

# Linking Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS

## An annotated inventory



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# Linking Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS

## An Annotated Inventory

Linking HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) programmes has the potential to significantly curtail the AIDS epidemic. Furthermore, it also addresses the unmet need and rights of women and men living with HIV/AIDS to SRH services. Well over 75% of HIV infections are acquired sexually, or through transmission during pregnancy, labour, delivery, or breastfeeding. The presence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) other than HIV increases the risk of HIV transmission. Aside from these obvious direct associations, many of the same root causes affecting SRH status also affect HIV/AIDS. Gender inequality, poverty, stigma and discrimination and marginalization of vulnerable groups affect and are affected by HIV/AIDS and SRH status.

This annotated inventory contributes to strengthening linkages between HIV/AIDS and SRH programmes by providing access to relevant programming tools for fostering such linkages, and pointing out gap areas where tools need to be developed.

It reviews tools that link HIV/AIDS with SRH programmes (sexual health, maternal health, family planning and STI management) and conversely, that link SRH with HIV/AIDS programmes (prevention, treatment, care and support). The inventory is not intended to be exhaustive, and should be viewed as a 'living document' that will be updated as new tools become available.

This inventory is complementary to "Sexual and Reproductive Health & HIV/AIDS: A Framework for Priority Linkages" published in October 2005 by WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS and IPPF.

The publications in the inventory have been selected based on a framework for key linkages between SRH and HIV/AIDS programmes consisting of four main domains:

1. **Learn HIV status and access services**
2. **Promote safer and healthier sex**
3. **Optimize the connection between HIV/AIDS and STI services**
4. **Integrate HIV/AIDS with maternal and infant health**

Cross-cutting issues concerning the creation of an enabling environment underpin the framework and include:

- **human rights**
- **community involvement and participation**
- **mechanisms to address structural determinants (e.g. gender equality, elimination of gender-based violence, access to services)**

Publications are organized into the following categories:

- Policy/Advocacy:** Includes, among others, major global advocacy papers, statements, parliamentary hearings, position papers that – often in reference to the ICPD and other global goals – provide the rationale for global action on linking SRH and HIV/AIDS
- Programme guidance:** Intends to assist, in particular, programme managers, with translating advocacy and policy into practice
- Research, Reviews, Discussion papers:** Discusses in detail advantages and disadvantages of linkages, feasibility of different types of linkages; or results of large-scale research studies with regional/global relevance
- Service delivery:** Intends to assist programme managers in implementing appropriate services when considering linkages with other service areas
- Capacity building:** Includes tools that strengthen linkages with a focus on tools for building the skills of service providers and capacity of community members.
- Monitoring and Evaluation:** Assists with the assessment of various aspects of programmes, focusing on SRH and HIV/AIDS
- Glossary:** Provides reference to clear and consistent international definitions of key terms in SRH and related work in HIV/AIDS

The inventory is an online-only resource and can be accessed through the following websites:

WHO: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)  
UNFPA: [www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org)  
IPPF: [www.ippf.org](http://www.ippf.org)  
UNAIDS: [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)

# INTRODUCTION

Linking HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) programmes has the potential to significantly curtail the AIDS epidemic and support has recently been galvanized to identify and further exploit these linkages. There is an inherent association between HIV/AIDS and SRH since well over 75% of HIV infections are acquired through sexual transmission, or through transmission during pregnancy, labour and delivery, or during breastfeeding. The presence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) other than HIV increases the risk of HIV transmission. Aside from these obvious direct associations, many of the same root causes affecting sexual and reproductive health status also affect HIV/AIDS. Gender inequality, poverty, stigma and discrimination and marginalization of vulnerable groups affect and are affected by HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health status.

On 7 June 2004, UNFPA and UNAIDS in collaboration with Family Care International, convened a high level global consultation of ministers, parliamentarians, ambassadors, leaders of United Nations and other multilateral agencies, donor organization officials, community and nongovernmental organization leaders, young people, and people living with HIV. The New York Call to Commitment on Linking HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Health that emanated from this consultation challenges both the SRH and HIV/AIDS communities to examine how they can better integrate their activities. The call to commitment followed

a consultation convened by WHO and UNFPA to examine the linkages between family planning and prevention of mother-to-child transmission that culminated in The Glion Call to Action on Family Planning and HIV/AIDS in Women and Children. It reflects consensus on the need for better linkages within the context of the objectives and actions agreed at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994.

This annotated inventory contributes to strengthening linkages between HIV/AIDS and SRH programmes by providing access to relevant programming tools for fostering such linkages, and pointing out gap areas where tools need to be developed. It identifies and reviews tools that link HIV/AIDS with SRH programmes<sup>1</sup> and conversely, that link SRH with HIV/AIDS programmes<sup>2</sup>. The inventory is complementary to "Sexual and Reproductive Health & HIV/AIDS: A Framework for Priority Linkages" developed by WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, and IPPF. The inventory is not intended to be exhaustive, and should be viewed as a 'living document' that will be updated as new tools become available. All reasonable precautions have been taken to verify the information contained in this publication. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies, however, with the reader. WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, and IPPF do not necessarily endorse the views expressed in the following tools.

# SELECTION OF RESOURCES

This inventory is the result of an extensive search for literature/resources/tools concerning linkages of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and HIV/AIDS. Search strategies included

- Communication with participants of an informal working group on linking HIV/AIDS and SRH (UN agencies, donors and NGOs) and discussion of relevant resources and additional informants
- Communication with UNFPA regionally-based staff<sup>3</sup>
- Communication with staff members from NGOs and international organizations working in the area that have been suggested by other contacted people/working group participants
- Search of websites from NGOs and International Organizations with experience in SRH and HIV/AIDS
- Review of existing inventories concerning SRH and HIV/AIDS

The publications identified during this search have been assessed based on a framework for key linkages between sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS programmes consisting of four main domains:

1. Learn HIV status and access services
2. Promote safer and healthier sex
3. Optimize the connection between HIV/AIDS and STI services
4. Integrate HIV/AIDS with maternal and infant health

Cross-cutting issues concerning the creation of an enabling environment underpin the framework and include human rights, community involvement and participation, as well as mechanisms to address structural determinants (e.g. gender equality, elimination of gender-based violence, access to services).

In order to focus on materials that are relevant to strengthening linkages, those publications that most clearly address the four main domains or cross-cutting issues have been included in the inventory; the selection has not always been easy as by definition HIV is an STI and therefore part of SRH.

# ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES

Publications have been organized into the following categories:

- Policy/Advocacy:** Includes, among others, major global advocacy papers, statements, parliamentary hearings, position papers that - often in reference to the ICPD and other global goals - provide the rationale for the need for global action on linking SRH/HIV/AIDS
- Programme guidance:** Intends to assist, in particular, programme managers, with translating advocacy and policy into practice
- Research, Reviews, Discussion papers:** Discusses in detail advantages and disadvantages of linkages, feasibility of different types of linkages; or results of large-scale research studies with regional/global relevance
- Service delivery:** Intends to assist programme managers in implementing appropriate services when considering linkages with other service areas
- Capacity building:** Includes tools that strengthen linkages with a focus on tools for building the skills of service providers and capacity of community members
- Monitoring and Evaluation:** Assists with the assessment of various aspects of programmes, focusing on SRH and HIV/AIDS
- Glossary:** Provides reference to clear and consistent international definitions of key terms in SRH and related work in HIV/AIDS

Materials with potential for inclusion that are not available on the web (i.e. missing links or need to order) or are forthcoming soon are listed at the end of this inventory.

# IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS

Based on the review of a vast number of documents and discussions with the people contacted during this exercise, the following gaps in resources/publications supporting the programming of linkages between SRH/HIV/AIDS have been identified:

## Technical issues:

- Expansion of SRH services in sex work settings
- Detection and management of cervical cancer, including among HIV positive women
- Integration of antenatal syphilis screening and treatment with PMTCT services

## Cross-cutting issues:

- Key SRH/HIV services for adolescents in different prevalence settings
- Involving young men in reproductive health: how to increase their access to services
- Addressing SRH in HIV programmes

## Policy/Advocacy:

- At country level: Better advocacy and policy guidance for integrating SRH with HIV
- Financing and donors: advocacy materials for working with donors to secure funding in order to facilitate development of linked and horizontal programming in addition to vertical programme approaches

## Programme guidance:

- Country-specific resources that take into account the context of local health systems, public policy priorities and AIDS and SRH responses
- Some existing tools appear abstract and may not be useful at operational level; there is a need for more tools focusing on implementation

# POLICY AND ADVOCACY

## The New York Call to Commitment: Linking HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Health

<b>Organization:</b>	UNFPA, UNAIDS, Family Care International
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	2 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=195&amp;filterListType=">http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=195&amp;filterListType=</a>

### Summary:

UNFPA and UNAIDS, in collaboration with Family Care International, convened a high-level global consultation at the Rockefeller Foundation in New York in June 2004. Participants, including ministers, parliamentarians, ambassadors, leaders of United Nations and other multilateral agencies, donor organization officials, community and nongovernmental organization leaders, young people, and people living with HIV, agreed that strengthening policy and programme linkages between HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health is essential for either effort to be successful, and for both efforts to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. This document summarises the agreed upon actions to be taken for such linkages to be established, reaffirmed and have an impact.

## The Glion Call to Action on Family Planning and HIV/AIDS in Women and Children

<b>Organization:</b>	Several UN agencies, NGOs and research institutions
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	6 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/333_filename_glion_cal_to_action.pdf">http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/333_filename_glion_cal_to_action.pdf</a>

### Summary:

The linkages between sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS must be strengthened in order to achieve internationally agreed development goals. United Nations agencies have initiated a series of consultations to identify

ways to build and reinforce these linkages. This Glion Call to Action reflects the consensus of the first consultation in May 2004 which focused on the linkage between family planning and prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission. The call is set within the context of the objectives and actions agreed at the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development.

## Commission on Population and Development; thirty-eighth session. Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

Draft resolution - Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

<b>Organization:</b>	United Nations
<b>Year:</b>	2005
<b>Length:</b>	N/A
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org/news/related_docs/CPD-38th-MDG-Resolution.doc">http://www.unfpa.org/news/related_docs/CPD-38th-MDG-Resolution.doc</a>

### Summary:

This publication contains one of the two main resolutions on population that were adopted at the 38th session of the Commission on Population and Development. It emphasizes the need to integrate the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 in strategies to attain the world's development goals. Such access should be part of efforts to eradicate poverty, improve maternal health, reduce infant and child deaths, promote gender equality and combat HIV/AIDS. In order to fight AIDS cost-effectively it is necessary to strengthen linkages and coordination between HIV/AIDS and reproductive health and include them in national development and poverty eradication plans. This would make anti-HIV/AIDS efforts more relevant and reduce the infection's impact on families and communities.

In a separate resolution on HIV/AIDS governments are urged to take measures to increase the ability of adults and adolescents to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by providing health care, including sexual and reproductive health, and prevention education. This resolution is accessible at the following link: [http://www.unfpa.org/news/related\\_docs/CPD-38th-HIV-AIDS-Resolution.doc](http://www.unfpa.org/news/related_docs/CPD-38th-HIV-AIDS-Resolution.doc)

## Commission on Population and Development; thirty-eighth session Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development - Statement submitted by Family Care International, non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

<b>Organization:</b>	Family Care International
<b>Year:</b>	2005
<b>Length:</b>	3 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://documents.un.org/default.asp">http://documents.un.org/default.asp</a>

### Summary:

This document makes reference to the hallmarks of the ICPD Programme of Action with regard to linkages of sexual and reproductive health services with family planning, maternal health, sexual health and the prevention and treatment of sexually transmissible infections, including HIV/AIDS, as well as to the 'New York Call to Commitment: Linking HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Health' which reinforces the need for such linkages. In its statement, Family Care International calls for key issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve the ICPD goals of stemming the HIV/AIDS pandemic and ensuring sexual and reproductive health for all. They encompass human rights, participation of young people, the linkages of SRH programmes with HIV programmes and, vice versa, HIV services with SRH services. FCI also urges the global community to recognize the sexual and reproductive health needs of people living with HIV/AIDS and the services that need to be made available.

## Commission on Population and Development; thirty-eighth session. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development - Statement submitted by the International Women's Health Coalition, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council Reproductive health and rights: a vital strategy in the fight against HIV/AIDS

<b>Organization:</b>	International Women's Health Coalition
<b>Year:</b>	2005
<b>Length:</b>	4 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://documents.un.org/default.asp">http://documents.un.org/default.asp</a>

### Summary:

This statement illustrates the feminization of HIV/AIDS that has taken place despite the goals set at the ICPD over a decade ago. IWHC urges that a response to the feminization of the epidemic needs to include, among others, reproductive health services, including family planning, safe motherhood, services for the prevention and treatment of STIs and services that treat and prevent gender based violence. Two primary shifts in HIV/AIDS policies are suggested: 1) the broadening of HIV/AIDS strategies to encompass sexual and reproductive health and rights services for the vast majority of girls and women who are not core group transmitters; 2) the promotion and support of comprehensive sexuality education, not just HIV/AIDS education. This will require work with policy makers, and the epidemiologists and economists, and forging new partnerships. It will also require leadership, time, and resources.

## Commission on Population and Development; thirty-eighth session. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development- Statement submitted by Population Action International, a nongovernmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

<b>Organization:</b>	Population Action International
<b>Year:</b>	2005
<b>Length:</b>	3 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://documents.un.org/default.asp">http://documents.un.org/default.asp</a>

### Summary:

Population Action International reminds the audience of vast differences that remain in reproductive health status between rich and poor countries, and urges donors focused on achieving the Millennium Development Goals to help ensure the adequate flow of financial resources for sexual and reproductive health. Stronger linkages must be forged between reproductive health and HIV/AIDS communities and interventions. The document lays out key points with focus on supportive policy environment and long-term commitment of adequate human and financial resources. Aid harmonization and improved donor coordination overall would increase the effectiveness and impact of interventions.

## Commission on Population and Development; thirty-eighth session. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development - Statement submitted by World Population Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

<b>Organization:</b>	World Population Foundation
<b>Year:</b>	2005
<b>Length:</b>	4 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://documents.un.org/default.asp">http://documents.un.org/default.asp</a>

**Summary:**

The document issued by the World Population Foundation states the benefits of successful integration of sexual and reproductive health services and HIV/AIDS initiatives. Recommendations refer to gender considerations, the role of improving sexual and reproductive health in counteracting the feminization of HIV/AIDS and the epidemic. Concrete actions points in order to improve the sexual and reproductive health of all women, regardless of age, religion, culture, ethnicity or sexual orientation, are provided.

### Issues In Brief: The role of reproductive health providers in preventing HIV

<b>Organization:</b>	The Alan Guttmacher Institute, IPPF, UNAIDS, UNFPA
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	4 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=202&amp;filterListType">http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=202&amp;filterListType</a>

**Summary:**

This publication discusses the capacity of reproductive health service providers to fully integrate HIV-related activities into their services. The report outlines how providers of reproductive health services have the knowledge and skills that would enable stepped-up interventions for HIV prevention. These services could provide: HIV counselling, testing and condom promotion; information and advice on the management of sexually transmitted infections; and use of pregnancy prevention as HIV prevention. Conclusions show that integrating HIV and reproductive health services in both directions seems an obvious activity, but that this potential is often not recognized at the programme and policy level. It remains largely untapped due to financial shortfalls and the reluctance to acknowledge the sexuality of women and adolescents. The report calls for policymakers and programme managers to work together to find ways of delivering these closely interrelated services more efficiently. Steps to achieve this coordination would include: identification of suitable approaches; assessment of how to move forward in terms of planning, logistics, monitoring and evaluation; upgrading the competency and capacity of personnel, services and health systems; advocacy for better policies; and increased funding.

### Commission on Population and Development. Report of the Secretary-General: Monitoring of population programmes, focusing on population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty.

<b>Organization:</b>	United Nations
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	20 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Doc no:</b>	E/CN.9/2005/4
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/656/65/PDF/N0465665.pdf?OpenElement">http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/656/65/PDF/N0465665.pdf?OpenElement</a>

**Summary:**

This report references The Glion Call to Action and suggests that there is growing recognition and evidence of the benefits of linking HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health. Efforts must be dramatically strengthened by Governments and partners to: address the links between HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health; more effectively utilize reproductive health services as entry points for HIV prevention and awareness; promote strategies that ensure that HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health programmes contribute to the overall strengthening and sustainability of health systems; and ensure that young people around the world have access to age-specific and gender-sensitive sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS education and services. Some suggestions for areas of linkages are provided.

### AIDS, sex and reproduction. Integrating HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health into policies, programmes and services

<b>Organization:</b>	SHARE-NET, WPF and STOP AIDS NOW!
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	12 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.share-net.nl/assets/images/lobby_paper_integr_AIDS_and_SRH.pdf">http://www.share-net.nl/assets/images/lobby_paper_integr_AIDS_and_SRH.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This document has been drawn up to expand knowledge and understanding about the necessary integration of HIV prevention, treatment and care of people living with HIV/AIDS, plus sexual and reproductive health and rights. The chapters briefly explain the concepts of gender and sexuality as they are at the basis of sexual and reproductive health and susceptibility to HIV/AIDS. Main international agreements

made with respect to these subjects are reviewed and the rights-based context needed for effective integration is described. This paper also discusses current threats and opportunities on integrating both fields and concludes with recommendations on how to ensure effective integration of sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV/AIDS.

### Women and HIV/AIDS: Confronting the Crisis

<b>Organization:</b>	UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNIFEM
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	64 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/308_filename_women_aids1.pdf">http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/308_filename_women_aids1.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This report concludes that women are bearing the brunt of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and that strategies to reverse it cannot succeed unless women and girls are empowered to reclaim their rights. The report documents the devastating and often invisible impact of AIDS on women and girls and provides recommendations for improving the situation for women and girls while recognizing the increasing importance of reproductive health services in the prevention and treatment of HIV.

### Preventing HIV/AIDS through family planning

<b>Organization:</b>	EngenderHealth
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	2 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.engenderhealth.org/ia/swh/pdf/ehpolicypaper.pdf">http://www.engenderhealth.org/ia/swh/pdf/ehpolicypaper.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

Family planning has been a successful public health intervention and significantly improved global health, including reduction of unintended pregnancy, child mortality, and maternal deaths. Given adequate funds and political support, voluntary, quality family planning programmes yield important health, social, and economic benefits. This policy brochure highlights that family planning services contribute in well-documented ways to HIV prevention and should be recognized as an essential strategy for reducing the toll of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, especially among women, as these services have the skills, human resources, and infrastructure critical to reducing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Conversely, HIV prevention and care programmes have the opportunity and responsibility to help individuals make informed decisions about family planning. Responding to the unmet demand for family planning among young people provides a particular opportunity to mitigating unsafe sex.

### The missing link! Parliamentary hearings linking sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. Hearing report executive summary and recommendations

<b>Organization:</b>	All Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	16 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.appg-popdevrh.org.uk/Publications/Linking%20SexRH%20and%20HIVAIDS%20Hearings/MissingLink.pdf">http://www.appg-popdevrh.org.uk/Publications/Linking%20SexRH%20and%20HIVAIDS%20Hearings/MissingLink.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This document summarizes the parliamentary hearings on linking sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS from April 2004. It provides a number of recommendations on how to strengthen the links between sexual and reproductive health services and HIV/AIDS services. SRH and HIV are naturally linked; it is requested in the report that no funding should be made available to programmes that prevent integration or cooperation between the two fields. Moreover, it is argued that all policy should be based on Cairo's ICPD programme of action and that the review of the Millennium Development Goals must acknowledge the role of SRH services. Increasing multilateral collaboration and coordination; addressing the specific needs of women, men, and young people, as well as those living with HIV and AIDS; addressing human resource issues; and increasing cooperation between parliamentary and civil society leaders and organizations are key in implementing linkages.

The full report (34 pages) on the Parliamentary hearings linking sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS also available at: <http://www.appg-popdevrh.org.uk/Publications/Linking>

The following documents submitted to the Parliament Hearing discuss the need, advantages and disadvantages of integration of reproductive health services and HIV/AIDS services. These reports/reviews can also be found at the same website as the full report. Key papers include:

- Parliamentary Hearings Linking Sexual & Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Services. Written evidence submitted to the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health. Susannah Mayhew, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, March 2004
- Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS interventions into SRHR programmes, policies, practices. Submission to the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health. Steven W. Sinding, IPPF, April 2004

- Integrating HIV/AIDS interventions into SRHR programmes, policies, practices. Submission to the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health. Sandra M. Kabir, International Council for Management of Population Programmes, April 2004
- Integrating HIV/AIDS interventions into SRHR programmes, policies, practices. Submission to the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health. The relationship between reproductive health policy and practices and HIV/AIDS policies and practices. Sujit Ghosh, HIV/AIDS Alliance, April 2004
- Integrating HIV/AIDS interventions into SRHR programmes, policies, practices. Submission to the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health. Recommendations on integration. Steve Kraus, UNFPA, April 2004
- Integrating HIV/AIDS interventions into SRHR programmes, policies, practices. Submission to the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health. Gillian Holmes, UNAIDS, April 2004
- Integrating HIV/AIDS interventions into SRHR programmes, policies, practices. Submission to the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health. Tim Farley and Francis Ndowa, WHO RHR, April 2004
- Integrating HIV/AIDS interventions into SRHR programmes, policies, practices. Submission to the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health. Strengthening the linkages between RH and HIV/AIDS programmes. Elisabeth Lule, World Bank, April 2004
- All-Party parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health: Hearing on integrating reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. A DFID Perspective.

### ICW vision papers: HIV positive young women Access to care treatment and support

<b>Organization:</b>	ICW
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	8 pages each
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English, French, Spanish
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.icw.org/tiki-read_article.php?articleId=94">http://www.icw.org/tiki-read_article.php?articleId=94</a>

#### Summary

Vision Papers outline ICW's position on HIV and the global response to the pandemic, using a human rights framework. Written with direct input from HIV positive women, these clearly written publications offer timely information and clarify ICW's position on a number of themes of vital interest to HIV positive women, including issues on SRH. They are intended to be informative and to serve as tools for advocates and activists -whether HIV positive women or their supporters.

### Women and girls need access to AIDS treatment and protection from violence

<b>Organization:</b>	WHO
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	2 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int">http://www.who.int</a>

#### Summary:

This press statement was released on World AIDS day in 2004 which was calling on countries to set specific national targets for treatment of women and girls and to take measures to ensure equitable access to AIDS prevention and treatment services. To ensure that this is achievable, barriers to access need to be addressed. The integration of HIV/AIDS services with SRH services, such as family planning and antenatal care, is seen as helpful in addressing women's different needs and reducing stigma.

### Visibility, Voices and Visions: A Call for action from HIV positive women to policy makers

<b>Organization:</b>	ICW
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	24 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers
<b>Language:</b>	English, French and Spanish
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.icw.org/tiki-index.php?page=Publications">http://www.icw.org/tiki-index.php?page=Publications</a>

#### Summary:

This document presents a unique call to action for policy makers, at global, national and local levels. There are many innovative responses by the global community and HIV positive women and girls worldwide. They show that quality of life does not end with an HIV diagnosis, but that given the right support, HIV positive women and girls can thrive and play a vital role in society, in families, and in prevention and support programmes. Drawing on evidence from ICW research, training, and workshops<sup>1</sup> this document highlights the many challenges which HIV positive women everywhere face on receiving a positive diagnosis, and confirms the

strong need for our advocacy work in these three key areas. The report begins by drawing together the experiences of HIV positive women from around the world, and illustrates the analysis of the key issues using quotes from positive women and girls. It ends with recommendations for policy makers.

### An analysis of family planning content in HIV/AIDS, VCT, and PMTCT policies in 16 countries

<b>Organization:</b>	The POLICY Project
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	32 pages
<b>Region:</b>	mainly Sub-Saharan Africa
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme planners
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.policyproject.com/pubs/workingpapers/wps-09.pdf">http://www.policyproject.com/pubs/workingpapers/wps-09.pdf</a>

#### Summary:

Despite some attempts to integrate family planning with sexually transmitted infection and HIV/AIDS services, policies and programmes continue to treat them as unrelated areas of intervention. Furthermore, international attention to the HIV/AIDS pandemic has overshadowed attention to family planning, particularly in Africa where the HIV/AIDS epidemic is most acute. Yet family planning is closely related to two components of HIV/AIDS services: prevention of mother-to-child transmission and voluntary counselling and testing. Is there a role for family planning in the context of HIV/AIDS programmes? This paper analyzes how international guidelines, national HIV/AIDS policies and PMTCT and VCT policies have addressed family planning in 16 high-HIV prevalence countries. It also describes major gaps in the various countries' policy environment.

### Sexual and reproductive health and rights: A position paper

<b>Organization:</b>	DFID
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	24 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme planners
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/sexualreprohealthrights.pdf">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/sexualreprohealthrights.pdf</a>

#### Summary:

This document sets out DFID's position on sexual and reproductive health and rights and its views of the future. The strategy firmly commits DFID to the ICPD Programme of Action. It highlights that sexual and reproductive health services are integral to HIV prevention, building on family planning promotion and behavioural change. Similarly, AIDS services offer an important opportunity to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services, including for women and men affected by HIV.

### Position Statement on Condoms and HIV Prevention

<b>Organization:</b>	UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	2 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme planners
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=206&amp;filterListType">http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=206&amp;filterListType</a>

#### Summary:

This brochure highlights the role of condoms as an integral and essential part of comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support programmes. It is advocated that their promotion must be accelerated. The role of condoms for prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections is addressed, but their dual protection function is not highlighted.

### Understanding religious and political opposition to reproductive health and rights

<b>Organization:</b>	IPPF, SIECUS, Planned Parenthood Federation of America
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	10 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme planners
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.siecus.org/inter/Pol_Rel_Opp_Guide.pdf">www.siecus.org/inter/Pol_Rel_Opp_Guide.pdf</a>

#### Summary:

This resource guide addresses key arguments and tactics opposing reproductive health and rights and counters them with useful facts. For example, in responding to opposition to condom promotion in the section "Restricting HIV prevention", the guide presents arguments based on statements from UNAIDS, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

### Progress in reproductive health research, No 67

<b>Organization:</b>	WHO
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	8 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme planners
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/hrp/progress/67.pdf">http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/hrp/progress/67.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This issue of 'Progress' looks at some of the matters that need to be addressed in order to improve sexual health. Topics include cross-cutting issues such as traditional sexual practices and violence related to sexuality and gender. Experiences so far in integrating sexual health into primary health care services - including sexual and reproductive health services - are discussed. The article reviews current policy recommendations for family planning services with regard to promotion of dual protection and its implications for family planning services. The article suggests that despite consensus about its importance, integration remains fragmented and vertical programmes—such as for HIV/AIDS, family planning or antenatal care—remain the prevailing model of service provision in many countries. Potential barriers to such efforts are discussed and strategies to integrate aspects of sexual health into MCH services are provided. These include provision of VCT for HIV infection; education about HIV prevention, condom use and dual protection; education about the prevention of STIs, and their management, including screening for syphilis; and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV infection. The article also points to a gap in more far-reaching programmes that aim to meet men's own sexual and reproductive health needs.

### Protecting young people from HIV and AIDS: the role of health services

**Organization:** UNAIDS, UNFPA, UN Office of Drug and Crime, Youthnet, WHO

**Year:** 2004

**Length:** 36 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, programme managers

**Language:** English

**ISBN:** 92 41592478

**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New\\_Publications/ADH/ISBN\\_92\\_4\\_159247\\_8.pdf](http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/ISBN_92_4_159247_8.pdf)

**Summary:**

This publication is based on a global consultation in 2003 that WHO held in collaboration with UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF and YouthNet, on the health services response to the prevention and care of HIV/AIDS among young people. It makes reference to the global goals on young people and HIV/AIDS and the 1994 ICPD that reaffirmed the right of adolescents to counselling, information, education, communication and services. The publication provides an overview of the evidence on health service integrated interventions that are important for achieving the global goals on young people and HIV/AIDS: information and counselling; reducing risk through condoms (i.e. the risk of becoming pregnant and/or infected with STI/HIV) and harm reduction; and the diagnosis, treatment and care of STIs and HIV/AIDS. In addition, it describes key strategies for delivering these interventions, including the need to explore and implement integrated approaches. Quality characteristics of effective health services for young people are identified. Issues that will need to be taken into consideration when developing national

targets for measuring progress towards achieving the goals are explored.

### Global consultation on the health services response to the prevention and care of HIV/AIDS among young people. Achieving the global goals: access to services

**Organization:** WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, Youthnet

**Year:** 2004

**Length:** 76 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, programme managers

**Language:** English

**ISBN:** ISBN 924159132 3

**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New\\_Publications/ADH/ISBN\\_92\\_4\\_159132\\_3.pdf](http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/ISBN_92_4_159132_3.pdf)

**Summary:**

This contains a technical report on a global consultation that examined the health service response to HIV among young people. The report reviews the evidence for effectiveness for a number of interventions delivered through a range of different service providers, including information and counselling; use and distribution of condoms for sexually active young people; STI treatment and care; harm reduction and measures to decrease transmission through IDU and access to HIV testing, care and support. A set of recommendations as to how to accelerate global and regional action towards internationally recognised global goals on HIV and young people in countries is provided. Linkages of reliable information and counselling with SRH services, including pregnancy prevention, STI diagnosis and management, HIV testing, treatment and support are identified as appropriate form of service.

### Integrating HIV and safe abortion care: Vision, guiding principles and recommendations for action

**Organization:** Ipas

**Year:** 2003

**Length:** 2 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** [http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/HIVDOC\\_E03\\_en.pdf](http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/HIVDOC_E03_en.pdf)

**Summary:**

This brochure outlines Ipas's vision and guiding principles to integrate HIV, safe abortion and related reproductive-health policies, research and programmes to improve services for women living with HIV and women seeking abortion or post abortion care. Ipas makes specific recommendations for action for organizations that provide HIV, abortion or reproductive health-related services.

### Sexual and Reproductive Health - A policy paper of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ)

**Organization:** BMZ

**Year:** 2003

**Length:** 32 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** <http://www.unece.org/ead/pau/epf/present/ts1/bichmann.pdf>

**Summary:**

This policy paper describes the relevance of SRH for development and encourages integration of certain areas from the field of SRH within the development of focus strategies. Topics include counselling for STI/HIV in family planning; dual protection; provision of HIV tests within safe motherhood programmes and treatment of STI within family planning and pregnancy care. Recommendations for implementation of policies are provided. Case studies from several countries show different approaches to promoting reproductive health.

### Dying to learn: Young people, HIV and churches

**Organization:** Christian Aid

**Year:** 2003

**Length:** 26 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, programme managers

**Language:** English, French, Spanish and Portuguese

**Web-link:** [http://www.e-alliance.ch/postercd/resource/dyingtolearn\\_english.pdf](http://www.e-alliance.ch/postercd/resource/dyingtolearn_english.pdf)

**Summary:**

This publication advocates for comprehensive sexual health and HIV education as a sound strategy in promoting safer sex and thus prevention of HIV and STIs among young people. It is based on a review of studies on the impact of sexual health education. The findings show that sexual health and HIV education does not promote promiscuity amongst young people; quality sexual health and HIV education reduces

levels of pregnancy and STIs, including HIV; and reduces stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS. In addition, condoms - used correctly and consistently - are effective in preventing HIV infection among young people who are sexually active. This publication urges that if sexual health programmes are to have maximum impact, they should begin before the sexual activity begins and sexual behaviour patterns start to form.

### Promoting a rights-based approach to women's sexual health

**Organization:** Center for Reproductive Rights

**Year:** 2003

**Length:** 38 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** <http://www.reproductiverights.org/pdf/rr2k-1.pdf>

**Summary:**

Women's reproductive rights are central to the more general debate on women's status that has taken place worldwide over the past ten years. In particular, the last five years have seen expanded governmental action to improve women's reproductive health and promote their rights. This publication argues that more work still needs to be done in order for reproductive rights to be recognized as basic human rights. An overview of the state of women's reproductive rights, looking at eight critical areas that affect these rights, is provided: (1) population, reproductive health and family planning; (2) contraception; (3) abortion; (4) HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); (5) harmful traditional practices such as female circumcision and genital mutilation; (6) sexual violence and coercion; (7) marriage and family law; and (8) reproductive rights for adolescents. For each of these, the concept of basic human rights, the impact of law and policy, the legal developments since 1995, and policy recommendations, are discussed. This publication also identifies issues in putting into practice reproductive rights and makes detailed recommendations how these issues can be addressed.

### Global mobilization for HIV prevention - A blueprint for action

**Organization:** Global HIV Prevention Working Group

**Year:** 2002

**Length:** 30 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers, donors

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/hiv061004pkg.cfm>

**Summary:**

This report addresses the question how to bring to scale available HIV prevention strategies such as STI control, VCT, the use of condoms as a barrier to STIs, PMTCT, as well as increased focus on young people and especially vulnerable people. The report summarizes evidence on effectiveness of the different HIV prevention methods and identifies logistical obstacles to scale up. Case studies illustrate successful examples of implementation/scale up. This blueprint suggests that rapid implementation of such interventions is possible if the global community devotes unprecedented attention and resources.

### Young people and HIV/AIDS - Opportunity in crisis

<b>Organization:</b>	UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO
<b>Year:</b>	2002 Length: 48 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme planners, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/Opportunity_in_crisis.pdf">http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/Opportunity_in_crisis.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This publication makes a compelling case for the need to focus on young people as a central component of national AIDS control programmes. It includes a range of statistics, detailed tables of national and regional data that clearly show young people are at the centre of the epidemic, and explain why they are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. A ten-step strategy for accelerated action to prevent HIV/AIDS among young people is outlined; it includes fighting silence and stigma, increasing access to core interventions such as information, skills and services, decreasing young people's vulnerability and ensuring that they have opportunities to participate. Comprehensive youth-friendly clinics for the prevention of HIV and other STIs are needed and should include access to condoms and voluntary counselling and testing for HIV; for young women who are pregnant and HIV positive, the clinics provide information and services to help them avoid transmitting HIV to their infants.

### Adolescent-friendly health services - an agenda for change

<b>Organization:</b>	WHO
<b>Year:</b>	2002
<b>Length:</b>	44 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers, service providers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/cah_docs/cah_02_14.pdf">http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/cah_docs/cah_02_14.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

Health service provision is an important opportunity for prevention and care of issues associated with SRH and HIV. Health services need to link with the other key services for adolescents, so that they become part of a supportive structure that protects young people against dangers, and helps them to build knowledge, skills and confidence. This document explains why it is important that service providers address the problems of adolescents to make health services relevant and attractive. It shows how some professionals are breaking down barriers between health services and young people to enlist adolescents as champions of their own health. The characteristic of adolescent-friendly health services are spelled out in this document

### Exploring common ground: STI and FP

<b>Organization:</b>	WHO/RHR (multi-organisation)
<b>Year:</b>	2001
<b>Length:</b>	23 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/">http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/</a>

**Summary:**

This document summarizes the proceedings of a consultation addressing dual protection at the global level as well as in countries of the former Soviet Union and some of the Central and Eastern Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States and Baltic States. It includes in the Annex a joint WHO/UNAIDS/UNFPA statement on dual protection against unwanted pregnancy and STI, including HIV. It details the need for reproductive health services to include/strengthen components regarding the prevention of HIV and other STIs while continuing to aim for reducing unwanted pregnancy and maternal mortality. All reproductive health programmes must ensure that providers and users understand condom effectiveness. Population groups for which dual protection is particularly important (such as sex workers, young people and PLWHA) are identified.

### Boys in the picture

<b>Organization:</b>	WHO
<b>Year:</b>	2000
<b>Length:</b>	32 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English, French, Spanish, Portuguese
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/WHO_FCH_CAH_00.8.pdf">http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/WHO_FCH_CAH_00.8.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

Thinking about sexual development, including understanding masculinity and its consequences, is a key aspect of both SRH and HIV. This multi-language document makes the case for why programme and policy makers should pay more attention to adolescent males, based on epidemiology and gender considerations. The document lays out some of the options for how to address the health and development of adolescent boys in programmes and lays out the challenges for research and intervention development.

### The public health approach to STD control - UNAIDS update

<b>Organization:</b>	UNAIDS
<b>Year:</b>	1998
<b>Length:</b>	8 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers, health care providers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	Not available on-line; order from <a href="http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/Abstracts/std_control.html">http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/Abstracts/std_control.html</a>

**Summary:**

This technical update provides a concise summary of critical issues in the control of sexually transmitted infections. It describes the magnitude of the problem and the rationale for integrating STI management in primary health and other health centres. The document outlines the reasons for the continued spread of STI (and HIV) and the factors hindering effective prevention and care. The essential components of the public health package for STI prevention and care are discussed.

### Sexually transmitted diseases: policies and principles for prevention and care

<b>Organization:</b>	UNAIDS, WHO
<b>Year:</b>	1997
<b>Length:</b>	47 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	Not available on-line; order from <a href="http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/">http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/</a>

**Summary:**

This document outlines the recommended policies and principles for prevention and care services for sexually transmitted infections. It highlights the need for close coordination with national AIDS programmes. A multifaceted approach to prevention and care is described; the approach chosen also seeks to respect the human rights of persons with STI. Strategies for primary and secondary prevention are described. The document examines the constraints to acceptability of STI clinics and means of overcoming the constraints

# PROGRAMME GUIDANCE

## Translating policies into action: A toolkit for community-level advocacy on adolescent sexual and reproductive health

**Organization:** Family Care International  
**Year:** Forthcoming 2005  
**Length:** N/A at time of writing  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, programme managers  
**Languages:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.familycareintl.org/>

### Summary:

The toolkit is designed to assist programme planners and managers in designing, conducting, and evaluating advocacy campaigns to advance the implementation of existing policies related to adolescent sexual and reproductive health. The contents of this toolkit were shaped by the experience and lessons learned through a regional HIV/AIDS advocacy initiative implemented by Family Care International in collaboration with a range of local partners in Kenya, Mali, Niger, and Tanzania in 2003 – 2004. The toolkit contains six chapters that outline key issues involved in each step of the advocacy process. Each chapter also includes case studies of grassroots-level advocacy initiatives, and prototype tools (e.g. assessment questionnaires, focus group discussion guides, training manual, radio programme guide, printed advocacy materials, etc.). Finally, each chapter includes a series of monitoring questions to help programme planners assess their progress and ensure that they are on track throughout the advocacy process.

## Reproductive and sexual health of women with HIV -Guidelines on care, treatment and support for women living with HIV/AIDS and their children in resource-constrained settings

**Organization:** UNFPA, WHO  
**Year:** Forthcoming 2005  
**Length:** (70 pages in draft version)  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Languages:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/>

### Summary:

This module outlines the clinical and managerial recommendations for women living with HIV, related to family planning, care in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum, the prevention of mother-to-child-transmission of HIV infection, prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections, and management of other sexual and reproductive health problems. The guidance builds on existing evidence on the delivery of interventions through linkages between HIV/AIDS services and sexual and reproductive health services. This publication is an invaluable tool for all those who aim to provide comprehensive services to women with HIV.

## Reproductive tract and sexually transmitted infections programme guidance tool - Technical documents and country reports.

**Organization:** WHO/RHR, Population Council, Horizon  
**Year:** Forthcoming 2005  
**Length:** 75 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Languages:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/>

### Summary:

The Programme Guidance Tool (PGT) is an action-oriented process designed to enable decision makers to set goals and directions and to prioritize interventions for addressing the problem of reproductive tract infections (RTIs), including sexually transmitted infections. It is a planning tool that identifies the management, technical, sociocultural, and economic issues that affect the ability of a health system to deliver effective interventions for RTI prevention and care. The first set of documents in the PGT Kit outlines the steps needed to implement the RTI PGT nationally or sub-nationally and provides a step-by-step guide to the assessment phase resulting in identification of strategic recommendations. In addition, the results of evaluating national and sub-national implementation of the PGT are provided. Additional modules may be added in the future, to further facilitate the use of the PGT at country level. Although this guide does not explicitly provide guidance to linking SRH and HIV/AIDS, it may be useful as a "blueprint" for developing programmes focusing on such linkages.

## WHO Regional Committee for Africa; 54th session (AFR/RC54/11 Rev. 1) -Repositioning family planning in reproductive health services: Framework for action, 2005-2014

**Organization:** WHO Regional Office for Africa  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 8 pages  
**Region:** Africa  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Languages:** English  
**Web-link:** N/A

### Summary:

This framework aims to provide guidance for the African Region on how to revitalize the family planning component of national reproductive health programmes in order to ensure a comprehensive approach to improving maternal and child health in the context of the MDGs. Voluntary counselling and testing services for HIV/AIDS can be recognized as entry points for family planning as family planning and VCT services are complementary. Family planning provides opportunity for strengthening VCT which offers opportunities for FP by emphasizing the dual protection role of condoms in prevention of both pregnancy and HIV infection. An implementation agenda for the strategy, including relevant roles and responsibilities, is defined. Monitoring and evaluation goals are set.

## HIV Prevention in maternal health services: Programming Guide and Training Guide

**Organization:** UNFPA, EngenderHealth  
**Year:** 2004  
Length: 150 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, trainers  
**Languages:** English  
**ISBN:** 0-89714-694-8  
**Web-link:** [http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib\\_pub\\_file/319\\_filename\\_hiv\\_prevention\\_MH\\_program\\_gde.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/319_filename_hiv_prevention_MH_program_gde.pdf)

### Summary:

These guides can be used to strengthen the integration of HIV prevention into maternal health services and build the capacity of health workers to address the prevention needs of pregnant and postpartum women. Programme planners, health managers, and trainers using these guides will, according to their needs, be able to plan, design and monitor HIV prevention interventions for pregnant and postpartum clients and train health providers to ensure they have the capacity to deliver HIV/AIDS services. The programming guide also includes a key messages card for providing

direction on what HIV prevention messages to adapt and integrate into various HIV prevention interventions.

## Integrating HIV Voluntary Counselling and Testing services into reproductive health settings. Stepwise guidelines for programme planners, managers and service providers

**Organization:** IPPF, UNFPA  
**Year:** 2004  
Length: 150 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Languages:** English, Russian  
**ISBN:** 0-89714-690-5  
**Web-link:** [http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib\\_pub\\_file/245\\_filename\\_hiv\\_publication.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/245_filename_hiv_publication.pdf)

### Summary:

This guide provides sexual and reproductive health programme planners, managers, and providers with the information necessary to integrate voluntary counselling and testing for HIV within their services. VCT offers an entry point for early care and support for those infected with HIV and prevention of mother to child transmission. VCT also plays a role in reducing stigma and discrimination. The cost of establishing VCT services within existing SRH settings is lower than establishing them in freestanding sites.

## HIV prevention in the era of expanded treatment access

**Organization:** Global HIV Prevention Working Group  
**Year:** 2004  
Length: 22 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Languages:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/nr/downloads/globalhealth/aids/PWG2004Report.pdf>

### Summary:

This report aims to provide guidance on one critical aspect of the global response to AIDS — the need to integrate HIV prevention into health care settings, and adapt HIV prevention strategies in the era of increased access to HIV treatment. An overview of opportunities for HIV prevention in the health care setting is provided. Among the health care settings identified are STI treatment clinics, reproductive health and family planning clinics, PMTCT centres as well as prenatal settings; HIV prevention should be integrated into each step in the health care process. In addition to the detailed recommendations on integration, it will also be essential to scale up access to the full array of proven prevention

interventions in all settings. The report also identifies new approaches to HIV prevention that will be required as treatment access expands, including programmes that take into account the different needs of people who are HIV - positive and HIV -negative.

## Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into our sexual and reproductive health and rights policies, plans, practices, and programmes

**Organization:** IPPF  
**Year:** 2004  
 Length: 27 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.ippf.org/ContentController.aspx?ID=7570>

**Summary:**  
 Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into the operations and programmes of organizations across the world represents a challenge that requires creativity and commitment. This is especially true for organizations, like sexual and reproductive health organizations, that have mandates to work with communities and clients and that have enormous potential to reach and serve populations at risk of HIV infection. A checklist and a set of seven tools have been developed for use by relevant organizations to assist them in mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into their services and programmes.

## Reaching men to improve reproductive health for all – Implementation guide

**Organization:** Johns Hopkins University; Health Communication Partnership  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** N/A (9 chapters plus Annex)  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.jhuccp.org/igwg/guide/index.html>

**Summary:**  
 This publication provides guidance on implementing reproductive health programmes that involve men to help promote gender equity and improve sexual health for both men and women. The guide demonstrates how to develop, implement, and evaluate reproductive health programmes involving men and is aimed at reproductive health programme managers and technical staff of implementing agencies, government, and non-governmental organizations. Issues addressed include: male identity in adolescent men; policy initiatives and strategies for advocating male involvement; involving men through maternal and child

health; men's right and empowerment in improving women's reproductive health; successful strategies in reaching men; and tools and programmes for Monitoring and Evaluation. The guide is also available on CD-ROM and can be ordered through HCP lead partner Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programmes by visiting the [order form](#) or contacting [orders@jhuccp.org](mailto:orders@jhuccp.org). The guide complements an Orientation Guide that focuses on the why men should be involved in reproductive health issues. Conference presentations are available online at <http://www.jhuccp.org/igwg>. The conference report ('Report of the global conference "Reaching men to improve reproductive health for all"; 2003) is summarised below.

## Guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions in emergency settings

**Organization:** Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 100 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers, organizations operating in emergency settings  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib\\_pub\\_file/249\\_filename\\_guidelines-hiv-emer.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/249_filename_guidelines-hiv-emer.pdf)

**Summary**  
 These guidelines have been developed to respond to the growing concern for the development of a more specific response to HIV/AIDS in crises. The purpose of these Guidelines is to enable governments and cooperating agencies, including UN Agencies and NGOs, to deliver the minimum required multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS during the early phase of a crisis. The prevention and management of sexual violence, safe delivery, HIV/AIDS prevention and care are discussed extensively in this publication.

## The medical eligibility criteria for contraceptive use, 3rd edition

**Organization:** WHO  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** N/A  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers, scientific community  
**Language:** Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Romanian, Spanish  
**ISBN:** 92 4 1562668  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/MEC\\_3/mec.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/MEC_3/mec.pdf)

**Summary:**  
 This document is one of WHO's two evidence-based guidelines on contraceptive use. It reviews the medical eligibility criteria for use of contraception, offering guidance on the safety of use of 19 different methods for women and men with specific characteristics or known medical conditions, including infection with HIV. It is the companion guideline to WHO's 'Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use'. These documents aim to support national programmes in the preparation of service delivery guidelines. A description of changes from the prior (2nd) edition and their significance for women living with HIV and/or receiving ART and for related programmes can be found in the [Info Reports](http://www.infoforhealth.org/inforeports/mec/index.shtml) (<http://www.infoforhealth.org/inforeports/mec/index.shtml>) issue on the Medical Eligibility Criteria produced by the INFO Project at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programmes. This document stresses that oral contraceptives do not protect against STI/HIV; correct and consistent use of condoms is recommended, either alone or with another suitable contraceptive method.

**The Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use** ([http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr\\_02\\_7/spr.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr_02_7/spr.pdf)) is the companion guideline to WHO's [Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use](#). The document provides guidance on the safe and effective use of a wide range of contraceptive methods. It is intended to be used by policy-makers, programme managers, and the scientific community, and aims to support national programmes in the preparation of service delivery guidelines.

## Antiretroviral drugs for treating pregnant women and preventing HIV infection in infants. Guidelines on care, treatment and support for women living with HIV/AIDS and their children in resource-constrained settings

**Organization:** WHO  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 49 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**ISBN:** 92 4 159209 5  
**Web-link:** <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/mtct/en/arvdrugswomenguidelinesfinal.pdf>

**Summary:**  
 These guidelines present recommendations for the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating pregnant women and preventing HIV infection in infants in resource-constrained settings. It contains a summary of the scientific rationale and programmatic considerations for these recommendations. By addressing issues of efficacy, safety, drug resistance and feasibility the document is intended to guide the selection of antiretroviral regimens to be included in programmes to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Moreover, it is

intended to support and facilitate antiretroviral treatment for pregnant women and women of reproductive age who have indications for treatment. The guidelines may also be useful for other health service providers as specific recommendations are provided for the most frequently encountered clinical situations. These guidelines do not particularly address integration of services but contribute to the improvement of services addressing HIV in the context of maternal and newborn health.

## Emergency scale-up of antiretroviral therapy in resource-limited settings: technical and operational recommendations to achieve 3 by 5

**Organization:** UNAIDS, WHO  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 41 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English, French  
**ISBN:** 92 4 1591382  
**Web-link:** <http://www.who.int/3by5/publications/documents/zambia/en/>

**Summary:**  
 This report from a WHO/UNAIDS international consensus meeting on technical and operational recommendations for emergency scale-up of ART is aimed at those implementing antiretroviral therapy programmes in resource-limited countries. Recommendations and priority actions that are required to deliver ART are identified. The essential package of care and prevention services necessary to support ART addresses the need for strengthening existing HIV prevention services while ART is introduced (such as HIV voluntary counselling and testing; promotion of safer sex and condoms; syndromic management of STI; and PMTCT). People living with HIV/AIDS should receive key prevention services and commodities (including condoms, counselling in sexual and reproductive health and choice; HIV voluntary counselling and testing; family planning; syndromic management of STI; and PMTCT).

## How to integrate gender into HIV/AIDS programmes: Using lessons learned from USAID and partner organizations

**Organization:** Policy Project  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 47 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, Programme planners, programme managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.policyproject.com/pubs/manuals/HowToIntegrGendrHIV.pdf>

**Summary:**

This briefing booklet provides field-based insights on how to integrate gender into HIV/AIDS programmes, in a practical sense. It helps program managers and policymakers to review 1) how gender affects HIV/AIDS vulnerability and program responses; 2) identify recommendations and promising interventions for integrating gender related to specific areas of HIV/AIDS programming; and 3) highlight key gaps and emerging issues.

### Effective sexual health promotion: a toolkit for Primary Care Trusts and others working in the field of promoting good sexual health and HIV prevention

<b>Organization:</b>	UK Department of Health
<b>Year:</b>	2003
<b>Length:</b>	64 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme planners, health managers, providers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/07/96/03/04079603.pdf">http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/07/96/03/04079603.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This Toolkit aims to provide a range of practical, usable tools for those working in the field of sexual health promotion and HIV prevention, which can be adapted to particular work settings, client groups and service users and workers' own levels of confidence, experience and skills. Objectives of promotion of sexual health include increasing access to, and the effective use of, condoms and contraception, emergency contraception and abortion services; increasing access to psychosexual and sexual health support services, as well as to HIV and STI testing. Although it is designed for the UK the toolkit suggests practical strategies and is therefore a good "road map" for those providers in other parts of the world who would like to take on additional services or to improve their current practice.

### Integrating PMTCT into existing maternal, child and reproductive health programmes

<b>Organization:</b>	Pathfinder International
<b>Year:</b>	2003
<b>Length:</b>	22 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme planners, health managers, providers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.pathfind.org/site/PageServer?pagename=Publications_Technical_Guidance_Series">http://www.pathfind.org/site/PageServer?pagename=Publications_Technical_Guidance_Series</a>

**Summary:**

This guidance proposes a model for facility and community partnerships for PMTCT, using lessons from community home-based care and PMTCT programmes. The paper emphasizes that effective prevention is dependent on improving safe motherhood services for all - not restricting PMTCT simply to VCT, providing ARVs and knowledge on replacement feeding- and linking facility and community resources for maximum impact. A summary of integrated PMTCT components at facility and community level is provided in the document. It also includes an index of references.

### Family planning/HIV integration - Technical guidance for USAID-supported field programmes

<b>Organization:</b>	USAID
<b>Year:</b>	2003
<b>Length:</b>	19 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme planners, health managers, providers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/pop/publications/docs/fphiv.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/pop/publications/docs/fphiv.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This guidance includes new suggestions and findings regarding effective integration approaches for both FP and HIV/AIDS programme managers. The document includes technical insights regarding FP/HIV integration and provides the reader with the most recent thinking about integrated programme design and implementation. Best practices for the integration of FP and HIV/AIDS activities are illustrated. This guidance is periodically updated and reviewed as new evidence is presented.

### Programme recommendations for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: A practical guide for managers

<b>Organization:</b>	UNICEF, Population Council/Horizons
<b>Year:</b>	2003
<b>Length:</b>	108 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme planners, health managers, providers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/horizons/pmtctunicefevalprogmgr.pdf">http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/horizons/pmtctunicefevalprogmgr.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This guide provides specific information and recommendations for improving and scaling-up prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) programmes, based on what programme managers and evaluators identify as successful strategies. The guide is divided into four chapters, discussing the components introduced into the PMTCT programme; components strengthened by the PMTCT program; systems; as well as scale-up. Components that need to be strengthened include primary HIV prevention, antenatal care, safe labour and delivery, family planning and care and support for women, partners and their children.

### Report of the global conference "Reaching men to improve reproductive health for all"

<b>Organization:</b>	International HIV/AIDS Alliance
<b>Year:</b>	2003
<b>Length:</b>	31 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Policy makers, donors, programme planners
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://synkronweb.aidsalliance.org/graphics/secretariat/publications/grm0903_global_conference_reaching_men.pdf">http://synkronweb.aidsalliance.org/graphics/secretariat/publications/grm0903_global_conference_reaching_men.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This publication is a report on a conference in September 2003, organised by USAID's Interagency Gender Working Group in Washington DC. The report addresses issues such as attitudes to masculinity, strategies for reaching different target groups, and future directions for sexual and reproductive health work with men. It includes case studies of programmes in Nigeria, South Africa and Pakistan. The objectives of the conference were to increase participants' knowledge about concrete and effective strategies to work with men on reproductive health issues from a gender-equity perspective; commitment to implementing these strategies; and skills and access to tools for implementing these strategies. The main themes included programs, interventions, or training on influencing gender norms and socialization in adolescent males; working with men on family planning and reproductive health from a gender equity perspective; working with men on dual protection; involving men as partners in maternal and child health; working with men to address gender-based violence; targeting specific male groups about gender equity issues with regard to reproductive health; and programme models of monitoring and evaluation.

An implementation guide of concrete effective strategies for working with men in reproductive health is among the outcomes of this conference. A brief summary of 'Reaching men to improve reproductive health for all - Implementation guide' (2004) is provided above in the same section of this inventory.

### Between Men – HIV/STI prevention for men who have sex with men

<b>Organization:</b>	International HIV/AIDS Alliance
<b>Year:</b>	2003
<b>Length:</b>	64 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme planners, trainers, providers
<b>Language:</b>	English, French, Spanish
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.aidsalliance.org/sw7366.asp">http://www.aidsalliance.org/sw7366.asp</a>

**Summary:**

This publication gives an overview of basic issues for men who have sex with men in the context of HIV and other STIs. It also provides ideas for developing prevention programmes with and for men who have sex with men. The publication aims primarily to support those planning to work in communities in developing countries where few or no organisations work with men who have sex with men. 'Between men' is structured into four main sections: The first section provides basic information about men who have sex with men. The second section looks at sexual health, HIV prevention, how to assess vulnerability and risk and what to consider when designing HIV/STI prevention programmes for and with men who have sex with men. Section three outlines strategies and activities to enable men who have sex with men to develop HIV/STI prevention and care programmes most appropriate to their specific needs. The final section lists useful resources for further contacts and information.

### HIV/AIDS prevention guidance for reproductive health professionals in developing-country settings

<b>Organization:</b>	Population Council, UNFPA
<b>Year:</b>	2002
<b>Length:</b>	60 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme planners, health managers, providers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>ISBN:</b>	0-87834-110-2
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/hivaidsguidance.pdf">http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/hivaidsguidance.pdf</a>

**Summary:**

This document is designed to provide an overview of the issues of HIV/AIDS, challenges, and opportunities around integrating a broad range of HIV/AIDS interventions into existing reproductive and sexual health programmes and services, and to provide some practical guidance for programme managers.

## Programme guidance on counselling for STI/HIV prevention in sexual and reproductive health settings: for counsellors health workers and educators and all those working in STI/HIV/AIDS

**Organization:** IPPF  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 55 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [www.ippf.org](http://www.ippf.org)

### Summary:

This guide is aimed at all those who are concerned about integrating STI/HIV prevention in family planning work and who do counselling in this field. It provides information, ideas and suggestions for those who work with clients (young people, male and female clients, individuals and couples) and who want to improve their knowledge and skills in counselling in STI/HIV prevention, safer sex, pre and post HIV antibody testing and other issues related to the subject. Depending on the needs, the reader may use this guide in different ways. Some may find information on particular issues of interest to them, others may use the guide to improve their counselling skills, or as a training tool for their staff. The rationale for the involvement of family planning providers in STI/HIV counselling is provided. Specific issues for clients in different situations, including those who are abused in sexual relationships, are discussed. One chapter addresses counselling on the prevention of HIV transmission to pregnant women, mothers and their children.

## Meeting on prospects for the public health approach to the prevention and care of sexually transmitted infections in countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Report on a WHO meeting; Berlin, Germany, 11–13 October 2001

**Organization:** WHO Regional Office for Europe  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 20 pages  
**Region:** Eastern Europe and Central Asia  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English and Russian  
**Web-link:** <http://www.euro.who.int/document/e76285.pdf>

### Summary:

This report summarizes a meeting addressing trends in sexually transmitted infections (STI) and possible reasons for their decline, the role of high-risk behaviour, and progress in, obstacles to and perspectives on care for and the prevention

of STI in the newly independent states (NIS) of the former USSR. Recent and continuing changes in case management, problems with the implementation of syndromic treatment, surveillance and the integration of services are discussed. In particular, services for STI and for HIV/AIDS should work closely together; successful examples of such cooperation and ways to share positive experience are provided. The need to promote the use of condoms for the prevention of both STI/HIV/AIDS and unplanned pregnancies (i.e. dual protection) was emphasized. Based on an analysis of countries' achievements in controlling the STI epidemic and remaining problems, detailed recommendations on future action and its implementation are made. These addressed, among others, primary STI prevention as an integral part of dermatovenerological services; the role of reproductive health in primary prevention; the role of condoms in dual protection; improved STI control through syndromic approach for certain groups or difficult to reach zones (in particular for vulnerable groups such as sex workers); integration of prevention and care of STI and HIV/AIDS and prevention of unwanted pregnancies; integration of STI case management into various medical services; as well as improved STI/HIV surveillance.

## Programming for male involvement in reproductive health. Report of the meeting of WHO regional advisors in reproductive health

**Organization:** UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, World Bank  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 169 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers  
**Language:** English  
**Number:** WHO/FCH/RHR/02.3  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr02\\_3\\_male\\_involvement\\_in\\_rh/male\\_involvement.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr02_3_male_involvement_in_rh/male_involvement.pdf)

### Summary:

This report provides a review of many aspects of the involvement of men in programmes aimed at improving reproductive health. Presentations from the meeting are included, covering the following issues: programming for men in prevention and care of sexually transmitted infections; programming for men in family planning; programming for men in promoting safe motherhood; targeting men for improving the reproductive health of both partners; and lessons for future programmatic directions. The document contains a summary of the lessons learnt and provides recommendations for research and programmatic needs.

## Sex work and HIV/AIDS: Technical update

**Organization:** UNAIDS  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 19 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**ISBN:** 92-9173-159-5  
**Web-link:** <http://www.unaids.org>

### Summary:

This document focuses on the challenges in the protection of those involved in sex work. The Technical Update identifies effective key strategies, including the need to make available STI prevention and care services to sex workers; involving sex workers in condom promotion and safer sex education; as well as outreach work linked with mobile STI and reproductive health services. Providing care for sex workers living with HIV/AIDS should include - among other life style issues - counselling addressing HIV/STI and prevention from re-infection.

## The strategic approach to improving quality of care in reproductive health services

**Organization:** WHO  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** N/A  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, health managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/strategic\\_approach/index.htm](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/strategic_approach/index.htm)

### Summary:

This strategic approach uses interdisciplinary methodology for national policy and programme development from the perspective of technology introduction. It considers a range of approaches: improving the provision of existing services using currently available or under-utilized technologies; removing inappropriate or unsafe technologies; introducing new technologies; and promoting appropriate health-seeking behaviours among clients and potential clients of reproductive health services. Although the Strategic Approach was initially developed and used to broaden contraceptive choice and improve quality of care in family planning services, its comprehensive nature and flexibility led several countries to adapt it and apply it to other specific areas of reproductive health services—maternal and neonatal health care, adolescent reproductive health, reproductive tract infections (RTIs) and abortion care as well as a broader range of reproductive health services. WHO is currently working with partners to adapt the methodology and develop tools to assist countries in strategic planning

and programming for comprehensive reproductive health services.

## A framework to assist countries in the development and strengthening of national and district health plans and programmes in reproductive health.

**Organization:** WHO  
**Year:** 2001  
**Length:** 11 pages (with an 80-page Annex of meeting presentations)  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR\\_02\\_2/RHR\\_02\\_02.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_02_2/RHR_02_02.pdf)  
<http://www.eldis.org/static/DOC15008.htm>

### Summary:

With the growing pandemic of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections in many countries of the world, the need for governments to focus on reproductive health has become an urgent matter. This meeting report presents a framework for a strategic plan on how to identify, quantify and intervene on priority reproductive health issues. Specifically, it outlines the process of: deciding on priorities, identifying and involving stakeholders, describing the reproductive health problem, developing plans for intervention and undertaking monitoring and evaluation. Enclosed in the annex are several papers that document country experiences and research updates on strategies to strengthen and develop reproductive health plans.

## The female condom: a guide for planning and programming

**Organization:** UNAIDS, WHO  
**Year:** 2000  
**Length:** 80 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme managers  
**Language:** English, French  
**Number:** WHO/RHR/00.8; UNAIDS/00.12E  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR\\_00\\_8/](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_00_8/)

### Summary:

In developing an introduction strategy it is important to think strategically, and see the female condom as one of a range of methods that an individual or couple could use to prevent pregnancy and/or STIs, including HIV/AIDS. This guide is intended to help design, implement and monitor the introduction of the female condom in different settings. The

manual summarises the issues and lessons learnt from sites that have already introduced the female condom. It largely considers operational or promotional aspects, but also contains useful tools aimed at facilitating the introduction and integration of the female condom into existing programmes. Information, including easy to-follow steps, for the correct use of the female condom is given to enable service providers to explain the female condom to potential users and address common questions.

### Male participation in sexual and reproductive health: New paradigms – Symposium report. Oaxaca, Mexico; October 10–14, 1998

**Organization:** AVSC International<sup>4</sup> and IPPF/Western Hemisphere Region

**Year:** 1999

**Length:** 74 pages

**Region:** Latin America

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, providers

**Language:** English and Spanish

**Web-link:** [http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/publication\\_detail\\_e.asp?PubID=19](http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/publication_detail_e.asp?PubID=19)

#### Summary:

This report summarizes research results and programmatic information shared among participants of the symposium as well as recommendations and actions suggested in plenary sessions, working groups, and country action plans. It is thematically organized to highlight the topics of masculinity, sexuality, STDs/HIV, violence, and fatherhood, while illustrating these discussions with initial programme experiences. Four basic principles for sexual and reproductive health programmes are identified. Country action plans are defined outlining steps in four crucial categories of action: research, communications, services, policy and legislation. Examples of the proposed plans are included in a chapter at the end of this report.

A literature review ('Literature review for the Symposium on male participation in sexual and reproductive health: New paradigms') prepared for the symposium provides additional theoretical and programmatic information that complement this report. It is summarized in this inventory under "Research, Review and Discussion Papers".

### Voluntary counselling and testing for HIV infection in antenatal care. Practical considerations for implementation

**Organization:** WHO

**Year:** 1999

**Length:** 27 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers

**Language:** English

**Number:** WHO/HIS/00.05

**Web-link:** [Not available on line, for further details email: \[hiv-aids@who.int\]\(mailto:hiv-aids@who.int\)](#)

#### Summary:

This document discusses each step in the planning and implementation of HIV testing and counselling in antenatal care. It describes in detail the advantages of VCT. Most of the document deals with the critical practical issues relating to VCT provision for example, the minimum conditions for acceptable, accessible and affordable services. The advantages and disadvantages of the various possible sites for establishing VCT services are considered.

### A tool to assess program capacity: Adding services to manage reproductive tract infections

**Organization:** PATH

**Journal:** Reproductive Health Reports, Number 3

**Year:** 1999

**Length:** 48 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Programme planners, programme managers

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** <http://www.path.org/files/RHR1-ReproTract.pdf>

#### Summary:

PATH developed and field tested a programme capacity assessment tool for managers of primary health programmes to help them determine whether they can integrate some level of reproductive tract infection services (including HIV) into their existing family planning services. The tool allows programme managers to assess their capability to offer four progressively complex levels of service: (1) prevention information and condoms; (2) syndromal diagnosis and treatment; (3) expanded clinical examination for diagnosis and treatment; and (4) basic laboratory testing for diagnosis and treatment. This report includes the tool and results of field tests of the tool in India and the Philippines.

### The male latex condom

**Organization:** WHO

**Year:** 1998

**Length:** A collection of materials

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Programme managers, health service providers

**Language:** English

**Number:** WHO/RHT/FPP/98.15

**Web-link:** Not available on-line; order from [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/Abstracts/male\\_latex\\_condom.html](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/Abstracts/male_latex_condom.html)

This consists of a compendium of materials addressing programmatic and quality assurance issues relevant to the production, procurement, promotion, distribution, and use of the male latex condom.

The publication 'The male latex condom - Specification and guidelines for condom procurement' (WHO/RHR, UNAIDS, UNFPA, FHI; 100pages; 2004) provides more details on condom procurement. It can be found at: [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/m\\_condom/who\\_specification\\_04.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/m_condom/who_specification_04.pdf)

### Integrating STD/HIV services into reproductive health services

**Organization:** Management Sciences for Health

**Journal:** The Manager, Volume 7, Number 3

**Year:** 1998

**Length:** 22 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Programme planners, programme managers

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** [http://erc.msh.org/TheManager/English/V7\\_N3/V7\\_N3\\_En\\_Issue.pdf](http://erc.msh.org/TheManager/English/V7_N3/V7_N3_En_Issue.pdf)

#### Summary:

This issue of 'The Manager' presents a systematic approach to strategic and operational issues that are critical for successfully integrating STI/HIV/AIDS activities into sexual and reproductive health services. Strategic issues include assessing the need for STI/HIV activities, the magnitude and risk of STIs in clients and the catchment area population, and selection of suitable activities for integration. Operational issues concern determination of the scope and extension of integration and assessing the management capacity to implement integration of STI/HIV and reproductive health services.

### Integration of health care delivery. WHO Technical Report Series no. 861

**Organization:** WHO

**Year:** 1996

**Length:** 68 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, programme managers

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO\\_TRS\\_861.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO_TRS_861.pdf)

#### Summary:

This report may provide useful information for those interested in the "basics" of service integration. It contains the conclusions of a WHO study group that examined the rationale and development of integrated health care delivery systems. The study group identified the opportunities and obstacles presented by the district health system for the future development of integrated services. They described a model of an integrated system and a plan of action. The report includes a review of several country experiences. The conclusions are placed in an historical context.

### Managing integrated services

**Organization:** Management Sciences for Health

**Journal:** The Family Planning Manager, Volume 3, Number 3

**Year:** 1994

**Length:** 22 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Programme planners, programme managers

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** [http://erc.msh.org/TheManager/English/V3\\_N3/V3\\_N3\\_En\\_Issue.pdf](http://erc.msh.org/TheManager/English/V3_N3/V3_N3_En_Issue.pdf)

#### Summary:

This issue explains the different faces of integration and examines the key management systems that may need to be adapted to effectively deliver services in integrated settings. This publication also provides some guidelines for assessing integration at different organizational levels and offers practical advice on how to make integration work better in programmes. The information may be particularly valuable for family planning managers interested in integrating services into MCH (or MNH) or reproductive health. It is however also useful for those managers promoting linkages of SRH and STI/HIV services.

# RESEARCH, REVIEWS, DISCUSSION PAPERS

## HIV/AIDS and reproductive health: Sensitive and neglected issues - A review of literature; recommendations for action.

**Organization:** Ipas  
**Year:** 2005  
**Length:** 89 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/HIVLITREV\\_E05\\_en.pdf](http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/HIVLITREV_E05_en.pdf)

**Summary:**  
This document seeks to provide policymakers, as well as designers, implementers and evaluators of HIV/AIDS-related programmes and interventions, with an overview of issues regarding the reproductive health of women living with HIV/AIDS. These include HIV and contraception, VCT during antenatal care and labour, other parenting options for women living with HIV, HIV and abortion, as well as other reproductive health issues. This review highlights that gender, human rights and ethical concerns are critically important for formulating relevant and effective policies and interventions to address reproductive health needs of HIV positive women. A set of recommendations is intended to help improving reproductive health care for women living with HIV/AIDS. An extensive reference section provides readers with a useful resource for obtaining further information. This resource can also be useful for those working in the field of maternal health and family planning.

## Can this marriage work? Linking the response to HIV/AIDS with sexual and reproductive health and rights

**Author:** Jeffrey O'Malley  
**Journal:** Countdown 2015; ICPD at 10  
**Year:** 2005  
**Length:** pages 59-63  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [http://www.populationaction.org/2015/\\_pdfs/mag/58-69-HIV-AIDS.pdf](http://www.populationaction.org/2015/_pdfs/mag/58-69-HIV-AIDS.pdf)

**Summary:**  
The ICPD or "Cairo" consensus of 1994 formally endorsed the notion that family planning should be embedded within a broader package of SRHR services, including prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) such as HIV; the linkage of human rights and service provision approaches; the idea of comprehensive, client-focused programming; and the primacy of national leadership in defining essential packages of reproductive health services. None of these concepts was new. ICPD built on a broad range of pilot projects, country-based policy innovations and advocacy campaigns around the world. But the Cairo consensus was a global spark that set off countless new multilateral and national initiatives, extending these crucial concepts and programmes worldwide. This paper assesses how SRH and HIV/AIDS services have been linked, barriers to linkages and indicates potential approaches.

## Sexually transmitted infections among adolescents - The need for adequate health services

**Organization:** WHO and Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)  
**Year:** 2005  
**Length:** 78 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**ISBN:** 92 4 156288 9  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New\\_Publications/ADH/ISBN\\_92\\_4\\_156288\\_9.pdf](http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/ISBN_92_4_156288_9.pdf)

**Summary:**  
This document presents a review of the literature documenting existing experience with the provision of STI services for adolescents. It aims at clarifying the advantages and disadvantages of different service delivery options for the detection and treatment of STIs. It indicates that although increasing efforts have been made to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health, most emphasize the provision of information and counselling and/or family planning. This review indicates that only a minority of adolescents have access to any acceptable and affordable STI services and that projects broadly aimed at improving adolescent reproductive health and those that emphasize sexual health counselling or family planning are far more common than projects that include STI care among their service delivery objectives. Greater effort has gone into making existing reproductive health services more generally adolescent-friendly, but without addressing the specific needs of adolescents with STIs or their STI clinical management needs. Various models of STI service delivery are reviewed including public and private sector clinics; services based in or linked to schools and stand-alone adolescent specific services. It proposes priority actions in research, policy and service delivery options.

## Integrating Services

**Organization:** Family Health International  
**Journal:** Network, Volume 23, Number 3  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 31 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, health managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [http://www.fhi.org/en/RH/Pubs/Network/v23\\_3/index.htm](http://www.fhi.org/en/RH/Pubs/Network/v23_3/index.htm)

**Summary:**  
Integrating family planning and HIV services potentially can maximize the use of existing services and minimize the number of people who do not obtain the health care they need. But much remains unknown about how best to integrate services and what impact such integration will have on reproductive health outcomes, such as preventing HIV infection and unintended pregnancy. This issue of Network, an overview of current thinking about integration, is the first of a series of publications intended to encourage health professionals to ask questions or share their experiences in regard to service integration. Case studies illustrate four efforts under way to integrate family planning and HIV services.

## Family planning and the prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV - A Review of the Literature

**Organization:** Family Health International  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 50 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, health managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.fhi.org/en/RH/Pubs/booksReports/fppmtct.htm>

**Summary:**  
Mother-to-child transmission is the main way children become infected with HIV worldwide. To date, the primary approach to the prevention of mother-to-child transmission has been to identify HIV-infected pregnant women by voluntary counselling and testing for HIV and then provide antiretroviral drug prophylaxis to them during delivery and then to their newborn infants. Many HIV-positive births could be prevented, however, by simply preventing unintended pregnancies among infected women. Furthermore, increasing contraceptive use to prevent such pregnancies appears to be at least as cost-effective as providing nevirapine to HIV-infected mothers. This review summarizes the literature on integrating family planning services with other services to prevent HIV-positive births. Key messages provide a rationale and implications for programmes.

## Review of field experiences: integration of family planning and PMTCT services

**Organization:** Population Council  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 40 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/horizons/fpandpmtctrprt.pdf>

**Summary:**  
The global public health community has mobilized to design and provide essential PMTCT services: voluntary counselling and testing, infant feeding counselling, outreach to communities and families, and a short course of antiretroviral therapy. In most cases, the implementation approach has been to incorporate PMTCT into services that already reach pregnant women and women of childbearing age: antenatal care, obstetrical care, and maternal/child health. However, the complexity of introducing PMTCT into existing health services is particularly challenging in resource-poor settings. This report reviews field experiences with the integration of family planning and PMTCT services. It provides evidence and recommendations for developing effective strategies for appropriately promoting family planning within PMTCT programmes.

## Family planning and PMTCT services: Examining interrelationships, strengthening linkages - A Research Summary

**Organization:** Population Council/Horizons  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 8 pages  
**Region:** Africa\*  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.popcouncil.org/horizons/ressum/pmtctfp/pmtctfp.html>

**Summary:**  
This summary focuses on findings from Horizons studies on the extent to which voluntary counselling and testing and PMTCT programmes address family planning, and vice versa. In Kenya and Zambia, the acceptability, operational barriers, costs, and impact of pilot PMTCT services are documented. This summary also draws on data from a Horizons study in Uganda that tested a strategy for the integration of HIV counselling into health services, including family planning, and from a recent evaluation of United Nations-supported pilot PMTCT projects in 11 countries (\*in addition to 8 African countries, pilots were performed in Honduras, India and Ivory Coast). Strengths and gaps in service delivery as well as programme implications are identified.

## Integrating family planning and voluntary counselling and testing services in Kenya

**Organization:** Family Health International  
**Year:** 2004  
**Length:** 2 pages  
**Region:** Africa  
**Target audience:** Programme managers, providers  
**Languages:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.fhi.org/en/RH/Pubs/Briefs/KenyaVCT.htm>

### Summary:

This technical brief summarizes the key points of Kenya's move to develop and implement a strategy for providing family planning services at all VCT centres in the country. The findings may be useful for other organizations interested in integration of services, and include 1) Integration of FP and VCT services is expected to allow more comprehensive services provision, expand access to services and make services more cost-effective; 2) research demonstrating the feasibility of integrating FP into VCT has led the government of Kenya to develop a national integration strategy, highlighting four levels of integration (Level I, provision of condoms and pills, up to level IV, provision of the full range of contraceptive methods); 3) the role of government leadership, an effective task force, and stakeholder commitment facilitated development and implementation of strategy.

## A behaviour change perspective on integrating PMTCT and safe motherhood programmes - A discussion paper.

**Organization:** The CHANGE Project  
**Year:** 2003  
**Length:** 54 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.changeproject.org/pubs/PMTCT-SafeMotherhood.pdf>

### Summary:

The paper focuses on those PMTCT programme elements related to improved obstetric practice and discusses the potential synergies of integrating PMTCT and Safe Motherhood programmes, particularly the behaviour change components. It makes literature-based recommendations for increasing the emphasis on and funding for the improved obstetric practice component of PMTCT programmes; and shows how the PMTCT literature supports the need to prioritize operations research to better document the contribution of improved obstetric practice to reduce MTCT during labour, delivery and early postpartum. This paper suggests a framework and rationale for a set of integrated strategic behaviour change interventions to support PMTCT and Safe Motherhood programmes thereby increasing

acceptability and utilization of PMTCT services and treatment regimens. Next steps required for policy makers and planners to begin to develop and implement integrated field programmes are proposed. Extensive references are provided for readers who want more detail on specific topics.

## Disentangling HIV and AIDS: Stigma in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Zambia

**Organization:** ICRW  
**Year:** 2003  
**Length:** 62 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.icrw.org/docs/stigmareport093003.pdf>

### Summary:

This publication summarizes a study of HIV and AIDS-related stigma and discrimination in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Zambia. The study unraveled the complexities around stigma by investigating the causes, manifestations and consequences of HIV and AIDS-related stigma and discrimination in sub-Saharan Africa. It then uses this analysis to suggest programme interventions. The complexity of stigma means that approaches to reduce stigma and discrimination will face many challenges, but, at the same time, there exist many entry points and strong, positive foundations for change that interventions can immediately build on.

The 'Toolkit for Action' CD-Rom entitled "Understanding and Challenging HIV Stigma" ([http://www.icrw.org/html/projects/projects\\_hiv aids.htm](http://www.icrw.org/html/projects/projects_hiv aids.htm)) is the companion to this publication and provides lesson plans and specific stigma reduction activities.

## Men and Reproductive Health Programmes: Influencing Gender Norms

**Organization:** The Synergy Project (to USAID)  
**Year:** 2003  
**Length:** 58 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [http://www.synergyaids.com/SynergyPublications/Gender\\_Norms.pdf](http://www.synergyaids.com/SynergyPublications/Gender_Norms.pdf)

### Summary:

This review describes programmes specifically designed to change social norms related to gender roles. Identifying these programmes and the strategies that made them successful has implications for future gender-related reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and maternal and child health

programming because they may serve as models to be adapted, scaled up, or replicated elsewhere. Findings from evaluations are presented; the information provided herein attempts to compile information necessary to describe the best-evaluated approaches to altering entrenched gender norms. The paper does not specifically address linkages of services but provides useful information for gender-sensitive programming.

## Consultation on STD interventions for preventing HIV: what is the evidence?

**Organization:** UNAIDS, WHO  
**Year:** 2003  
**Length:** 54 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy maker, programme managers, health care providers  
**Language:** English  
**Number:** UNAIDS/03.04E; WHO/HIS/2000.02; WHO/RHR/03.06  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/sti/who\\_hsi\\_2000\\_02.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/sti/who_hsi_2000_02.pdf)

### Summary:

This is a review of the evidence on the interrelationship between HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the role of STI control in HIV prevention. Several programmatic and policy issues are considered. Recommendations are given, based on the findings of the review that aim to facilitate the use of evidence-based decisions in programming. Further research needs are identified.

## Integration of sexual and reproductive health services: a health sector priority

**Author:** Marge Berer  
**Journal:** Reproductive Health Matters, 11 (21): 6-15  
**Year:** 2003  
**Length:** 10 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, health managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** N/A

### Summary:

This paper discusses in depth the rationale for integration, and the need for integration of policies and programmes. Integration from the health systems perspective is reviewed and the influence of HIV/AIDS on integrated service delivery elaborated. It is argued that that STI prevention with MCH-FP would be logical and valuable but the response has been insufficient; four arguments for this statement are

provided. Progress in the past decade is assessed and future perspectives outlined briefly.

## The contribution of sexual and reproductive health services to the fight against HIV/AIDS - A review

**Author:** Askew, Ian and Marge Berer  
**Journal:** Reproductive Health Matters, 11 (22): 51-73  
**Year:** 2003  
**Length:** 23 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, health managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/frontiers/journals/AskewBerer.pdf>

### Summary:

This paper reviews and assesses the contributions made to date by sexual and reproductive health services to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, mainly by services for family planning, sexually transmitted infections and antenatal and delivery care. It also describes other sexual and reproductive health problems experienced by HIV-positive women, such as the need for abortion services, infertility services and cervical cancer screening and treatment. The paper shows that sexual and reproductive health programmes can make an important contribution to HIV prevention and treatment, and that STI control is important both for sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS control. It concludes that more integrated programmes of sexual and reproductive health care and STI/HIV/AIDS control should be developed which jointly offer certain services, expand outreach to new population groups, and create well-functioning referral links to optimize the outreach and impact of what are to date essentially vertical programmes.

## HIV Voluntary Counseling and Testing: An essential component in preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

**Organization:** Population Council/Horizons  
**Year:** 2003  
Length: 8 pages  
**Region:** Africa (with global relevance)  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/horizons/pmtctvct.pdf>

### Summary:

This research summary focuses on VCT in the antenatal care setting, examining service utilization by pregnant women, their perceptions of services, client outcomes as a result of undergoing HIV counselling and testing, and strategies for

improving quality and coverage of VCT as a key component of PMTCT programs. The results are based on four years of research to examine the introduction of a package of PMTCT services within existing maternal and child health programs in low-resource settings. Feasibility, acceptability, and impact were assessed and operational issues explored. The study concludes with the presentation of key findings and programme recommendations.

### Evaluation of United Nations-supported pilot projects for the prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

**Organization:** UNICEF, Population Council/Horizons  
**Year:** 2003  
**Length:** 47 pages  
**Region:** Africa, Central America, South-East Asia, (with global relevance)  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.popcouncil.com/pdfs/horizons/pmtctunicefevalovrvw.pdf>

**Summary:**  
This overview report presents key findings from an evaluation of UN-supported pilot PMTCT projects in eleven countries. Key findings discuss: feasibility and coverage; factors contributing to programme coverage; programme challenges; scaling-up; the special case of low prevalence countries; and recommendations. Recommendations refer to increasing coverage and improving infant feeding counselling; strengthening postnatal support and follow up of HIV-infected women and their infants; assistance with infant feeding and care for HIV infected pregnant women and their families; programme evaluation; and scale up of PMTCT programmes.

### Integrating HIV prevention and care into maternal and child health care settings: Lesson learned from Horizons studies July 23–27, 2001 Maasai Mara and Nairobi, Kenya consultation report

**Organization:** Population Council/Horizons  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 41 pages  
**Region:** Africa (with global relevance)  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/horizons/mchconskenya.pdf>

**Summary:**  
This report summarizes a workshop on integration of HIV-related care in the maternal-child health held in Kenya in

July 2001. Participants discussed the experience to date and formulated practical strategies for improving integration. Seven key program components for HIV/MCH integration are identified. The report points to the remaining challenges in routinely providing HIV-related care in MCH services. Strategies for overcoming these identified barriers are provided.

### Pitfalls and Possibilities: Managing RTIs in family planning and general reproductive health services

[From: Responding to Cairo: Case Studies of Changing Practice in Reproductive Health and Family Planning]

**Organization:** Population Council  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 25 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/frontiers/fphivintegrat/Pitfalls.pdf>

**Summary:**  
This paper outlines some operational possibilities that are available to family planning and reproductive health services for addressing reproductive tract infections, including HIV. It is argued that prevention—including the provision of barrier methods and counselling regarding disease transmission and risk—is a proactive and necessary step that all reproductive health and family planning services can and should take. Case studies review experiments to manage reproductive tract infections in maternal and child health/family planning clinics in two different settings, Zimbabwe and Vietnam. Lessons for routine family planning providers and other general reproductive health services, such as antenatal clinics, are provided and refer to the need to tailor strategies, management of infections among reproductive health clients and family planning clients with related complaints, RTI case finding, technological gaps, partner notification, counselling and prevention.

### Integrating HIV/STI and family planning services. Service integration: An overview of policy developments

**Author:** Louisiana Lush  
**Journal:** International Family Planning Perspectives, 28(2):71-76  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 6 pages  
**Region:** global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.agi-usa.org/journals/toc/ifpp2802toc.html>

**Summary:**  
This paper provides a review of policy developments on service integration. Discussion includes problems with the definition of integration; issues of implementation, including feasibility at national programme level; service delivery and integration within the health reform context; as well as considerations for the future of integration.

### Integration of STI prevention and management with family planning and antenatal care in sub-Saharan Africa— what more do we need to know?

**Author:** Ian Askew and Ndugga Baker Maggwa.  
**Journal:** International Family Planning Perspectives, 28(2):77–86  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 10 pages  
**Region:** Sub-Saharan Africa  
**Target audience:** Programme planners  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/journals/2807702.html>

**Summary:**  
This paper presents the results of a literature review performed to identify priorities in research on how to best configure integrated services. An urgent need for research exists in three areas. The first is the development and testing of strategies that, instead of adding STI-related activities to existing family planning and antenatal care programmes, seek to reorient the goals of routine consultations towards protection against the dual risks of unwanted pregnancy and infection and involvement of clients in deciding the outcome of the consultation. Second, strategies that reach male partners and facilitate access by adolescents to sexual and reproductive health services need to be developed and tested. Finally, prospective, preferably randomized studies need to be carried out to test and compare the impact of alternative integration strategies on population-level indicators of behaviour and health.

### When does it make sense to consider integrating STI and HIV services with family planning services?

**Author:** Karen G. Fleischman Foreit, Karen Hardee, Kokila Agarwal  
**Journal:** International Family Planning Perspectives, 28(2):105-107  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 3 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.agi-usa.org/journals/toc/ifpp2802toc.html>

**Summary:**  
This commentary discusses different scenarios where integration of services is seen as effective and useful. The authors provide an overview of minimum requirements for delivery of family planning, STI and HIV prevention and STI diagnosis and treatment, by specific service, and according to each of those components. Recommendations for integrating STI/HIV services are included in this publication.

### Reproductive choice and women living with HIV/AIDS

**Organization:** Ipas  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 33 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English (Flyer also in Spanish)  
**Web-link:** [http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/repro\\_choice\\_hiv\\_aids.pdf](http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/repro_choice_hiv_aids.pdf)

**Summary:**  
This report summarizes available information concerning barriers and discrimination that women living with HIV/AIDS face in exercising their full sexual and reproductive rights concerning pregnancy. It is based on an extensive review of the literature and interviews with key informants. The report may be particularly useful for those who are providing or are planning to provide family planning to HIV positive women.

A two-page flyer highlighting key information presented in the full document is available online. [http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/RCHIV\\_E03\\_en.pdf](http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/RCHIV_E03_en.pdf)

### Positive women: Voices and choices. Zimbabwe report

**Organization:** International Community of Women Living With HIV/AIDS  
**Year:** 2002  
**Length:** 17 pages  
**Region:** Africa  
**Target audience:** Programme managers, providers  
**Languages:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.icw.org/icw/files/VoicesChoices.pdf>

**Summary:**  
This paper documents HIV positive women's distinctive experiences of sexual and reproductive health: sexual relationships, contraceptives, pregnancy, childbirth and abortion and uses the findings for advocating improvement of the situation of HIV-positive women in this area. A detailed list with recommendations is provided and is useful for those providing related services. Issues addressed include specifically designed reproductive health services for HIV

positive women; pregnancy and breastfeeding; treatment/management of STI; legal, safe and confidential abortion; prevention of re-infection; as well as closer linkages of STI/HIV services with family planning. This publication also advocates for greater provision of services for men within integrated SRH services and proactive discussion of contraception, pregnancy prevention and prevention of MTCT with all young people attending VCT sites.

### Implementing the integration of component services for reproductive health

**Author:** S. Mayhew, L. Lush, J. Cleland and G. Walt  
**Journal:** Studies in Family Planning, (31)2: 151-162  
**Year:** 2000  
**Length:** 11 pages  
**Region:** Africa/ with global relevance  
**Target audience:** Programme planners  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** N/A

#### Summary (adapted from abstract):

This report considers how effectively the integration of the management of STIs/HIV with maternal and child health-family planning services- has been implemented. Quantitative and qualitative data re used to illustrate the difficulties faced by the implementers of reproductive health programmes in four African countries. Findings reveal that that there is a critical need to re-examine the focus on family planning services and the nature of the processes by which managers implement reproductive health policies. Implications of findings for policy and programme direction are discussed.

### What about boys? A literature review on the health and development of adolescent boys

**Organization:** WHO  
**Year:** 2000 -  
**Length:** 58 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New\\_Publications/ADH/WHO\\_FCH\\_CAH\\_00.7.pdf](http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/WHO_FCH_CAH_00.7.pdf)

#### Summary:

This literature review sheds light on how adolescent and girls differ in their health and development needs and what implications these differences have for health interventions. The document takes a gender approach and while assessing the gender specific needs of adolescent males, it provides ideas into how to improve the health and development of adolescent boys and girls.

### HIV in pregnancy: A review

**Organization:** WHO, UNAIDS  
**Year:** 1999  
**Length:** 69 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English and French  
**Document numbers:** WHO/CHS/RHR/99.15; UNAIDS/99.35E  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR\\_99\\_15](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_99_15)

#### Summary:

This publication reviews available literature on HIV in pregnancy. It is divided into three main sections: The first section summarizes the knowledge of HIV in pregnancy, transmission of HIV from mother to child, and interventions to prevent transmission. The need for promotion of safer sex, adequate treatment of STI, VCT during ANC, and access of HIV positive women to appropriate contraceptive methods and termination of pregnancy is highlighted. The second section provides suggestions on the management of HIV positive women during pregnancy, delivery and post-partum. In section three guidelines for infection control and safe working conditions particularly tailored to HIV in pregnancy are listed. A comprehensive list of references provides additional information for those who are interested in more details.

### Integrating STI management into family planning services: What are the benefits?

**Organization:** WHO  
**Year:** 1999  
**Length:** 78 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**ISBN:** WHO/RHR/99.1  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR\\_99\\_10\\_integrating\\_stis\\_into\\_fp\\_services/RHR\\_99\\_10\\_abstract.htm](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_99_10_integrating_stis_into_fp_services/RHR_99_10_abstract.htm)

#### Summary:

This review documents the available experience in the integration of management of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, into family planning services. It clarifies the public health benefits of this integration, highlighting operational changes. Types of integrated approaches are explained in more detail and an overview of elements of STI/FP integration provided.

### Literature review for the Symposium on male participation in sexual and reproductive health: New paradigms

**Organization:** AVSC International<sup>5</sup> and IPPF/ Western Hemisphere Region  
**Year:** 1999  
**Length:** 82 pages  
**Region:** Latin America  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, providers  
**Language:** English and Spanish  
**Web-link:** [http://www.ipfwhr.org/publications/download/monographs/mi\\_symp\\_litrev\\_e.pdf](http://www.ipfwhr.org/publications/download/monographs/mi_symp_litrev_e.pdf)

#### Summary:

This publication is a summary of studies and published research about gender equity and male participation in sexual and reproductive health in Latin America and reflects the commitment to compiling and sharing current knowledge about men and their participation in the relatively new and constantly expanding field of sexual and reproductive health. The main themes of this review are gender and masculinity; masculinity, male sexuality; adolescent sexuality; men's knowledge and attitudes and how these influence sexual and reproductive health, including STDs, HIV, and AIDS; violence; and fatherhood. This review is formatted to be a reference tool for reproductive health care and family planning practitioners, activists, and policymakers.

The symposium report ('New paradigms') can be found in this inventory in the 'programme guidance'-category.

### Integrating STI and MCH/FP services - Africa OR/TA Project II Programme Brief

**Organization:** Population Council  
**Year:** 1999  
**Length:** 2 pages  
**Region:** East and Southern Africa  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/frontiers/fphivintegrat/Integrbrief.pdf>

#### Summary:

This brief brochure reports the results of four programmes that were undertaken to integrate STI/HIV services into existing maternal and child health and family planning programmes. The prototype model for integrated services may be useful for guiding development of integration strategies in other settings.

### Integrating STI/HIV Management Strategies into Existing MCH/FP Programmes: Lessons from Case Studies in East and Southern Africa - Africa OR/TA Project II

**Organization:** The Population Council  
**Year:** 1997  
**Length:** 54 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/frontiers/fphivintegrat/IntegrMgmt97.pdf>

#### Summary:

The purpose of this paper is to provide empirical evidence to assist policymakers, programme managers and donors in deciding whether or not to pursue a strategy of service integration. It is argued that a strong rationale exists for developing and testing interventions that integrate STI/HIV control services with existing MCH/FP services. However, a number of equally serious concerns about the feasibility, acceptability, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of integrating the two separate services exist. Some of the key arguments for and against integrating these two services are presented in summary form in the paper. The results of a few, selected case studies of efforts in addressing the main principles of STI control in east and southern Africa are presented. The case studies document the application of these principles in the context of female clients attending MCH/FP clinics. A prototype model for integrating STI/HIV services into MCH/FP programmes is suggested. Lessons learned provide useful practical information.

### Female condom can play an important role in promoting sexual and reproductive health

**Organization:** UNAIDS, WHO  
**Year:** 1997  
**Length:** 39 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.femalehealth.com/download/WHO%20FC%20Review%201997.pdf>

#### Summary:

This joint World Health Organization and UNAIDS paper examines the merits of the female condom and asks what role it has to play in the promotion of sexual and reproductive health. The paper outlines a clear public health rationale for introducing the female condom. This emphasizes effective protection against both pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases; greater control for women, which can contribute to their sense of empowerment; and acceptability to some

women and men. The paper also highlights use of the female condom by first-time family planning users, indicating that the female condom increases contraceptive choices and does not merely substitute for male condom use. The paper emphasizes the contribution the female condom could make to meeting international targets on women's and reproductive health. It argues that, although the female condom is not a solution to the AIDS crisis or to lack of contraceptive use, it provides another crucial tool for tackling these problems.

### Family planning and sexually transmitted diseases: the need to enhance contraceptive choice

**Author:** Christopher J. Elias and Ann Leonard  
**Journal:** Current Issues in Public Health; 1(5):191-7  
**Year:** 1995  
**Length:** 7 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme planners, health managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list\\_uids=12319853&dopt=Abstract&itool=iconabstr](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12319853&dopt=Abstract&itool=iconabstr)

#### Summary (from abstract):

Historically, family planning services and sexually transmitted infection services have not been offered in any integrated fashion. STI control has been the almost exclusive responsibility of poorly funded vertical programmes emphasizing prevention efforts in targeted high-risk groups and the treatment of individuals with disease symptoms and their sexual partners. Such interventions are the backbone of STI control and require further strengthening. Increased awareness of the expanding nature of the HIV/AIDS epidemic together with a better understanding of the epidemiology and involvement of STI, however, suggest the need for an expansion of the focus of family planning efforts beyond contraception to reflect a broader concern with reproductive health, including STIs and AIDS. All public health programmes, including those which provide services to ostensibly low-risk individuals in the general population, must investigate and claim opportunities to further strengthen the prevention and treatment of STIs. The authors discuss similarities and differences in existing programmes, sexual and reproductive health, the technologic dilemma, enhancing contraceptive choice, male involvement, dual method use, the special case of young people, and future prospects.

### Access to Life: Access to partnerships

**Organization:** IPPF  
**Year:** N/A  
**Length:** 12 pages  
**Region:** Global (several regions)  
**Target audience:** Programme managers, providers  
**Languages:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.ippf.org>

#### Summary:

This publication is part of the series 'In a Life' which tell how IPPF member organizations have used advocacy, capacity building and partnerships to bring information and services into the lives of women, men and young people. This particular publication on 'Access to partnerships' contains an Action Plan for addressing the SRH needs of HIV positive people which was elaborated at the IPPF and the Network of African People Living with HIV/AIDS (NAP+) workshop in October 2003. The ten-point action plan may be useful for all those that are interested in addressing sexual and reproductive health of HIV positive people.

### Experiences on inter-sectoral collaboration

**Organization:** Bridging Gaps  
**Year:** N/A  
**Length:** N/A  
**Region:** sub-Saharan Africa  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, health managers, providers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://www.phs.ki.se/ihear/bg/intersect.html>

#### Summary:

This publication addresses initiatives that attempted collaboration between biomedical and traditional health care providers for HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, education and counselling in six African countries. This is done in order to improve the quality of STI/HIV/AIDS care in both sectors. The paper highlights that traditional healers in sub-Saharan Africa tend to be the first "professionals" consulted by people with an STD, including HIV. Healers are more easily accessible geographically and provide a culturally accepted treatment. They have credibility, acceptance and respect among the population they serve, thus form a critical part of the health care delivery system. Traditional healers' knowledge after a training course had significantly improved regarding STDs increasing risk for HIV; condoms protecting against HIV; the causes of genital discharge and ulcers; STD complications; and the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.

## SERVICE DELIVERY

### Sexually transmitted and other reproductive tract infections - A guide to essential practice

**Organization:** WHO, FHI, Population Council  
**Year:** 2005  
**Length:** 199 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme managers, practitioners  
**Language:** English, French (in progress)  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rtis\\_gep/rtis\\_gep.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rtis_gep/rtis_gep.pdf)

#### Summary

This publication is intended to assist health care managers and practitioners in resource-limited reproductive health care settings around the world to meet the needs of individuals who may be at risk of reproductive tract infections (RTIs). It is assumed that readers are familiar with certain clinical knowledge, such as drugs and their dosages, although they may not have experience with management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and RTIs. The management of HIV (as an STI) is an integral part of this guide.

### IPPF medical and service delivery guidelines for sexual and reproductive health services

**Organization:** IPPF  
**Year:** 2004 (3rd edition)  
**Length:** 434 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners and managers, trainers, providers  
**Languages:** English  
**Web-link:** <http://content.ippf.org/output/ORG/files/5950.pdf>

#### Summary:

These Guidelines are intended to improve the knowledge, skills, and confidence of service providers in the delivery of high-quality sexual and reproductive health services. Based on a client-rights approach, the Guidelines offer up-to-date evidence-based guidance on a range of sexual and reproductive issues, including family planning and the role of condoms, integration of STI/HIV counselling and cervical cancer screening. The Guidelines have been extensively updated and made consistent with the World Health Organization's 'Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use and Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use' (see separate entry in this inventory). The Guidelines can be used as a guide for the delivery of services; reference document for assessing quality of care; training instrument or tool for supervision. The recommendations are also relevant to community-based services and can be used for developing materials for these workers/volunteers - best done at the local level.

### Guidelines for the management of sexually transmitted infections

**Organization:** WHO  
**Year:** 2003 (revised version)  
**Length:** 98 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme planners, programme managers, providers  
**Languages:** English  
**ISBN:** 92 4 154626 3  
**Web-link:** [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr\\_01\\_10/guidelines\\_mngt\\_stis.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr_01_10/guidelines_mngt_stis.pdf)

#### Summary:

This newly revised publication provides treatment recommendations for comprehensive management of patients with sexually transmitted infections in the broader context of control, prevention and care programmes for STIs and HIV. It covers both the syndromic approach to the management of patients with STI symptoms, and the treatment of specific STIs. It also provides information on the notification and management of sexual partners and on STIs in children. This publication may be useful for programme managers at national or district levels that are responsible for the planning and implementation of reproductive health programmes of any kind, including programmes concerned with FP, MCH, STI, or HIV/AIDS and the integration of STI management.

### Synergising HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights - A Manual for NGOs

**Organization:** AIDSNET  
**Year:** 2005  
**Length:** 118 pages  
**Region:** Global  
**Target audience:** Programme Planners, Programme Managers  
**Language:** English  
**Web-link:** [www.manual.aidsnet.dk](http://www.manual.aidsnet.dk)

#### Summary:

This manual provides guidance on how NGOs can integrate HIV/AIDS related issues with those of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). This is a practical, easy-to-use reference piece giving answers to specific questions and how to deal with issues in practice. The manual introduces key terms and definitions, as well as the rationale for integration and then considers important factors to consider and practical advice.

# CAPACITY BUILDING

## Decision-making tool for family planning clients and providers

**Organization:** WHO, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

**Year:** 2005 (forthcoming mid year)

**Length:** n/a

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Programme managers, providers

**Languages:** English, Spanish

**Web-link:** <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/>

### Summary:

This tool is a job aid, reference guide and training tool for family planning providers and is intended to improve family planning counselling. It is divided into several modules which cover, among others, key questions related to the prevention of STI/HIV and family planning methods for women living with HIV and may thus be a useful tool for strengthening the integration of HIV-related services into family planning. Additional tools and information for providers and clients are included in the appendices.

## Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV Infection - Generic training package

**Organization:** WHO, CDC

**Year:** 2005

**Length:** n/a (9 modules, plus glossary and resources)

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, programme managers, providers

**Languages:** English

**ISBN:** 92 4 159204 4

**Web-link:** <http://womenchildrenhiv.org/wchiv?page=pi-60-00#S2X>

### Summary:

The package is a comprehensive, evidence-based set of resource materials designed for adaptation at the national level. It supports the review and development of policies and protocols while providing the essential components required for a PMTCT training effort. The Training Package will be updated every six months to ensure that content reflects the most current scientific developments and policy changes. This Generic Training Package is designed to provide 1) information and content for a national PMTCT training effort and 2) healthcare workers with the knowledge and introductory skills necessary to deliver PMTCT services in an integrated manner. It will contribute to addressing HIV while improving maternal and newborn health.

## HIV Prevention in maternal health services - Training guide

**Organization:** UNFPA, EngenderHealth

**Year:** 2004

**Length:** 127 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Programme managers, providers

**ISBN:** 0-89714-693-X

**Languages:** English

**Web-link:** [http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib\\_pub\\_file/320\\_filename\\_hiv\\_prevention\\_MH\\_training\\_gde.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/320_filename_hiv_prevention_MH_training_gde.pdf)

### Summary:

This guide can be used to strengthen the integration of HIV prevention into maternal health services and build the capacity of health workers to address the prevention needs of pregnant and postpartum women. Programme planners, health managers, and trainers using this guide will, according to their needs, be able to plan, design and monitor HIV prevention interventions for pregnant and postpartum clients and train health providers to ensure they have the capacity to deliver HIV/AIDS services. The document also includes a key messages card for providing direction on what HIV prevention messages to adapt and integrate into various HIV prevention interventions.

## Condom Requirements - a computer program for projecting condom requirements

**Organization:** The Futures Group, UNFPA

**Year:** 2004

**Length:** 69 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Policy makers, Programme managers

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** <http://www.futuresgroup.com/software/Spectrum/CondoReE.pdf>

### Summary:

This publication provides a programme to forecast national condom requirements for both family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention. It focuses on the critical groups at risk in the population. Policy models are designed to answer a number of "what if" questions relevant to entities as small as local providers of primary health care services and as large as international development assistance agencies. The "what if" refers to factors that can be changed or influenced by public policy. The manual begins with a discussion of what the model does and why someone would want to use it. It also explains the data decisions and assumptions needed before the model can be run and possible sources for the data. It defines the data inputs and outputs. The manual contains a tutorial, information on the methodology behind the model, a glossary, and a bibliography.

## Family Planning Plus: HIV/AIDS basics for NGOs and family planning programme managers: Integrating reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.

### Integrating reproductive health and HIV/AIDS for Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith-Based Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

**Organization:** Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)

**Year:** 2003

**Length:** 204 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Programme planners, programme managers, providers

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** <http://www.cedpa.org/publications/familyplanningplus/familyplanningplus.pdf>

### Summary:

This manual provides both NGO staff and communities at large with a deeper understanding of the dynamics and impact of HIV/AIDS. It also sensitizes participants to the issues and challenges faced by people living with HIV/AIDS. Topics include modes of transmission and prevention, cultural and social factors contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS, health issues of the immune system and disease progression, and strategies for coping and living with HIV/AIDS.

## Female condom and dual protection: Training for community-based distributors and peer educators

**Organization:** Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)

**Year:** 2003

**Length:** 87 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Service providers, family planning trainers

**Languages:** English

**Web-link:** [http://www.cedpa.org/publications/dualprotection/dualprotection\\_all.pdf](http://www.cedpa.org/publications/dualprotection/dualprotection_all.pdf)

### Summary:

This curriculum aims at teaching community members how to contribute to the reduction of unintended pregnancy and STIs. Strategies that help delay initiation of sexual activity, delay age of marriage, or support a decrease in numbers of sexual partners improve the reproductive health of individuals and communities. This two-day curriculum is intended for family planning trainers who are incorporating the female condom and dual protection into the program of their community level workers. It is expected that this curriculum will be used by community-based distributors, community health

workers, peer educators, traditional birth attendants, and other community level workers. This resource is organized as an update or continuing education and includes practice sessions with the female and male condom using checklists.

## Comprehensive reproductive health and family planning - Training curriculum. Module 16: Reproductive health services for adolescents

**Organization:** Pathfinder International

**Year:** 2002

**Length:** 230 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Service providers

**Languages:** English

**Web-link:** <http://www.pathfind.org/site/DocServer?docID=2481>

### Summary:

This training manual is designed to prepare participants to provide quality reproductive health services to adolescents. Providers are sensitized to the needs of adolescents and are prepared to tailor reproductive health services so that they are youth-friendly. The module puts particular emphasis on dual protection against STI/HIV and pregnancy, safer sex, counselling, providing care to the pregnant adolescent, and dealing with issues of gender, sexual abuse, and sexual orientation.

## Integration of HIV/STI prevention, sexuality, and dual protection in family planning counseling: A training manual (Working Draft, June 2002)

**Organization:** EngenderHealth

**Year:** 2002

**Length:** 279 pages

**Region:** Global

**Target audience:** Service providers

**Languages:** English

**Web-link:** <http://www.engenderhealth.org/res/offc/hiv/integration/pdf/integration-manual.pdf>

### Summary:

This training resource manual aims at providing training materials to reproductive health and other service providers to approach their interaction with clients in a more integrated manner: integration of sexuality concerns, HIV/STI prevention and dual protection in family planning counselling. The manual contains a number of participatory training exercises from which individualized training curricula can be developed. An introduction to sexuality and gender as well as HIV/STI and dual protection is provided in section one and two respectively. Integrated counselling skills building is discussed in section three.

## Gender or sex: who cares? Skills-building resource pack on gender and reproductive health for adolescents and youth workers

<b>Organization:</b>	ipas
<b>Year:</b>	2001
<b>Length:</b>	96 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Service providers, young people
<b>Language:</b>	English, Spanish
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/GENDERSEX_E01_en.pdf">http://www.ipas.org/publications/en/GENDERSEX_E01_en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.ipas.org/publications/es/GENDERSEX_S02_es.pdf">http://www.ipas.org/publications/es/GENDERSEX_S02_es.pdf</a>

### Summary

The curriculum is for training young people and youth workers on gender in relation to HIV, with special focus on violence, STIs, unwanted pregnancy, and unsafe abortion, thereby addressing the root causes of HIV. It illustrates how an educational workshop can link HIV to other areas of reproductive health. A Creole Haitian version is available from: Lody Auguste, APROSIFA, 122 Route des Dalles, Carrefour Feuilles, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; e-mail: [aprosifa@direcway.com](mailto:aprosifa@direcway.com)

## The contraceptive forecasting handbook for family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention programs

<b>Organization:</b>	FPLM/John Snow International and the DELIVER Project
<b>Year:</b>	2000
<b>Length:</b>	216 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme managers (process and logistics management), donors
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.phishare.org/files/1885_ForecastHandbook2000.pdf">http://www.phishare.org/files/1885_ForecastHandbook2000.pdf</a>

### Summary

This publication is a reference book for forecasting commodity needs for family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes. Topics range from general methodological considerations over data search and alternative techniques for preparing forecast of consumption to special considerations in forecasting a new programme (or addition of a new service). Strategies for forecasting condom needs in HIV/AIDS prevention programmes are provided, and procedures for calculating quantities of contraceptives discussed.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## Framework for monitoring and evaluating HIV interventions - A Guide for partner organisations

<b>Organization:</b>	Christian Aid
<b>Year:</b>	2005
<b>Length:</b>	10 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Languages:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.christianaid.org.uk/hivaids/">http://www.christianaid.org.uk/hivaids/</a>

### Summary

This framework is designed to be used by organisations who want to measure the impact of their HIV interventions either as a specific stand-alone project or as part of a wider programme. The aim is to provide a pre-prepared package of tools, designed for specific types of intervention, which can be used for the purposes of monitoring and evaluating. This publication is not specifically focused on integration of SRH and HIV/AIDS services but terms such as mainstreaming, integration (of HIV services) and focused HIV interventions are explained. For each type of project there is an M&E plan which gives suggestions of which tools might be helpful in monitoring and evaluating that particular type of project. A toolkit for monitoring and evaluating HIV interventions (25 pages) constitutes the second part of this publication and is available at the same web-link.

## Fulfilling reproductive rights for women affected by HIV - a tool for monitoring achievement of Millennium Development Goals

<b>Organization:</b>	Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE), International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (ICW), Ipas, Pacific Institute for Women's Health (PIWH)
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	13 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Languages:</b>	English, French, Spanish
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.genderhealth.org/pubs/MDGNov2004.pdf">http://www.genderhealth.org/pubs/MDGNov2004.pdf</a>

### Summary

Many organizations may want to collect information useful for assessing whether progress has been made in fulfilling complete reproductive rights for women living with HIV. The set of simple benchmarks and accompanying questions proposed in this document can serve as a tool for such an exercise. Data to answer the questions can be gathered through both qualitative and quantitative means; in some cases, answers can be found simply by reviewing available documents and interviewing staff of organizations involved in HIV/AIDS work. By linking the questions to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), reasonably comparable data across countries and regions can be collected for presentation at national and international venues where HIV/AIDS policies and programmes are formulated and reviewed.

## How gender-sensitive are your HIV and family planning services?

<b>Organization:</b>	IPPF/WHR
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	4 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme planners, health managers, providers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/download/monographs/gender_continuum.pdf">http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/download/monographs/gender_continuum.pdf</a>

### Summary

This is a tool to investigate how responsive an organization's services and programmes are to gender issues related to HIV and STI prevention within an overall rights-based approach to sexual and reproductive health.

## National guide to monitoring and evaluating programmes for the prevention of HIV in infants and young children

<b>Organization:</b>	UNAIDS, WHO, USAID, UNICEF, CDC, UNFPA
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	25 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, national programme managers
<b>Languages:</b>	English
<b>ISBN:</b>	92 4 159184 6
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/en/nationalguideyoungchildren.pdf">http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/en/nationalguideyoungchildren.pdf</a>

### Summary

This provides guidance on M&E of national programmes for the prevention of HIV infection in infants and young children. It complements existing M&E guides, including Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: Guidelines on construction of core indicators (UNAIDS, 2002), in which there are two indicators on programmes for the prevention of HIV infection in infants and young children. It is principally aimed at national MTCT prevention programme managers and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS programme managers. Its purpose is to determine the level of success of programmes for the prevention of HIV infection in infants and young children, to identify areas where further support is required and to inform adaptation and scaling-up strategies.

## National AIDS programmes. A guide to indicators for monitoring and evaluating national HIV prevention programmes for young people

<b>Organization:</b>	UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID, the World Bank, Measure DHS, FHI
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	80 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, national programme managers
<b>Languages:</b>	English
<b>ISBN:</b>	92 4 159257 5
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/epidemiology/en/napyoungpeople.pdf">http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/epidemiology/en/napyoungpeople.pdf</a>

### Summary

This guide identifies a set of indicators, methods for measuring them, and their strengths and limitations. Their purpose is to help in planning and monitoring HIV prevention programmes for young people. The indicators are organized into four chapters in accordance with a logic model linking programmatic action to expected outcomes and, ultimately, to epidemiological impact. This guide is intended for use by programme managers at the national level, particularly managers of national AIDS programmes. It may also be useful for programme managers and planners at sub-national levels who seek to align their measurement efforts with national ones or those who intend to add/integrate HIV prevention services into existing services.

## Measuring access to reproductive health services - Report of WHO/UNFPA Technical Consultation; 2–3 December 2003

<b>Organization:</b>	WHO, UNFPA
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	16 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, national programme managers
<b>Languages:</b>	English
<b>Number:</b>	WHO/RHR/04.11
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/2004/07/measuring_access_rh_services.pdf">http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/2004/07/measuring_access_rh_services.pdf</a>

### Summary:

WHO and UNFPA convened a technical consultation in December 2003 that defined a small number of indicators, to facilitate reporting on progress towards achievement of the goal of universal access to reproductive health care, both for monitoring the ICPD Programme of Action and as part of reporting on MDGs. This publication summarizes the consultation and describes the set of indicators that were defined at the Consultation. The Consultation was mindful of the relevance of the key components of reproductive health; family planning; maternal and newborn care; prevention and management of unsafe abortion; prevention and management of reproductive tract and sexually transmitted infections (RTI/STIs), including HIV/AIDS; and promotion of healthy sexuality. This is reflected in the selection of indicators in the publication.

## STI/HIV integration checklist

<b>Organization:</b>	IPPF/WHR
<b>Year:</b>	2002
<b>Length:</b>	6 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme managers, providers
<b>Languages:</b>	English, Spanish
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/publication_detail_e.asp?PubID=39">http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/publication_detail_e.asp?PubID=39</a>

### Summary:

This publication is a self-evaluation tool to explore if and to what degree gender-sensitive STI/HIV prevention strategies have been integrated into sexual and reproductive health programmes on the organizational, programmatic and service-delivery levels. By administering the checklist, an organization will be able to identify programmatic components necessary to achieve STI/HIV integration into SRH; institutional areas in need of strengthening; resources, materials and training needed for integration; and the overall institutional role with respect to STI/HIV service delivery. The checklist is a user-friendly evaluation instrument that can initially be applied to assess the degree of STI/HIV integration

and then used as a tool to monitor progress towards achieving integration.

## Reproductive health indicators for global monitoring - Report of the second interagency meeting

<b>Organization:</b>	WHO (multi-agency)
<b>Year:</b>	2001
<b>Length:</b>	N/A
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	National programme managers
<b>Languages:</b>	English
<b>Number:</b>	WHO/RHR/01.19
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr_01_19/">http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr_01_19/</a>

### Summary:

This report reviews monitoring experiences with the current set of reproductive health indicators and proposes the addition of two HIV indicators. The HIV indicators are 'HIV prevalence in pregnant women' and 'Knowledge of HIV-related prevention practices'. Programmatic experiences are presented and each indicator is discussed according to a standard set of selection criteria. Research and development priorities are identified.

## Self-assessment module on integrating STI/HIV/AIDS services into sexual and reproductive health programmes

<b>Organization:</b>	IPPF/WHR
<b>Year:</b>	2000
<b>Length:</b>	N/A
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme managers, providers
<b>Languages:</b>	English, Spanish
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/publication_detail_e.asp?PubID=21">http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/publication_detail_e.asp?PubID=21</a>

### Summary:

This tool is useful to evaluate the capacity of nongovernmental and governmental organizations. It assesses decision-making, organizational commitment, and institutional capacity to integrate STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and care services into a sexual and reproductive health environment. Each module includes easy-to-follow instructions, the questionnaire, guidelines for creating an Action Plan and an extensive literature review on the topic.

## Tools for evaluating HIV voluntary counselling and testing

<b>Organization:</b>	UNAIDS
<b>Year:</b>	2000
<b>Length:</b>	51 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme managers
<b>Languages:</b>	English, Spanish, French, Russian
<b>Number:</b>	UNAIDS/00.09E
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.unaids.org/publications/documents/health/counselling/Tools.pdf">http://www.unaids.org/publications/documents/health/counselling/Tools.pdf</a>

### Summary:

This document provides guidance on the monitoring and evaluation of various aspects of both planning and implementing counselling and voluntary testing for HIV (VCT). It comprises a series of tools, in the form of questionnaires, which cover: national preparedness for implementation, operational aspects of sites and services, counsellors' requirements and satisfaction, counselling quality and content, group counselling or education, client satisfaction and costs. There is also a section which discusses the difficulties associated with supervising or viewing a counselling session for quality assurance purposes. The appendix contains a tool specifically designed to evaluate the quality of VCT services in the PMTCT context.

## Costing guidelines for HIV prevention

<b>Organization:</b>	UNAIDS
<b>Year:</b>	2000
<b>Length:</b>	136 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme planners, health managers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.hivtools.lshtm.ac.uk/downloads/costings/costgui.pdf">http://www.hivtools.lshtm.ac.uk/downloads/costings/costgui.pdf</a>

### Summary:

The specific aim of these Guidelines is to encourage and enable managers of HIV prevention projects (or those who are planning to integrate these services) and programmes to conduct cost analysis; they can be used to assess projects/programmes at national, regional, district and community levels. Cost analysis is a tool that can provide useful insight into the functioning of projects, as well as being a key component of cost-effectiveness analysis. Within HIV prevention, cost analysis has the potential to help managers at project level decide upon the most appropriate way to deliver a particular strategy. It will assist managers in providing an overview of the total amount of resources that are needed to begin or continue a project; assessing the use of different inputs (such as staff or equipment) within a project, and assisting in discussions about the relative efficiency and equity of projects; guiding discussions about

the most appropriate mix and volume of preventive strategies and the best way to allocate resources; providing an idea of the extent of resources required for scaling-up or replicating interventions.

## A positive woman's survival kit

<b>Organization:</b>	ICW
<b>Year:</b>	1999
<b>Length:</b>	48 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Policy makers, programme managers
<b>Language:</b>	English, French, Spanish and Russian, Urdu, Thai, Kiswahili, Portuguese (available online in English and Spanish)
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.icw.org/icw/Survival%20Kit.pdf">http://www.icw.org/icw/Survival%20Kit.pdf</a>

### Summary:

The Survival Kit has been produced by and for women living with HIV and AIDS. This kit is primarily aimed at women in countries with few resources; therefore it does not focus on treatments which are not widely available. The first part of the kit focuses mainly on the voices of positive women. The second part consists of Fact Sheets which provide HIV-positive women with more information on specific subjects. A Positive Woman's Survival Kit has been produced in and distributed to thousands of women across the globe. The Survival Kit is also used by HIV positive women in many parts of the world when running workshops for other HIV positive women.

## Selecting reproductive health indicators: a guide for district managers

<b>Organization:</b>	WHO
<b>Year:</b>	1997
<b>Length:</b>	49 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	District level programme managers
<b>Languages:</b>	English, French
<b>Number:</b>	WHO/RHT/HRP/97.25
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/HRP_97_25/HRP_97_25_table_of_contents.en.html">http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/HRP_97_25/HRP_97_25_table_of_contents.en.html</a>

### Summary:

This is a short guide to assist district level managers (charged with responsibility for co-ordinating and integrating reproductive health services, providing specific reproductive health services, or collecting information to evaluate reproductive health programmes) with the selection of reproductive health indicators from the vast array currently proposed. The guide lists a series of criteria which should be applied to any indicator before it is selected for monitoring. The document suggests the steps that need to be taken

to facilitate the process of identifying and selecting a set of indicators. Assessing the prevalence of syphilis among pregnant women; the extent of domestic violence against women; prevalence of STIs (including HIV); and management of STI are identified as integral areas of reproductive health services.

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## GLOSSARY

### IPPF Glossary on sexual and reproductive health

<b>Organization:</b>	IPPF
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Length:</b>	56 pages
<b>Region:</b>	Global
<b>Target audience:</b>	Programme planners, health managers, providers
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Web-link:</b>	<a href="http://www.ippf.org/">http://www.ippf.org/</a>

#### Summary:

This glossary aims to provide IPPF member associations and other sexual and reproductive health organizations with an easy reference to clear and consistent international definitions of key terms, phrases and words that are commonly used in related work. Key terms related to HIV prevention, treatment and care are included in this publication.

#### (Footnotes)

<sup>1</sup> SRH programmes include sexual health, maternal health, family planning and STI management

<sup>2</sup> HIV/AIDS programmes include those that address prevention, treatment, care and support

<sup>3</sup> Mostly reproductive health advisors and HIV/AIDS advisors in the regional Country Support Teams

<sup>4</sup> AVSC International has changed its name to EngenderHealth

<sup>5</sup> AVSC International changed its name to EngenderHealt



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