

## 5 Conclusion

*Priority interventions: HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in the health sector* is a preliminary response to the request by G8 Member States to develop and implement "a package of HIV prevention, treatment and care" interventions, with a view to achieving universal access for all those in need. This document also responds to a long-standing country need expressed by national authorities.

*Priority interventions* is WHO's first attempt to compile all HIV/AIDS health-sector priority interventions, recommendations and tools in one document. It presents a complete set of interventions necessary to build a comprehensive health-sector response. Countries are expected to prioritize those interventions that are best adapted to their realities on the ground, including the epidemiologic situation, level of the health system, socio-cultural context, and availability of human and financial resources. WHO hopes countries will find it a useful tool in their efforts to scale up HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care towards universal access.

As stated in the introduction, *Priority interventions* is designed to be a 'living' document that will be regularly updated with new recommendations based on the rapidly-evolving experience of health-sector scale up. WHO is committed to collecting feedback from all users and to developing improved editions of this document in electronic format.

## 6 Key resources

- UNAIDS/WHO policy statement on HIV testing (2004)** UNAIDS and WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Policy statement **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers. **Implementation focus:** Global, national.  
This policy statement outlines the '3Cs' principles of HIV testing (confidentiality, counselling and consent), and contains a description of the four types of HIV testing: client-initiated; diagnostic testing; recommendation of HIV testing by health care providers; and mandatory HIV screening.  
Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/vct/en/hivtestingpolicy04.pdf>
- Opening up the HIV/AIDS epidemic: Guidance on encouraging beneficial disclosure, ethical partner counselling & appropriate use of HIV case-reporting.** (2000) UNAIDS. English, French.  
Available at: English: [http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub05/JC488-OpenUp\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub05/JC488-OpenUp_en.pdf)  
French: [http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub05/JC488-OpenUp\\_fr.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub05/JC488-OpenUp_fr.pdf)
- HIV counselling and testing e-library.** WHO. English.  
This site contains a bibliography of links to abstracts from scientific conferences or peer-reviewed articles on provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling. It also covers policies, guidelines and training materials on all models of HIV testing and counselling. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/vct/elibrary/en/index.html>
- Guidelines for the implementation of reliable and efficient diagnostic HIV testing, Region of the Americas.** (2008) PAHO. English, Spanish.  
**Type of document:** Operational guidelines; monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. **Target audience:** Programme managers, laboratory managers and laboratory personnel. **Implementation focus:** National, district, facility.  
This publication aims to help countries expand testing and counselling services. It presents simple and standardized testing strategies for client-initiated and provider initiated testing in the Region of the Americas. It also aims to facilitate developing appropriate national HIV testing algorithms for laboratory and non-conventional laboratory sites. Available at: English: [http://www.paho.org/English/AD/FCH/AI/LAB\\_GUIDE\\_ENG.PDF](http://www.paho.org/English/AD/FCH/AI/LAB_GUIDE_ENG.PDF)  
Spanish: [http://www.paho.org/Spanish/AD/FCH/AI/LAB\\_GUIDE\\_SPAN.PDF](http://www.paho.org/Spanish/AD/FCH/AI/LAB_GUIDE_SPAN.PDF)
- WHO HIV testing and counselling (TC) toolkit.** WHO. English.  
Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/vct/toolkit/en/index.html>
- International Organization for Migration guide for counsellors: IOM HIV counselling in the context of migration health assessment.** (2006) International Organization for Migration. English.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines **Target audience:** Normative guidelines **Implementation focus:** Global; national.  
This guide covers HIV testing and counselling for migrants and refugees undergoing IOM migration health assessments. In it, IOM aims to achieve a balance between the requirements for an HIV test, and the need to maintain confidentiality while providing a meaningful service to migrants. Available at: [http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published\\_docs/brochures\\_and\\_info\\_sheets/HIV%20counselors%20GUIDE%20FINAL\\_Apr2006%20\(4\).pdf](http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/brochures_and_info_sheets/HIV%20counselors%20GUIDE%20FINAL_Apr2006%20(4).pdf)
- Guidance on provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling in health facilities.** (2007) WHO and UNAIDS. English, Russian.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines; operational guidelines. **Target audience:** Programme managers; policy-makers; health care providers. **Implementation focus:** National, district, facility.  
This guide summarizes a wealth of evidence that provider-initiated testing and counselling can: increase uptake of HIV testing; improve access to health services for people living with HIV; and may create new opportunities for HIV prevention. It provides guidance and recommendations on related to this testing and counselling in different settings: low-level, concentrated, and generalized HIV epidemics. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595568\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595568_eng.pdf)  
Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789244595565\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789244595565_rus.pdf)
- WHO case definitions of HIV for surveillance and revised clinical staging and immunological classification of HIV-related disease in adults and children.** (2007) WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines; operational guidelines. **Target audience:** Programme managers; policy-makers; health care providers. **Implementation focus:** National, district, facility.  
The publication outlines revisions that WHO made to case definitions for surveillance of HIV, and the clinical and immunological classification of HIV. It is designed to assist in clinical management of HIV, especially where there is limited laboratory capacity. In this classification, the clinical staging of HIV-related disease for adults and children, and the simplified immunological classification are harmonized to a universal four-stage system. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/HIVstaging150307.pdf>
- HIV testing and counselling in TB clinical settings tools.** US Centres for Disease Control and WHO. English.  
This collection of tools will reinforce standardized operating procedures for providing HIV testing and counselling in TB clinics. To assist countries plan and implement these programmes, the materials provide guidance for the advance planning required for national policies, logistics and implementation procedures, as well as training for health care providers on incorporating testing into their practice and counselling patients about HIV test results. Available at: [http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/pa\\_hiv\\_tools.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/pa_hiv_tools.htm)  
Agenda: [http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb\\_tools/TB%20Agenda\\_12.1.06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb_tools/TB%20Agenda_12.1.06.pdf)  
Overview: [http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb\\_tools/TB%20An%20Overview\\_12.1.06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb_tools/TB%20An%20Overview_12.1.06.pdf)  
Module 1: [http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb\\_tools/TB%20Module%201\\_12.6.06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb_tools/TB%20Module%201_12.6.06.pdf)  
Module 2: [http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb\\_tools/TB%20Module%202\\_12.7.06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb_tools/TB%20Module%202_12.7.06.pdf)  
Module 3: [http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb\\_tools/TB%20Module%203\\_12.12.06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb_tools/TB%20Module%203_12.12.06.pdf)  
Module 4: [http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb\\_tools/TB%20Module%204\\_12.13.06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb_tools/TB%20Module%204_12.13.06.pdf)  
Module 5: [http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb\\_tools/TB%20Module%205\\_12.6.06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb_tools/TB%20Module%205_12.6.06.pdf)  
Module 6: [http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb\\_tools/TB%20Module%206%20Demo\\_12.1.06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/docs/tb_tools/TB%20Module%206%20Demo_12.1.06.pdf)

10. **IMAI PITC core training course and PITC counselling training video.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines; capacity building. Target audience: Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: All health facilities; community level.  
 This one-day training course for clinicians concentrates on how to recommend HIV testing with informed consent, confidentiality, and counselling, and can be followed by additional PITC training integrated within the PMTCT, TB-HIV, STI and other IMAI short courses. The material is based on the 2007 WHO normative guidelines on PITC as made operational in the IMAI Acute Care guideline module. It is skills-based and includes practice with expert patient trainers. A counselling training video demonstrates good practice and exercises for discussion. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAIsharepoint/en>
11. **Report of the WHO technical reference group, paediatric HIV/ART care guideline group meeting, WHO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland, 10-11 April 2008.** (2008) WHO. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/paediatric/WHO\\_Paediatric\\_ART\\_guideline\\_rev\\_mreport\\_2008.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/paediatric/WHO_Paediatric_ART_guideline_rev_mreport_2008.pdf)
12. **Scale up of HIV-related prevention, diagnosis, care and treatment for infants and children: A programming framework** (2008) UNICEF and WHO. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/paediatric/Paeds\\_programming\\_framework2008.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/paediatric/Paeds_programming_framework2008.pdf)
13. **Antiretroviral therapy for HIV infection in infants and children: towards universal access: recommendations for a public health approach.** (2007) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: Global, national. These treatment guidelines serve as a framework for selecting first- and second-line ARV regimens as components of expanded national responses for the care of HIV-infected infants and children. The guidelines provide recommendations on: diagnosing HIV infection in infants and children; when to start ART, including situations in that severe HIV disease in children less than 18 months of age has been presumptively diagnosed; clinical and laboratory monitoring of ART; substitution of ARVs for toxicities. It includes a section on ART in adolescents. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241594691\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241594691_eng.pdf)
14. **WHO Blood transfusion safety (WHO web page).** WHO. English.  
 Available at: <http://www.who.int/bloodsafety/en/>
15. **Revised recommendations for the selection and use of HIV antibody tests.** (1997) WHO. English.  
 Available at: <http://www.who.int/docstore/wer/pdf/1997/wer7212.pdf>
16. **Guidelines for assuring the accuracy and reliability of HIV rapid testing: Applying a quality system approach.** (2005) WHO and CDC. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy; operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers and planners, policy-makers, testing personnel. Implementation focus: National, district, facility.  
 This document establishes guidelines for applying the quality systems that are essential for HIV rapid testing. It is intended to help all people involved in policy development, planning and implementing HIV rapid testing. The guide covers organization and management, personnel, equipment, purchasing and inventory, process controls, records and information management, as well as offering guidance on implementation. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593563\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593563_eng.pdf)
17. **Overview of HIV Rapid Test Training Package** US CDC and WHO. English.  
 Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/dls/ila/hivtraining/Overview.pdf>
18. **HIV rapid test training: Framework for a systematic roll-out.** WHO and US CDC. English.  
 Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/dls/ila/hivtraining/Framework.pdf>
19. **HIV assays: Operational characteristics (Phase 1). Report 14: Simple/rapid tests.** (2004) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Policy-makers, directors of blood banks, programme managers. Implementation focus: National, district, facility.  
 Available at: [http://www.who.int/diagnostics\\_laboratory/publications/hiv\\_assays\\_rep\\_14.pdf](http://www.who.int/diagnostics_laboratory/publications/hiv_assays_rep_14.pdf)
20. **HIV assays: Operational characteristics (Phase 1). Report 15: Antigen/Antibody ELISAS.** (2004) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Policy-makers, directors of blood banks, programme managers. Implementation focus: National, district, facility.  
 This report provides an objective assessment of commercially available assays for detecting antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2 and HIV antigen (HIV Ag/Ab assays). The assessment focuses on the operational characteristics of these assays such as ease of performance, sensitivity and specificity, and suitability for use in small laboratories. It can be used to help select appropriate HIV antibody and/or HIV Ag/Ab assays that will meet local needs. Available at: [http://www.who.int/diagnostics\\_laboratory/publications/en/HIV\\_Report15.pdf](http://www.who.int/diagnostics_laboratory/publications/en/HIV_Report15.pdf)
21. **Guidelines for appropriate evaluations for HIV testing technologies in Africa.** (2002) WHO-AFRO and Centres for Disease Control (U.S.). English and French.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme planners, programme managers, laboratory staff. Implementation focus: Regional, national, facility.  
 This guideline provides practical guidance on low- and middle-income country-specific protocols for evaluating HIV EIA and rapid/simple test methods. Specific guidance is given on the rationale and justification for evaluating new tests, issues to consider when planning an evaluation, and projected timelines for an evaluation. It also contains detailed descriptions of phases of the evaluation and quality assurance and evaluation materials, e.g. specimens and laboratory safety precautions. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/afro/2002/a82959\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/afro/2002/a82959_eng.pdf)  
 French: [http://www.who.int/entity/diagnostics\\_laboratory/publications/FR\\_HIVEval\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/diagnostics_laboratory/publications/FR_HIVEval_Guide.pdf)
22. **Practical guidelines for intensifying HIV prevention: towards universal access.** (2007) UNAIDS. English.  
Target audience: Programme planners, programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National, district.  
 These guidelines are designed to provide programme managers and other readers with practical guidance to tailor their HIV prevention activities so that they respond to the epidemiological scenario of the country and populations that remain most vulnerable to, and at risk of, HIV infection. Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2007/20070306\\_prevention\\_guidelines\\_towards\\_universal\\_access\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2007/20070306_prevention_guidelines_towards_universal_access_en.pdf)

23. **Essential prevention and care interventions for adults and adolescents living with HIV in resource-limited settings.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines; programme planning and management. Target audience: National and regional programme managers; NGOs providing HIV-care services; policy-makers; service providers. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
This guideline contains global, technical, evidence-based recommendations for prevention and care interventions, other than ART, that people living with HIV in resource-constrained settings should expect as part of their health care services. The guideline promotes expansion of interventions for HIV prevention, and non-ART care and treatment for adults and adolescents living with HIV. It focuses on preventing illness and opportunistic infections. Preventing HIV transmission is seen as an integral part of care and treatment services. Implementation can be adapted for countries with different epidemiology and capacities. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/OMS\\_EPP\\_AFF\\_en.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/OMS_EPP_AFF_en.pdf)
24. **Glion consultation on strengthening the linkages between reproductive health and HIV/AIDS: family planning and HIV/AIDS in women and children.** (2006) WHO and UNFPA. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers, advocacy organisations. Implementation focus: Global.  
This report is from a high-level consultation in May 2004 and highlights the key programmatic linkages between family planning and preventing HIV in women and children. The Call To Action outlined in the report requires dynamic initiatives in four areas: policy and advocacy; programme development; resource mobilization; and monitoring, evaluation and research. Available at: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/advocacymaterials/glionconsultationsummary\\_DF.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/advocacymaterials/glionconsultationsummary_DF.pdf)
25. **Linkages between HIV and SRH: Technical documents and advocacy materials (web page).** WHO. English.  
This website provides a collection of WHO policy documents and tools for planning and implementing HIV and SRH services and for strengthening linkages between HIV/AIDS and SRH programmes. Available at: <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/hiv/docs.html>
26. **Position statement on condoms and HIV prevention.** (2004) UNAIDS, WHO and UNFPA. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
This statement summarizes the position of WHO, UNAIDS and UNFPA on the role of condom use in comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment. It highlights the critical role that condoms play in this regard, and offers a summary of evidence and a rationale for condom use. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/en/Condom\\_statement.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/en/Condom_statement.pdf)
27. **The male latex condom: Specification and guidelines for condom procurement.** (2003) WHO, UNAIDS, UNAIDS, UNFPA and FHI. English.  
Available 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)
28. **The female condom: a guide for planning and programming.** (1997) WHO, UNAIDS and FHC. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR\\_00\\_8/index.html](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_00_8/index.html)  
English: [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR\\_00\\_8/PDF/female\\_condom\\_guide\\_planning\\_programming.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_00_8/PDF/female_condom_guide_planning_programming.pdf)  
French: [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr\\_00\\_08\\_fr/female\\_condom\\_guide\\_planning\\_programming.fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rhr_00_08_fr/female_condom_guide_planning_programming.fr.pdf)
29. **Sexual and reproductive health of women living with HIV/AIDS: Guidelines on care, treatment and support for women living with HIV/AIDS and their children in resource-constrained settings.** (2006) WHO and UNFPA. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines; operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, health workers. Implementation focus: National.  
This publication offers guidance on adapting health services to address the sexual and reproductive health needs of women living with HIV/AIDS, and for integrating these activities within the health system. Providers of HIV services should also be aware of the sexual and reproductive health needs of the people they serve, and should integrate these interventions within a broad, comprehensive service-delivery package. The publication also contains recommendations for counselling, care and other interventions. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/924159425X\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/924159425X_eng.pdf)
30. **Global strategy for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections, 2006 - 2015: Breaking the chain of transmission.** (2007) WHO. English, Arabic, Chinese, Russian  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy; normative guidelines. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
The Global strategy for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections contains technical and advocacy components. It provides a framework to guide an accelerated global response to prevent and control sexually transmitted infections. It also discusses opportunities for interfacing and integrating with HIV and sexual and reproductive health programmes. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241563475\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241563475_eng.pdf)  
Arabic: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789246563470\\_ara.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789246563470_ara.pdf)  
Chinese: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789245563471\\_chi.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789245563471_chi.pdf)  
Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789244563472\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789244563472_rus.pdf)
31. **Guidelines for the management of sexually transmitted infections.** (2003) WHO. English, French, Portuguese, Spanish.  
Type of document: Programme planning and management; operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers. Implementation focus: National.  
This guideline presents treatment recommendations for the comprehensive management of patients with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the broader context of control, prevention and care programmes for STIs and HIV. It covers both the syndromic approach to STI management and the diagnostic treatment of specific STIs. Available at: English: <http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/sti/en/STIGuidelines2003.pdf>  
French: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/sti/STIGuidelines2003\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/sti/STIGuidelines2003_fr.pdf)  
Portuguese: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/sti/STIGuidelines2003\\_pt.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/sti/STIGuidelines2003_pt.pdf)  
Spanish: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/sti/STIGuidelines2003\\_es.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/sti/STIGuidelines2003_es.pdf)
32. **STI interventions for preventing HIV: Appraisal of the evidence.** (2008) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers and programme managers. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
The document summarises discussions of the 2007 technical review meeting on HIV and STI prevention, and also provides recommendations on the opportunities that STI control provides for preventing HIV infection. Furthermore, based on current evidence, it contains an updated statement on the role of STI interventions in preventing HIV infection. Available at: Publication anticipated in early 2009.

33. **IMAI acute care STI/genitourinary problem training course participant's manual (part of IMAI acute care guideline module).** (2005) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: training tools. Target audience: Health care workers: primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Facility.  
 This training course (a component of the IMAI Acute Care modules) covers the syndromic approach to STI management (with rapid syphilis testing as only essential laboratory). The course will guide management of genitourinary clinical signs and symptoms in men and women at first-level facilities. It is based on the most updated. IMAI Acute Care guidelines that support screening for STI symptoms and signs in all adolescent and adult patients seeking care.  
 Access to the current draft is via a secure IMAI SharePoint website, by sending an email to imaimail@who.int. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAIsharepoint/en/>
34. **Periodic presumptive treatment for sexually transmitted infections: Experience from the field and recommendations for research.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, clinicians. Implementation focus: National.  
 This publication summarizes the deliberations of the technical consultation on current knowledge of periodic presumptive treatment, and experiences to date with interventions, including the conditions that seem to be most favourable for these interventions to work well. Further research is clearly needed in this field – including research using possible modelling with current field data. The publication also formulates and presents recommendations for research, as well as guidelines for people carrying out programmes with periodic presumptive treatment. Available at: <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/ppt/ppt.pdf>
35. **WHO regional strategy for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections 2007-2015.** (2007) WHO-SEARO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines; programme planning and management. Target audience: Programme managers. Implementation focus: Regional.  
 Available at: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_WHO\\_Regional\\_Strategy\\_STI.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_WHO_Regional_Strategy_STI.pdf)
36. **SEX-RAR guide: The rapid assessment and response guide on psychoactive substance use and sexual risk behaviour.** (2002) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers and planners, policy-makers, researchers. This guide provides an introduction and background to the aims and objectives of the WHO/UNAIDS project on substance use and sexual risk behaviour. It also provides a tool for rapid assessment and response, and includes a complete package for undertaking rapid assessments on sexual behaviours associated with substance use, the associated adverse health consequences, and the development of intervention responses. Available at: [http://www.who.int/mental\\_health/media/en/686.pdf](http://www.who.int/mental_health/media/en/686.pdf)
37. **Youth-centered counseling for HIV/STI prevention and promotion of sexual and reproductive health: a guide for front-line providers.** (2005) WHO-PAHO. English.  
 Available at: <http://www.paho.org/english/ad/fch/ca/sa-youth.pdf>
38. **Male circumcision information package.** (2007) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers. This four-leaflet series summarizes information in key areas of male circumcision in relation to HIV prevention: Insert 1: Brief introduction on the collaborative work to develop the package by the UN Interagency Task Team (IATT) consisting of UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank. Insert 2: Gives an overview of the global prevalence of male circumcision, and outlines the key determinants in different regions and countries. Insert 3: Highlights the main health benefits (other than HIV) of male circumcision and some of the associated risks. Insert 4: Summarizes all the evidence on MC for HIV prevention including the three Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs), and observational and epidemiological studies. The series also explains the biological rationale for MC providing a protective effect against HIV. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/infopack\\_en\\_1.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/infopack_en_1.pdf)  
[http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/infopack\\_en\\_2.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/infopack_en_2.pdf)  
[http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/infopack\\_en\\_3.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/infopack_en_3.pdf)  
[http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/infopack\\_en\\_4.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/infopack_en_4.pdf)
39. **New data on male circumcision and HIV prevention: policy and programme implications: WHO/UNAIDS technical consultation male circumcision and HIV prevention: Research implications for policy and programming, Montreux, 6-8 March 2007: conclusions and recommendations.** (2007) WHO and UNAIDS. English, French.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy; normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
 This document summarizes the principal conclusions and public health recommendations of a WHO/UNAIDS technical consultation on male circumcision in March 2007. It outlines 11 key policy and programme conclusions and recommendations of the consultation. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2007/male\\_circumcision\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2007/male_circumcision_eng.pdf)  
 French: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/mediacentre/MCrecommendations\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/mediacentre/MCrecommendations_fr.pdf)
40. **Male circumcision: Global trends and determinants of prevalence, safety and acceptability.** (2007) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: General. This publication provides an overview of the global prevalence of male circumcision. It outlines the key determinants of male circumcision in different regions, including religion, ethnicity and social factors and notes changing global trends in these determinants. In addition, there is a large section on the medical indications, clinical procedures and safety of male circumcision. The third part of the document discusses the improved HIV prevention role that male circumcision offers in sub-Saharan Africa. Possible opportunities and barriers including costing, human rights, ethical and legal issues are also discussed. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241596169\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241596169_eng.pdf)
41. **Manual for male circumcision under local anaesthesia.** (2007) WHO, JHPEIGO and UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: Guideline Target audience: Health care providers. The guideline provides technical guidance on clinical approaches to male circumcision in an appropriate human rights framework, and addresses the broader issues of sexual and reproductive health of men. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/who\\_mc\\_local\\_anaesthesia.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/who_mc_local_anaesthesia.pdf)
42. **Male circumcision quality assurance: A guide to enhancing the safety and quality of services.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Guideline. Target audience: National and district programme managers, health facility managers. Implementation focus: National, district.

This guide provides programme managers with information to help fulfil their roles and responsibilities towards organizing male circumcision services that are safe and effective. It can be used to support the set-up of services in different types of settings. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/qa\\_guide/](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/qa_guide/)

43. **Male circumcision quality assurance toolkit.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/qa\\_toolkit/](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/qa_toolkit/)
44. **Safe, voluntary, informed male circumcision and comprehensive HIV prevention programming: Guidance for decision-makers on human rights, ethical and legal considerations.** (2007) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: Guidance. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers, service providers. The paper is divided into two sections: 1. Guidance for decision-makers and programme planners on the human rights, and legal and ethical duties of the state, 2. Guidance for health-service providers on their ethical and legal duties when offering or conducting male circumcision. Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2007/070613\\_humanrightsethicallegalguidance\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2007/070613_humanrightsethicallegalguidance_en.pdf)
45. **Male circumcision and HIV prevention in Eastern and Southern Africa communications guidance.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Guideline. Target audience: Programme managers and policy-makers in Eastern and Southern Africa. This document provides background information on male circumcision and emphasizes the case for scaling it up. It also outlines key communication approaches, highlights key messages for advocacy, and proposes eight steps for effective communication. Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2008/20080515\\_mc\\_hivprevention\\_eastern\\_southern\\_africa\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2008/20080515_mc_hivprevention_eastern_southern_africa_en.pdf)
46. **Operational guidance for scaling up male circumcision services for HIV prevention.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Guidance. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers. This publication provides practical guidance to help implement male circumcision service scale-up. It outlines and explains the key elements required for programme set-up, including leadership and partnership, situation analysis, advocacy, policy and regulatory environment, strategic and operational planning, quality assurance, human-resource development, service delivery approaches, communication, monitoring, and evaluation and operations research. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/op\\_guidance/](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/op_guidance/)
47. **IMAI-IMCI chronic HIV care with ARV therapy and prevention: Interim guidelines for health workers at health centre or district hospital outpatient clinic.** (2007) WHO. English, French.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Health care workers: primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Health centre or outpatient care, district hospital This simplified operational guideline is based on WHO normative guidelines, and serves as both a learning and job aid. It addresses children, adolescents and adults, and effectively integrates HIV prevention, care and treatment and promotes broader uptake of preventive interventions essential for HIV control. It includes patient education, prevention for positives, clinical staging, prophylaxis (INH, cotrimoxazole, fluconazole), preparation for ARV treatment then clinical monitoring, special considerations for ART for pregnant women and children, treatment adherence support, and data collection based on a simple treatment card. Clinical content is offered using IMAI-IMCI Basic Chronic HIV Care/ART Clinical training, integrated PMTCT training and the reproductive choice/FP short course. Available at: English: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/Chronic\\_HIV\\_Care7.05.07.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/Chronic_HIV_Care7.05.07.pdf)  
French: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/Imai\\_chronic\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/Imai_chronic_fr.pdf)
48. **Toolkit for targeted HIV/AIDS prevention and care in sex work settings.** (2005) WHO, C. Evans, M. Möller, R. Steen and M. Beg. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy; programme planning and management; operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, programme planners and implementers. Implementation focus: National, district.  
This toolkit can be used to support the development and scale-up of effective HIV interventions in sex-work settings. It also describes a useful framework for classifying interventions in sex-work settings. Annotations are provided for documents that can be useful in diverse settings. Available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241592966.pdf>
49. **Guidelines for the management of sexually transmitted infections in female sex workers.** (2002) WHO-WPRO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers. Implementation focus: National, district.  
These guidelines provide appropriate technical guidance on providing clinical and social services for female sex workers. They outline the assessment of STI signs and symptoms, present flowcharts for diagnosing and treating STI-associated syndromes, and offer details about treatment for specific STIs. Available at: [http://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/90F80401-5EA0-4638-95C6-6EFF28213D34/0/Guidelines\\_for\\_the\\_Mgt\\_of\\_STI\\_in\\_female\\_sex\\_workers.pdf](http://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/90F80401-5EA0-4638-95C6-6EFF28213D34/0/Guidelines_for_the_Mgt_of_STI_in_female_sex_workers.pdf)
50. **100% condom use programme in entertainment establishments.** (2000) WHO-WPRO. English.  
Type of document: Strategic information. Target audience: Decision makers, technical staff in different departments including ministries of health. Implementation focus: Global.  
This guideline is written for decision-makers and technical staff in different departments, including ministries of health. It sets out the rationale for the programme and describes the steps for its initiation and expansion. It also explains that the 100% Condom Use Programme is multisectoral and involves many government departments. Available at: <http://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/5F1C719B-4457-4714-ACB1-192FFCA195B10/condom.pdf>
51. **HIV and sexually transmitted infection prevention among sex workers in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.** (2006) UNAIDS. English, Russian.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy; programme planning and management; best practice reports. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: Regional (Eastern Europe and Central Asia), national.  
This best practice publication describes the experiences and challenges facing five organizations in Eastern Europe and Central Asia as they attempted to deal with HIV and STIs. It describes how they developed effective practices and implemented HIV/sexually transmitted infection prevention programmes for sex workers. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2006/9291734942\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2006/9291734942_eng.pdf)  
Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2006/9291734950\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2006/9291734950_rus.pdf)
52. **Rapid assessment and response: Adaptation guide on HIV and men who have sex with men (MSM-RAR).** (2004) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Programme planning; assessment. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers, researchers. Implementation focus: National (country programme level).  
This guide provides guidance on how to conduct a rapid assessment and response focusing on lifestyles, behaviours and HIV/AIDS concerns. It outlines a series of simple and practical activities across a variety of settings that may be used to explore the circumstances, experiences and

needs of men who have sex with men. It is designed to be used either in conjunction with the WHO Rapid Assessment and Response Technical Guide (TG-RAR), or as an independent resource. Available at: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/en/msmrar.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/prev_care/en/msmrar.pdf)

53. **Policy brief: HIV and sex between men.** (2006) UNAIDS. English.  
Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub07/jc1269-policybrief-msm\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub07/jc1269-policybrief-msm_en.pdf)
54. **Between men: HIV STI prevention for MSM.** (2003) International HIV/AIDS Alliance. English.  
**Type of document:** Operational guidelines. **Target audience:** Programme managers, CBOs. **Implementation focus:** National.  
This guideline provides ideas for developing prevention programmes with and for men who have sex with men. It discusses sexual health, assessment of vulnerability and risk for HIV, as well as other key issues to consider when designing HIV/STI prevention programmes for MSM. Available at: [http://www.aidsalliance.org/graphics/secretariat/publications/msm0803\\_between\\_men\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.aidsalliance.org/graphics/secretariat/publications/msm0803_between_men_Eng.pdf)
55. **AIDS and men who have sex with men.** (2000) UNAIDS. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers. **Implementation focus:** National.  
This publication sets out a range of effective responses to problems that hinder national AIDS programmes targeting MSM. It outlines the main challenges facing these programmes, including denial and the difficulties in reaching this marginalized group. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2000/a62375\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2000/a62375_eng.pdf)
56. **2007 European guideline (IUSTI/WHO) on the management of proctitis, proctocolitis and enteritis caused by sexually transmissible pathogens.** (2007) WHO and IUSTI. English.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines. **Target audience:** Programme managers, policy-makers. **Implementation focus:** Regional, national.  
These treatment guidelines provide recommendations on managing men and women at risk of sexually transmissible anorectal or intestinal infections through a variety of sexual practices including receptive anal intercourse and oral-anal sexual contact. Available at: <http://www.iusti.org/sti-information/pdf/proctitis-guideline-v7.pdf>
57. **Preventing HIV/AIDS in young people: a systematic review of the evidence from developing countries.** (2006) WHO, UNAIDS Inter-agency Task Team on Young People., D. A. Ross, B. Dick and J. Ferguson. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers. **Implementation focus:** National.  
This publication covers the findings of a systematic review of the effectiveness of interventions for preventing HIV in young people. This includes interventions delivered through schools, health services, mass media, communities, and to young people who are most vulnerable to HIV infection. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO\\_TRS\\_938\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO_TRS_938_eng.pdf)
58. **Global consultation on the health services response to the prevention and care of HIV/AIDS among young people.** (2003) UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA and YouthNet. English.  
The report reviews the evidence on the effectiveness of a number of interventions delivered through a range of different service providers. It covers information and counselling; use and distribution of condoms for sexually active young people; STI treatment and care; harm reduction; and measures to decrease HIV transmission by IDUs as well as access to HIV testing, care and support. Available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241591323.pdf>
59. **Adolescent friendly health services: An agenda for change.** (2002) WHO. English.  
This publication is intended for policy-makers and programme managers in both low- and middle-income countries, as well as decision-makers in international organizations supporting public health initiatives in these countries. It makes a compelling case for concerted action to improve the quality—and especially the friendliness—of health services to adolescents. It also highlights the critical role that adolescents themselves can play, in conjunction with committed adults, to contribute to their own health and well-being. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO\\_FCH\\_CAH\\_02.14.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_FCH_CAH_02.14.pdf)
60. **Consensus statement: delivering antiretroviral drugs in emergencies: neglected but feasible.** (2006) WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers, programme planners. **Implementation focus:** Global.  
This WHO policy statement notes that the delivery of ARVs in emergency settings should be included in national strategic plans through emergency preparedness. It states that this delivery should be resourced and implemented within a common framework that includes all partners, national governments and regional authorities, UN agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and donors. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/pht/HIV\\_AIDS\\_101106\\_arvemergencies.pdf](http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/pht/HIV_AIDS_101106_arvemergencies.pdf)
61. **Guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions in emergency settings.** (2001) IASC. English.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines. **Target audience:** Programme managers and planners, policy-makers. **Implementation focus:** Global, regional, national.  
These guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions in emergency settings are designed to help individuals and organizations address the special needs of HIV-infected and HIV-affected people living in emergency situations. The guidelines are based on the experiences of organizations of the UN system and their NGO partners, and reflect the shared vision that success can be achieved when resources are pooled, and when all concerned work together. Available at: English: [http://www.who.int/3by5/publications/documents/en/iasc\\_guidelines.pdf](http://www.who.int/3by5/publications/documents/en/iasc_guidelines.pdf)  
French: <http://www.who.int/3by5/publications/en/directivesvihfinalesfr.pdf>
62. **Antiretroviral medication policy for refugees.** (2007) UNHCR. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Implementation focus:** Global, national.  
Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2007/20070326\\_unhcr\\_art\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2007/20070326_unhcr_art_en.pdf)
63. **Effectiveness of interventions to address HIV in prisons (Evidence for action series website).** WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS and R. Jürgens. English, Russian, Spanish, Chinese.  
The website consists of a collection of resources including: a comprehensive review of the evidence for HIV services in prisons; a policy brief on HIV reduction in prisons; and technical papers on prison interventions. The technical papers address prevention of sexual transmission; needle and syringe programmes and decontamination strategies; drug dependence treatments; HIV care, treatment and support. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/idu/prisons/en/index.html>  
Effectiveness of interventions to address HIV in prisons (Evidence for action technical papers)  
[http://www.who.int/hiv/idu/OMS\\_E4Acomprehensive\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/idu/OMS_E4Acomprehensive_WEB.pdf)

64. **Policy brief: Reduction of HIV transmission in prisons (Evidence for action on HIV/AIDS and injecting drug use).** (2004) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/advocacy/en/transmissionprisonen.pdf>
65. **Status paper on prisons, drugs and harm reduction.** (2005) WHO and World Health Organization Europe. English.  
Available at: <http://www.euro.who.int/document/e85877.pdf>
66. **Post-exposure prophylaxis to prevent HIV infection: Joint WHO/ILO guidelines on post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to prevent HIV infection.** (2007) WHO and ILO. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Nationally for adaptation. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
These guidelines focus on occupational exposure to HIV and exposure through sexual assault, and identify exposure situations in which PEP may be appropriate. The guidelines also summarize evidence and provide WHO recommendations. They are based on an expert meeting held in 2005. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241596374\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241596374_eng.pdf)
67. **Policy and programming guide for HIV/AIDS prevention and care among injecting drug users.** (2005) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers. Implementation focus: Global.  
The guide summarizes the principles from policies and programmes that have worked well in responding to HIV/AIDS epidemics among IDUs. It aims to assist programme managers to apply these principles while taking local circumstances into account. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/policyprogrammingguide.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/policyprogrammingguide.pdf)
68. **Advocacy guide: HIV/AIDS prevention among injecting drug users.** (2004) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: Guideline. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/advocacy/en/advocacyguideen.pdf>
69. **Policy briefs and technical papers on HIV/AIDS and injecting drug users (Evidence for action series website).** WHO. English.  
Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/idu/idupolicybriefs/en/index.html>
70. **HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug user (IDU) and prisons (Webpage).** WHO. English.  
This is a key resource for IDU programming containing links to policy, advocacy, programme planning, technical documents and other resources. It forms a gateway to all WHO documents on these topics. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/idu/en/index.html>
71. **Effectiveness of community-based outreach in preventing HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users (Evidence for action technical papers).** (2004) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National.  
This document is part of the Evidence for Action series and reviews evidence on the effectiveness of outreach as a strategy for reaching hard-to-reach hidden populations of IDUs. Available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241591528.pdf>
72. **Treatment of injecting drug users with HIV/AIDS: Promoting access and optimizing service delivery.** (2006) WHO and S. La Vincente. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, implementers. Implementation focus: National.  
This document describes interventions to increase access to HIV treatment, care and prevention for injecting drug users. It also provides details on approaches to service delivery and models of care. Available at: [http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/publications/treatment\\_idus\\_hiv\\_aids.pdf](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/treatment_idus_hiv_aids.pdf)
73. **Training guide for HIV prevention outreach to injecting drug users : workshop manual.** (2004) WHO, D. Burrows, G. Weiler, M. Beg, A. Ball and I. d. Zoysa. English, Russian.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: capacity building. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers, implementers, field workers. Implementation focus: National.  
This guide offers detailed materials for helping to organize workshops on providing outreach services to IDUs. An accompanying CD contains further tools to support this training. The package has four modules that cover varying training needs of participants including orientation to outreach among IDUs; developing outreach programmes; managing outreach programmes; and a field worker training module. Available at: English: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/9241546352.pdf>  
Russian: <http://www.euro.who.int/document/9241546352R.pdf>
74. **Effectiveness of sterile needle and syringe programming in reducing HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users (Evidence for action technical papers).** (2004) WHO, A. Cooney and A. Wodak. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers. Implementation focus: National.  
The publication forms part of the Evidence for Action series and reviews and evaluates evidence on the effectiveness of sterile needle and syringe programming (including other injecting paraphernalia) for HIV prevention among IDUs in different settings and contexts. Recommendations are also provided on how evidence can guide public health policy-makers in programming for HIV prevention among IDUs. Available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241591641.pdf>
75. **Guide to starting and managing needle and syringe programmes.** (2007) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/idu/Guide\\_to\\_Starting\\_and\\_Managing\\_NSP.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/idu/Guide_to_Starting_and_Managing_NSP.pdf)
76. **Treatment and care for HIV-positive injecting drug users.** (2008) WHO-SEARO, FHI, USAID and ASEAN secretariat. English.  
Type of document: Capacity building. Target audience: Medical doctors working in HIV clinics at tertiary and secondary level. Implementation focus: Facility.  
The course is designed to follow the WHO EURO protocol on HIV treatment and care (section on injecting drug users) and mainly targets medical doctors already providing HIV care and treatment services including ART. The approach is focusing on knowledge building. Available at: [http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section10/Section18/Section356\\_14247.htm](http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section10/Section18/Section356_14247.htm)  
Module 1: Drug use and HIV in Asia  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_01\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_01_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)  
Module 2: Comprehensive services for injecting drug users  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_02\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_02_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)  
Module 3: Initial patient assessment  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_03\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_03_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)

- Module 4: Managing opioid dependence  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_04\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_04_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)
- Module 5: Managing non-opioid drug dependence  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_05\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_05_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)
- Module 6: Managing ART in injecting drug users  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_06\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_06_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)
- Module 7: Adherence counselling for injecting drug users  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_07\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_07_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)
- Module 8: Drug interactions  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_08\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_08_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)
- Module 9: Management of coinfections in HIV-positive injecting drug users  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_09\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_09_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)
- Module 10: Managing pain in HIV-infected injecting drug users  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_10\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_10_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)
- Module 11: Psychiatric illness, psychosocial care and sexual health  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_11\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_11_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)
- Module 12: Continuing medical education  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_12\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_12_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)  
 Trainer manual  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module\\_13\\_Treatment\\_&\\_Care\\_for\\_HIV\\_positive\\_IDUs.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module_13_Treatment_&_Care_for_HIV_positive_IDUs.pdf)
77. **Treatment of opioid dependence (WHO webpage).** WHO. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/activities/treatment\\_opioid\\_dependence/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/activities/treatment_opioid_dependence/en/index.html)
78. **WHO recommendations for clinical mentoring to support scale-up of HIV care, antiretroviral therapy and prevention in resource-constrained settings.** (2006) WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Operational guidelines. **Target audience:** National programme managers, regional and district staff organizing clinical mentoring, clinical mentors **Implementation focus:** Regional, district.  
 This publication provides guidance on how to develop a national clinical mentoring system to support scaling up HIV care/ART at district hospital and health-centre level. The content is based on at the 'Planning Consultation on Clinical Mentoring: Approaches and Tools to Support Scaling-up of Antiretroviral Therapy and HIV Care in Low-resource Settings', Geneva, 2005 and the Working Meeting on Clinical Mentoring: Approaches and Tools to Support the Scaling-up of Antiretroviral Therapy and HIV Care in Low-resource Settings, Uganda, 2005. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594684\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594684_eng.pdf)
79. **Effectiveness of drug dependence treatment in prevention of HIV among injecting drug users (Evidence for action technical papers).** (2005) WHO, M. Farrell, L. Gowing, J. Marsden, W. Ling and R. Ali. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Programme managers, policy-makers. **Implementation focus:** National.  
 The publication forms part of the Evidence for Action series and reviews and evaluates evidence on the effectiveness of sterile needle and syringe programming (including other injecting paraphernalia) for HIV prevention among IDUs in different settings and contexts. Recommendations are also provided on how evidence can guide public health policy-makers in programming for HIV prevention among IDUs. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/idu/en/drugdependencefinaldraft.pdf>
80. **WHO/UNODC/UNAIDS position paper: substitution maintenance therapy in the management of opioid dependence and HIV/AIDS prevention.** (2004) WHO, UNAIDS. and UN. Cambodian, Chinese, English, Russian, Vietnamese, Lao.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Policy-makers. **Implementation focus:** Global, national.  
 This report presents a joint position of WHO/UNODC/UNAIDS on substitution maintenance therapy for opioid dependence. It is based on a review of scientific evidence. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153_eng.pdf)  
 Chinese: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153\\_chi.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153_chi.pdf)  
 Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153_rus.pdf)  
 Cambodian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153\\_cam.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153_cam.pdf)  
 Lao: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153\\_lao.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153_lao.pdf)  
 Vietnamese: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153\\_vie.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2004/9241591153_vie.pdf)
81. **Strategic approaches to the prevention of HIV infection in infants. Report of a WHO meeting, Morges, Switzerland, 20-22 March 2002.** (2002) WHO. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/mct/StrategicApproaches.pdf>
82. **Guidance on global scale-up of the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV: towards universal access for women, infants and young children and eliminating HIV and AIDS among children.** (2007) Interagency Task Team (IATT) on Prevention of HIV Infection in Pregnant Women Mothers and their Children. English, French, Russian.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers. **Implementation focus:** Global, national.  
 This publication provides a framework for concerted partnerships and guidance to countries on specific actions to accelerate scale-up of interventions to reduce HIV transmission in pregnant women, mothers and children. It also supports implementing the four components of the United Nations comprehensive approach to prevention of HIV infection in infants and young children. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241596015\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241596015_eng.pdf)  
 French: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789242596014\\_fre.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789242596014_fre.pdf)  
 Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789280643114\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789280643114_rus.pdf)
83. **Antiretroviral drugs for treating pregnant women and preventing HIV infection in infants in resource-limited settings: towards universal access: recommendations for a public health approach.** (2006) WHO. English, French.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines; operational guidelines. **Target audience:** MoH, programme managers, health care workers.  
**Implementation focus:** Global, national.  
 These revised guidelines provide recommendations for using antiretroviral drugs for pregnant women for their own health, and for preventing HIV infection in infants and young children, as well, as a summary of the scientific rationale for the recommendations. It aims to assist national ministries of health in providing ART for pregnant women, with indications for treatment and in the selection of ARV prophylaxis regimens to be

included in programmes to prevent MTCT, taking into account the needs and constraints on health systems in their setting. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594660\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594660_eng.pdf)  
French: <http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/mctc/guidelines/Antiretroviraux%20FR.pdf>

84. **Testing and counselling for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (TC for PMTCT) support tools.** CDC, WHO, UNICEF and USAID. English, French.  
These are web-based tools to facilitate integrating and delivering essential PMTCT messages in antenatal care, labour and delivery, and post-delivery facilities in resource-constrained settings. The flipcharts, client brochures, wall charts and reference guide can be adapted to include national policies and protocols. Available at: <http://www.womenchildrenhiv.org/wchiv?page=vc-10-00#S3.4X>  
<http://www.womenchildrenhiv.org/wchiv?page=vc-10-00-fr>
85. **IMAI-IMPAC integrated PMTCT training course.** WHO. English.  
The course is designed to follow on from IMAI chronic HIV care/ART training, and predominately targets nurses and midwives already providing maternal services. Particular attention is given to integrating HIV interventions within MCH services, including ART and AZT prophylaxis from 28 weeks in the three participant training modules (antenatal care, labour and delivery, and post-partum-newborn care). The course also includes wall charts, WHO/CDC flipcharts, clinical practice, and skill stations using expert patient trainers. Skills acquired can be further complemented by training in infant feeding counselling and support.  
Access to the current draft version is via the IMAI SharePoint website, by sending an email to [imaimail@who.int](mailto:imaimail@who.int). Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAISharepoint/en/>
86. **Reproductive choices and family planning for people living with HIV - Counselling tool.** (2006) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: capacity building. Target audience: Health care workers: primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Facility.  
The tool is designed to fit within IMAI-compatible short courses, but can also be used independently. In a two-day course, the training material focuses on safer sex, contraceptive methods, and reproductive choices including considering pregnancy and unwanted pregnancy specifically for HIV-infected women, men and couples. A flipchart, participants' reference manual, facilitator guide and country adaptation guide are also available. Available at: [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/fphiv\\_flipchart/fp\\_hiv\\_flipchart.ppt](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/fphiv_flipchart/fp_hiv_flipchart.ppt)  
<http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAISharepoint/en/>
87. **Strengthening linkages between family planning and HIV: reproductive choices and family planning for people living with HIV.** (2007) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers. Implementation focus: Global.  
This technical brief highlights programme strategies to protect reproductive and sexual rights of people living with HIV, and to help them understand their reproductive choices. The role of family planning in preventing HIV in children and dual protection are highlighted, along with operational considerations for strengthening linkages between HIV and family planning. Available at: [http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/hiv/hiv\\_tecbrief\\_fp.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/hiv/hiv_tecbrief_fp.pdf)
88. **Palliative care: symptom management and end-of-life care.** (2006) WHO. English.  
Available at: English: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/genericpalliativecare082004.pdf>.  
French: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/imai\\_palliative\\_2008\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/imai_palliative_2008_fr.pdf)
89. **HIV and infant feeding: new evidence and programmatic experience: report of a technical consultation, Geneva, Switzerland, 25-27 October 2006.** (2007) WHO, UNICEF., United Nations Population Fund. and UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Programme managers, infant feeding experts. Implementation focus: National, district.  
This statement summarizes the information considered and lists the recommendations from a consultation that reviewed recent evidence and programme experience regarding HIV and infant feeding. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595971\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595971_eng.pdf)
90. **WHO HIV and infant feeding technical consultation - consensus statement.** (2006) WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/child\\_adolescent\\_health/documents/if\\_consensus/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/documents/if_consensus/en/index.html)  
English: [http://www.who.int/child\\_adolescent\\_health/documents/pdfs/who\\_hiv\\_infant\\_feeding\\_technical\\_consultation.pdf](http://www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/documents/pdfs/who_hiv_infant_feeding_technical_consultation.pdf)  
French: [http://www.who.int/child\\_adolescent\\_health/documents/pdfs/who\\_hiv\\_infant\\_feeding\\_technical\\_consultation\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/documents/pdfs/who_hiv_infant_feeding_technical_consultation_fr.pdf)  
Portuguese: [http://www.who.int/child\\_adolescent\\_health/documents/pdfs/who\\_hiv\\_infant\\_feeding\\_technical\\_consultation\\_pt.pdf](http://www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/documents/pdfs/who_hiv_infant_feeding_technical_consultation_pt.pdf)  
Spanish: [http://www.who.int/child\\_adolescent\\_health/documents/pdfs/who\\_hiv\\_infant\\_feeding\\_technical\\_consultation\\_es.pdf](http://www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/documents/pdfs/who_hiv_infant_feeding_technical_consultation_es.pdf)
91. **Complementary feeding: Report of the global consultation, and summary of guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.** (2002) WHO. English.  
The report on this consultation came out of the WHO-convened Global Consultation on Complementary Feeding held in December 2001. It reviews and updates global recommendations for appropriate complementary feeding and identifies actions needed to accelerate their implementation. Participants agreed on new estimates of energy requirements for complementary foods assuming an average breast milk intake. They also identified several nutrients that are consistently deficient in the diets of children in low-income countries. Participants examined various approaches for improving the availability of adequate complementary foods, including technologies that can be implemented at home or in the community, and larger-scale production of fortified processed complementary foods involving the public or private sector. Participants recognized that improved nutrition requires attention to foods, as well as feeding behaviours, and they discussed critical dimensions of responsive feeding, and the wider belief system that influences what, when, where and how people feed their children. Finally, suggestions were made on how to accelerate the implementation of interventions to improve feeding of children between six and 24 months of age within the context of the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2002/924154614X.pdf>
92. **Child and adolescent Health and development: HIV/AIDS publications (WHO web page).** WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/child\\_adolescent\\_health/documents/hiv\\_aids/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/documents/hiv_aids/en/index.html)
93. **IMCI chart booklet for high HIV settings.** (2006) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Facility.  
The modified Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) chart booklet for high HIV settings addresses common childhood illnesses (including pneumonia, malaria, diarrhoea and severe malnutrition), as well as identifying and managing HIV-related conditions. It has guidelines

- on HIV-exposed and infected infants and children, including infant feeding, immunization, cotrimoxazole prophylaxis and nutritional support. General information is provided on antiretroviral drugs for children, treatment adherence, and side effects of these drugs. The IMCI chart booklet is a companion to the IMAI guideline modules for adults and adolescents. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.cb\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.cb_eng.pdf)
94. **HIV and infant feeding: framework for priority action.** (2003) WHO. English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Portuguese.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers, advisory bodies, public health authorities. The framework recommends key priority actions for governments that cover the special circumstances associated with HIV/AIDS related to infant and young child feeding. It aims to create and sustain an environment that encourages appropriate feeding practices for all infants, while scaling-up interventions to reduce HIV transmission. The framework proposes several priority actions related to policies, research and support. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2003/9241590777\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2003/9241590777_eng.pdf)  
 French: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9242590770.pdf>  
 Spanish: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9243590774.pdf>  
 Chinese: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/chinese/9290612789\\_chi.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/chinese/9290612789_chi.pdf)  
 Portuguese: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/portuguese/9248590772\\_por.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/portuguese/9248590772_por.pdf)
  95. **Aide memoire: Infection control standard precautions in health care.** (2007) WHO. English, French.  
 Available at: English: [http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/EPR\\_AM2\\_E7.pdf](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/EPR_AM2_E7.pdf)  
 French: [http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/EPR\\_AM2\\_FR3.pdf](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/EPR_AM2_FR3.pdf)
  96. **Injection safety toolbox: Resources to assist in the management of national safe and appropriate use of injection policies (WHO web page).** WHO. English.  
 This web page includes resources to assist in managing national, safe and appropriate use of injection policies. Available at: [http://www.who.int/injection\\_safety/toolbox/en/](http://www.who.int/injection_safety/toolbox/en/)
  97. **Healthcare waste management (web page).** WHO. English.  
 Healthcare waste (HCW) is a by-product of health care that includes sharps, non-sharps, blood, body parts, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, medical devices and radioactive materials. This website provides information and resources in four thematic areas: management, training, regulatory and technical aspects). Available at: [http://www.healthcarewaste.org/en/115\\_overview.html](http://www.healthcarewaste.org/en/115_overview.html)
  98. **Operations manual for the delivery of HIV prevention, care and treatment at primary health centres in high-prevalence resource-constrained settings.** (2008) WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Operational guidelines. **Target audience:** Primary health workers at health centres and the outpatient departments of district hospitals. This manual is meant to be a job aid for a health centre team, in particular for the in-charge nurse or other manager. Chapters cover managing supplies and patient records, registers and reports, and providing laboratory services. Practical guidance is provided for planning and integrating HIV services, linkages within district health network including the community, human resource management, and leadership and quality management including simplified quality improvement methods linked to the patient monitoring system. The draft was released in June 2008 and is to be finalized in early 2009.  
 Access to the current draft is via a secure IMAI SharePoint website, by sending an email to imaimail@who.int. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAIsharepoint/en>
  99. **Protecting healthcare workers: Preventing needlestick injuries toolkit (website).** WHO. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.who.int/occupational\\_health/activities/pnitoolkit/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/occupational_health/activities/pnitoolkit/en/index.html)
  100. **IMAI acute care.** (2005) WHO. English, French.  
**Type of document:** Operational guidelines. **Target audience:** Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. **Implementation focus:** Facility.  
 This simplified, operational guideline is based on WHO normative guidelines and serves as both a learning and job aid for acute care, integrated with HIV prevention for adolescents and adults. It uses the same format as the IMCI chart booklet, and presents a syndromic approach (with limited essential laboratory) to the most common adult illnesses including most opportunistic infections. Clear instructions are provided about patients who can be managed at the first-level facility and those who require referral to the district hospital, or assessment by a more senior clinician. Acute care also includes provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling and case finding for TB. It will be updated in 2009 Several training courses are available to teach its content, e.g. OI management and STI/genitourinary problems. Available at: English: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imail/en/acutecarerev2\\_e.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imail/en/acutecarerev2_e.pdf)  
 French: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imail/imai\\_acutecare\\_2008\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imail/imai_acutecare_2008_fr.pdf)
  101. **Aide memoire on blood safety for national blood programmes.** (2002) WHO. English, French, Portuguese, Spanish.  
**Type of document:** Operational guidelines. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers. **Implementation focus:** National.  
 This publication provides guidance and a checklists to help establish safe well-organized blood transfusion services, with quality systems in all areas. Available at: English [http://www.who.int/entity/bloodsafety/transfusion\\_services/en/Blood\\_Safety\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/bloodsafety/transfusion_services/en/Blood_Safety_Eng.pdf)  
 French: [http://www.who.int/entity/bloodsafety/transfusion\\_services/en/Blood\\_Safety\\_French.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/bloodsafety/transfusion_services/en/Blood_Safety_French.pdf)  
 Portuguese: [http://www.who.int/entity/bloodsafety/transfusion\\_services/en/Blood\\_Safety\\_Port.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/bloodsafety/transfusion_services/en/Blood_Safety_Port.pdf)  
 Spanish: [http://www.who.int/entity/bloodsafety/transfusion\\_services/en/Blood\\_Safety\\_Span.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/bloodsafety/transfusion_services/en/Blood_Safety_Span.pdf)
  102. **Global database on blood safety (WHO web page).** WHO. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.who.int/bloodsafety/global\\_database/en/](http://www.who.int/bloodsafety/global_database/en/)
  103. **Prioritizing second-line antiretroviral drugs for adults and adolescents: a public health approach. Report of a WHO working group meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, 21-22 May 2007.** (2007) WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines  
 evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Programme managers, policy-makers, clinicians. **Implementation focus:** National, facility.  
 This report provides guidance for national HIV/AIDS programmes on simplified second-line regimen options that countries can choose based on programme efficiencies and costs. It highlights the need for prioritizing drugs for use in second-line regimens, including protease inhibitors, nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/meetingreports/Second\\_Line\\_Antiretroviral.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/meetingreports/Second_Line_Antiretroviral.pdf)

104. **Guidelines on co-trimoxazole prophylaxis for HIV-related infections among children, adolescents and adults: recommendations for a public health approach.** (2006) WHO Dept. of HIV/AIDS., C. Gilks and M. Vitoria. English, French.  
Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594707\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594707_eng.pdf)  
French: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789242594706\\_fre.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789242594706_fre.pdf)
105. **Vaccine-preventable diseases, vaccines and vaccination.** (2005) WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241580364\\_chap6.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241580364_chap6.pdf)
106. **Revised BCG vaccination guidelines for infants at risk for HIV infection.** (2007) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Policy-makers. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
Available at: <http://www.who.int/wer/2007/wer8221.pdf>
107. **Nutrition counselling, care and support for HIV-infected women.** WHO. English.  
Implementation focus: Care including nutrition.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/en/nutri\\_eng.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/en/nutri_eng.pdf)
108. **Integrating nutrition and food assistance into HIV care and treatment programmes: operational guidance.** (2008) WHO and WFP. English.  
As part of a comprehensive response to treatment, care, and support of people living with HIV, food and nutrition programmes are being developed and implemented in many countries. Following on the World Health Assembly resolution 57.14, WHO and WFP are working together to assist countries in integrating food and nutritional support into national HIV programmes and are also developing related strategies. This document is a first step towards addressing requests made by countries for tools and guidance on how to design and implement food and nutritional support for PLHIV. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/arv/who\\_wfp\\_nutrition.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/arv/who_wfp_nutrition.pdf)
109. **WHO Executive Board EB116/12 116th Session 12 May 2005: Nutrition and HIV/AIDS.** (2005) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers, country. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
This paper reports a 2005 WHO consultation on nutrition and HIV/AIDS for eastern and southern Africa. It reviews the evidence and provides recommendations on integrating nutrition into the essential package of care, treatment and support for people living with HIV/AIDS. Available at: [http://www.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/EB116/B116\\_12-en.pdf](http://www.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/EB116/B116_12-en.pdf)
110. **Antiretroviral therapy for HIV infection in adults and adolescents: recommendations for a public health approach: 2006 revision.** (2006) WHO, C. Gilks and M. Vitoria. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: Global, national, facility.  
This guideline is a reference tool for countries with limited resources to develop or revise national guidelines for the use of ART in adults and adolescents. The material presented takes updated evidence into account, including new ARV treatment options, and draws on the experience of established ART scale-up programmes. The simplified approach, with evidence-based standards, continues to be the basis of WHO recommendations for initiating and monitoring ART. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594677\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594677_eng.pdf)  
Addendum: <http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/art/ARTadultsaddendum.pdf>
111. **Prequalification programme: A United Nations Programme managed by WHO (WHO website).** WHO. English.  
This website provides access to the list of WHO prequalified ARV products, and the procedures that enable manufacturers to prequalify them. It also provides information on medicines prequalified by WHO, assessment reports, and its procedures. Available at: <http://healthtech.who.int/pg/>
112. **IMAI-IMCI basic chronic HIV/ ART clinical training course.** (2007) WHO. English, French.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: capacity building. Target audience: Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Facility.  
The course supports scale-up of chronic HIV care for both adults and children as a core four-and-a-half day training course for nurses, clinical officers, midwives. Its content includes CTX and INH prophylaxis, first-line ART, prevention, and how to fill patient HIV care/ART card. Skills-based training uses PLHIV Expert Patient Trainers (see EPT curriculum description), skill station exercises such as card sorts, and has been designed for back to back scale-up training of clinical teams. Supportive materials include a course director/facilitator guide, participant's manual, wall charts, photo booklet, and casebooks for continued learning about ART and future clinical mentoring. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAISHarepoint/en>
113. **IMAI basic ART aid (lay counsellor) training modules.** (2004) WHO. English, French.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: training tools. Target audience: PLHIV and other lay counsellors, nurses and nursing assistants in some settings. Implementation focus: Facility.  
This course has been designed for lay people to become ART Aids and work effectively on a clinical team, even though they have no medical background and are not necessarily trained to educate and counsel patients. The course is often used to train PLHIV to be members of the clinical team, in addition to their role as Expert Patient Trainers. The package includes: a facilitator's guide, pre- and post-participation tests, as well as participant handouts and materials for continued learning for ART Aids. These materials are being updated to strengthen prevention with positives, and to offer brief alcohol interventions. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAISHarepoint/en>
114. **Patient treatment cards.** (2004) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: patient aid. Target audience: PLHIV, health workers. Implementation focus: Facility and community.  
This publication discusses patient treatment cards (one for each first-line ART regimen) that are used by health care workers when informing and educating patients in what it means to take ART—when and how to take their pills, how to manage mild side effects, and when to seek care from the facility. In addition, prevention interventions such as safer sex are addressed. The cards are given to patients to use at home, and they are intended for country adaptation and translation into local languages.  
Access to the current draft is via a secure IMAI SharePoint website, by sending an email to [imaimail@who.int](mailto:imaimail@who.int).  
Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAISHarepoint/en>
115. **Flipchart for patient education: HIV prevention, treatment and care.** (2006) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: training tool. Target audience: Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centres and the outpatient departments of district hospitals. Implementation focus: Facility and community.  
This flipchart is a communication aid to be used at the health facility, as well as by community workers when educating and training patients, family and caregivers. It provides essential information and offers tips on how to communicate with patients. Simple and effective messages are conveyed to patients and caregivers using illustrations. In general, the flipchart is used with HIV-positive patients and their families and caregivers,

but some sections such as prevention can be used for HIV-negative patients. It is currently being updated to include more information on prevention with positives and alcohol interventions.

Access to the current draft is via a secure IMAI SharePoint website, by sending an email to imaimail@who.int.

Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAIsharepoint/en>

116. **HIV/AIDS treatment and care: clinical protocols for the WHO European Region.** (2007) WHO-EURO, I. Eramova, S. Matic and M. Munz. English, Russian.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers, clinicians. Implementation focus: Regional, facility.  
This publication contains 13 treatment and care protocols that have been specifically developed for the entire WHO European Region. The protocols represent a comprehensive and evidence-based tool that offers clear and specific guidance on diagnosing and managing a wide range of HIV/AIDS health-related issues for adults, adolescents and children. These issues arise during antiretroviral treatment; managing opportunistic infections; tuberculosis; hepatitis; injecting drug use; sexual and reproductive health; prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission; immunizations; palliative care; and post-exposure prophylaxis.  
Check for future updates at [www.euro.who.int/aids](http://www.euro.who.int/aids) Available at: English: <http://www.euro.who.int/document/e90840.pdf>  
Russian: <http://www.euro.who.int/document/e90840R.pdf>
117. **Addressing HIV in humanitarian settings.** (2009) WHO. Available at: Forthcoming in 2009
118. **WHO consultation on ART failure in the context of a public health approach: 2008 meeting report.** (2009) WHO. English. Available at: Forthcoming in 2009
119. **Adherence to long-term therapies: Evidence for action.** (2003) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy; normative guidelines. Target audience: Clinicians, health programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National, regional.  
This review of the published literature discusses the definitions, measurements, epidemiology, economics and interventions applied to nine chronic conditions including HIV/AIDS, hypertension, tobacco smoking, and tuberculosis. It provides a concise summary of the consequences of poor treatment adherence, both for health and economics, and discusses the options available for improving adherence. Available at: [http://www.who.int/chp/knowledge/publications/adherence\\_introduction.pdf](http://www.who.int/chp/knowledge/publications/adherence_introduction.pdf)  
[http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/lttherapies/en/](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/lttherapies/en/)
120. **IMAI OI training course (based on IMAI Acute Care guideline module).** (2006) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: capacity building. Target audience: Health care workers: primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Facility.  
This two-day skills-based training course is designed for inclusion in scale-up training for clinical teams for HIV care/ART, including outpatient and inpatient clinical sessions. It presents a syndromic approach in Acute Care guideline modules, and the Palliative Care guideline modules. It addresses palliative/symptom management; when to suspect HIV infection and TB; and management of key OIs at primary care level. The course includes a course director/facilitator guide; participant training manual; clinical instructor guides; wall charts; and recording forms. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAIsharepoint/en>
121. **Global action plan for the prevention and control of pneumonia (GAPP): report of an informal consultation.** (2007) WHO and UNICEF. English.  
Type of document: Meeting report. Target audience: MoH, technical experts, health care providers. Implementation focus: Childhood pneumonia. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241596336\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241596336_eng.pdf)
122. **Integrated management of childhood illness, complementary course on HIV/AIDS.** (2006) WHO. English, French.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: capacity building. Target audience: Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital and lay counsellors. Implementation focus: Facility.  
HIV-infected children and children in HIV-affected families require additional support to deal with death and bereavement, HIV or AIDS disclosure by family members, as well as treatment adherence issues. This training course has been developed to build skills in counselling, and to assist caregivers in dealing with HIV-affected children. These training tools include a complete set of course materials, a facilitator guide and participants' manual, and use Expert Patient Trainers during training. It is one component of the IMAI package of training tools. Available at: Introduction: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.intro\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.intro_eng.pdf)  
Module 1: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.m1\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.m1_eng.pdf)  
Module 2: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.m2\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.m2_eng.pdf)  
Module 3: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.m3\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.m3_eng.pdf)  
Module 4: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.m4\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.m4_eng.pdf)  
Facilitator guide for modules: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.fg\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.fg_eng.pdf)  
Photo booklet: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.pb\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.pb_eng.pdf)  
Chart booklet: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.cb\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9789241594370.cb_eng.pdf)
123. **Policy for prevention of oral manifestations in HIV/AIDS: The approach of the WHO Global Oral Health Programme.** (2006) Peterson. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Dental health workers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: Global.  
This paper provides background information about the HIV epidemic and key recommendations about the oral-health response to HIV. It also addresses capacity-building and the strengthening of prevention of HIV-related oral disease. Available at: <http://adr.iadrjournals.org/cgi/reprint/19/1/17.pdf>
124. **Pocket book of hospital care for children: guidelines for the management of common illnesses with limited resources.** (2005) WHO. English, French, Portuguese, Russian.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Health care workers: primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Facility, district hospital.  
The publication provides guidelines for district clinicians on managing children at district hospital level (including all children referred from IMCI first-level algorithm). It presents emergency triage assessment and treatment, then syndromic approach with limited laboratory based on differential diagnosis tables and empirical treatment recommendations. It includes HIV care, OI management and ART (these sections are being

- updated in 2009 as part of the IMAI-IMCI second-level learning programme, and will appear as an addendum). Available at: English: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241546700.pdf>  
 French: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789242546705\\_fre.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789242546705_fre.pdf)  
 Portuguese: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9789248546709\\_por.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9789248546709_por.pdf)  
 Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241546700\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241546700_rus.pdf)
125. **Implementing the new recommendations on the clinical management of diarrhoea: Guidelines for policy makers and programme managers.** (2006) WHO. English.  
Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9241594217\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9241594217_eng.pdf)  
 French: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9242594210\\_fre.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9242594210_fre.pdf)  
 Chinese: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9241594217\\_chi.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9241594217_chi.pdf)  
 Russian: <http://www.euro.who.int/document/9244594218R.pdf>
  126. **Community-based management of severe acute malnutrition: A Joint Statement by the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations.** (2007) WHO, WFP and UN. English, French.  
 Available at: English: [http://www.who.int/child\\_adolescent\\_health/documents/pdfs/severe\\_acute\\_malnutrition\\_en.pdf](http://www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/documents/pdfs/severe_acute_malnutrition_en.pdf)  
 French: [http://www.who.int/child\\_adolescent\\_health/documents/pdfs/severe\\_acute\\_malnutrition\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/documents/pdfs/severe_acute_malnutrition_fr.pdf)
  127. **HIV/AIDS treatment and care for injecting drug users: Clinical protocol for the WHO European Region.** WHO-EURO. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.euro.who.int/document/SHA/e90840\\_chapter\\_5.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/document/SHA/e90840_chapter_5.pdf)
  128. **Management of Hepatitis C and HIV coinfection: clinical protocol for the WHO European region.** WHO-EURO. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.euro.who.int/document/SHA/e90840\\_chapter\\_6.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/document/SHA/e90840_chapter_6.pdf)
  129. **Prevention of hepatitis A, B and C and other hepatotoxic factors in people living with HIV: Clinical protocol for the WHO European Region.** WHO-EURO. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.euro.who.int/document/SHA/e90840\\_chapter\\_8.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/document/SHA/e90840_chapter_8.pdf)
  130. **WHO EURO hepatitis website.** WHO-EURO. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.euro.who.int/aids/hepatitis/20070621\\_1](http://www.euro.who.int/aids/hepatitis/20070621_1)
  131. **Guidelines for the treatment of malaria** (2006) WHO. English.  
 Available at: <http://www.who.int/malaria/docs/TreatmentGuidelines2006.pdf>
  132. **Malaria and HIV interactions and their implications for public health policy.** (2005) WHO. English, French.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy; programme planning and management. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme planners, implementers. Implementation focus: National, regional.  
 This report from a joint technical consultation provides recommendations to improve planning and implementing programmes against HIV and Malaria. There are many synergies and interactions between these two epidemics for children and during pregnancy, particularly in resource-constrained settings. Available at: English: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593350.pdf>  
 French: <http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/meetingreports/malaria/hivfr.pdf>
  133. **Psychiatric care in ARV therapy (for second level care): Module 3 WHO mental health and HIV/AIDS series.** (2005) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: District clinicians, medical and clinical officers. Implementation focus: National, district  
 This publication is part of a WHO series of five modules aimed at different levels of the district clinical team dealing with antiretroviral programmes and covers issues around the fact that HIV and mental disorders frequently coexist, and one disease may affect presentation and progression of the other, as well as response and adherence to treatment. The modules cover organization and systems support, basic counselling, psychosocial support groups, and psychotherapeutic interventions. This module on psychiatric care guides the clinician through screening for a mental disorder, its classification, and guidelines for both therapeutic and psychological management of mental disorders in HIV-infected individuals. The module is being updated in early 2009 and will be included in the *IMAI manual for district clinicians in low-resource, high HIV prevalence settings*, currently in development. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593083\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593083_eng.pdf)
  134. **Psychosocial support groups in Antiretroviral (ARV) Therapy: Module 4 in the WHO mental health and HIV/AIDS series.** (2005) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Counsellors and nurses. This is Module 4 of a WHO series of five modules that are aimed at different levels of the district clinical team, and that deal with antiretroviral programmes. The modules make the case that HIV and mental disorders frequently coexist, and that good counselling on adherence is essential for treatment. They cover organization and systems support; basic counselling; psychiatric care; psychotherapeutic interventions. This fourth module deals with psychosocial support groups.  
 Available at: Series 1: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593040\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593040_eng.pdf)  
 Series 2: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593067\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593067_eng.pdf)  
 Series 3: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593083\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593083_eng.pdf)  
 Series 4: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593105\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593105_eng.pdf)  
 Series 5: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593091\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593091_eng.pdf)
  135. **Basic counselling guidelines for ARV programmes** (2005) WHO. English.  
 Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593067\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593067_eng.pdf)
  136. **IMAI general principles of good chronic care.** (2004) WHO. English, French.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Facility.  
 This simplified guideline is based on WHO normative guidelines and is both a learning and job aid. It synthesizes the general principles of good chronic care, that form the basis for the IMAI effective approach to chronic care for HIV as well as for other chronic diseases. This involves working as a clinical team, forming a partnership with the patient and supporting self-management, inclusion of "expert patients" on the clinical team, linkages with the community and effective adherence support. The document supports a transition from acute only health services to effective acute and chronic care. Available at: English: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/generalprinciples082004.pdf>  
 French: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/imai\\_general\\_2008\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/imai_general_2008_fr.pdf)

137. **WHO's pain ladder (web page).** WHO. English.  
Available at: <http://www.who.int/cancer/palliative/painladder/en/index.html>
138. **IMAI palliative care training course.** (2003) WHO. English, French.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: capacity building. Target audience: Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Facility.  
This three-day training course equips health workers with knowledge and skills in symptom management, home-based care and end-of-life care. The training includes how to educate patients and caregivers in home care so that the health worker, caregiver and patient can work as members of an integrated health team, providing care both at the health centre and at home. This course is applicable to all diseases, but special considerations in HIV/AIDS care are emphasized, as well as using palliative care to encourage HIV disclosure and prevention. Skills-based training with short explanations, cases studies, videos and demonstrations and card-sort exercises are included. The course includes a facilitator's guide, participant training manual and exercise book. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAISHarepoint/en>
139. **Caregiver booklet: Symptom management and end of life care (draft).** (2006) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Guideline. Target audience: Home-based caregivers of PLHIV, PLHIV, primary care health workers. Implementation focus: Facility and community.  
This booklet is designed for use by health workers to educate family members and other caregivers, and is then given to them to use as a reference at home for home-based care of serious long term illness and people who may be close to the end of their life. The booklet is then given to the caregiver to use as a reference at home. It covers preventing problems, managing common symptoms, when to seek health care, as well as special advice on psychosocial support. It also supports the extension of care from the health facility to the home. The booklet is focused on PLHIV, but it can also be used for HIV-negative patients with other chronic health problems. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/patient/en/index.html>
140. **Restoring hope: Decent care in the midst of HIV/AIDS.** (2008) WHO, T. Karpf and et al. English.  
Type of document: Community approach to treatment; care and prevention services. Target audience: Programme managers and planners, policy-makers, implementers: NGOs; health care workers; public and private employers; donor representatives, technical working groups, trainers. Implementation focus: Global, regional local and within community.  
"Decent care" is a concept adapted from the world of work, and builds on the philosophical and spiritual traditions of dignity, respect, agency and integrity. The authors represent a wide variety of faiths and cultural traditions from around the world. Each brings his or her unique background to bear upon the experience of HIV. They go beyond mere speculation about decency, and instead focus on personal journeys of the heart. For health systems developers and health services providers, this publication is a call to re-examine assumptions about what care is and how it should be practised. The writers make the case for thinking clearly and critically and urge people living with HIV to become full partners in designing and implementing their own care, and for caregivers to accept them in this role. That is the critical challenge of decent care. Available at: Available soon at the following web link: <http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?PID=323603>
141. **Guidelines for implementing collaborative TB and HIV programme activities.** (2003) WHO, Stop TB Partnership. Working Group on TB/HIV. Scientific Panel., N. J. Hargreaves, F. Scano and Stop TB Initiative. English, Russian.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines; programme planning and management. Target audience: Programme managers. Implementation focus: National, district.  
These guidelines mainly aim to enable the central units of national TB and HIV/AIDS programmes to support districts to plan, coordinate and implement collaborative TB/HIV activities. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO\\_CDS\\_TB\\_2003.319.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_CDS_TB_2003.319.pdf)  
Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO\\_CDS\\_TB\\_2003.319\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_CDS_TB_2003.319_rus.pdf)
142. **Three I's Meeting: Intensified Case Finding (ICF), Isoniazid Preventive Therapy (IPT) and TB Infection Control (IC) for people living with HIV.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Infrastructure and logistic. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/meetingreports/WHO\\_3Is\\_meeting\\_report.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/meetingreports/WHO_3Is_meeting_report.pdf)
143. **Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) for people living with HIV** WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.stoptb.org/wq/tb\\_hiv/assets/documents/IPT%20Consensus%20Statement%20TB%20HIV%20Core%20Group.pdf](http://www.stoptb.org/wq/tb_hiv/assets/documents/IPT%20Consensus%20Statement%20TB%20HIV%20Core%20Group.pdf)
144. **Guidelines for the prevention of tuberculosis in health care facilities in resource-limited settings.** (1999) WHO, R. Granich, N. J. Binkin, W. R. Jarvis, P. M. Simone, H. L. Rieder, M. A. Espinal, J. A. Kumaresan and United States. Dept. of Health and Human Services. English, Russian, Spanish.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: District programme managers, health care workers. Implementation focus: District, facility.  
Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1999/WHO\\_TB\\_99.269.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1999/WHO_TB_99.269.pdf)  
English Addendum: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1999/WHO\\_TB\\_99.269\\_ADD\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1999/WHO_TB_99.269_ADD_eng.pdf)  
Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1999/WHO\\_TB\\_99.269\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1999/WHO_TB_99.269_rus.pdf)
145. **Tuberculosis infection control in the era of expanding HIV care and treatment. Addendum to the WHO Guidelines for the prevention of tuberculosis in health care facilities in resource-limited settings.** WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National, district, facility.  
This guideline presents WHO's technical guidance on improving TB infection control. The guidance is an addendum to WHO Guidelines for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in Health Care Facilities in Resource-Limited Settings, 1999. Available at: [http://www.who.int/tb/publications/2006/tbhiv\\_infectioncontrol\\_addendum.pdf](http://www.who.int/tb/publications/2006/tbhiv_infectioncontrol_addendum.pdf)
146. **The global plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015.** (2006) WHO. English, French, Spanish, Arabic.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
The plan provides a consensus view of what the Stop TB Partnership can achieve by 2015 by implementing the Stop TB strategy. Strategic directions for achieving targets and the working group plans of key partnerships are detailed in conjunction with an outline of global and regional scenarios for TB control. Available at: English: <http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/GlobalPlanFinal.pdf>  
French: [http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/StopTB\\_GlobalPlan\\_FR\\_web.pdf](http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/StopTB_GlobalPlan_FR_web.pdf)

Spanish: [http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/GPII\\_SPversion%20finale.pdf](http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/GPII_SPversion%20finale.pdf)  
Arabic: [http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/GPII\\_Arabic.pdf](http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/GPII_Arabic.pdf)

147. **Tuberculosis care with TB-HIV co-management: Integrated Management of Adolescent and Adult Illness (IMAI).** (2007) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. This simplified operational guideline is based on WHO normative guidelines, and serves as both a learning and job aid. The new guideline module is fully integrated with other IMAI guideline modules, and addresses diagnosis and treatment of TB disease in both HIV-positive and HIV-negative patients for first-level facility health workers. Guidelines for diagnosis of smear-negative patients according to the latest normative guideline are included. The publication also offers clear guidelines for HIV testing in TB patients, as well as specific recommendations for co-management of TB-HIV including ART. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595452\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595452_eng.pdf)  
Facilitator's guide: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/primary/tbhiv\\_comgt\\_fac.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/primary/tbhiv_comgt_fac.pdf)  
Participant's manual: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/primary/tbhiv\\_comgt\\_partman.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/primary/tbhiv_comgt_partman.pdf)
148. **IMAI TB infection control at health facilities.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines: capacity building. Target audience: Health care workers: Primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. Implementation focus: Health centre and outpatients.  
Nearly half of PLHIV in Africa will develop coinfection with TB, and it is necessary to train primary level health workers in co-management of TB-HIV, including TB-ART co-treatment during a three day training course. TB infection control at primary health facilities is also covered during a one-day course that is suitable for all health workers. These IMAI - STB training tools consist of the TB-HIV co-management guideline module, a facilitator's guide and a participant's training guide. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/TB\\_HIVModule23.05.07.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/TB_HIVModule23.05.07.pdf)  
Facilitator's guide: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/primary/tbhiv\\_comgt\\_fac.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/primary/tbhiv_comgt_fac.pdf)  
Participant's manual: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/primary/tbhiv\\_comgt\\_partman.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/primary/tbhiv_comgt_partman.pdf)
149. **Guidance for national tuberculosis programmes on the management of TB in children.** (2006) WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2006.371\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO_HTM_TB_2006.371_eng.pdf)
150. **TB/HIV: a clinical manual: 2nd edition.** (2004) WHO, A. D. Harries, D. Maher, S. M. Graham, C. Gilks, P. Nunn, E. v. Praag, S. A. Qazi, M. C. Raviglione and M. W. Weber. English, French, Russian, Portuguese.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Health care workers. Implementation focus: District, facility.  
This publication offers practical guidelines on managing TB/HIV for clinicians working primarily in sub-Saharan Africa. It presents data on managing patients with TB, provides background information on TB and HIV, and discusses aspects of diagnosis of pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB in children and adults. Available at: English: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241546344.pdf>  
Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1997/WHO\\_TB\\_96.200\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1997/WHO_TB_96.200_rus.pdf)  
Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9244546345\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9244546345_rus.pdf)  
Portuguese: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.329\\_por.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.329_por.pdf)
151. **WHO consultation on technical and operational recommendations for scale-up of laboratory services and monitoring HIV antiretroviral therapy in resource-limited settings: (Expert meeting, Geneva, 2004).** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National, regional, district, facility.  
This publication is WHO's technical guidance on a public health approach to scaling up laboratory services and monitoring of ART. It also discusses prequalification and procurement of antiretroviral drugs and diagnostic technologies. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/meetingreports/labmeetingreport.pdf>
152. **Essential list of laboratory equipment and supplies for HIV testing.** WHO-AFRO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.afro.who.int/aids/laboratory\\_services/resources/list-laboratory.pdf](http://www.afro.who.int/aids/laboratory_services/resources/list-laboratory.pdf)
153. **Consultation on technical and operational recommendations for clinical laboratory testing harmonization and standardization: Helping to expand sustainable quality testing to improve the care and treatment of people infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria.** (22-24 January 2008 Maputo, Mozambique). (2008) WHO, WHO-AFRO, US CDC and American Society for Clinical Pathology. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/diagnostics\\_laboratory/3by5/Maputo\\_Meeting\\_Report\\_7\\_7\\_08.pdf](http://www.who.int/diagnostics_laboratory/3by5/Maputo_Meeting_Report_7_7_08.pdf)
154. **CD4+T cell enumeration technologies: technical information.** (2005) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/diagnostics\\_laboratory/CD4\\_Technical\\_Advice\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.who.int/diagnostics_laboratory/CD4_Technical_Advice_ENG.pdf)
155. **Summary of WHO recommendations for clinical investigations by level of health care facility.** (2007) WHO. English.  
Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/amds/WHOLabRecommendationBylevelFinal.pdf>
156. **Integrated health services: What and why? .** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National.  
This WHO technical and policy brief describes integration of services, including a discussion of definitions, rationale and key considerations. This complex issue is simplified in the paper by breaking it down into a series of practical questions about who does what at what levels of a health system. Available at: [http://www.who.int/healthsystems/service\\_delivery\\_techbrief1.pdf](http://www.who.int/healthsystems/service_delivery_techbrief1.pdf)
157. **WHO IMAI/IMCI/IMPAC tools (website).** WHO. English.  
This family of tools supports the scale up of PMTCT services and the recommendation for comprehensive, family-based care. It points out that HIV care and treatment services need to be decentralized to and well-integrated within primary facilities. The tools support decentralization of services to primary care facilities where the majority of services are accessed, and supports task-shifting and health-care worker education, as well as increased patient self-management. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/capacity/>  
[http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/imai\\_publication\\_diagram.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/imai_publication_diagram.pdf)
158. **Interim policy on collaborative TB/HIV activities.** (2004) WHO. English, French, Russian, Spanish.  
Type of document: HIV treatment and care. The interim policy on collaborative TB/HIV activities provides the type of activities and the circumstances in which they need to be implemented. The Global TB/HIV Working Group has been forging a collaboration between the HIV/AIDS and TB control programmes, nurturing the evidence-base and promoting experience sharing for providing optimal patient-centred prevention and care for HIV-infected TB patients. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.330\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.330_eng.pdf)

- French: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.330\\_fre.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.330_fre.pdf)  
 Spanish: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.330\\_spa.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.330_spa.pdf)  
 Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.330\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.330_rus.pdf)
159. **Ensuring the sexual and reproductive health of people living with HIV. Reproductive Health Matters. Volume 15, Issue 29, Supplement 1 pp. 1-135. May 2007.** (2007) WHO. English.  
 Available at: <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/hiv/docs.html>
  160. **District health facilities: guidelines for development and operations.** (1998) WHO-WPRO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers and planners. Implementation focus: District.  
 This tool provides generic guidance on district health facility operations and management, as well as detailed guidance on their design and operation. It is a very useful resource for designers and planners who need to set financing for and oversee infrastructure development. Available at: <http://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/CODAA210-7425-4382-A171-2C0F6F7153F0/DistHealth.pdf>
  161. **Management of resources and support systems: Equipment, vehicles and buildings (web page).** WHO. English.  
 This WHO web page provides access to a wide range of support tools to manage equipment and infrastructure in the health sector. Available at: <http://www.who.int/management/resources/equipment/en/index1.html>
  162. **Preparing for treatment programme (WHO website).** WHO. English.  
 This programme sets out WHO's policy position on GIPA and treatment access. WHO recognizes that engaging people living with HIV or AIDS is essential in order to achieve goals of the WHO/UNAIDS "3 by 5" Initiative. These groups need to know facts about HIV and AIDS, and how to treat and manage side effects (Treatment Literacy) for themselves and for the support of others in their community. They need to be able to advocate for treatment and participate in public-policy decisions related to HIV and AIDS (advocacy), and to develop a social movement that engages with and complements the public-health system (community mobilization). Available at: <http://www.who.int/3by5/partners/ptp/en/>
  163. **Missing the target #5: Improving AIDS drug access and advancing health care for all.** I. T. P. C. (ITPC). English.  
 This link provides access to the website of the International Treatment Preparedness Coalition which is a community group that supports scaling up HIV treatment and other HIV services and advocates for universal access to treatment. Its website contains documents and publications that help AIDS activists to become aware of global developments and the importance of PLHIV being able to gain access to treatment. Available at: <http://www.aidstreatmentaccess.org/>
  164. **Service delivery model on access to care and antiretroviral therapy for people living with HIV/AIDS.** (2004) International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. English.  
 Available at: [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_pubshealth.pl?service-delivery-en.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_pubshealth.pl?service-delivery-en.pdf)
  165. **Strengthening management in low income countries.** (2005) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy; capacity building. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers, programme planners. Implementation focus: Global.  
 This WHO technical brief explains how to deal with key challenges in order to overcome weaknesses in health-systems management. Available at: <http://www.who.int/management/general/overall/Strengthening%20Management%20in%20Low-Income%20Countries.pdf>
  166. **Managers taking action based on knowledge and effective use of resources to achieve results (MAKER) (WHO website)** WHO. English.  
 This WHO web page provides access to a wide range of support tools to improve the management of health sector programmes. Topics covered include: working with staff; budgeting and monitoring expenditure; collecting and using information; obtaining and managing drugs and equipment; maintaining equipment, vehicles and buildings; interacting with the community and other partners. Available at: <http://www.who.int/management/en/>
  167. **Strengthening management capacity in the health sector (website).** WHO. English.  
 This fact sheet summarizes the approaches WHO recommends for building leadership and management capacity at the operational level. It states that achieving both requires a balanced approach covering four interrelated dimensions: number and distribution of managers; managers' competencies; management support systems; and working environment. Available at: <http://www.who.int/management/strengthen/en/index.html>
  168. **Standards for quality HIV care: a tool for quality assessment, improvement, and accreditation.** (2004) WHO. English, French.  
Type of document: Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. Target audience: Programme managers. Implementation focus: National.  
 The publication offers proposed standards for WHO Member States and their authorizing bodies to develop their own framework of accreditation as a guiding principle. The goal is to improve the quality of HIV care at all levels of health care facilities in the country; with a special focus on antiretroviral therapy. Available at: English: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/9241592559.pdf>  
 French: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/standardsquality\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/prev_care/standardsquality_fr.pdf)
  169. **Guidelines for organising national external quality assessment schemes for HIV serological testing.** (1996) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Laboratory managers, laboratory personnel, researchers. Implementation focus: National, district.  
 This publication covers external quality assessment schemes (EQAS) that aim to analyse the accuracy of the entire testing process from receipt and testing of a sample, to reporting results (also known as proficiency testing). The publication states the principles and WHO recommendations to achieve testing process accuracy. Available at: [http://www.who.int/diagnostics\\_laboratory/quality/en/EQAS96.pdf](http://www.who.int/diagnostics_laboratory/quality/en/EQAS96.pdf)
  170. **Guidelines on establishment of accreditation of health laboratories.** (2007) WHO-SEARO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Laboratory managers, laboratory personnel, programme planners. Implementation focus: Regional.  
 This tool covers how to use accreditation to improve the quality of health-service delivery. It also provides guidance on how to undertake the accreditation of laboratory services. Available at: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_SEA-HLM-394.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_SEA-HLM-394.pdf)
  171. **Tools for planning and developing human resources for HIV/AIDS and other health services.** (2006) WHO and MSH. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, programme planners, Policy-makers. Implementation focus: Global, regional, national, district.

This manual provides useful information on forecasting human resources needs to adequately train and supply a sufficiently large workforce. Among other things, it covers: an analytical framework and method to update health workforce policy; rapid assessment of human resource management needs; the impact of HIV and AIDS on human resources; as well as a model for estimating workforce needs for antiretroviral therapy; and other priority health services. A spreadsheet application helps to estimate the size of the necessary health workforce. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hrh/tools/tools\\_planning\\_hr\\_hiv-aids.pdf](http://www.who.int/hrh/tools/tools_planning_hr_hiv-aids.pdf)

172. **Joint ILO/WHO guidelines on health services and HIV/AIDS.** (2005) WHO and ILO. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Russian, Indonesian, Vietnamese.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines; programme planning and management. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National, district, facility.  
This WHO and ILO operational guidance is aimed at assisting health services in building their capacity to provide their workers with a safe, healthy and decent working environment. This is seen as the most effective way to reduce transmission of HIV and other blood-borne pathogens, and to improve the delivery of care to patients. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9221175537\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9221175537_eng.pdf)  
French: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/who\\_ilo\\_guidelines\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/prev_care/who_ilo_guidelines_fr.pdf)  
Spanish: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/who\\_iloguidelines\\_sp.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/prev_care/who_iloguidelines_sp.pdf)  
Russian: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/guidelines/lowhogoilguidelines\\_ru.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/guidelines/lowhogoilguidelines_ru.pdf)  
Arabic: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/guidelines/who\\_ilo\\_guidelines\\_arabic.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/guidelines/who_ilo_guidelines_arabic.pdf)  
Chinese: <http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/guidelines/lowhogoilguidelineschinese-pdf.pdf>  
Indonesian: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/guidelines/who\\_ilo\\_guidelines\\_indonesian.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/guidelines/who_ilo_guidelines_indonesian.pdf)  
Vietnamese: [http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/guidelines/who\\_ilo\\_guidelines\\_vietnamese.PDF](http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/guidelines/who_ilo_guidelines_vietnamese.PDF)
173. **Task-shifting: Treat, train and retain, global recommendations and guidelines.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers, programme planners. Implementation focus: Global.  
This publication covers WHO's recommendations on task-shifting as part of a solution to the global health workforce crisis within the response to HIV/AIDS. Available at: <http://www.who.int/healthsystems/TTR-TaskShifting.pdf>
174. **IMAI-IMCI task-shifting implementation support brochure.** (2008) WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/IMAI\\_IMCI\\_taskshifting\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/IMAI_IMCI_taskshifting_brochure.pdf)
175. **AIDS medicines and diagnostics service (AMDS) website.** WHO. English.  
This website is the main WHO gateway to the policies, information and tools developed to support access to medicines and commodities for HIV, including those for opoid substitution therapy. AMDS also operates a clearing house that collects and disseminates strategic information through a Global Price Reporting Mechanism (GPRM). A regulatory status database is available, and ARV forecasting is integrated in this website or is available through a dedicated website for PSM tools. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/amds/>
176. **Essential medicines and pharmaceutical policies (EMP) (WHO website).** WHO. English.  
This website of WHO's Medicines Policy and Standards, Technical Cooperation for Essential Drugs and Traditional Medicine departments provides access to policy, technical and normative guidance and advocacy documents in the field of access to medicines. WHO's goal is to help save lives and improve health by ensuring their quality, efficacy, safety and rational use, including for traditional medicines. Available at: <http://www.who.int/medicines/en/>
177. **AIDS medicines and diagnostics service (AMDS): Treat 3 Million by 2005 Initiative technical briefs.** (2003) WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO\\_HIV\\_2003.21.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_HIV_2003.21.pdf)
178. **Global price reporting mechanism (GPRM).** WHO. English.  
Type of document: Programme planning and management. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National.  
GPRM is a web-based price monitoring tool that screens and shares prices for ARV drugs. This helps HIV/AIDS treatment programmes in countries compare and choose optimal pricing for procuring HIV drugs. Currently, the GPRM offers prices of ARVs purchased and supplied by various procuring agencies for different countries, based on information from UNICEF, the International Dispensary Association (IDA) and the Global Fund (GFATM). Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/amds/gprm/en/index.html>
179. **A 'step-by-step' algorithm for the procurement of controlled substances for drug substitution treatment.** (2007) UNODC, WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Available at: <http://www.unodc.un.or.th/drugsandhiv/publications/2007/Step-by-Step.pdf>
180. **Access to controlled medications programme: Framework.** (2007) WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality\\_safety/Framework\\_ACMP\\_withcover.pdf](http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality_safety/Framework_ACMP_withcover.pdf)
181. **Costing guidelines for HIV/AIDS intervention strategies.** (2004) UNAIDS and ADB. English.  
Type of document: Programme planning and management. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National.  
This tool helps estimate resource needs for health- sector scale-up and strategic planning. The booklet provides assistance and guidance in costing selected HIV/AIDS interventions to planners and programme managers at country level. It provides a scheme for Rapid Costing Assessments (RCAs) including a spreadsheet (INPUT) for generating local data on unit costs. Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/publications/IRC-pub06/JC997-Costing-Guidelines\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/publications/IRC-pub06/JC997-Costing-Guidelines_en.pdf)
182. **Achieving universal health coverage: developing the health financing system.** (2005) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Programme managers, policy-makers. Implementation focus: National.  
This technical and policy brief covers developing a health financing system for achieving universal health coverage. The roles of prepayment and reduced reliance on out-of-pocket payments and user fees are discussed. Available at: [http://www.who.int/health\\_financing/documents/pb\\_e\\_05\\_1-universal\\_coverage.pdf](http://www.who.int/health_financing/documents/pb_e_05_1-universal_coverage.pdf)
183. **Health financing policy (WHO website).** WHO. English.

- This website provides access to policy guidance and tools for financing health-sector work. Among other topics, documents cover functions of health financing, dealing with catastrophic expenditures and organizational options for health financing mechanisms. Available at: [http://www.who.int/health\\_financing/en/](http://www.who.int/health_financing/en/)
184. **WHO discussion paper: The practice of charging user fees at the point of service delivery for HIV/AIDS treatment and care.** (2005) WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy; programme planning and management. **Target audience:** Programme managers, policy-makers. **Implementation focus:** National, district.  
 This evidence and policy paper covers the practice of charging user fees at the point of service delivery for HIV/AIDS treatment and care. It argues that free HIV treatment and care at the point of service delivery is necessary for universal access. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/advocacy/promotingfreeaccess.pdf>
  185. **The Global Fund country coordinating mechanisms (CCMs) website.** TGF. English.  
 Country Coordinating Mechanisms are central to the Global Fund's commitment to local ownership and participatory decision-making. These country-level partnerships develop and submit grant proposals to the Global Fund based on priority needs at the national level. After grant approval, they oversee progress during implementation. Country Coordinating Mechanisms include representatives from both the public and private sectors, including governments, multilateral or bilateral agencies, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, private businesses, and people living with the diseases. The Fund's website offers guidance on its operation. Available at: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/apply/mechanisms/>
  186. **'Three ones' key principles: Coordination of national responses to HIV/AIDS: Guiding principles for national authorities and their partners.** (2004) UNAIDS. English.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines; programme planning and management; monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers, programme planners. **Implementation focus:** Global, regional, national.  
 This policy note states that there has been a marked shift in the global response to the complex AIDS crisis, adding that national responses are broader and stronger and have improved access to financial resources and commodities. It provides details on the "Three Ones" principle that aims to achieve the most effective and efficient use of resources, and to ensure rapid action and results-based management. The principle includes: One agreed HIV/AIDS Action Framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners. One National AIDS Coordinating Authority with a broad-based multisectoral mandate. One agreed country-level Monitoring and Evaluation System. Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/UNA-docs/Three-Ones\\_KeyPrinciples\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/UNA-docs/Three-Ones_KeyPrinciples_en.pdf)
  187. **WHO's global health sector strategy for HIV/AIDS 2003-2007.** WHO. English.  
 This guideline defines health sector's role within a multi-sectoral HIV response, and provides a checklist for what leaders might wish to achieve with their efforts. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/advocacy/GHSS\\_E.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/advocacy/GHSS_E.pdf)
  188. **International guidelines on HIV/AIDS and human rights: 2006 consolidated version.** (2006) UNAIDS and UNHCR. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy; normative guidelines. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers and programme planners. **Implementation focus:** Global, regional, national.  
 These guidelines provide technical guidance on putting into operation a rights-based approach to HIV/AIDS. Available at: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2006/9211541689\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/unaid/2006/9211541689_eng.pdf)
  189. **Ensuring equitable access to antiretroviral treatment for women: WHO/UNAIDS policy statement.** (2004) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers. **Implementation focus:** Global, national.  
 This WHO/UNAIDS policy statement covers equitable access for women in the context of the health sector. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/advocacy/en/policy%20statement\\_gwh.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/advocacy/en/policy%20statement_gwh.pdf)
  190. **The Sydney Declaration: good research drives good policy and programming - a call to scale up research.** (2007) I. A. Society. English.  
 Available at: <http://www.iasociety.org/Default.aspx?pagelid=63>
  191. **The greater involvement of people living with HIV (GIPA): UNAIDS policy brief.** (2007) UNAIDS. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy; normative guidelines; programme planning and management; monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. **Target audience:** Policy-makers, programme managers and planners. **Implementation focus:** Global, regional, national.  
 This UNAIDS publication urges everyone involved in the AIDS response to ensure that people living with HIV have the scope and practical support to achieve a greater and more meaningful involvement in the response to the epidemic. It sets out the GIPA Principle which aims to realize the rights and responsibilities of people living with HIV, including their right to self-determination and participation in decision-making processes that affect their lives. This Principle was formalized at the 1994 Paris AIDS Summit when 42 countries agreed to "support a greater involvement of people living with HIV at all levels, and to stimulate the creation of supportive political, legal and social environments. Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/BriefingNote/2007/JC1299\\_Policy\\_Brief\\_GIPA.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/BriefingNote/2007/JC1299_Policy_Brief_GIPA.pdf)
  192. **IMAI expert patient-trainer curriculum.** (2008-2006) WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Operational guidelines: capacity building. **Target audience:** PLHIV and trainers. **Implementation focus:** National, district, facility.  
 The manual provides PLHIV who are on ART and are experts in their own illness with the capacity to help train health workers. These PLHIV are trained in the general principles of good chronic care, the five 'As', good communication skills, HIV clinical staging, and how to portray specific cases (similar to their own life experiences). These Expert Patient Trainers (EPTs) conduct role-plays as part of the training of clinical officers, nurses and ART aids. Training also covers how to give constructive feedback and background information about good chronic care and patient education. The EPTs add much needed reality to the instruction of HIV care and ART in an efficient manner, thereby contributing to increased confidence of trainees and rapid scale-up. Facilitator guides, handouts and case-specific check lists are included to use when EPTs contribute to IMAI training courses.  
 Access to the current draft version is via the IMAI SharePoint website, by sending an email to imaimail@who.int. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAisharepoint/en>
  193. **WHO's stakeholder analysis tool** WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy. **Target audience:** Trainers. **Implementation focus:** National, district.  
 This set of PowerPoint slides covers the basics of stakeholder analysis, and is designed to elicit rapid action in emergency situations. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/training/stakeholder%20analysis%20ppt.pdf>

194. **Scaling up effective partnerships: A guide to working with faith-based organisations in the response to HIV and AIDS.** (2006) Church World Service, Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance, UNAIDS, Norwegian Church Aid and World Conference of Religions for Peace. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers and planners, policy-makers. Implementation focus: Global, regional, national.  
This is a toolkit on how to improve collaboration between government and faith-based organizations. It provides background information and case studies, counteracts myths, and offers practical guidance to people who wish to collaborate with faith-based organizations on joint projects related to HIV and AIDS. Available at: <http://www.e-alliance.ch/media/media-6695.pdf>
195. **Partnership work: the health service–community interface for the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS.** (2002) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Evidence, policy and advocacy. Target audience: Programme managers, programme planners, policy-makers, PLHIV, lay counsellors, nurses, clinical officers, Implementers, NGOs, health workers, public and private employers, donor representatives. Implementation focus: Global, national, district.  
This publication identifies three strategies to strengthen the interface between health services and communities in HIV/AIDS work, including strengthening the: capacity of the health-care system to interact with communities; capacity of communities to interact with health services; and processes and methodologies for change. Within these categories several mechanisms are identified that could enhance the interface between health services and communities. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/en/37564\\_OMS\\_interieur.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/en/37564_OMS_interieur.pdf)
196. **Working with civil society (UNAIDS website).** UNAIDS. English.  
Available at: <http://www.unaids.org/en/Partnerships/Civil+society/default.asp>
197. **Universal access targets and civil society organizations: a briefing for civil society organizations.** (2006) UNAIDS. English.  
Available at: [http://www.unaids.org/unaids\\_resources/images/Partnerships/061126\\_CSTargetsetting\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/unaids_resources/images/Partnerships/061126_CSTargetsetting_en.pdf)
198. **Reducing HIV stigma and discrimination: a critical part of national AIDS programmes.** (2007) UNAIDS. English.  
Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/jc1420-stigmadiscriimi\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/jc1420-stigmadiscriimi_en.pdf)
199. **Integrating gender into HIV/AIDS programmes: A review paper.** (2003) WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/en/IntegratingGender.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/en/IntegratingGender.pdf)  
Webpage: [http://www.who.int/gender/hiv\\_aids/en/](http://www.who.int/gender/hiv_aids/en/)
200. **Integrating gender into HIV/AIDS programmes in the health sector: operational tool to improve responsiveness to women's needs.** (2009) WHO. English.  
This publication is a practical tool to deliver gender-responsive programmes that will help programme managers and health care providers who offer HIV testing and counselling, PMTCT, HIV treatment and care, and home-based care. Available at: Forthcoming in 2009
201. **Addressing violence against women and HIV testing and counselling: a meeting report.** (2006) WHO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.who.int/gender/documents/VCT\\_addressing\\_violence.pdf](http://www.who.int/gender/documents/VCT_addressing_violence.pdf)
202. **Guidelines on protecting the confidentiality and security of HIV information: Proceedings from a workshop, May 2006. Interim guidelines.** (2006) UNAIDS. English.  
Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/manual/2007/confidentiality\\_security\\_interim\\_guidelines\\_15may2007\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/manual/2007/confidentiality_security_interim_guidelines_15may2007_en.pdf)
203. **Guidelines for measuring national HIV prevalence in population-based surveys.** (2005) WHO and UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, researchers. Implementation focus: National (country programme level).  
These guidelines assist surveillance officers and programme managers involved in HIV/AIDS surveillance activities in planning and conducting population-based HIV prevalence surveys. The publication also provides guidelines on how to analyse and reconcile national population-based survey results with those obtained from sentinel surveillance, in order to produce an estimate of HIV prevalence in a country. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/surveillance/guidelinesmeasuringpopulation.pdf>
204. **The pre-surveillance assessment: Guidelines for planning serosurveillance of HIV, prevalence of sexually transmitted infections and the behavioural components of second generation surveillance of HIV.** (2005) WHO, UNAIDS and Family Health International. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, researchers. Implementation focus: National (country programme level).  
This publication describes how a pre-surveillance assessment is needed for initial and subsequent rounds of HIV surveillance to ensure that data needs and data gaps are identified and addressed. It provides an overview of pre-surveillance assessment to address the questions needed to plan for surveillance, while taking into account the local epidemiological situation. The publication focuses on periodic HIV serosurveys and both behavioural and sexually transmitted infection (STI) surveys. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/surveillance/psaguidelines.pdf>
205. **Guidelines for HIV surveillance among tuberculosis patients. Second edition.** (2004) WHO. English, French, Russian, French.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, researchers. Implementation focus: National (country programme level).  
As the HIV epidemic continues to fuel the global TB epidemic, these guidelines describe how surveillance of HIV among TB patients is being increasingly recognized as crucial. Their main objective is to provide a framework for the methods to be used for measuring HIV prevalence among tuberculosis patients and to encourage implementation of HIV surveillance. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.339.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.339.pdf)  
French: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2005/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.339\\_fre.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2005/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.339_fre.pdf)  
Spanish: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/OMS\\_HTM\\_TUB\\_2004.339\\_spa.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/OMS_HTM_TUB_2004.339_spa.pdf)  
Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.339\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.339_rus.pdf)
206. **Guidelines for effective use of data from HIV surveillance systems.** (2004) WHO, UNAIDS, Family Health International and E. Commission. English, Spanish.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, researchers. Implementation focus: National (country programme level).

This publication addresses the question of using data collected through second-generation HIV surveillance systems. It discusses three areas of data use: programme planning, programme monitoring, and evaluation and advocacy. It also offers examples of how data can be used effectively in these contexts. Available at: English: <http://www.who.int/hiv/strategic/surveillance/en/useofdata.pdf>  
Spanish: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/surveillance/useofdata\\_sp.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/surveillance/useofdata_sp.pdf)

207. **Guidelines for conducting HIV sentinel serosurveys among pregnant women and other groups.** (2003) WHO and UNAIDS. English, French.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, researchers. Implementation focus: National (country programme level).  
These guidelines are written for programme managers and epidemiologists responsible for monitoring trends in HIV prevalence in resource-constrained countries. They focus primarily on conducting serosurveys among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics. They also describe how to use and/or collect serosurveillance data from other groups such as the military, occupational groups, and blood donors. This can help characterize the epidemic and plan the response. Available at: English: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/surveillance/en/ancguidelines.pdf>  
French: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/epidemiology/en/guidelinesforconduction\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/epidemiology/en/guidelinesforconduction_fr.pdf)
208. **Estimating the size of populations at risk for HIV: Issues and methods.** (2003) WHO, UNAIDS, USAID, FHI and UNDCP. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers; Researchers. Implementation focus: National (country programme level).  
This document presents the major methods available for estimating the size of populations at high risk for HIV, and outlines the strengths and weaknesses of each method. It also explores how best to choose the right method for a given country situation and sub-population. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/surveillance/en/EstimatingSizePop.pdf>
209. **Guidelines for using HIV testing technologies in surveillance: selection, evaluation and implementation.** (2001) WHO, UNAIDS, USAID and CDC. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, researchers. Implementation focus: National (country programme level).  
These guidelines suggest methods for selecting, evaluating, and implementing HIV testing technologies and strategies based on a country's laboratory infrastructure and surveillance needs. They provide recommendations for specimen selection, collection, storage, and testing; and for selecting and evaluating appropriate HIV testing strategies and technologies to meet surveillance objectives, as well as issues of quality assurance. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/surveillance/en/guidelinesforUsingHIVTestingTechs\\_E.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/surveillance/en/guidelinesforUsingHIVTestingTechs_E.pdf)
210. **HIV surveillance training modules, WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia.** (2007) WHO-SEARO. Available at: Module 1: Overview of the HIV epidemic with an introduction to public health surveillance  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module-1.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module-1.pdf)  
Module 2: HIV clinical staging and case reporting  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module-2.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module-2.pdf)  
Module 3: HIV Serosurveillance  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module-3.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module-3.pdf)  
Module 4: Surveillance for sexually transmitted infections  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module-4.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module-4.pdf)  
Module 5: Surveillance of HIV risk behaviours  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module-5.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module-5.pdf)  
Module 6: Surveillance of populations at high risk for HIV transmission  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Module-6.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Module-6.pdf)  
Facilitator training guide for HIV surveillance  
[http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_facilitator.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_facilitator.pdf)
211. **National guide to monitoring and evaluating programmes for the prevention of HIV in infants and young children.** (2004) WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID and CDC. English.  
Type of document: Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. Target audience: Programme managers, programme planners, policy-makers, researchers, implementers. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
This document provides guidance for monitoring and evaluating programmes for preventing HIV infection in infants and young children. It also includes recommended indicators to monitor national programmes to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241591846.pdf>
212. **National AIDS programmes: A guide to indicators for monitoring and evaluating national HIV/AIDS prevention programmes for young people.** (2004) WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, USAID, CDC and Measure DHS. English, French, Spanish, Russian.  
Type of document: Strategic information. Target audience: Programme managers, programme planners, policy-makers, researchers, implementers. Implementation focus: Global, national.  
This publication provides guidance on monitoring and evaluating national policies and programmes on HIV prevention among young people. It presents programmatic indicators, as well as measures of the determinants (risk and protective factors) that influence the vulnerability and risk behaviours of young people. Available at: English: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/epidemiology/nayoungpeople.pdf>  
French: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/me/nayoungpeople\\_fr.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/me/nayoungpeople_fr.pdf)  
Spanish: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/me/nayoungpeople\\_sp.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/me/nayoungpeople_sp.pdf)  
Russian: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/me/nayoungpeople\\_ru.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/me/nayoungpeople_ru.pdf)
213. **National AIDS programmes: A guide to indicators for monitoring national antiretroviral programmes.** (2005) WHO, UNAIDS, USAID, GFATM and Measure DHS. English, French, Spanish.  
Type of document: Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. Implementation focus: Programme managers, programme planners, policy makers, researchers, implementers.  
This document provides guidance for monitoring and evaluating national antiretroviral therapy programmes as they expand towards the goal of universal access. Available at: English: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/me/naparv.pdf>  
French: <http://www.who.int/hiv/strategic/me/naparvfr.pdf>  
Spanish: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/me/naparv\\_sp.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/me/naparv_sp.pdf)
214. **A guide to monitoring and evaluation for collaborative TB/HIV activities: Field test version.** (2004) WHO. English, Russian.

- Type of document: Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers. Implementation focus: National.  
This guide has been developed to assist in managing TB and HIV/AIDS programmes that are implementing or planning to implement collaborative TB/HIV activities. It will facilitate collection of standardized data, and help in interpreting and disseminating data for programme improvement. Available at: English: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.342.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.342.pdf)  
Russian: [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO\\_HTM\\_TB\\_2004.342\\_rus.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_HTM_TB_2004.342_rus.pdf)
215. **Core indicators for national AIDS programmes: Guidance and specifications for additional recommended indicators.** (2009) WHO. English.  
Available at: Forthcoming in 2009
216. **Global framework for monitoring and reporting on the health sector's response towards universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, care and support.** (2007) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. Target audience: Programme managers, programme planners, policy-makers, researchers, implementers. Implementation focus: Global.  
This document provides a global framework of indicators for worldwide monitoring and reporting on the health sector's response to HIV/AIDS. It brings together a broad range of recommended national-level indicators that are aligned with other related international monitoring and reporting processes. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/universalaccess2010/UAframework\\_Final%202Nov.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/universalaccess2010/UAframework_Final%202Nov.pdf)
217. **Monitoring the declaration of commitment on HIV/AIDS: Guidelines on construction of core indicators.** (2007) UNAIDS. English.  
Type of document: HIV surveillance. Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2007/20070411\\_ungass\\_core\\_indicators\\_manual\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2007/20070411_ungass_core_indicators_manual_en.pdf)
218. **Patient monitoring guidelines for HIV care and antiretroviral therapy.** (2006) WHO, UNAIDS and USAID. English.  
Type of document: Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance; operational guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers, programme planners, district management team, policy-makers, researchers, implementers. Implementation focus: National, district, facility.  
This document provides guidance for developing an effective national HIV care and antiretroviral therapy patient monitoring system. It provides a standardized minimum set of data elements to be included in patient monitoring tools, describes considerations for HIV care and antiretroviral therapy information systems design, and introduces the practice of simple cohort analysis for HIV patients on antiretroviral therapy. The guidelines were published in 2006. Since then, the minimum data set and illustrative tools contained in the guide have been revised and updated following new guidelines, country experience, an expert consultation held in May 2007, and subsequent technical input. A draft booklet of these illustrative forms is also available, and includes three interlinked patient monitoring systems for HIV care/ART, MCH/PMTCT and TB/HIV. The comprehensive set of tools supports both patient and programme management through the routine collection, compilation and analysis of data on HIV patients over time and across service delivery points. Information is summarized on an HIV care/ART facility-held patient card, then transferred to chronic care registers (pre-ART and ART registers), and analysed and reported using standardized cross-sectional and cohort reports. The tools support both partially or fully electronic systems, and WHO has developed a simple electronic tool to facilitate aggregating the reports in HealthMapper. These tools include normative guidelines, standard essential data set and definitions, illustrative forms (for country adaptation); training courses for health workers and data clerks at the facility or on the district management team. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/ptmonguidelines.pdf>  
Note that new guidelines are currently in draft form at the following web link: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/pmg\\_form\\_13aug.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/imai/pmg_form_13aug.pdf)  
Training materials: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAISharepoint/en>
219. **HIV drug resistance (WHO webpage).** WHO. English.  
Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/drugresistance/>
220. **Pharmacovigilance for antiretrovirals in resource-poor countries.** (2007) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Operational guidelines. Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers. Implementation focus: National.  
This document describes methods of pharmacovigilance monitoring that are likely to meet the specific needs of an ARV adverse event monitoring programme in resource-constrained settings. Available at: [http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality\\_safety/safety\\_efficacy/PhV\\_for\\_antiretrovirals.pdf](http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality_safety/safety_efficacy/PhV_for_antiretrovirals.pdf)
221. **Guide to operational research in programs supported by the Global Fund.** (2007) WHO and GFATM. English.  
Type of document: Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. Target audience: Programme managers, programme planners, policy-makers, researchers. Implementation focus: National.  
This document describes the value of, and approaches to operational research in the context of Global Fund-supported programmes, including a description of the process and practical examples. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/epidemiology/SIR\\_operational\\_research\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/epidemiology/SIR_operational_research_brochure.pdf)
222. **Framework for operations and implementation research in health and disease control programmes.** (2007) WHO, GFATM, UNAIDS, USAID, TDR and World Bank. English.  
Type of document: Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. Target audience: Programme managers, programme planners, policy-makers, researchers. Implementation focus: National.  
This document was developed by WHO, Global Fund and other partners. It explains the definitions and scope of operational research, describes the steps needed to include operational research in Global Fund grant applications, and provides case studies of operational research activities from the field. Available at: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/me/FrameworkForOperationsResearch.pdf>
223. **HIV testing, treatment, and prevention: generic tools for operational research.** (2009) WHO. English.  
Generic tools to assist data collection on key topics including adherence to ARVs; prevention of transmission by those under treatment; stigma; and testing for HIV. Available at: To be available in 2009 at the following web link: <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/vct/en/>
224. **A guide to rapid assessment of human resources for health.** (2004) WHO. English.  
Type of document: Normative guidelines. Target audience: Programme managers; Programme planners, Policy-makers, Researchers. This document provides a general framework to conduct a rapid assessment of human resources for health at country level. It has been developed in collaboration with partners including ministries of health, health-training institutions, professional associations, and bilateral and international partners. The guide is designed to help users assess current constraints in relation to human resources for health, and to address challenges to be faced in scaling up health interventions. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hrh/tools/en/Rapid\\_Assessment\\_guide.pdf](http://www.who.int/hrh/tools/en/Rapid_Assessment_guide.pdf)

225. **Rapid assessment and response: Adaptation guide for work with especially vulnerable young people (EVYP- RAR).** (2004) WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines. **Target audience:** Programme managers; Programme planners, Policy-makers, Researchers.  
**Implementation focus:** National (country programme level).  
 This document describes how to undertake a rapid assessment of HIV-related issues among young people, and to develop appropriate interventions and responses. It emphasizes working with young people who may be especially vulnerable. The document provides specific information on vulnerable young groups, the types of questions that could be asked when conducting an initial assessment, and issues that may arise in working with these populations. Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev\\_care/en/youngpeople/rar.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/en/youngpeople/rar.pdf)
226. **Technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users (IDUs).** (2007) WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS. English.  
**Type of document:** Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. **Target audience:** Programme managers, programme planners, policy  
**Implementation focus:** National.  
 This document provides technical guidance to countries for setting national targets for scaling-up towards universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users. It includes a framework and process to set national targets, a comprehensive package of core interventions for IDUs, a set of indicators and indicative targets (or "benchmarks") to be used to set programmatic objectives and to monitor and evaluate HIV interventions for IDUs. It includes examples of data sources and indicative targets. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/du/TechnicalGuideTargetSettingApril08.pdf>
227. **Setting national targets for moving towards universal access: operational guidance.** (2006) UNAIDS. English.  
**Type of document:** Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance. **Target audience:** Programme managers, programme planners, policy-makers.  
**Implementation focus:** National.  
 This document offers operational guidance to countries to set targets for scaling up towards universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support services. Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Guidelines/2006/20061006\\_report\\_universal\\_access\\_targets\\_guidelines\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Guidelines/2006/20061006_report_universal_access_targets_guidelines_en.pdf)
228. **Considerations for countries to set their own national targets for HIV prevention, treatment and care.** (2006) UNAIDS. English.  
**Type of document:** Normative guidelines. **Target audience:** Programme managers, researchers. **Implementation focus:** National (country programme level).  
 This publication describes the key considerations for countries to set their own national targets for HIV prevention, treatment and care. It provides guidance to help countries define and prioritize their efforts in order to come as close as possible to universal access by 2010. Available at: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2006/Considerations\\_for\\_target\\_setting\\_April2006.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2006/Considerations_for_target_setting_April2006.pdf)  
 Addendum: [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Guidelines/2006/20061006\\_report\\_universal\\_access\\_targets\\_guidelines\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Guidelines/2006/20061006_report_universal_access_targets_guidelines_en.pdf)
229. **Routine data quality audit tool (RDQA): Guidelines for implementation GFATM, WHO and partners (Draft July 2008).** (2008) WHO, TGF, UNAIDS and USAID. English.  
 Available at: <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/tools/monitoring-evaluation-systems/data-quality-assurance-tools/RDQA%20Guidelines-Draft%207.30.08.pdf>
230. **Guidelines for conducting a review of the health sector response to HIV/AIDS.** (2008) WHO-SEARO. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy; programme planning and management. **Target audience:** Programme managers, policy-makers. **Implementation focus:** National.  
 This guidance document sets out the processes and steps for conducting a review of the health sector's AIDS response. The guidelines will help review teams to carry out the different components of a programme review. They can be used as a stand-alone instrument to evaluate or review the health sector in particular, or for broader multisectoral reviews. Available at: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_HealthSectorResponse-AIDS-2008.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_HealthSectorResponse-AIDS-2008.pdf)
231. **The Global Fund strategic approach to health systems strengthening: Report from WHO to the Global Fund secretariat.** (2007) WHO and TGF. English.  
**Type of document:** Evidence, policy and advocacy; capacity building; programme planning and management. **Target audience:** Policy-makers. **Implementation focus:** Global.  
 This report outlines strategy options for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in the area of health systems strengthening. Available at: [http://www.who.int/healthsystems/GF\\_strategic\\_approach\\_%20HS.pdf](http://www.who.int/healthsystems/GF_strategic_approach_%20HS.pdf)
232. **National AIDS programme management: A set of training modules.** (2007) WHO-SEARO. English.  
**Target audience:** Programme managers. **Implementation focus:** National.  
 These revised AIDS programme management modules take into account the current epidemiology of HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), effective interventions, and the lessons learned from programme responses in scaling up HIV and STI prevention, care and treatment interventions in the South-East Asia Region. The purpose of this training course is to strengthen the management of national AIDS programmes. It does so by presenting a systematic process for developing and managing comprehensive national AIDS prevention and care programmes, and providing an opportunity to enhance the knowledge and practice skills needed to implement it. Available at: [http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section10/Section18/Section356\\_13495.htm](http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section10/Section18/Section356_13495.htm)  
 Preliminary pages: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Preliminary\\_pages.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Preliminary_pages.pdf)  
 Introduction: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_Introduction.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_Introduction.pdf)  
 Module 1 – Situation analysis: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_1.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_1.pdf)  
 Module 2 – Policy and planning: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_2.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_2.pdf)  
 Module 3 – Determining programme priorities and approaches: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_3.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_3.pdf)  
 Module 4 – Targeted HIV prevention and care interventions: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_4.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_4.pdf)  
 Module 5 – Setting coverage targets and choosing key outcome indicators: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_5.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_5.pdf)  
 Module 6.1 – Minimizing sexual transmission of HIV and other STIs: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_6.1.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_6.1.pdf)  
 Module 6.2 – HIV prevention and care among drug users: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_6.2.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_6.2.pdf)  
 Module 6.3 – HIV counseling and testing: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_6.3.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_6.3.pdf)  
 Module 6.4 – The continuum of care for people living with HIV/AIDS and access to antiretroviral therapy: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_6.4.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_6.4.pdf)  
 Module 6.5 – Prevention of mother-to-child transmission: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_6.5.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_6.5.pdf)  
 Module 6.6 – Prevention of HIV transmission through blood: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module\\_6.6.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module_6.6.pdf)  
 Module 7 – Managing the AIDS programme: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module7.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module7.pdf)

Module 8 – Management systems for the AIDS programme: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module8.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module8.pdf)

Module 9 – Strategic information: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_NAP\\_Module9.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_NAP_Module9.pdf)

233. **IMAI IDU modifications of acute care and chronic HIV care with ART guideline modules and training tools.** (2006) WHO. English.  
**Type of document:** Operational guidelines: capacity building. **Target audience:** Health care workers: primary health workers at health centre and outpatient of district hospital. **Implementation focus:** Facility.  
This publication discusses recently developed modifications of IMAI Acute Care and Chronic HIV Care with ART guidelines modules and training tools. These support an IDU/HIV/primary care "one-stop shop" that could be placed in HIV clinics, detoxification/drug substitution programmes, and closed settings. This approach responds to the needs of IDUs for primary care and for referral to district and tertiary care services for certain conditions. At the same time, it promotes using community and outreach services through establishing a bi-directional link extended to the patient's home.  
Access to the current draft version is via the IMAI SharePoint website, by sending an email to [imaimail@who.int](mailto:imaimail@who.int). Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAIsharepoint/en/>
234. **Scaling-up HIV prevention, care and treatment: Report of a regional meeting. Bangkok, Thailand, 31 October - 2 November 2006.** (2006) WHO-SEARO. English.  
Available at: [http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications\\_scaling-up-HIV200307.pdf](http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_scaling-up-HIV200307.pdf)
235. **Clinical guidelines for sexual health care of men who have sex with men.** (2006) IUSTI. English.  
Available at: [http://www.iusti.org/sti-information/pdf/IUSTI\\_AP\\_MSM\\_Nov\\_2006.pdf](http://www.iusti.org/sti-information/pdf/IUSTI_AP_MSM_Nov_2006.pdf)
236. **IMAI acute care/opportunistic infection training course.** (2008) WHO. Access to the current draft is via a secure IMAI SharePoint website, by sending an email to [imaimail@who.int](mailto:imaimail@who.int). Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/IMAIsharepoint/en/>
237. **Briefing package: Integrated approach to HIV prevention, care and treatment: Integrated management of Adult Illness (IMAI) and Childhood Illness (IMCI) tools.** (2007) WHO. English.  
This document provides an overview of the strategy, training tools and guidelines within IMAI and IMCI. Available at: <http://www.who.int/hiv/capacity/ImaiBriefingStrategyAug2007Sm.pdf>
238. **HIV prevention, treatment, care and support: a training package of 8 modules for community volunteers.** SAFAIDS, WHO and IFRC. English.  
**Type of document:** Training package for community volunteers: capacity building. **Implementation focus:** Regional, national, district.  
This is a WHO series of eight modules that are aimed at different levels of the district clinical team, and that deal with antiretroviral programmes. The modules make the case that HIV and mental disorders frequently coexist, and that good counselling on adherence is essential for treatment. They cover organization and systems support: basic counselling; psychiatric care; psychotherapeutic interventions. Available at: <http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/tools/hiv-training.asp>  
Facilitators guide: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Facilitators-guide.pdf>  
Introduction to training <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Intro-to-Training.pdf>  
Module 1: Basic facts on HIV and AIDS <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Module-1.pdf>  
Module 2: Treatment literacy <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Module-2.pdf>  
Module 3: Treatment preparedness <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Module-3.pdf>  
Module 4: Adherence <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Module-4.pdf>  
Module 5: Community-based counselling <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Module-5.pdf>  
Module 6: Nutrition <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Module-6.pdf>  
Module 7: Palliative care - symptom management and end-of-life care <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Module-7.pdf>  
Module 8: Caring for carers <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Module-8.pdf>  
Evaluation tool <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Evaluation-Tool.pdf>  
Participants handbook <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/Participants-handbook-full.pdf>  
Flipchart for client education <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/hivaid/hiv-training-package/hiv-flipchart1.pdf>