This country snapshot provides an overview of national level data for the full scope of HIV and sexual & reproductive health and rights (SRHR) linkages/integration at three levels:

- enabling environment (policy and legal)
- health systems
- integrated service delivery

By highlighting results, areas that need strengthening, and data gaps, this snapshot can be used for determining priorities, programme planning, and resource mobilization.

*Maternal health is an SRH service, which is often clustered with newborn and child health services.

Linkages versus integration

**Linkages** refer to bi-directional synergies in policy, systems, and services between SRH and HIV. It refers to a broader human rights-based approach, of which service integration is a subset.

**Integration** refers to the service delivery level and can be understood as joining operational programmes to ensure effective outcomes through many modalities (multi-tasked providers, referral, one-stop shop services under one roof, etc.).

![Diagram showing the Theory of change for SRHR and HIV linkages]

**Output**
- More enabling environment for a linked SRHR and HIV response
- Stronger health systems that support SRHR and HIV integration
- More integrated delivery of SRHR and HIV services

**Outcome**
- Reduced HIV-related stigma and discrimination
- Increased access to and utilization of quality integrated HIV and SRHR services
- Reduced gender-based violence*
- Improved programme efficiency and value for money

**Impact**
- Improved health, human rights, and quality of life

*It is recognized that reducing stigma and discrimination and gender-based violence are also impact level measures and the outcome measures influence each other.

**Source:** Adapted from IPPF, UNFPA, WHO (2014) SRH and HIV Linkages Compendium: Indicators and Related Assessment Tools. Available at: [http://bit.ly/1KVaET1](http://bit.ly/1KVaET1)

To find indicators and tools to measure progress

To find out more about linkages/integration
Visit [http://srhhivlinkages.org](http://srhhivlinkages.org) - a collection of SRHR and HIV linkages resources.
The intrinsic connections between HIV and SRHR are well-established, especially as HIV is predominantly sexually transmitted or associated with pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding.

**Population size**: 23.3 million
**Life expectancy at birth**: 55
**Fertility rate**: 4.7

**New adult HIV infections**: 23,000 (Women), 17,000 (Men)
**HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)**: 4.3%
**People living with HIV**: 340,000 (Women), 240,000 (Men), 39,000 (Children)
**People living with HIV receiving ART**: 33%
**AIDS-related deaths among adults (ages 15+)**: 15,000 (Women), 15,000 (Men)

**HIV-related maternal death contributes to maternal mortality**

**Maternal mortality ratio**: 596 per 100,000 live births
**Maternal deaths attributed to HIV**: 5

**HIV transmission to infants can occur during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. This is more likely where there is acute maternal HIV infection.**

**Mother-to-child HIV transmission rate (after breastfeeding)**: 12.6%
**Pregnant women who know their HIV status**: 45%
**Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15–49)**: 33.5%

**Certain sexually transmitted infections (STIs) significantly increase the risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV**

**Number of adults reported with syphilis**: Data not available
**Condom use at last sex**: 41.1%

**Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception for women living with HIV (15–49)**: Data not available
**Enabling environment (policy and legal)**

SRHR and HIV strategies and policies should be interconnected to increase service provision and uptake. Effective responses also must go beyond health services to address human rights and development.

---

### Strategies and policies

**Is there a national HIV strategy?**<sup>25</sup>

If yes, have the following SRHR components been included as a measurable target:<sup>25a</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condoms (with reference to STI prevention/contraceptive method)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention / elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRHR of people living with HIV?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmitted infections?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender based violence?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Is there a national SRHR strategy?**<sup>26</sup>

If yes, have the following HIV components been included as a measurable target:<sup>26a</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condoms (with reference to HIV prevention)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention / elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRHR of people living with HIV?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmitted infections?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV counselling and testing?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Is there a national SRHR and HIV integration policy or strategy?**<sup>27</sup>

---

### Laws

#### People living with HIV

Are there laws that:<sup>27a</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>criminalise HIV transmission or exposure?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impose HIV specific restrictions on entry, stay or residence?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address HIV-related discrimination and protect people living with HIV?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key populations

Are there laws that:<sup>30b</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>criminalise same-sex sexual activities?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deem sex work as illegal?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandate the death penalty for drug offences?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demand compulsory detention for people who use drugs?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognise a third, neutral and non-specific gender besides male and female?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Gender-based violence

Are there laws that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address gender-based violence?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penalise rape in marriage?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow free entry into marriage and divorce?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Full enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow the removal of violent spouses?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Other laws

Are there laws that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>make sexuality education mandatory?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow legal abortion?</td>
<td>No, except: to save a woman’s life, preserve a woman’s physical health, preserve a woman’s mental health and in case of rape or incest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibit female genital mutilation?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Age of Consent

**What is the minimum legal age for marriage without parental consent?**<sup>43</sup>

- 15 years
- 18 years

**What is the legal age for HIV testing without parental consent?**<sup>44</sup>

- 18 years

**What is the legal age for accessing contraceptives?**<sup>45</sup>

- No specific law

**What is the legal age for consent to sexual intercourse?**<sup>46</sup>

- 18 years
- 18 years
Enabling environment (policy and legal)

Stigma faced by people living with HIV

People living with HIV often face stigma and discrimination. A non-supportive environment can drive people living with HIV away from SRHR and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services, hindering the AIDS response.

| Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes to HIV | 40.5% |

Has the Stigma Index been conducted?

A sample of 1,284 PLHIV (women 70%, n=897; men 30%, n=387)

Key findings from the Stigma Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service/Experience</th>
<th>Percentage and Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denied sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services</td>
<td>5% (n=63); Female 5.6% (n=50); Male 3.4% (n=13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denied family planning services</td>
<td>3.3% (n=43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced forced or coerced sterilization by healthcare provider on the basis of HIV</td>
<td>1.5% (n=19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever counselled about reproductive options since being diagnosed HIV-positive</td>
<td>36% (n=461); 14% (n=182)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could access ART (among people yet to commence)</td>
<td>91.1% (n=1170)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had a constructive discussion on HIV treatment options</td>
<td>62% (n=796)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported experience of stigma and discrimination that hinder access to HIV and SRH services</td>
<td>4.9% (n=63); Female 4% (n=50); Male 1% (n=13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sought redress if rights violated</td>
<td>14.6% (n=226)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women’s empowerment

Achieving gender equality and empowering women (Sustainable Development Goal 5) is essential in its own right and also affects health status. It is a broad agenda that includes: ending stigma and discrimination, violence, and harmful practices; ensuring autonomy in health decisions; and accessing SRHR and equal rights to economic resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ability to participate in decisions regarding their own health</th>
<th>Women who believe wife is justified in refusing sex with husband</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender-based violence

Intimate partner violence has been shown to increase the risk of HIV infection by around 50%. Violence, and the fear of violence, may deter women and girls from seeking HIV testing, disclosing HIV-positive status, and seeking other services for their HIV and SRHR needs. Visit http://bit.ly/1PIpTip

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence of recent intimate partner violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intimate partner violence prevention programmes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-school education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfinance and gender equity training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing social and cultural norms that support violence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children and Social Protection

Orphanhood is frequently accompanied by prejudice and increased poverty, factors that can jeopardize children’s chances of completing school education and may lead to increased vulnerability to HIV and poor SRHR outcomes. As such, economic support (with a focus on social assistance and livelihoods assistance) to poor and HIV-affected households remains a high priority in many comprehensive care and support programmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio of school attendance of orphans to non-orphans (aged 10–14 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children whose households received external support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIDS deaths in adults occur just at the time in their lives when they are forming families and bringing up children.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children who have lost one or both parents due to AIDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health systems

Integrating SRHR and HIV services requires addressing components of health systems. These include coordination, joint partnerships, planning and budgeting, human resources, procurement and supply chain management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Human resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Count per 1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctors</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses and midwives</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and traditional health workers</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Training and supervision

- Are there SRHR training materials and curricula that include HIV? Yes (partial)
- Are there HIV training materials and curricula that include SRHR? Yes (partial)
- To what extent is supportive supervision for SRHR and HIV integrated at the health service-delivery level? Fully integrated
- Is there a tool for integrated supervision available? Yes

Logistics and supplies

HIV and SRHR commodities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there integrated supply systems?</td>
<td>Partially integrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there integrated ordering systems?</td>
<td>Not integrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there integrated monitoring systems?</td>
<td>Partially integrated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commodity stockouts

- Contraceptives: 8.5%
- Antiretrovirals for HIV: 83.3%
- STI drugs: 71%

Coordination, planning and budgeting

- Is there joint planning of HIV and SRHR programmes? No
- Is there any collaboration between SRHR and HIV for programme management/implementation? Yes

Health information systems

- National surveys: 2/2
- Facility-based data collection: 2/3

SRHR and HIV service coverage

- HIV testing and counselling facilities per 100,000 adult population: 27
- Primary level service delivery points offering at least three modern methods of contraception: >75%
Integrated service delivery

Providing integrated services enables clients to receive as many quality services as possible at the same time and in the same place, especially at the primary healthcare level. This can happen through government, civil society, and private providers.

Integrated service provision

Health facilities provide HIV services integrated with other health services

- HIV counselling and testing with SRH
- EMTCT with antenatal care/maternal and child health

Many

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (EMTCT)

Eliminating new HIV infections among children and keeping their mothers alive is based on a four-pronged strategy.  

**Women living with HIV delivering**

- 33,000

**New child HIV infections**

- 4,100

Indicators for elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prong</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>new HIV infections among women 15-49</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>unmet need for family planning for women of reproductive age</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>final mother-to-child HIV transmission rate</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>women receiving antiretrovirals (ARVs – excluding single dose nevirapine) to prevent new infections among children</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>women or infants receiving ARVs during breastfeeding</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ART coverage among children under 15 years</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception for women living with HIV (15-49)

Skilled attendant at birth

- 88%

Urban

- 65%

Rural

- 49%

Dual elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis

In 2007 WHO launched an initiative for the global elimination of congenital syphilis, outlined in the global elimination of congenital syphilis: rationale and strategy for action. Initiatives are now ongoing for dual elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis as an integrated process, including data validation.

http://bit.ly/1jCx7sf

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of syphilis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care attendees tested for syphilis at first antenatal care visit</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care attendees who test positive for syphilis</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care attendees positive for syphilis who are treated appropriately</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focus on adolescents and youth

Young people need access to a range of SRHR and HIV information and services on a broad range of topics related to their physical, social, emotional, and sexual development.

Sexual behaviour

Median age at first sex among young people aged 20-24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adolescents aged 15-19 who had:

- Multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months: 4% Female, 8% Male
- Multiple partners and used a condom at last sex: 54% Female, 75% Male
- Had sex before age 15: 14% Female, 9% Male

Unmet need for family planning, among young women aged 15-19

- 16%

Young women aged 15-19 who have ever had a child

- 21%

Recent births to mothers under 20 that were unplanned

- 54%

Young women aged 15-19 able to participate in decisions about their healthcare

- 19.7%

HIV

Estimated number of adolescents living with HIV aged 10-19

- 29,000

Young people living with HIV aged 15-24

- 43,000 Female, 25,000 Male

Adolescents aged 15-19 who were ever tested for HIV and received the results

- 16%

New HIV infections among adolescents aged 15-19

- <1,000

AIDS deaths among adolescents aged 10-19

- 4,100

Knowledge and comprehensive sexuality education

Young people aged 15-19 who have heard of family planning on any of the three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)

- 29%

Adolescents aged 15-19 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV

- 30%

Schools that provided skills-based HIV and sexuality education in the previous academic year

- 38%
Focus on key populations

Key populations, including men who have sex with men, people who use drugs, sex workers and transgender people typically have higher HIV prevalence than the general population. The criminalization of key populations drives people away from health services, increasing vulnerability to negative SRHR and HIV outcomes, as well as to stigma, discrimination, and violence.

Key populations are often not reached with health services, including for SRHR and HIV, and frequently experience violation of their human rights.

Useful programme implementation tools* and guidelines

http://bit.ly/1HSZVWz


UNFPA et al. (2015) Implementing comprehensive HIV and STI programmes with men who have sex with men.
http://bit.ly/1LWyIQ6

*Similar implementation tools for HIV/STI programming with other key populations are currently under development.
Additional regional and national data

This infographic snapshot builds on an overarching framework defining HIV and SRHR linkages/integration and provides related national data. Specific aspects of HIV and SRHR linkages/integration vary by region and country due to different types of HIV epidemics and structural drivers of HIV and SRHR. Therefore, a differentiated approach to investment and programming is required.

The suggested way forward

1. **Disseminate the snapshot broadly** to key decision-makers in the government (e.g. Ministry of Health and National AIDS Commission), programme managers, donors, UN agencies, civil society organisations and community-based organisations, and use for advocacy at key events.
2. **Review the data** presented in the snapshot with key HIV and SRHR stakeholders to identify and discuss areas where further work is particularly needed.
3. **Convene a technical working group** with HIV and SRHR stakeholders to jointly plan, coordinate activities and monitor progress on HIV and SRHR linkages/integration.
4. **Work with the Ministries of Justice, Education and Health, and other appropriate sectors** to eliminate human rights violations, such as gender-based violence, early and forced marriage and stigma and discrimination.
5. **Use the snapshot** when developing and evaluating strategies, operational plans and funding proposals.
6. **Collaborate with relevant data collection entities** to fill gaps where data are not available.
Endnotes


3a. Data used in the HIV and SRH Linkages Infographic Snapshot is the most recent data available.


6. UNAIDS 2016 estimates

7. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates

8. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates


10. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates


13. 2014. Indicatore: Percentage of AIDS-related indirect maternal deaths

15. UN Commission on Status of Women (2013). Agreed conclusions on the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls. New York, UN CSW.


18. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates


21. Indicatore: Percentage of total demand for family planning among married or in-union women living with HIV aged 15 to 49 that is satisfied with modern methods (modern contraceptive prevalence divided by total demand for family planning)


23. Indicator: Number of adults reported with syphilis in the past 12 months.


26a. 2015. IPPF and UNFPA coding (2015)


26a. 2015. IPPF and UNFPA coding (2015)

27. There is no current national SRH and HIV integration policy or strategy

28. 2015. GNP+ Global Criminalisation Scan: http://criminalisation.gnpplus.net/alphabetic


34. 2016. Indicator: Countries - Laws that impose compulsory detention for people who use drugs. UNAIDS GARPR


82. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates

83. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates


86. Indicator: Percentage of pregnant women attending antenatal care (ANC) whose male partner was tested for HIV in the last 12 months. WHO Universal Access Indicator 3.5

87. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates


89. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates

90. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates

91. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates


94. Indicator: Percentage of total demand for family planning among married or in-union women living with HIV aged 15 to 49 that is satisfied with modern methods (modern contraceptive prevalence divided by total demand for family planning)


98. Indicator: Percentage of women accessing antenatal care services who were tested for syphilis at first antenatal care visit. WHO Global Health Observatory data repository. Antenatal care (ANC) attendees tested for syphilis at first ANC visit. http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main:23610

99. 2010. WHO Global Health Observatory data repository. Antenatal care attendees who were positive for syphilis. http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main:23620

100. Indicator: Percentage of antenatal care attendees positive for syphilis who received treatment. WHO Global Health Observatory data repository. Antenatal care attendees positive for syphilis who received treatment (%). http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main:A1362STv


108. Indicator: Percent of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned


111. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates


113. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates

114. 2016. UNAIDS 2016 estimates


117. Indicator: Percentage of schools that provided life skills-based HIV and sexuality education in the previous academic year.

118. 2013. UNAIDS GARPR

119. Indicator: People who inject drugs population size estimate. UNAIDS GARPR

120. 2015. UNAIDS / National AIDS Commission Cameroon

121. Indicator: Transgender people population size estimate

122. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR

123. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs who are living with HIV. UNAIDS GARPR

124. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR

125. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people who are living with HIV.

126. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR

127. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs who received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results. UNAIDS GARPR

128. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR

129. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people who received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results.

130. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR

131. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. UNAIDS GARPR

132. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR

133. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse
Inter-Agency Working Group on SRH and HIV Linkages

The Inter-agency Working Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV Linkages is convened by UNFPA, WHO, and IPPF and works with more than 20 organizations to:

- advocate for political commitment to a linked SRH and HIV agenda;
- support national action to strengthen SRH and HIV linkages at the policy, systems, and service delivery levels; and
- create a shared understanding of SRH and HIV linkages by building the evidence base and sharing research, good practice, and lessons learnt.

To find out more
Visit http://srhhivlinkages.org - a collection of SRHR and HIV linkages resources. For a list of current members of the IAWG on SRH and HIV Linkages visit http://bit.ly/1kzQDWB

Key achievements since 2004

- 2004: The Glion Call to Action and the New York Call to Commitment
- 2005: A Framework for Priority Linkages
- 2008 onwards: Rapid Assessment Tool for SRH and HIV Linkages
- 2008 onwards: Gateways to Integration Case Studies
- 2009: Advancing the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Human Rights of People Living with HIV
- 2010: SRH and HIV linkages resource pack
- 2011: SRH Services and HIV Interventions in Practice
- 2012: What Works? SRH and HIV Linkages for Key Populations
- 2013: EMTCT Job Aid
- 2014: SRH and HIV Linkages Compendium: Indicators and Tools
- 2014: Navigating the Work in Progress

Disclaimer: All reasonable precautions have been taken by the publisher to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the materials rests with the reader. In no event shall the IAWG on SRH and HIV Linkages or any organization whose logo appears on this document be liable for damages arising from use of this publication. This publication does not necessarily represent the views of the IAWG on SRH and HIV Linkages or any organization whose logo appears on this document.