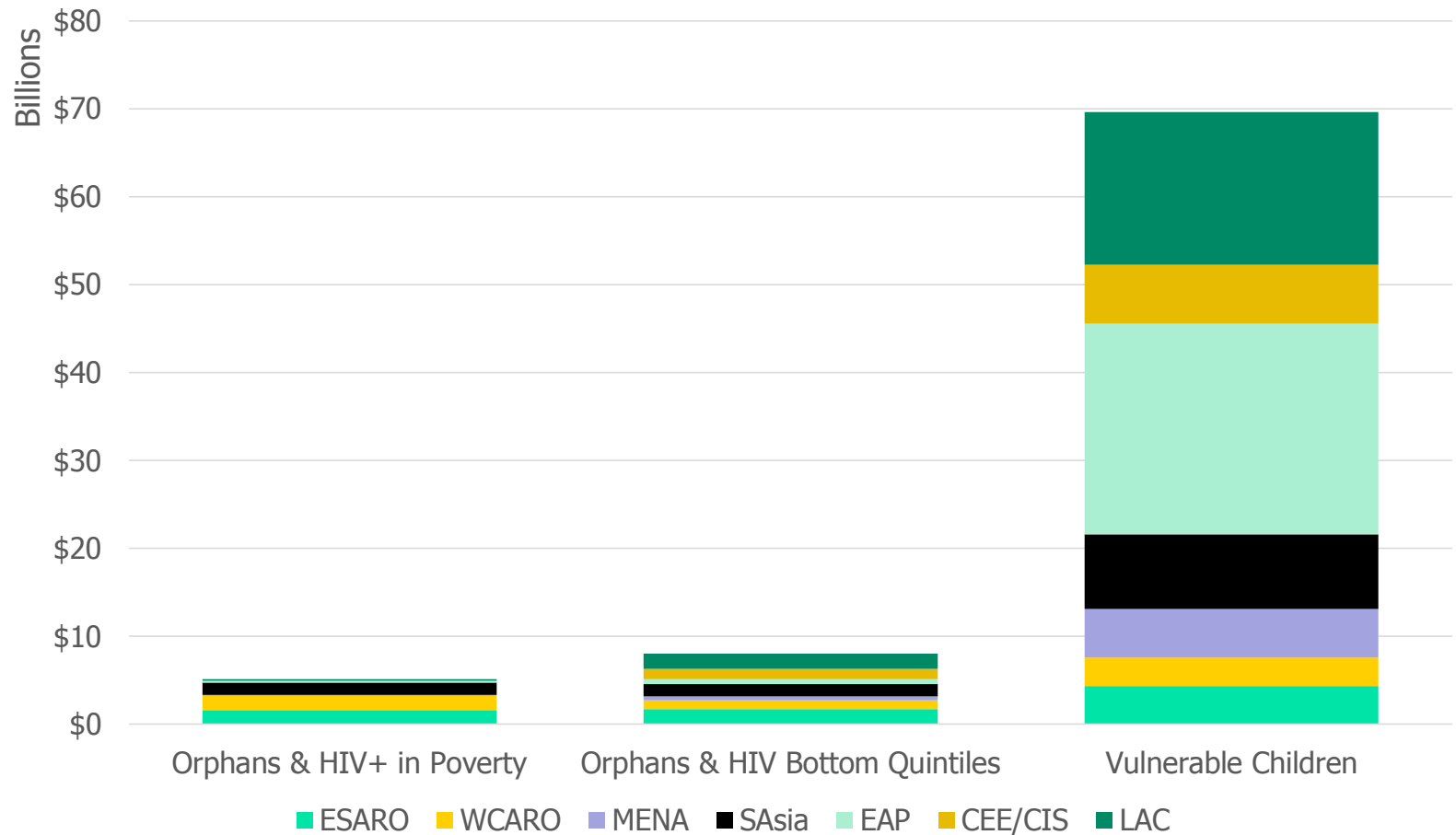
Alternative targets are 1/3 increase in coverage from 2012 and 80% for all non-overlapping interventions.

Annual Unit Costs (2011 US\$)

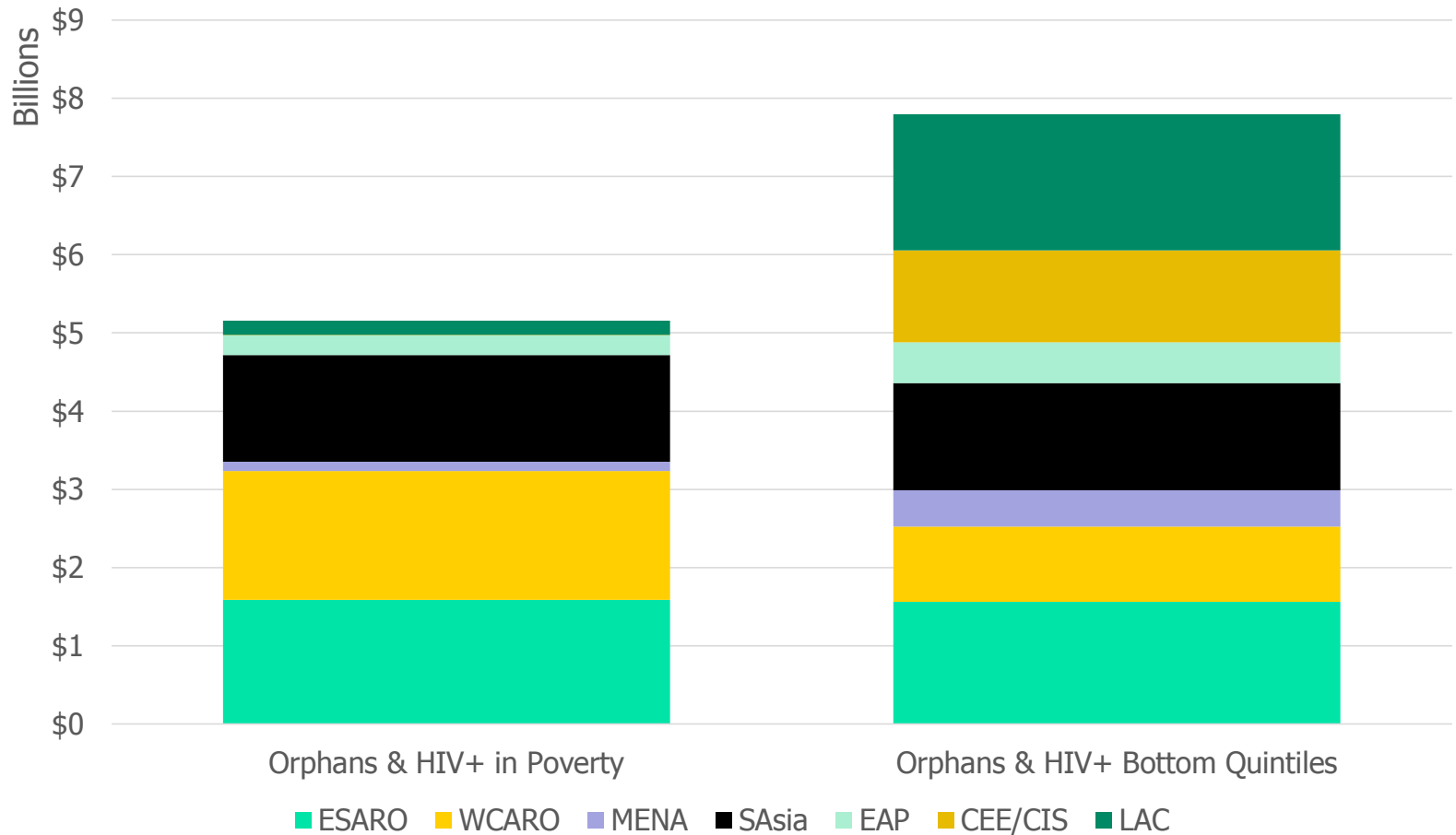
Summary of 111 Reports

Intervention	Average	IQ Range	Population
Material support	\$60		Child
Cash transfers	\$160	\$200 - \$700	Household
Village savings schemes	\$52	\$20 - \$60	Household
Early childhood dev.	\$71	\$50 - \$240	Child
Block grants for education	\$100	\$90 - \$340	6-17 yrs old
Scholarships	\$140	\$75 - \$310	6-17 yrs old
Training/school clubs	\$35	\$20 - \$130	6-17 yrs old
Out-of-school clubs	\$12	\$10 - \$30	6-17 yrs old
Social workers	\$4400	\$3100 - \$19,000	Worker
Community care workers	\$730	\$520 - \$3100	Worker
HIV insurance	\$3	\$2 - \$7	Child
Accountability	\$2	\$1 - \$9	Child

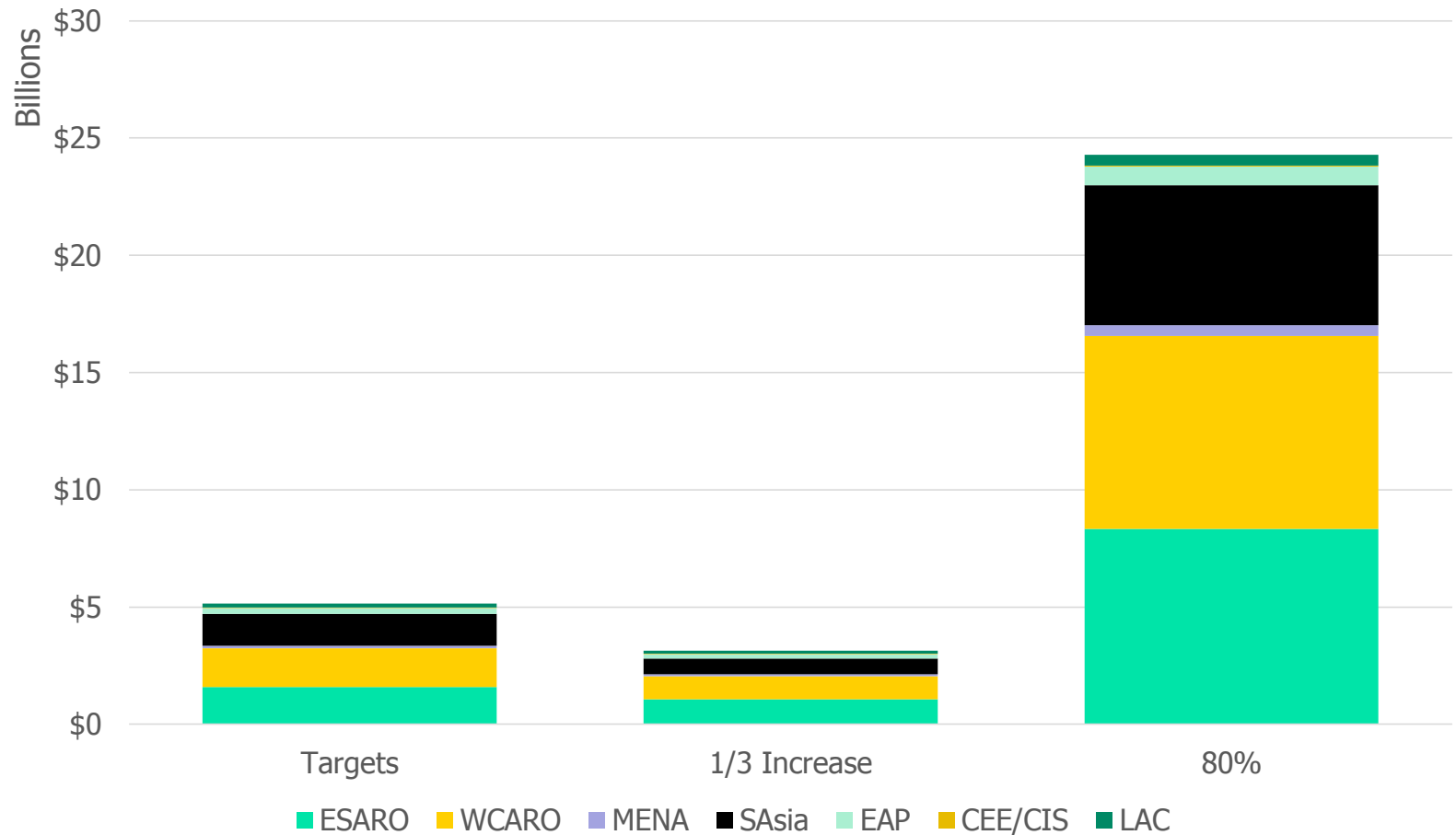
Resource Needs in 2020



Resource Needs in 2020

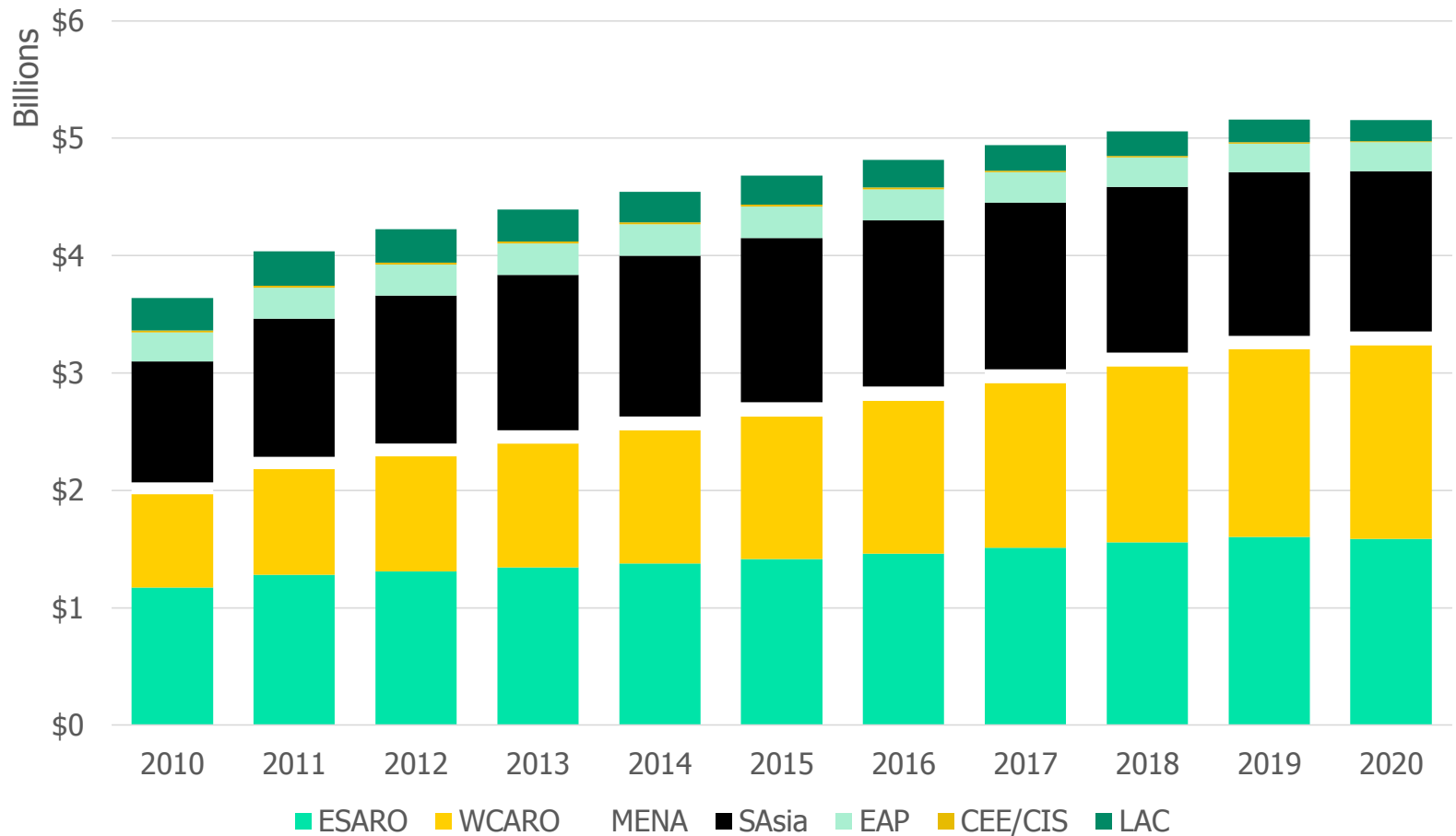


Resource Needs in 2020: Orphans and HIV+ in Poverty



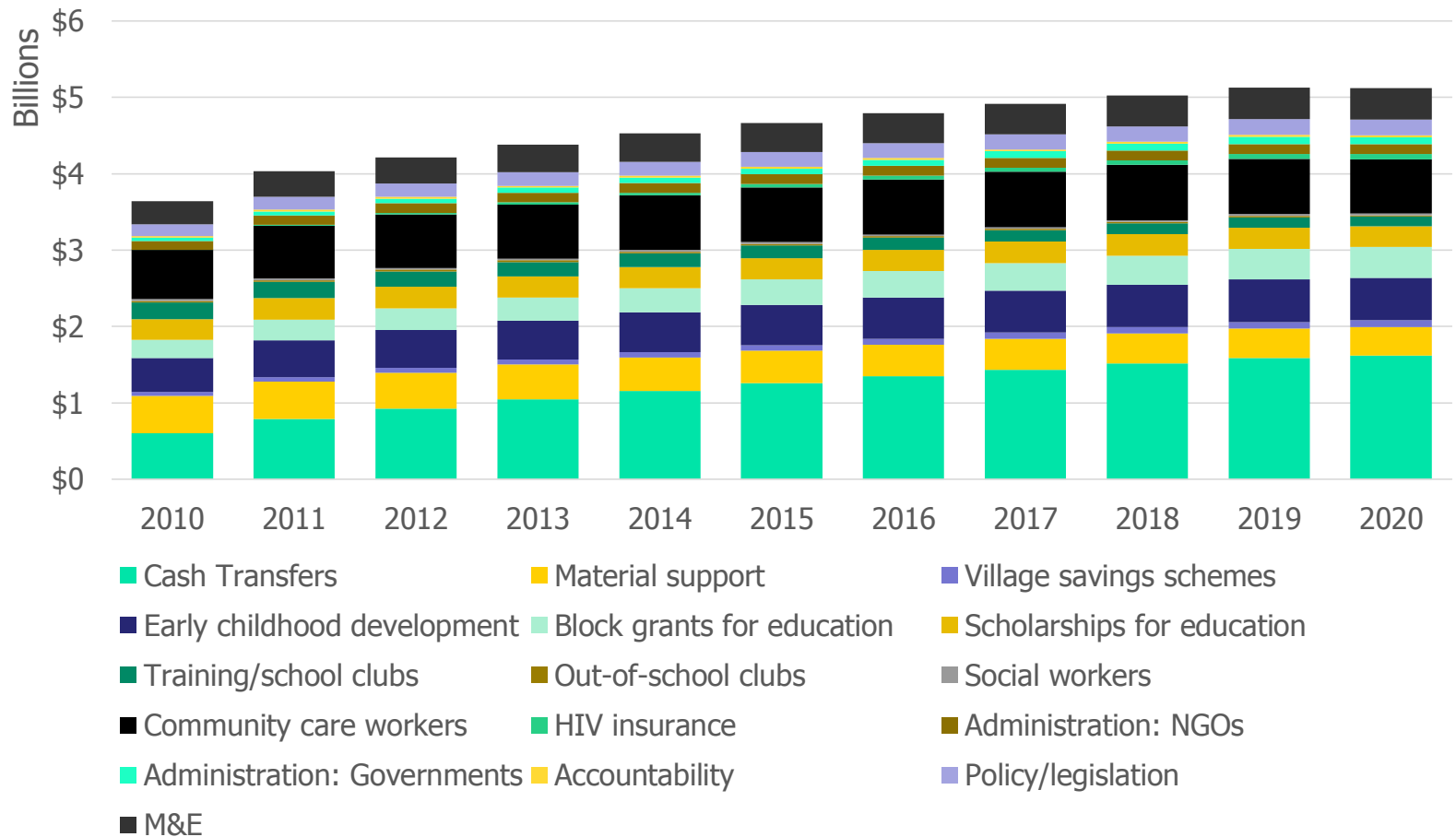
Resource Needs by Region

Orphans and HIV+ in Poverty



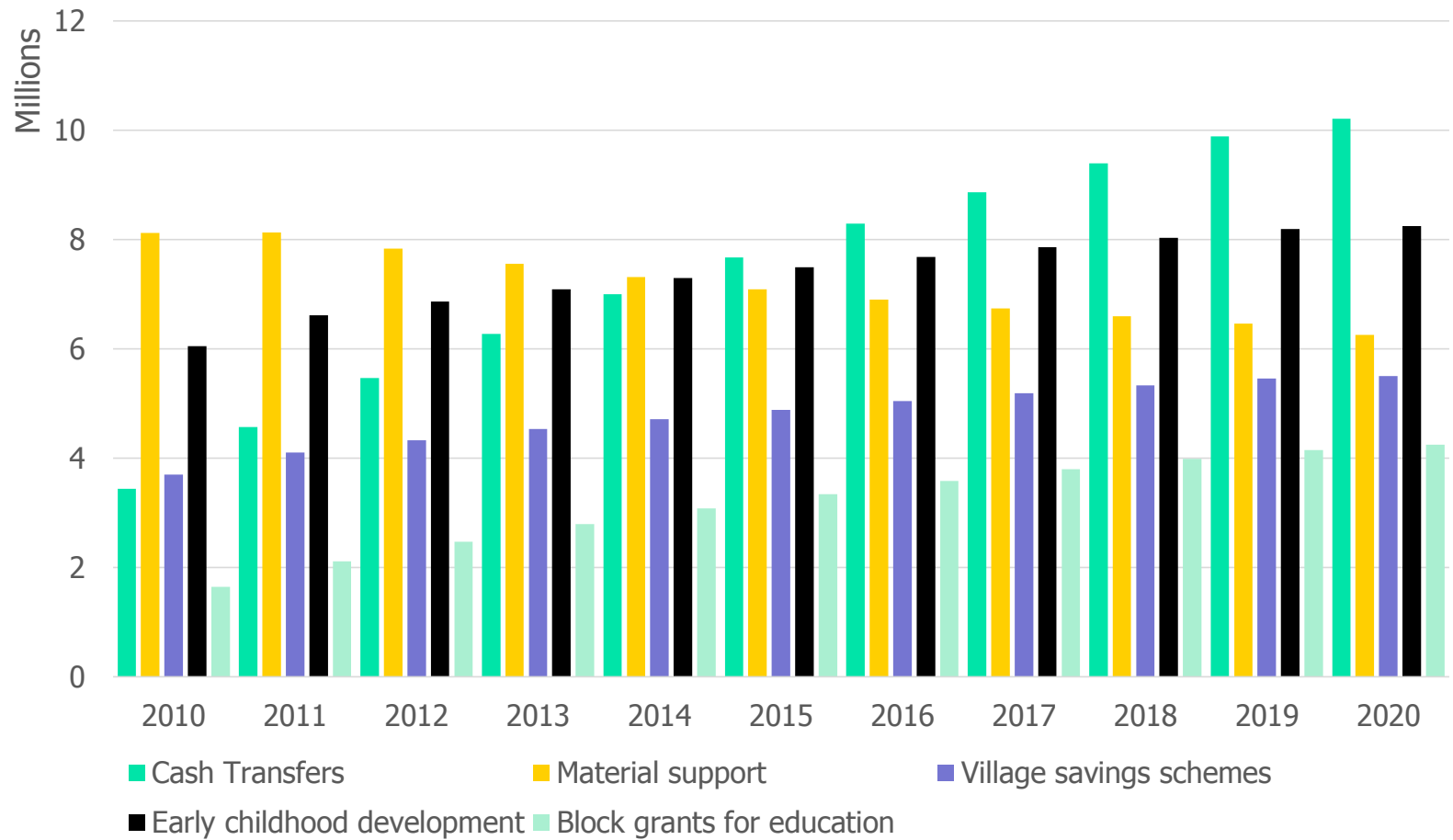
Resource Needs by Type

Orphans and HIV+ in Poverty



Number of Children Supported

Orphans and HIV+ in Poverty



Limitations

- Some interventions not yet included due to limited cost data
- Information on current coverage of services is missing for some services
- Estimates are a guide to appropriate contribution from HIV programs not to program implementation
- Current approach does not yet link unit costs, quality of services and impact

Conclusions

- A likely decline in numbers of children in need offers opportunities to significantly increase coverage of key services
- Increases in resources required to achieve target coverage are modest
- Shifting mix of services means a greater role for government