UN resources on male circumcision for HIV prevention

June 2010
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Introduction

The purpose of this inventory is to provide an overview of the UN tools, guidelines and other resources that are available to support male circumcision programme scale up. Each document in the inventory is summarized with a purpose, key contents, and the key audience that the document targets. The date of publication of each document is noted and web links are provided so that published documents can be easily accessed.
WHO Bulletin: Demand for male circumcision rises in a bid to prevent HIV
July 2006

PURPOSE:
To discuss the results of the Kenya and Uganda trials.

CONTENT:
This bulletin details the results of the Kenya and Uganda trials and notes the discussion among public health experts that while circumcision may reduce the risk of HIV infection, it does not provide full protection.

AUDIENCE:
• General

LINK:
http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/84/7/news10706/en/
Male circumcision information package

2007

PURPOSE:
To provide concise information on different aspects of male circumcision for HIV prevention.

CONTENT:
A series of five leaflets that summarize information in key areas of male circumcision in relation to HIV prevention:

- Insert 1: Gives a brief introduction on the collaborative work to develop the information package by the UN Inter Agency Task Team (IATT) consisting of UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank.
- Insert 2: Gives an overview of the global prevalence of male circumcision and outlines the key determinants in different regions and countries.
- Insert 3: Highlights the main health benefits (other than HIV) of male circumcision and some of the associated risks.
- Insert 4: Summarizes all the evidence on male circumcision for HIV prevention including the three randomized controlled clinical trials, observational and epidemiological studies. The biological rationale for male circumcision providing a protective effect against HIV is explained.
- Insert 5: Analyses the implications of male circumcision for women. The benefits and issues for women are discussed, key priority actions that need to be undertaken are outlined.

AUDIENCE:
- Policy makers
- Programme managers
- Advocates

LINK:
**PURPOSE:**
To support advocacy for the scale up of male circumcision for HIV prevention.

**CONTENT:**
Informative and concise summary on male circumcision for HIV prevention. Presents results of the randomized controlled trials, other research and evidence on male circumcision for HIV prevention. Outlines the issues of costing, safety, religion, ethics and sexuality. The document also highlights the opportunities that scaling up male circumcision services presents for HIV prevention.

**AUDIENCE:**
- Policy makers

**LINK:**
http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/mc_africa opp_en.pdf
Male circumcision: global trends and determinants of prevalence, safety and acceptability

2007

PURPOSE:
To summarize key information and provide an overview of male circumcision for HIV prevention.

CONTENT:
The document provides an overview of the global prevalence of male circumcision. It outlines the key determinants which are: religion, ethnicity and social factors. The global changing trends in the determinants are also highlighted. In addition, there is a large section on the medical indications, clinical procedures and safety of male circumcision. The document also discusses the HIV prevention role that male circumcision offers in Sub-Saharan Africa. Possible opportunities and barriers for programming including costing, human rights, ethical and legal are also discussed.

AUDIENCE:
• General

LINK:
Traditional male circumcision among young people: a public health perspective in the context of HIV prevention

PURPOSE:
The aim of this review is to summarize available information about traditional male circumcision in order to inform the processes of developing policies and programmes to support the expansion of male circumcision services for HIV prevention.

CONTENT:
• Prevalence of traditional male circumcision and age groups when traditional male circumcision is performed
• Traditional male circumcision as a rite of passage including the meanings, descriptions and variations of the ritual
• Community involvement in traditional male circumcision and rules surrounding the ritual
• Trends in acceptability of traditional male circumcision, including changes of practice
• Complications associated with traditional male circumcision;
• Prevalence, etiology and types of complications
• Consequences of particular practices of traditional male circumcision in terms of their potential impact on HIV transmission and HIV prevention
• Experiences from adolescent male circumcision programmes that have capitalized on traditional circumcision practices as an entry point for adolescents' sexual and reproductive health at a traditional moment of "ripeness for change"
• Lessons learnt from efforts to improve the quality and safety of traditional male circumcision through training and regulation
• Recommendations given the need to consider diversity in country contexts

AUDIENCE:
• Programme managers
• Non-governmental organizations and agencies

LINK:
New data on male circumcision and HIV prevention: policy and programme implications

2007

PURPOSE:
To give guidance for male circumcision for HIV prevention policy and programme development and implementation.

CONTENT:
The document outlines the eleven key policy and programme conclusions and recommendations that were agreed upon at an international experts consultation convened by WHO/UNAIDS in March 2007. The experts reviewed all the research and evidence on male circumcision for HIV prevention to determine the policy and programme implications. These conclusions and recommendations state that:

- The research evidence is compelling
- Male circumcision does not provide complete protection against HIV
- Correct communication and messages on male circumcision are critical
- The socio-cultural context should inform male circumcision programming
- Human rights, legal and ethical principles must guide service delivery
- Gender implications of male circumcision as an HIV prevention method must be addressed.
- Programmes should be targeted to maximize the public health benefit
- Health services need to be strengthened to increase access to safe male circumcision services
- Additional resources should be mobilized to finance the expansion of safe male circumcision services
- Promoting circumcision for HIV-positive men is not recommended
- Research is needed to guide programme implementation

AUDIENCE:
- Policy makers
- Programme managers

LINK:
Safe, voluntary, informed male circumcision and comprehensive HIV prevention programming: guidance for decision-makers on human rights, ethical and legal considerations

2008

PURPOSE:
To provide guidance on human rights, legal and ethical issues that decision makers may need to consider when they are deciding whether or not to initiate or expand male circumcision services in the context of comprehensive HIV programming.

CONTENT:
This document outlines the legal and ethical issues that policy makers and programme managers will need to consider as they plan for male circumcision services scale up and provides guidance to assist decision makers. The document is divided into two sections:

• Guidance for decision-makers and programme planners on the human rights, legal and ethical duties of the State
• Guidance for health-service providers on their ethical and legal duties when offering or conduction circumcision

AUDIENCE:
• Policy makers
• Programme managers
• Service providers

LINK:
Male circumcision quality assurance: a guide to enhancing the safety and quality of services

2008

PURPOSE:
To provide programme managers with information to help fulfill their roles and responsibilities towards organizing high quality male circumcision services that are safe and effective. The guide can be used to support the set up of services in different types of settings.

CONTENT:
The guide is divided into two main sections:

• Section 1 Outlines the roles and responsibilities of national and district programme managers for implementing safe quality male circumcision services and provides guidance for the planning of a national quality assurance programme. Nine standards are outlined that define the requirements that all facilities providing male circumcision services should meet. A recommended minimum package of services is defined to emphasize that male circumcision for HIV prevention should not be focused on the surgical procedure alone.

• Section 2 Provides information to assist facility managers to set up quality improvement teams and five steps for performance and quality improvement. The advantages and disadvantages of different quality improvement approaches are outlined in this section.

AUDIENCE:

• National and district programme managers
• Health facility managers
• Health care providers

LINK:
PURPOSE:
To provide a communications framework to support male circumcision programming in eastern and southern Africa and provide guidance for male circumcision advocacy.

CONTENT:
This document provides background information on male circumcision and emphasizes the case for scaling up. It also outlines key communication approaches, highlights key messages for advocacy and proposes eight steps for effective communication.

AUDIENCE:
- Programme managers
- Policy makers

LINK:
http://www.malecircumcision.org/programs/documents/mc_hiv_prevention_eastern_southern_africa_5_15_08.pdf
**Operational guidance for scaling up male circumcision services for HIV prevention**

2008

**PURPOSE:**
To provide operational and programmatic guidance to countries at various stages of scaling up of male circumcision services.

**CONTENT:**
This document gives practical guidance to help operationalize male circumcision service scale up. It outlines and explains the key elements required for programme set up, these are: leadership and partnership, situation analysis, advocacy, enabling policy and regulatory environment, strategic and operational planning, quality assurance, human resource development, service delivery approaches, communication, monitoring, evaluation and operations research.

**AUDIENCE:**
- Policy makers
- Programme managers

**LINK:**
Considerations for implementing models for optimizing the volume and efficiency of male circumcision services for HIV prevention

PURPOSE:
To outline various considerations and options for organizing adult medical male circumcision surgical services so as to improve the efficiency and service volume while assuring a safe service of high quality.

CONTENT:
The chapters of the document outline the following key areas:

- Clinical considerations
- Staff considerations for optimizing efficiency
- Optimizing the use of facility space
- Client considerations
- Supply chain management
- Cost efficiencies
- Quality assurance

AUDIENCE:
- Programme managers
- Policy makers
- Funders

LINK:
UNAIDS legal and regulatory self-assessment tool for male circumcision in sub-Saharan Africa

2008

PURPOSE:
This self-assessment tool provides practical guidance on legal, regulatory, and policy considerations associated with implementation and scale-up of male circumcision services for HIV transmission prevention in sub-Saharan Africa. The results of the assessment process will be useful for health programme planners and others who are considering the introduction or expansion of male circumcision services in the context of comprehensive HIV prevention programmes. The tool should be read together with the UNAIDS guidance document Safe, voluntary, informed male circumcision and comprehensive HIV prevention programming: guidance for decision-makers on human rights, ethical and legal considerations. The tool has the potential to serve as an accountability framework for government, the private sector, and civil society.

CONTENT:
- Availability
- Acceptability
- Education and Counselling
- Children
- Women
- Access to safe procedures
- Informed consent
- Privacy and confidentiality
- HIV testing and counselling policy
- Monitoring, evaluation, and operational research

AUDIENCE:
- Programme managers
- Policy makers

LINK:
Male circumcision situation analysis toolkit

2009

PURPOSE:
To provide a framework and tools that can be used to carry out a situation analysis, prior to making decisions about embarking on work to increase rates of safe male circumcision.

CONTENT:
The toolkit provides six tools to conduct a male circumcision situation analysis in countries or regions within countries:

- **A guided desk review:** Gathers all existing data from a range of sources on male circumcision rates and service provision, as well as behaviours that affect male circumcision rates.
- **Key informant interviews:** Provides a confidential insight into sources of information, stakeholder perceptions, and the socio-political and cultural environment.
- **Stakeholders meeting:** Identifies the nature of stakeholder interests, expectations, and possible contributions, as well as increasing understanding and involvement of stakeholders in the situation analysis processes.
- **Focus groups:** Provides insight into current influences on male circumcision and potential responses to change among community members.
- **Service availability:** Provides information on health-care facilities and availability of staff to be trained to perform male circumcisions and provides insight into staff attitudes.
- **Stakeholder feedback workshop:** Provides a forum for the results of the situation analysis to stakeholders and starts the planning process for next steps using facilitated discussion tools.

AUDIENCE:
- Researchers
- Programme managers

LINK:
Guidance on engaging volunteers to support the scale-up of male circumcision services

2009

PURPOSE:
This guide provides an overview of the male circumcision volunteer programme to assist in the provision of male circumcision services for HIV prevention. It is intended as a source of reference for policy-makers, programme managers, professional associations and volunteers wishing to participate in the programme.

CONTENT:
The chapters of the document outline the following key areas:

- Overview of the male circumcision volunteer programme
- Objectives of the male circumcision volunteer programme
- Major partners’ roles and responsibilities:
  » Coordinating body
  » Professional associations
  » Implementing agencies
  » Ministry of Health
  » Service delivery sites
  » Volunteers

AUDIENCE:
- Programme managers
- Policy makers
- Funders
- Professional associations
- Potential volunteers

LINK:
PURPOSE:
To provide technical guidance on clinical approaches to male circumcision in an appropriate human rights framework as well as address the broader issues of sexual and reproductive health of men.

CONTENT:
Contains nine chapters that provide technical guidance and information on comprehensive male circumcision services. Technical guidance is provided on the surgical procedures for performing circumcisions for males of all ages.

- The benefits and risks
- Linking of male circumcision to the other male sexual and reproductive health services
- Educating and counseling clients and obtaining consent
- Facilities & supplies
- Surgical procedures
- Circumcision for infants and children
- Postoperative care
- Prevention of infection
- Managing circumcision services

AUDIENCE:
- Health care providers

LINK:
PurPOSE:
To provide the necessary resources and guidance for conducting a male circumcision training course.

CONTENT:
Contains training tools, learning guides and practice checklists to accompany the WHO/JHPIEGO manual for male circumcision under local anaesthesia.

AUDIENCE:
- Trainers

LINK:
http://www.malecircumcision.org/training/training_package.htm
PURPOSE:
Provides a tool and other resources for assessing the quality of male circumcision services in facilities.

CONTENT:
The toolkit has been developed based on the nine recommended male circumcision standards. It helps facility managers and providers assess their own performance and define the gaps that exist. These tools can also be used by national and district managers to conduct external assessments of facilities.

AUDIENCE:
- National and district programme managers
- Health facility managers
- Health-care providers

LINK:
Male circumcision Decision-Makers’ Program Planning Tool (DMPPT) 2010

PURPOSE:
To support policy development and planning for scaling up male circumcision services. It allows analysts and decision makers to understand the costs and impacts of policy options.

CONTENT:
The tool calculates the cost of male circumcision services by delivery mode based on clinical guidelines and locally-derived inputs on staff time and salaries, supplies, equipment, and shared facility and staff costs. It estimates epidemic impact using a transmission model that calculates new infections by age and sex as a function of the current force of infection, coverage levels, and speed of scale-up. The model is fitted to surveillance data describing past prevalence trends. The tool incorporates sensitivity analysis for key inputs, including the impact of male circumcision on women.

The male circumcision decision-makers’ tool also allows choice of intended target population by age (newborn, adolescent, adult) and risk (e.g. sexually transmitted disease clinic attendees, seronegative men in discordant partnerships); service delivery mode (hospital, clinic, campaign); provider (surgeon, family physician, clinical officer); adverse events; ancillary services (HIV testing and counseling; gender sensitivity programmes); potential risk compensation (increased number of sexual partners, decreased condom use); scale-up rate; and coverage goals. The tool estimates HIV incidence, HIV prevalence, AIDS deaths, overall costs, and net cost per HIV infection averted as a function of the number of male circumcisions performed for each service delivery and coverage time-frame option.

AUDIENCE:
- Policy makers
- Programme managers

LINK:
A guide to indicators for male circumcision programmes in the formal health care system

2010

PURPOSE:
To support the provision of important feedback to manage safe male circumcision programmes. This guide seeks to present those indicators required for effective monitoring and evaluation of programme effectiveness with a focus on using existing systems wherever possible. It will enable the user to identify what information is needed in order to plan, implement and evaluate a male circumcision programme.

CONTENT:
The toolkit details the necessary framework and the four steps in creating a monitoring & evaluation strategy. Focus areas and indicators are explained with recommended indicators for safe male circumcision programmes. The toolkit covers the following areas:

- Monitoring & evaluation and the “programme cycle”
- Frameworks
- Creating a monitoring & evaluation strategy
  - Introducing indicators
  - Suggested indicators for safe male circumcision programmes
  - Possible focus areas

AUDIENCE:
- Programme managers
- Researchers

LINK:
2009
Country experiences in the scale-up of male circumcision in the Eastern and Southern Africa region: two years and counting

PURPOSE:
This report captures the key discussions from a meeting in 2009 which provided a platform for countries to share their experiences in the development and implementation of scaling up male circumcision for HIV prevention programmes and services.

CONTENT:
In March 2007, WHO and UNAIDS released recommendations on male circumcision as an additional HIV prevention intervention. Two years after the initial release of the recommendations sixty-seven participants from ten countries (Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe) attended a sub-regional consultation in Windhoek, Namibia in June 2009 to report on progress, share experiences, exchange ideas and forge collaborations in the male circumcision efforts.

AUDIENCE:
- Programme managers
- Implementing agencies
- Funders

LINK:
PURPOSE:

This report provides an overview of progress of male circumcision programmes scale-up in the thirteen priority countries Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The report is updated on a 6 monthly basis.

CONTENT:

The outline of each country report is based on ten key elements as outlined in the Operational guidance for the scale up of male circumcision programmes: leadership and partnerships; situation analysis; advocacy; enabling policy and regulatory environment; strategy and operational plan for national implementation; quality assurance and improvement; human resource development; commodity security; social change communication and monitoring and evaluation.

AUDIENCE:

• Programme managers
• Implementing agencies
• Funders

LINK:

2008
Evaluation of impact of adult male circumcision programs on HIV incidence and prevalence: current research, gaps in knowledge and recommendations for additional research

PURPOSE:
The report describes a roundtable discussion that was held in 2008 to discuss the best methods for evaluating the potential impact of MC programs in various settings at the population level.

CONTENT:
- Policymakers’ needs for supporting MC programs
- Kenya AIDS Information Survey highlights & impact evaluation in Kenya
- Updates on current and ongoing MC program activities
- Mathematical modelling approaches for MC impact analysis
- Future studies necessary for evaluating MC impact
- Conclusions

AUDIENCE:
- Researchers
- Programme and policy makers

LINK:
Purpose:
This report describes the outcomes of a consultation that was held to contribute to the scaling up of effective and evidence based HIV prevention interventions in the African Region. The specific objectives of the meeting were to:

- Review the evidence on male circumcision (MC) and HIV prevention;
- Review the WHO-UNAIDS recommendations;
- Share country experiences in implementing MC for HIV prevention;
- Based on the reviews, agree on the strategic directions for scaling up MC for HIV prevention in the WHO African Region;
- Formulate recommendations for the way forward.

Content:
The consultative meeting produced three products:

- The meeting report itself which highlights the processes and provides a summary of the discussions that took place;
- The meeting conclusions and recommendations;
- A document on strategic directions for scaling up MC in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Seventeen strategic orientations related to the WHO/UNAIDS recommendations are outlined.

Audience:
- Policy makers
- Programme managers in Sub-Saharan Africa

Link:
Male circumcision policy, practices and services in Eastern Cape Province of South Africa: a case study

PURPOSE:

This is the report of a case study commissioned by the World Health Organisation on the practice of, and policies governing, male circumcision in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa.

CONTENT:

This case study gives a background on the history and practice of traditional male circumcision among the Xhosa in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. It describes current practices and outlines the social and cultural issues.

AUDIENCE:

• Policy makers
• Researchers

LINK:

PURPOSE:
This is the report of a case study commissioned by the World Health Organization on the experiences from a male circumcision campaign in Swaziland.

CONTENT:
This case study gives a background on male circumcision and the context of Swaziland, and the experience of a circumcision event to provide services to a large number of men in one day.

AUDIENCE:
- Implementing agencies
- Programme managers

LINK:
Countries in Eastern and Southern Africa region agree to accelerate scale up of male circumcision services in the context of HIV prevention

Harare, 7-9 May 2007

**PURPOSE:**

This is a meeting report from a consultation in Harare in May 2007 to discuss how best to scale up male circumcision services for HIV prevention in Eastern and Southern Africa region.

**CONTENT:**

Sixty-five (65) participants gathered from 11 countries (Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe) representing Ministries of Health, Mission Health Services providers (Faith Based Organizations), health service providers, non-governmental agencies, UN regional agencies and other development partners. The meeting was organized by WHO AFRO Inter-Country Support Team for Eastern and Southern Africa, in collaboration with WHO/HQ, UN regional offices for Eastern and Southern Africa (UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA) and the SADC Secretariat.

**AUDIENCE:**

- Policy makers
- Programme managers
- Implementing partners
- Funders
- Advocates

**LINK:**

http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/meetingreport_7may07/en/index.html
PURPOSE:
This is the report from a meeting held in June 2007 to discuss operational aspects of adolescent and adult male circumcision programmes and to identify research priorities for the next twelve months.

CONTENT:
The meeting brought together a multidisciplinary group of 26 individuals experienced with the operational aspects of adolescent and adult male circumcision services in sub-Saharan Africa. The consensus of the meeting is presented.

AUDIENCE:
• Policy makers
• Researchers

LINK:
Male circumcision quality assurance guidance expert review meeting
12-13 November 2007

PURPOSE:
To review the draft international guidance on quality assurance of male circumcision services, guidance on standards and certification of providers.

CONTENT:
Session 1
- Overview of quality assurance
- Overview of the draft male circumcision quality assurance guide
- Country experiences with quality improvement programmes and standards setting

Session 2
- Overview of male circumcision standards
- Group discussions and general comments
- Male circumcision standards

Session 3
- Provider certification experiences: JHPIEGO
- Discussion on male circumcision provider certification

Session 4
- Overview of accreditation
- Male circumcision accreditation discussion
- Summary of recommendations and next steps

AUDIENCE:
- Policy makers

LINK:
http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/malecircumcision/mc_mreport_Montreux_12nov07.pdf
PURPOSE:
This report compares modelling approaches to determine the potential epidemic impact and costs of expanding male circumcision services and comments on a programme planning spreadsheet tool.

CONTENT:
• WHO/UNAIDS recommendations made in Montreux, March 2007
• Current needs and implementation activity in Southern Africa
• First UNAIDS/WHO/SACEMA consultation
• Second UNAIDS/WHO/SACEMA consultation
• Model introductions and descriptions
• Modelled impact of male circumcision on the HIV epidemic
• Modelled costs, cost-effectiveness, and savings
• Decision makers’ programme planning tool
• New estimates: disease progression, survival, and resources needed for HIV prevention-related activities
• Suggested improvements to refine models and tools
• The way ahead

AUDIENCE:
• Policy makers
• Programme managers

LINK:
UNAIDS/CAPRISA consultation on social science perspectives on male circumcision for HIV prevention

18-19 January 2007

PURPOSE:
This report describes the discussions at the consultation.

CONTENT:
The objectives of the consultation were to: explore cultural, social and other aspects related to the proposal to scale up male circumcision services in high HIV prevalence settings and to develop recommendations for research and action. It provides:

- Overview of the evidence and knowledge
- Social perspectives of male circumcision service delivery
- Brainstorming on social science research agenda: group work
- Recommendations and Next Steps

AUDIENCE:
- Programme managers
- Implementing agencies
- Funders

LINK:
PURPOSE:
The report provides the key proceedings from the meeting which had objectives to review and discuss the latest evidence on male circumcision and HIV prevention at global, Africa and country levels.

CONTENT:
- Official opening speeches
- Statement on male circumcision by WHO Representative Lesotho
- Summary of evidence, implications in Lesotho context, ethical and regulatory issues
- Strategies for follow-up
- Key follow-up Steps

AUDIENCE:
- Programme Managers
- Implementing Agencies
- Funders

LINK:
Strategies and approaches for male circumcision programming: WHO meeting report
5-6 December 2006

PURPOSE:
The purpose of this consultation was to review current models and practices for male circumcision service delivery, to identify core elements of good practice, and to propose innovative models and approaches for the provision of comprehensive male circumcision services that promote male sexual and reproductive health as an integral component of HIV prevention strategies.

CONTENT:
- Purpose of the consultation
- UN work plan on male circumcision and HIV
- Human rights, legal and ethical issues
- Lessons from reproductive health technologies scale up
- Current models, approaches and practices for safe male circumcision service delivery
- Review of country experiences
- Strategies for male circumcision roll out
- The role of different service providers
- Determining resource needs
- Operations research
- Recommendations and next steps

AUDIENCE:
- Programme managers.

LINK:
**PURPOSE:**
The meeting report describes the proceedings from this consultation: held to examine and update the knowledge and epidemiological evidence on the linkages between safe male circumcision and HIV; review the experience, issues raised and conclusions of the five country consultations on safe male circumcision and HIV prevention; and identify support needed by countries to develop policies and programmes on safe male circumcision should the remaining randomised controlled trials reconfirm the protective effect of male circumcision.

**CONTENT:**
- Update on the knowledge and evidence
- Country stakeholder consultation feedback
- Agency support for meeting increasing demand for male circumcision
- Country-level action steps: group work discussions
- Immediate next steps

**AUDIENCE:**
- Programme managers
- Policy makers
- Funders

**LINK:**
Report of the male circumcision & HIV prevention country consultation meeting – Swaziland
UNAIDS, 2006

■ PURPOSE:
This report describes the proceedings from the Swaziland country consultation.

■ CONTENT:
The Link between MC & HIV Infection and the latest evidence
  • MC in the country context
  • Strategies for MC programming

■ AUDIENCE:
  • Programme managers
  • Implementing agencies
  • Funders

■ LINK:
PURPOSE:
The report summarizes the September 2006 meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

CONTENT:
Key Messages
a) To review and discuss latest evidence on male circumcision and HIV Prevention (particularly reduced partners and condom use) at the Global, Africa and Country levels
(b) Discuss implications of MC within the country context (acceptability, risks and barriers, health service delivery, traditional practices, counselling and consent, human rights, ethical and regulatory issues and
(c) Discuss strategies for follow up for programming.
Meeting Proceedings

AUDIENCE:
• Programme managers
• Implementing agencies
• Funders

LINK:

Male circumcision and HIV prevention: Tanzania country stakeholder consultation
(Prepared by Suma Kaare for UNAIDS/WHO Tanzania)
Male circumcision consultative meeting report

For the meeting held on 11-12 September 2006 at Chisamba Protea in Lusaka, Zambia
(Report by Evah Mwariri-Mugo, UNAIDS)

PURPOSE:
This report summarizes the consultative meeting which aimed to discuss the implications of the evidence for safe MC and comprehensive HIV prevention programming.

CONTENT:
- Introduction and Current Situation of male circumcision and HIV
- Country context of male circumcision
- Strategies for male circumcision programming
- Key Needs and Follow-up

AUDIENCE:
- Programme managers
- Implementing agencies
- Funders

LINK:
PURPOSE:
Report of a consultation to share and discuss the rationale and generic objectives for the initial country consultations.

CONTENT:
• Sharing and review latest evidence on male circumcision and HIV prevention
• Practice and implications of male circumcision in the Kenya context
• Goals and targets
• Follow-up strategies and modalities

AUDIENCE:
• Programme managers

LINK:
2005
UNAIDS/WHO/SACEMA consultation: modeling the impact of male circumcision on HIV transmission
17-18 November 2005

PURPOSE:
To discuss broad issues and key questions regarding the modeling of MC on HIV transmission.

CONTENT:
Through the analysis of Statistical, Analytical and Dynamical Simulation, Micro-Simulation, Networks and Graph Theory and Combinations Models, this report investigates numerous components of male circumcision programme impact.

- Broad issues discussed
- Some of the overarching and specific questions addressed include:
  - What are the key questions that modelling can help us to answer?
  - How can modelling the impact of male circumcision (MC) assist in decision making about policy and programme planning for HIV prevention services?
  - What data are currently available and what new data are needed?
  - What kinds of models can we use to answer what kind of questions?
  - Economic issues, data needs, policy consideration and actions needed are covered.

AUDIENCE:
- Policy makers
- Programme managers
- Implementing agencies

LINK:
The Clearinghouse on male circumcision for HIV prevention (www.malecircumcision.org) is a collaborative effort to generate and share information resources with the international public health community, civil society groups, health policy makers, and programme managers.

**GOALS:**

The Clearinghouse exists to expand global access to information and resources on male circumcision for HIV prevention. The Clearinghouse aims to provide current evidence-based guidance, information and resources to support the delivery of safe male circumcision services in countries that choose to scale up male circumcision as one component of comprehensive HIV prevention services.

The Clearinghouse aims to provide:

- Basic information resources
- An inventory of research activities on male circumcision
- Tools, guidelines and resources for programme scale-up
- Evidence-based protocols and guidelines
- A compendium of better and best practices
- A forum for sharing innovations in the delivery of male circumcision services
- A global mechanism for exchanging and integrating information on male circumcision programmes and associated services

**AUDIENCE:**

- General

**LINK:**

http://www.malecircumcision.org
Other web links

World Health Organization
HIV/AIDS
http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/malecircumcision/en/index.html

UNAIDS
Male Circumcision
http://www.unaids.org/en/PolicyAndPractice/Prevention/MaleCircumcision/
UN resources on male circumcision for HIV prevention