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.).

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.

To find indicators and tools to measure progress
Visit http://bit.ly/1KVaET1

To find out more about linkages/integration
Visit http://srhhivlinkages.org - a collection of SRHR and HIV linkages resources.
### Key HIV and SRHR intersections: Lebanon data

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 4.547 million

- **Life expectancy at birth** 80.1 years
- **Fertility rate** 1.5

### HIV is a leading cause of death in women of reproductive age (globally)

- **New adult HIV infections**
  - Women: <100
  - Men: <200
- **HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)**: <0.1%
- **People living with HIV**
  - Women: <200
  - Men: 1,600
- **People living with HIV receiving ART**: 40%
- **AIDS-related deaths among adults (ages 15+)**
  - Women: <100
  - Men: <100
- **HIV-associated maternal death contributes to maternal mortality**
- **Maternal mortality ratio**: 15 per 100,000 live births
- **Maternal deaths attributed to HIV**: 0%

### HIV transmission to infants can occur during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding

- **Mother-to-child HIV transmission rate (after breastfeeding)**: 0%
- **Pregnant women who know their HIV status**: 52.8%
- **Male and female condoms provide triple protection from unintended pregnancies, HIV, and other STIs**
- **Number of adults reported with syphilis**: 76.8%

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

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

Where data is not available this is marked with ▲.
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?  
If yes, have the following SRHR components been included as a measurable target:  
- Condoms (with reference to STI prevention / contraceptive method)? Yes  
- Prevention / elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV? Yes  
- SRHR of people living with HIV? No  
- Sexually transmitted infections? Yes  
- Gender based violence? Yes

Is there a national SRHR strategy?  
If yes, have the following HIV components been included as a measurable target:  
- Condoms (with reference to HIV prevention)? Yes  
- Prevention / elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV? Yes  
- SRHR of people living with HIV? No  
- Sexually transmitted infections? Yes  
- HIV counselling and testing? Yes

Laws

People living with HIV  
Are there laws that:  
- criminalise HIV transmission or exposure? No  
- impose HIV specific restrictions on entry, stay or residence? Yes  
- address HIV-related discrimination and protect people living with HIV? No

Key populations  
Are there laws that:  
- criminalise same-sex sexual activities? Yes  
- deem sex work as illegal? No  
- mandate the death penalty for drug offences? No  
- demand compulsory detention for people who use drugs? No  
- recognise a third, neutral and non-specific gender besides male and female? No

Gender-based violence  
Are there laws that:  
- address gender-based violence? Yes  
- penalise rape in marriage? No  
- allow free entry into marriage and divorce? Yes  
- allow the removal of violent spouses? Yes

Other laws

Are there laws that:  
- make sexuality education mandatory? Yes (partial)  
- allow legal abortion? Yes: to save a woman's life  
- prohibit female genital mutilation? No

Age of Consent

What is the minimum legal age for marriage without parental consent?  
- 18 years  
- 15 years

What is the legal age for HIV testing without parental consent?  
- 16 years

What is the legal age for accessing contraceptives?  
- No specified age

What is the legal age for consent to sexual intercourse?  
- No specified age
Enabling environment (policy and legal)

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.

People living with HIV often face stigma and discrimination.

Key findings from the Stigma Index

- Denied sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services: 3.1% (n=4)
- Denied family planning services: 2.3% (n=3)
- Experienced forced or coerced sterilization by healthcare provider on the basis of HIV: Data not available
- Ever counselled about reproductive options since being diagnosed HIV-positive: 56.2% (n=73)

Has the Stigma Index been conducted?

2013

A sample of 130 PLHIV (women 8.5%, n=11, men 82.3%, n=107 and undefined/unknown 9.2%, n=12)

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.

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

Gender-based violence is a cause and consequence of HIV

Prevalence of recent intimate partner violence

Girls married before 18

Women who agree husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife:

- for at least one specified reason
- if she refuses sex with him

Women who believe wife is justified in refusing sex with husband

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.

Children whose households received external support

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to non-orphans (aged 10–14 years)

Children who have lost one or both parents due to AIDS

AIDS deaths in adults occur just at the time in their lives when they are forming families and bringing up children.
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

- **Doctors per 1,000**: 3.2
- **Nurses and midwives per 1,000**: 2.72
- **Community and traditional health workers per 1,000**: 51

### Training and supervision

- Are there SRHR training materials and curricula that include HIV?
  - Yes
- Are there HIV training materials and curricula that include SRHR?
  - No
- To what extent is supportive supervision for SRHR and HIV integrated at the health service-delivery level?
  - Not integrated
- Is there a tool for integrated supervision available?
  - No

### Logistics and supplies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV and SRHR commodities</th>
<th>Are there integrated supply systems?</th>
<th>Not integrated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there integrated ordering systems?</td>
<td>Not integrated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there integrated monitoring systems?</td>
<td>Not integrated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity stockouts</th>
<th>Contraceptives</th>
<th>Antiretrovirals for HIV</th>
<th>STI drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coordination, planning and budgeting

- Is there joint planning of HIV and SRHR programmes?
  - Some
- Is there any collaboration between SRHR and HIV for programme management/implementation?
  - Some

### Health information systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health system statistical capacity</th>
<th>National surveys</th>
<th>Facility-based data collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SRHR and HIV service coverage

- **HIV testing and counselling facilities per 100,000 adult population**: 3
- **Primary level service delivery points offering at least three modern methods of contraception**: 100%
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

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.\(^81\)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prong</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prong 1</td>
<td>New HIV infections among women 15-49</td>
<td>(&lt;100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prong 2</td>
<td>Unmet need for family planning for women of reproductive age</td>
<td>(13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prong 3</td>
<td>Final mother-to-child HIV transmission rate</td>
<td>(0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prong 4</td>
<td>ART coverage among children under 15 years</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception for women living with HIV (15-49)\(^95\)

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.\(^96\) Initiatives are now ongoing for dual elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis as an integrated process, including data validation.\(^97\)

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of syphilis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Target</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>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care attendees positive for syphilis who are treated appropriately</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://bit.ly/1jCx7sf
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

Adolescents aged 15-19 who had:

- Had multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months
- Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex
- Had sex before age 15

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

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

Recent births to mothers under 20 that were unplanned

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

Youth unemployment

HIV

Estimated number of adolescents living with HIV aged 10-19

Young people living with HIV aged 15-24

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

New HIV infections among adolescents aged 15-19

AIDS deaths among adolescents aged 10-19

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)

Adolescents aged 15-19 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV

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

▲ also p.4
**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

  

  

- UNFPA et al. (2015) *Implementing comprehensive HIV and STI programmes with men who have sex with men.*
  

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*Similar implementation tools for HIV/STI programming with other key populations are currently under development.*
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 SRHR Linkages Infographic Snapshot is the most recent data available.


6. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates

7. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates

8. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates

9. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates

10. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 child-level estimates not published

11. 2014. Indicator: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results. UNAIDS GARPR


14. 2015. UNAIDS GARPR


16. 2015. UNFPA correspondence with National AIDS Programme, November 2016. UNAIDS estimates not published

17. 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. 2014. Indicator: Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months. UNAIDS GARPR

19. 2015. UNFPA correspondence with National AIDS Programme, November 2016. UNAIDS estimates not published

20. Indicator: Percentage of pregnant women who were tested for HIV and who know their results (World Health Organisation UA3.4)


23. Indicator: Number of adults reported with syphilis in the past 12 months. WHO Universal Access Indicator 1.17.6

24. 2013. UNAIDS GARPR


26. 2016. Coding conducted during meeting between UNFPA and MoPH, November 2016

27. There is no current national SRHR strategy


30. 2016. Whilst there is no law, a statement has been made by the Ministry of Public Health Ministry against Stigma and Discrimination. Correspondence with UNFPA Lebanon Country Office, December 2016


30b. The data in this section only looks at the law itself and not how the law is implemented


32. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR


34. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR


34. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR


Indicator: percentage of women aged 15 to 49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times. UNICEF. Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women. Antenatal care coverage database. http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/antenatal-care.html

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

2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates


Indicator: Percentage of pregnant women who were tested for HIV and who know their results (World Health Organisation UA3.4)


2014. 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)


Indicator: Congenital syphilis rate per 100,000 live births. WHO Global Health Observatory data repository. Congenital syphilis. http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main/CONGENITALSYPPFSTv

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

Indicator: Percentage of antenatal care attendees who tested positive for syphilis. WHO Global Health Observatory data repository. http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.23620


2016. Indicator: Unmet need for contraception among women aged 15-49, married or in union

2010-2014. Indicator: Percentage of teenage women (age 15-19) who have begun childbearing
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.

Key achievements since 2004

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.

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