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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Publications are organized into the following categories:

**Policy/Advocacy:** Includes, among others, major global advocacy papers, statements, parliamentary hearings, position papers that – often in reference to the ICPD and other global goals - provide the rationale for global action on linking SRH and HIV/AIDS

**Programme guidance:** Intends to assist, in particular, programme managers, with translating advocacy and policy into practice

**Research, Reviews, Discussion papers:** Discusses in detail advantages and disadvantages of linkages, feasibility of different types of linkages; or results of large-scale research studies with regional/global relevance

**Service delivery:** Intends to assist programme managers in implementing appropriate services when considering linkages with other service areas

**Capacity building:** Includes tools that strengthen linkages with a focus on tools for building the skills of service providers and capacity of community members.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Assists with the assessment of various aspects of programmes, focusing on SRH and HIV/AIDS

**Glossary:** Provides reference to clear and consistent international definitions of key terms in SRH and related work in HIV/AIDS

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

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

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

On 7 June 2004, UNFPA and UNAIDS in collaboration with Family Care International, convened a high level global consultation of ministers, parliamentarians, ambassadors, leaders of United Nations and other multilateral agencies, donor organization officials, community and nongovernmental organization leaders, young people, and people living with HIV. The New York Call to Commitment on Linking HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Health that emanated from this consultation challenges both the SRH and HIV/AIDS communities to examine how they can better integrate their activities. The call to commitment followed a consultation convened by WHO and UNFPA to examine the linkages between family planning and prevention of mother-to-child transmission that culminated in The Gion Call to Action on Family Planning and HIV/AIDS in Women and Children. It reflects consensus on the need for better linkages within the context of the objectives and actions agreed at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994.

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

ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES

Publications have been organized into the following categories:

Policy/Advocacy: Includes, among others, major global advocacy papers, statements, parliamentary hearings, position papers that - often in reference to the ICPD and other global goals - provide the rationale for the need for global action on linking SRH/HIV/AIDS

Programme guidance: Intends to assist, in particular, programme managers, with translating advocacy and policy into practice

Research, Reviews, Discussion papers: Discusses in detail advantages and disadvantages of linkages, feasibility of different types of linkages; or results of large-scale research studies with regional/global relevance

Service delivery: Intends to assist programme managers in implementing appropriate services when considering linkages with other service areas

Capacity building: Includes tools that strengthen linkages with a focus on tools for building the skills of service providers and capacity of community members

Monitoring and Evaluation: Assists with the assessment of various aspects of programmes, focusing on SRH and HIV/AIDS

IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS

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

Identification of gaps:

1. Increase their awareness of SRH and HIV/AIDS
2. Develop specific strategies for addressing SRH and HIV/AIDS
3. Integrate SRH and HIV/AIDS services into existing programmes

SELECTION OF RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Linking SRH and HIV/AIDS – An inventory of tools
The New York Call to Commitment: Linking HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Health

Organization: UNFPA, UNAIDS, Family Care International

Year: 2004
Length: 2 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English

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

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

Organization: Several UN agencies, NGOs and research institutions

Year: 2004
Length: 6 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English

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

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

Organization: United Nations

Year: 2005
Length: N/A
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English

Summary: This publication contains one of the main resolutions on population that were adopted at the 38th session of the Commission on Population and Development. It emphasizes the need to integrate the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 in strategies to attain the Millennium Development Goals. This document summarises the agreed-upon actions to be taken for such linkages to be established, reaffirmed and have an impact.

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

Organization: Family Care International

Year: 2005
Length: 3 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://documents.un.org/default.asp

Summary: This statement reflects the consensus of the first consultation in May 2004 which focused on the linkage between family planning and prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission. The call is set within the context of the objectives and actions agreed at the Care International Conference on Population and Development.

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

Organization: Population Action International

Year: 2005
Length: 3 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://documents.un.org/default.asp

Summary: This statement reflects the consensus of the first consultation in May 2004 which focused on the linkage between family planning and prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission. The call is set within the context of the objectives and actions agreed at the Care International Conference on Population and Development.

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

Organization: World Population Foundation

Year: 2005
Length: 6 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://documents.un.org/default.asp

Summary: This statement reflects the consensus of the first consultation in May 2004 which focused on the linkage between family planning and prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission. The call is set within the context of the objectives and actions agreed at the Care International Conference on Population and Development.
Issues In Brief: The role of reproductive health providers in preventing HIV

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

Preventing HIV/AIDS through family planning

The missing link? Parliamentary hearings linking sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS

Conclusions

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

Summary

This report describes the capacity of reproductive health service providers to fully integrate HIV-related activities into their services. The report outlines how providers of reproductive health services have the knowledge and skills that would enable stepping-up interventions for HIV prevention. These services could provide: HIV counselling, testing and condom promotion; information and advice on the management of sexually transmitted infections; and use of pregnancy prevention as HIV prevention. Conclusions show that integrating HIV and reproductive health services in both directions seems an obvious activity, but that this is not naturally linked; it is requested in the report that no policy should be based on Cain’s (2004) programmes of action and that the review of the Millennium Development Goals must acknowledge the role of SRH services. Increasing multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination; addressing the specific needs of women, men, and young people, as well as those living with HIV and AIDS; addressing human resource issues; and increasing cooperation between parliamentary and civil society leaders and organizations are key in implementing linkages.

Summary

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Summary

This report has been drawn up to expand knowledge and understanding about the necessary integration of HIV prevention, treatment and care of people living with HIV/AIDS, plus sexual and reproductive health and rights. The chapters briefly explain the concepts of gender and sexuality as they are at the basis of sexual and reproductive health and susceptibility to HIV/AIDS. Main international agreements made with respect to these subjects are reviewed and the risks and scope of action needed for effective integration are described. This paper also discusses current threats and opportunities on integrating both fields and concludes with recommendations on how to ensure effective integration of sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV/AIDS.

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Summary

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

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

Organization: ICW
Year: 2004
Length: 8 pages each
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English, French, Spanish

Summary:
This document presents a unique call to action for policy makers, at global, national and local levels. There are many innovative responses by the global community and HIV positive women and girls worldwide. They show that quality of life does not end with an HIV diagnosis, but that given the right support, HIV positive women and girls can thrive and play a vital role in society, families, and in prevention and support programmes. Drawing on evidence from ICW research, training, and workshops this document highlights the many challenges which HIV positive women everywhere face on receiving a positive diagnosis, and confirms the strong need for our advocacy work in these three key areas. The report begins by drawing together the experiences of HIV positive women from around the world, and illustrates the analysis of the key issues using quotes from positive women and girls. It ends with recommendations for policy makers.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights:
A position paper

Organization: DFID
Year: 2004
Length: 24 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners
Language: English

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

Position Statement on Condoms and HIV Prevention

Organization: UNAIDS, WHO
Year: 2004
Length: 2 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=706&filterListType=Global

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

Understanding religious and political opposition to reproductive health and rights

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

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

Progress in reproductive health research, No 67

Organization: WHO
Year: 2004
Length: 8 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners
Language: English
Linking SRH and HIV/AIDS - An inventory of tools
need to be taken into consideration when developing national
approaches. Quality characteristics of effective health
treatment and care of STIs and HIV/AIDS. In addition, it
describes key strategies for delivering these interventions,
to exploring and implement integrated
services. The publication provides an overview of the
regional action towards internationally recognised global
goals on HIV and young people in countries is provided.
Recommendations for implementation of policies are provided. Case studies from
several countries show different approaches to promoting
reproductive health.

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

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

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

Organization: WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, Youthnet
Year: 2004
Length: 76 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, programme managers
Language: English
ISBN: 924195132 3
Web-link: http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-

Summary:
This issue of 'Progress' looks at some of the matters that
aim to meet men's own sexual and reproductive health needs.
In addition, it identifies as appropriate form of service.

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

Organization: Center for Reproductive Rights
Year: 2003
Length: 38 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.reproductiverights.org/
pdf/rfr2-k1.pdf

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

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

Organization: Ipsos
Year: 2003
Length: 2 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English
HIVDSC_E03_en.pdf

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

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

Organization: BMZ
Year: 2003
Length: 32 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.uneca.org/edad/pau/pdf/
prosent/15/sichmann.pdf

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

Dying to learn: Young people, HIV and

Organization: Christian Aid
Year: 2000
Length: 26 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Social workers, social scientists
Language: English, French, Spanish and
Portuguese
Web-link: http://www.e-alliance.ch/postercl/
resource/dyingtolearn_en.pdf

Summary:
This publication advocates for comprehensive sexual health
and HIV education as a sound strategy in promoting safer sex
and thus prevention of HIV and STIs among young people.
It is based on a review of studies on the impact of sexual
health education. The findings show that sexual health and
HIV education does not promote promiscuity amongst young
people; quality sexual health and HIV education reduces
levels of pregnancy and STIs, including HIV, and reduces
stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and
AIDS. In addition, condoms - used correctly and consistently
- are effective in preventing HIV infection among young
people who are sexually active. This publication urges that
if sexual health programmes are to have maximum impact,
they should begin before the sexual activity begins and sexual
behaviour patterns start to form.

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

Organization: UNAIDS, UNFPA, UN Office of Drug and Crime, YouthNet, WHO
Year: 2004
Length: 36 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, programme managers
Language: English
ISBN: 9241952478
Web-link: http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-

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

Global mobilization for HIV prevention - A blueprint for action

Organization: Global HIV Prevention Working Group
Year: 2002
Length: 30 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers, donors
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.kff.org/hivaids/
hiv01104p4kg.cfm
Summary: This report addresses the question how to bring to scale available HIV prevention strategies such as STI control, VCT, the use of condoms as a barrier to STIs, PMTCT, as well as increased focus on young people and especially vulnerable people. The report summarizes evidence on effectiveness of the different HIV prevention methods and identifies logistical obstacles to scale up. Case studies illustrate successful examples of implementation/scale up. This blueprint suggests that rapid implementation of such interventions is possible if the global community devotes unprecedented attention and resources.

Young people and HIV/AIDS - Opportunity in crisis
Organization: UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO
Year: 2002
Length: 48 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, programme managers
Language: English

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

Adolescent-friendly health services - an agenda for change
Organization: WHO
Year: 2002
Length: 44 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers, service providers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/abstracts/std_control.html

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

Sexually transmitted diseases: policies and principles for prevention and care
Organization: UNAIDS, WHO
Year: 1997
Length: 47 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English

Summary: This technical update provides a concise summary of critical issues in the control of sexually transmitted infections. It describes the magnitude of the problem and the rationale for integrating STI management in primary health and other health centres. The document outlines the reasons for the continued spread of STI (and HIV) and the factors hindering effective prevention and care. The essential components of the public health package for STI prevention and care are discussed.
The toolkit is designed to assist programme planners and managers in designing, conducting, and evaluating advocacy campaigns to advance the implementation of existing policies related to adolescent sexual and reproductive health. The contents of the toolkit were shaped by the experience and lessons learned through a regional HIV/AIDS advocacy initiative implemented by Family Care International in collaboration with a range of local partners in Kenya, Mali, Niger, and Tanzania in 2003–2004. The toolkit contains six chapters that outline key issues involved in each step of the advocacy process. Each chapter also includes case studies of grassroots-level advocacy initiatives, and prototype tools (e.g., assessment questionnaires, focus group discussion guides, training manual, radio programme guide, printed advocacy materials, etc.). Finally, each chapter includes a series of monitoring questions to help programme planners assess their progress and ensure that they are on track throughout the advocacy process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HIV prevention in the era of expanded treatment access

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

Organization: IPPF
Year: 2004
Length: 27 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.ippf.org/ContentController.aspx?ID=7579
Summary: Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into the operations and programmes of organizations across the world represents a challenge that requires creativity and commitment. This is especially true for organizations, like sexual and reproductive health organizations, that have mandates to work with communities and clients and that have enormous potential to reach and serve populations at risk of HIV infection. A checklist and a set of seven tools have been developed for use by relevant organizations to assist them in mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into their services and programmes.

Guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions in emergency settings

Organization: Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
Year: 2004
Length: 100 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers, organizations operating in emergency settings
Language: English
Summary: These guidelines have been developed to respond to the growing concern for the development of a more specific response to HIV/AIDS in crises. The purpose of these Guidelines is to enable governments and cooperating agencies, including UN Agencies and NGOs, to deliver the minimum required multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS during the early phase of a crisis. The prevention and management of sexual violence, safe delivery, HIV/AIDS prevention and care are discussed extensively in this publication.

The medical eligibility criteria for contraceptive use, 3rd edition

Organization: WHO
Year: 2004
Length: N/A
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy-makers, programme managers, scientific community
Language: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Romanian, Spanish
ISBN: 92 4 1542648
Web-link: http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/MEC_3mec.pdf
Summary: These guidelines present recommendations for the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating pregnant women and preventing HIV infection in infants. Guidelines on care, treatment and support for women living with HIV/AIDS and their children in resource-constrained settings

Organization: WHO
Year: 2004
Length: 49 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
ISBN: 92 4 159289 5
Summary: These guidelines present recommendations for the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating pregnant women and preventing HIV infection in infants in resource-constrained settings. It contains a summary of the scientific rationale and programmatic considerations for these recommendations. By addressing issues of efficacy, safety, drug resistance and feasibility the document is intended to guide the selection of antiretroviral regimens to be included in programmes to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Moreover, it is intended to support and facilitate antiretroviral treatment for pregnant women and women of reproductive age who have indications for treatment. The guidelines may also be useful for other health service providers as specific recommendations are provided for the most frequently encountered clinical situations. These guidelines do not particularly address integration of services but contribute to the improvement of services addressing HIV in the context of maternal and newborn health.

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

Organization: WHO
Year: 2004
Length: 49 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
ISBN: 92 4 159289 5
Summary: This document is one of WHO’s two evidence-based guidelines on contraceptive use. It reviews the medical eligibility criteria for use of contraception, offering guidance on the safety of use of 19 different methods for women and men with specific characteristics or known medical conditions, including infection with HIV. It is the companion guideline to WHO’s ‘Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use’. These documents are intended to help national programmes in the preparation of service delivery guidelines. A description of changes from the prior [2nd] edition and their significance for women living with HIV and/or receiving ART and for related programmes can be found in the InfoReports (http://www.inforforhealth.org/info/reports/mec/index.shtml) issue on the Medical Eligibility Criteria produced by the INFO Project at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programmes. These document stresses that oral contraceptives do not protect against STI/HIV; correct and consistent use of condoms is recommended, either alone or with another suitable contraceptive method.

The Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use

Organization: WHO
Year: 2004
Length: 49 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
ISBN: 92 4 159289 5
Summary: This report from a WHO/UNAIDS international consensus meeting on technical and operational guidelines for emergency scale-up of ART is aimed at those implementing antiretroviral therapy programmes in resource-limited countries. Recommendations and priority actions that are required to deliver ART are identified. The integrated package of care and prevention services necessary to support ART addresses the need for strengthening existing HIV prevention services while ART is introduced (such as HIV voluntary counselling and testing; promotion of safer sex and condoms; syndromic management of STI; and PMTCT). People living with HIV/AIDS should receive key prevention services and commodities (including condoms, counselling in sexual and reproductive health and choice; HIV voluntary counselling and testing; family planning; syndromic management of STI; and PMTCT).

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

Organization: Policy Project
Year: 2004
Length: 47 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, Programme planners, programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.policyproject.com/pubs/manuals/HowToIntegrGendrHIV.pdf
Summary: This document is one of WHO’s two evidence-based guidelines on contraceptive use. It reviews the medical eligibility criteria for use of contraception, offering guidance on the safety of use of 19 different methods for women and men with specific characteristics or known medical conditions, including infection with HIV. It is the companion guideline to WHO’s ‘Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use’. These documents are intended to help national programmes in the preparation of service delivery guidelines. A description of changes from the prior [2nd] edition and their significance for women living with HIV and/or receiving ART and for related programmes can be found in the InfoReports (http://www.inforforhealth.org/info/reports/mec/index.shtml) issue on the Medical Eligibility Criteria produced by the INFO Project at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programmes. These document stresses that oral contraceptives do not protect against STI/HIV; correct and consistent use of condoms is recommended, either alone or with another suitable contraceptive method.
Effective sexual health promotion: a toolkit for Primary Care Trusts and others working in the field of promoting good sexual health and HIV prevention

Organization: UK Department of Health
Year: 2003
Length: 64 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/07/96/03/b4079663.pdf

Summary: This toolkit aims to provide a range of practical, usable tools for those working in the field of sexual health promotion and HIV prevention, which can be adapted to particular work settings, client groups and service users and workers’ own levels of confidence, experience and skills. Objectives of promotion of sexual health include increasing access to, and the effective use of, condoms and contraception, emergency contraception and abortion services; increasing access to psychosocial and sexual health support services, as well as to HIV and STI testing. Although it is designed for the UK the toolkit suggests practical strategies and is therefore a good resource for those working in the field of sexual health promotion and HIV/AIDS programme managers. The document includes guidance for USAID-supported field programmes with and for men who have sex with men. Section three outlines strategies and activities to enable men who have sex with men to develop HIV/STI prevention and care programmes most appropriate to their specific needs. The section lists useful resources for further contacts and information.

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

Organization: USAID
Year: 2003
Length: 19 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English

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

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

Organization: UNICEF, Population Council/Horizons
Year: 2003
Length: 108 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/ horizons/pmctcuticlelevapregmgr.pdf

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

Report of the global conference “Reaching men to improve reproductive health for all”

Organization: International HIV/AIDS Alliance
Year: 2003
Length: 31 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, trainers, providers
Language: English

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

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

Organization: Population Council, UNEFPA
Year: 2002
Length: 60 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/ hivaidsguidance.pdf

Summary: This document is designed to provide an overview of the issues of HIV/AIDS, challenges, and opportunities around integrating a broad range of HIV/AIDS interventions into existing reproductive and sexual health programmes and services, and to provide some practical guidance for programme managers.
Programme guidance on counselling for STI/HIV prevention in sexual and reproductive health settings, for counsellors, health workers and educators and all those working in STI/HIV/AIDS

Organization: IPPF
Year: 2002
Length: 55 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
Web-link: www.ippf.org

Summary: This report provides a review of many aspects of the involvement of men in programmes aimed at improving reproductive health. Presentations from the meeting are included, covering the following issues: programming for men in prevention and care of STI and HIV/AIDS and integration of STI case management into various medical services; as well as improved STI/HIV surveillance.

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

Organization: UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, World Bank
Year: 2002
Length: 169 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English
Number: WHO/FCH/HRH/02.3
Web-link: http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/hrh02_3_male_involvement_in_rh_male_involvement.pdf

Summary: This report provides a review of many aspects of the involvement of men in programmes aimed at improving reproductive health. Presentations from the meeting are included, covering the following issues: programming for men in prevention and care of STI and HIV/AIDS and integration of STI case management into various medical services; as well as improved STI/HIV surveillance.

Sex work and HIV/AIDS: Technical update

Organization: UNAIDS
Year: 2002
Length: 19 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.unaids.org

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

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

Organization: WHO
Year: 2002
Length: N/A
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, health managers
Language: English

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

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

Organization: WHO
Year: 2001
Length: 11 pages (with an 80-page Annex of meeting presentations)
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_02_2/RHR_02_02.pdf
http://www.eldis.org/static/DOCD98008.htm

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

The female condom: a guide for planning and programming

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

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

Organization: WHO
Year: 1999
Length: 27 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English
Number: WHO/HIS/00.05
Web-link: Not available online; for further details email: hiv-aids@who.int

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

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

Organization: PATH
Journal: Reproductive Health Reports, Number 3
Year: 1999
Length: 48 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, programme managers
Language: English

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

The male latex condom

Organization: WHO
Year: 1998
Length: A collection of materials
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme managers, health service providers
Language: English
Number: WHO/RHT/FP/PB.15
Web-link: Not available online; order from http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/Abstracts/male_latex_condom.html

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

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

Integrating STD/HIV services into reproductive health services

Organization: Management Sciences for Health
Journal: The Manager, Volume 7, Number 3
Year: 1998
Length: 22 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://erc.msh.org/TheManager/English/V3_N3/V3_N3_En_Issue.pdf

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

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

Organization: WHO
Year: 1996
Length: 68 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO_TRS_861.pdf

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

Managing integrated services

Organization: Management Sciences for Health
Journal: The Family Planning Manager, Volume 3, Number 3
Year: 1994
Length: 22 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://erc.msh.org/TheManager/English/V3_N3/V3_N3_En_Issue.pdf

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

Author: Jeffrey O'Malley
Journal: Countdown 2015; iCPD at 10
Year: 2005
Length: pages 59-63
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers
Language: English

Summary: This review summarizes the literature on integrating family planning services with HIV/AIDS services and it argues that increasing efforts have been made to improve adolescent reproductive and sexual health, most of which have been linked to improving family planning services. It indicates that although increasing efforts have been made to improve adolescent reproductive and sexual health, most of which have been linked to improving family planning services, there are still significant challenges in integrating these services. The review suggests that more research is needed on the effectiveness of these approaches and the potential implications for programmes.

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

Organization: Ipsos
Year: 2005
Length: 89 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English

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

Linking SRH and HIV/AIDS – An inventory of tools

Organization: Family Health International
Journal: Network, Volume 23, Number 3
Year: 2004
Length: 31 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, health managers
Language: English

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

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

Organization: WHO and Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Year: 2005
Length: 78 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English
ISBN: 92 4 156288 9

Summary: This document presents a review of the literature documenting existing experience with the provision of STI services for adolescents. It aims at clarifying the advantages and disadvantages of different service delivery options for the detection and treatment of STIs. It indicates that although increasing efforts have been made to improve adolescent reproductive and sexual health, most of which have been linked to improving family planning services, there are still significant challenges in integrating these services. The review suggests that more research is needed on the effectiveness of these approaches and the potential implications for programmes.

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

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

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

Integrating Services

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

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

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

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

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

Organisation: Family Health International
Year: 2004
Length: 2 pages
Region: Africa
Target audience: Programme managers, providers
Languages: English

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

A behaviour change perspective on integrating PMTCT and safe motherhood programmes – A discussion paper

Organisation: The CHANGE Project
Year: 2003
Length: 54 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English

Summary:
The paper focuses on those PMTCT programme elements related to improved obstetric practice and discusses the potential synergies of integrating PMTCT and Safe Motherhood programmes, particularly the behaviour change components. It makes literature-based recommendations for increasing the emphasis on and funding for the improved obstetric practice component of PMTCT programmes; an understanding of how the PMTCT programme can support the need to prioritize operations research to better document the contribution of improved obstetric practice to reduce MTCT during labour, delivery and early postpartum. This paper suggests a framework and rationale for a set of integrated strategic behaviour change interventions to support PMTCT and Safe Motherhood programmes thereby increasing acceptability and utilization of PMTCT services and treatment regimens. Next steps required for policy makers and planners to begin to develop and implement integrated field programmes are proposed. Extensive references are provided for readers who want more detail on specific topics.

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

Organisation: ICRW
Year: 2003
Length: 62 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.icrw.org/decs/stigmareport03003.pdf

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

The ‘Toolkit for Action’ CD-Rom entitled “Understanding and Challenging HIV Stigma” (http://www.icrw.org/html/projects/projects_hivaidst.pdf) is the companion to this publication and provides lesson plans and specific stigma reduction activities.

Men and Reproductive Health Programmes: Influencing Gender Norms

Organisation: The Synergy Project (to USAID)
Year: 2003
Length: 58 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English

Summary:
This review describes programmes specifically designed to change social norms related to gender roles. Identifying these programmes and the strategies that made them successful has implications for future gender-related reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and maternal and child health programming because they may serve as models to be adapted, scaled up, or replicated elsewhere. Findings from evaluations are presented; the information provided herein attempts to compile information necessary to describe the best-evaluated approaches to altering entrenched gender norms. The paper does not specifically address linkages of services but provides useful information for gender-sensitive programming.

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

Organisation: UNAIDS, WHO
Year: 2003
Length: 54 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy maker, programme managers, health care providers
Language: English
Number: UNAIDS/03.04E; WHO/HS/2000.02; WHO/RHR/03.06

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary:
This research summary focuses on VCT in the antenatal care setting, examining service utilization by pregnant women, their perceptions of services, client outcomes as a result of undergoing HIV counselling and testing, and strategies for
Evaluation of United Nations-supported pilot projects for the prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV in July 2001. Participants discussed the experience to date and formulated practical strategies for improving integration. Seven key program components for HIV/MCH integration are identified. The report points to the remaining challenges in routinely providing HIV-related care in MCH services. Strategies for overcoming these identified barriers are provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reproductive choice and women living with HIV/AIDS

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

Positive women: Voices and choices. Zimbabwe report

Summary:
This paper documents HIV positive women’s distinctive experiences of sexual and reproductive health: sexual relationships, contraceptives, pregnancy, childbirth and abortion and uses the findings for advocating improvement of the situation of HIV-positive women in this area. A detailed list with recommendations is provided and is useful for those providing related services. Issues addressed include specifically designed reproductive health services for HIV.
positive women; pregnancy and breastfeeding; treatment/management of STIs; legal, safe and confidential abortion; prevention of re-infection; as well as closer linkages of STI/HIV services with family planning. This publication also advocates for greater provision of services for men within integrated SRH services and proactive discussion of contraception, pregnancy prevention and prevention of MTCT with all young people attending VCT sites.

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

**Author:** S. Mayhew, L. Lush, J. Cleland and G. Wall

**Journal:** Studies in Family Planning, (311): 151-162

**Year:** 2000

**Length:** 11 pages

**Region:** Africa/with global relevance

**Target audience:** Programme planners

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** N/A

**Summary (adapted from abstract):**

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

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

**Organization:** WHO

**Year:** 1999

**Length:** 58 pages

**Region:** Global

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

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/WHO_FCH_CAH_00.7.pdf

**Summary:**

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

**HIV in pregnancy: A review**

**Organization:** WHO, UNAIDS

**Year:** 1999

**Length:** 69 pages

**Region:** Global

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

**Language:** English and French

**Document numbers:** WHO/CHS/RHR/99.15; UNAIDS/99.35E

**Web-link:** http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_99.15

**Summary:**

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

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

**Organization:** WHO

**Year:** 1999

**Length:** 78 pages

**Region:** Global

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

**Language:** English

**ISBN:** WHO/RHR/99.1

**Web-link:** http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_99.10_integrating_stis_into_fp_services/RHR.99.10_abstract.htm

**Summary:**

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

**Literature review for the Symposium on male participation in sexual and reproductive health: New paradigm?**

**Organization:** AVSC International® and IPPE/ Western Hemisphere Region

**Year:** 1999

**Length:** 82 pages

**Region:** Latin America

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

**Language:** English and Spanish

**Web-link:** http://www.ippewhr.org/publications/download/monographs/mi_symposium_binary_2001-08-16_rivero.pdf

**Summary:**

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

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

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

**Organization:** The Population Council

**Year:** 1997

**Length:** 54 pages

**Region:** Global

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

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/frontiers/healthintegration/integratingspmims.pdf

**Summary:**

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

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

**Organization:** UNAIDS, WHO

**Year:** 1997

**Length:** 39 pages

**Region:** Global

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

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/frontiers/healthintegration/IntegratingFemaleCondom.pdf

**Summary:**

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

**Integrating STI/HIV Management Strategies into Existing MCH/FP Programmes - Africa OR/TA Project II Programme Brief**

**Organization:** Population Council

**Year:** 1997

**Length:** 2 pages

**Region:** East and Southern Africa

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

**Language:** English

**Web-link:** http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/frontiers/phphivintegrate/IntegratingFemaleCondom.pdf

**Summary:**

This publication reviews available literature on HIV in pregnancy and childbirth. The paper outlines a clear public health rationale for integration of management of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, into family planning services. It clarifies the public health benefits of this integration, highlighting operational changes. Types of integrated approaches are explained in more detail and an overview of elements of STI/FP integration provided.

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

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

Author: Christopher J. Elias and Ann Leonard
Year: 1995
Length: 7 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, health managers
Language: English

**Summary (from abstract):** Historically, family planning services and sexually transmitted infection services have not been offered in any integrated fashion. STI control has been the almost exclusive responsibility of poorly funded vertical programmes emphasizing prevention efforts in targeted high-risk groups and the treatment of individuals with disease symptoms and their sexual partners. Such interventions are the backbone of STI control and require further strengthening.

Increased awareness of the expanding nature of the HIV/AIDS epidemic together with a better understanding of the epidemiology and involvement of STI, however, suggest the need for an expansion of the focus of family planning efforts beyond contraception to reflect a broader concern with reproductive health, including STIs and AIDS. All public health programmes, including those which provide services to ostensibly low-risk individuals in the general population, must investigate and claim opportunities to integrate STI control and require further strengthening.

**Experiences on inter-sectoral collaboration**

Author: Christopher J. Elias and Ann Leonard
Year: 1995
Length: 7 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme planners, health managers
Language: English

**Summary (from abstract):** This publication addresses initiatives that attempted collaboration between biomedical and traditional health care providers for HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, education and counselling in six African countries. This is done in order to improve the quality of STI/HIV/AIDS care in both sectors. The paper highlights that traditional healers in sub-Saharan Africa tend to be the first “professionals” consulted by people with an STI, including HIV. Healers are more easily accessible geographically and provide a culturally accepted treatment. They have credibility, acceptability and respect among the population they serve, thus forming a critical part of the health care delivery system. Traditional healers’ knowledge after a training course had significantly improved. The guidelines have been extensively updated and made consistent with the World Health Organization’s Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use and Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use [see separate entry in this inventory]. The Guidelines can be used as a guide for the delivery of services; reference document for assessing quality of care, training instrument or tool for supervision. The recommendations are also relevant to community-based services and can be used for developing materials for these workers/volunteers - best done at the local level.

**SERVICE DELIVERY**

**Sexually transmitted and other reproductive tract infections – A guide to essential practice**

Organization: IPPF
Year: 2005
Length: 199 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme managers, practitioners
Language: English, French
Web-link: http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rtis_gep/rtis_gep.pdf

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

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

Organization: IPPF
Year: 2004 (3rd edition)
Length: 434 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners and managers, trainers, providers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.pks.se/ihcar/bg/intersect.html

**Summary:** This publication addresses initiatives that attempted collaboration between biomedical and traditional health care providers for HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, education and counselling in six African countries. This is done in order to improve the quality of STI/HIV/AIDS care in both sectors. The paper highlights that traditional healers in sub-Saharan Africa tend to be the first “professionals” consulted by people with an STI, including HIV. Healers are more easily accessible geographically and provide a culturally accepted treatment. They have credibility, acceptability and respect among the population they serve, thus forming a critical part of the health care delivery system. Traditional healers’ knowledge after a training course had significantly improved. The guidelines have been extensively updated and made consistent with the World Health Organization’s Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use and Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use [see separate entry in this inventory]. The Guidelines can be used as a guide for the delivery of services; reference document for assessing quality of care, training instrument or tool for supervision. The recommendations are also relevant to community-based services and can be used for developing materials for these workers/volunteers - best done at the local level.

**Guidelines for the management of sexually transmitted infections**

Organization: WHO
Year: 2003 (revised version)
Length: 98 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, programme managers, providers
Language: English
ISBN: 92 4 154626 3
Web-link: http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/hrh_01_18/guidelines_mngt_stis.pdf

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

**Synergising HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights – A Manual for NGOs**

Organization: AIDNET
Year: 2005
Length: 118 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme Planners, Programme Managers
Language: English
Web-link: www.manual.aidsnet.dk

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

Organization: UNFPA, EngenderHealth
Year: 2004
Length: 127 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme managers, providers
Languages: English

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

Condom Requirements - a computer program for projecting condom requirements

Organization: The Futures Group, UNFPA
Year: 2004
Length: 69 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, Programme managers
Language: English
Web-link: http://www.futuresgroup.com/software/Spectrum/CondoRE.pdf

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

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

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

Organization: Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)
Year: 2003
Length: 204 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, programme managers, providers
Language: English

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

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

Organization: Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)
Year: 2003
Length: 87 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Service providers, family planning trainers
Languages: English
Web-link: http://www.cedpa.org/publications/dualprotection/dualprotection_all.pdf

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


Organization: EngenderHealth
Year: 2002
Length: 279 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Service providers
Languages: English

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

Organization: Christian Aid
Year: 2005
Length: 10 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme managers, health managers, providers
Languages: English
Web-link: http://www.christianaid.org.uk/hivaids/

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

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

Organization: Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE), International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (ICW), Ipas, Pacific Institute for Women’s Health (PIWH)
Year: 2004
Length: 13 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Languages: English, French, Spanish

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

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

Organization: IPPF/WHO
Year: 2004
Length: 4 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers, providers
Language: English

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

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

Organization: UNAIDS, WHO, USAID, UNICEF, CDC, UNFPA
Year: 2004
Length: 25 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, national programme managers
Languages: English
ISBN: 92 4 159184 6

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

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

Organization: UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID, the World Bank, Measure DHS, FHI
Year: 2004
Length: 80 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, national programme managers
Languages: English
ISBN: 92 4 159257 5

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

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

Organization: WHO, UNFPA
Year: 2004
Length: 16 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, national programme managers
Languages: English
Number: WHO/RHR/04.11

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

STI/HIV integration checklist

Organization: IPPF/WHR
Year: 2002
Length: 6 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme managers, providers
Languages: English, Spanish

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

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

Organization: WHO (multi-agency)
Year: 2001
Length: N/A
Region: Global
Target audience: National programme managers
Languages: English
Number: WHO/RHR/01.19

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

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

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

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

Tools for evaluating HIV voluntary counselling and testing

Organization: UNAIDS
Year: 2000
Length: 51 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme managers
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Russian
Number: UNAIDS/00.09E

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

Costing guidelines for HIV prevention

Organization: UNAIDS
Year: 2000
Length: 136 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Programme planners, health managers
Languages: English
Web-link: http://www.hivtools.iqithm.ac.uk/downloads/costing/costgui.pdf

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

A positive woman’s survival kit

Organization: ICW
Year: 1999
Length: 48 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: Policy makers, programme managers
Language: English, French, Spanish and Russian, Urdu, Thai, Kiswahili, Portuguese
Web-link: http://www.icw.org/icw/Survival%20Kit.pdf

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

Selecting reproductive health indicators: a guide for district managers

Organization: WHO
Year: 1997
Length: 49 pages
Region: Global
Target audience: District level programme managers
Languages: English, French
Number: WHO/RHR/97.25

Summary: This is a short guide to assist district level managers [charged with responsibility for co-ordinating and integrating reproductive health services, providing specific reproductive health services, or collecting information to evaluate reproductive health programmes] with the selection of reproductive health indicators from the vast array currently proposed. The guide lists a series of criteria which should be applied to any indicator before it is selected for monitoring. The document suggests the steps that need to be taken
to facilitate the process of identifying and selecting a set of indicators. Assessing the prevalence of syphilis among pregnant women; the extent of domestic violence against women; prevalence of STIs (including HIV); and management of STI are identified as integral areas of reproductive health services.

GLOSSARY

IPPF Glossary on sexual and reproductive health

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization:</th>
<th>IPPF</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year:</td>
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Summary:
This glossary aims to provide IPPF member associations and other sexual and reproductive health organizations with an easy reference to clear and consistent international definitions of key terms, phrases and words that are commonly used in related work. Key terms related to HIV prevention, treatment and care are included in this publication.

(Footnotes)

1 SRH programmes include sexual health, maternal health, family planning and STI management
2 HIV/AIDS programmes include those that address prevention, treatment, care and support
3 Mostly reproductive health advisors and HIV/AIDS advisors in the regional Country Support Teams
4 AVSC International has changed its name to EngenderHealth
5 AVSC International changed its name to EngenderHealth
Published in November 2005