HIV AND SRHR LINKAGES INFOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT
UGANDA 2016

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.).

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

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 37.8 million
Life expectancy at birth 59.2
Fertility rate 5.9

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

New adult HIV infections 52,000 (Women) 39,000 (Men)
HIV prevalence (ages 15-49) 7.3%
People living with HIV 770,000 (Women) 570,000 (Men) 150,000 (Children)
People living with HIV receiving ART 60%

AIDS-related deaths among adults (ages 15+)
8,800 (Women) 15,000 (Men)

HIV-associated maternal death contributes to maternal mortality
Maternal mortality ratio 343 per 100,000 live births
Maternal deaths attributed to HIV 3.1%

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) 7.7%
Pregnant women who know their HIV status 95%

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

Number of adults reported with syphilis

Condom use at last sex

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)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is there a national HIV strategy?</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, have the following SRHR components been included as a measurable target?</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condoms (with reference to STI prevention / contraceptive method)?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention / elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRHR of people living with HIV?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmitted infections?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender based violence?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is there a national SRHR strategy?</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, have the following HIV components been included as a measurable target?</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condoms (with reference to HIV prevention)?</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention / elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV?</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRHR of people living with HIV?</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmitted infections?</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV counselling and testing?</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Laws

#### People living with HIV

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

#### Key populations

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

#### Gender-based violence

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

#### Other laws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there laws that:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make sexuality education mandatory?</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow legal abortion?</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibit female genital mutilation?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Support to SRHR and HIV linkages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enabling environment (policy and legal)</th>
<th>Inhibitive</th>
<th>Partial</th>
<th>Conducive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Key populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of Consent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the minimum legal age for marriage without parental consent?</td>
<td>18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the legal age for HIV testing without parental consent?</td>
<td>12 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the legal age for accessing contraceptives?</td>
<td>18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the legal age for consent to sexual intercourse?</td>
<td>18 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

26.2%

Has the Stigma Index been conducted?

2013

A sample of 1110 PLHIV (555 female and 555 male).

Key findings from the Stigma Index

Denied sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services 87.2%
Denied family planning services 86.7%
Experienced forced or coerced sterilization by healthcare provider on the basis of HIV Female 12%; Male 8%
Ever counselled about reproductive options since being diagnosed HIV-positive Female 72%; Male 63%
Could access ART (among people yet to commence) 95%
Had a constructive discussion on HIV treatment options 73.7%
Reported experience of stigma and discrimination that hinder access to HIV and SRH services 4.8% (n=53)
Sought redress if rights violated 25%

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.

Ability to participate in decisions regarding their own health

Girls married before 16

40%

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

for at least one specified reason

58%

if she refuses sex with him

22%

Women who believe wife is justified in refusing sex with husband

74%

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/1PlPtoP

Prevalence of recent intimate partner violence

33.3%

Gender-based violence is a cause and consequence of HIV

Intimate partner violence prevention programmes

In-school education on preventing dating violence

No

Microfinance and gender equity training

No

Changing social and cultural norms that support violence

Limited

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.

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

Children who have lost one or both parents due to AIDS

650,000
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>Doctors per 1,000</th>
<th>Nurses and midwives per 1,000</th>
<th>Community and traditional health workers per 1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>0.188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Training and supervision**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training and supervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there SRHR training materials and curricula that include HIV? Yes (partial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there HIV training materials and curricula that include SRHR? Yes (partial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To what extent is supportive supervision for SRHR and HIV integrated at the health service-delivery level? Partially integrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a tool for integrated supervision available? No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Logistics and supplies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV and SRHR commodities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there integrated supply systems? No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there integrated ordering systems? No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there integrated monitoring systems? No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity stockouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptives 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiretrovirals for HIV 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI drugs 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coordination, planning and budgeting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is there joint planning of HIV and SRHR programmes? No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there any collaboration between SRHR and HIV for programme management/implementation? Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health information systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health information systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health system statistical capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility-based data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SRHR and HIV service coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SRHR and HIV service coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV testing and counselling facilities per 100,000 adult population 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary level service delivery points offering at least three modern methods of contraception 82.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rapid Assessment of SRH and HIV linkages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rapid Assessment of SRH and HIV linkages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has the Rapid Assessment for Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV Linkages been conducted? Yes 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A rapid assessment of SRH and HIV linkages is a useful tool for countries to assess existing bi-directional linkages at the policy, systems and service-delivery levels.
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.\(^{81}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women living with HIV delivering(^{82})</th>
<th>120,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New child HIV infections(^{83})</td>
<td>9,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prong 1: new HIV infections among women 15-49(^{87})</th>
<th>49,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prong 2: unmet need for family planning for women of reproductive age(^{88})</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prong 3: final mother-to-child HIV transmission rate(^{89})</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prong 3: women receiving antiretrovirals (ARVs – excluding single dose nevirapine) to prevent new infections among children(^{90})</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prong 3: women or infants receiving ARVs during breastfeeding(^{91})</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prong 4: ART coverage among children under 15 years(^{92})</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Pregnant women attending an antenatal care clinic

at least once\(^{84}\) at least 4 times\(^{85}\)

93% 48%

whose sexual partners were tested for HIV in the last 12 months\(^{86}\)

Pregnant women who know their HIV status\(^{93}\)

>95%

Skilled attendant at birth\(^{94}\)

89%

52%

Urban Rural

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

Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births)\(^{98}\)

Antenatal care attendees tested for syphilis at first antenatal care visit\(^{99}\)

15%

Antenatal care attendees who test positive for syphilis\(^{100}\)

2%

Antenatal care attendees positive for syphilis who are treated appropriately\(^{101}\)
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>Gender</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adolescents aged 15-19 who had:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Had multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months</th>
<th>Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex</th>
<th>Had sex before age 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Youth unemployment

6.6%

HIV

Estimated number of adolescents living with HIV aged 10-19

- 100,000 young people living with HIV aged 15-24

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

- 31% received results

New HIV infections among adolescents aged 15-19

- 11,000 new infections

AIDS deaths among adolescents aged 10-19

- 3,000 deaths

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)

- 46%

Adolescents aged 15-19 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV

- 36%

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

- 36%
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size estimate</th>
<th>10,533</th>
<th>54,549</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV testing</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom use</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Useful programme implementation tools* and guidelines


*Similar implementation tools for HIV/STI programming with other key populations are currently under development.
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


6. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates

7. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates

8. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates

9. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates

10. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates


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.

16. 2014. 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


18. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates

19. 2014. WHO Universal Access Indicator 3.4


21. 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)


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


26a. 2015. IPPF and UNFPA coding


27a. The data in this section only looks at the law itself and not how the law is implemented

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


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


40. Indicator: Is there a law or policy mandating the government (or its regulatory bodies) to implement sexuality education?


45. Indicator: Legal age for accessing contraceptives.

46. 1990. Current law in place: Statute No. 4 A of 1990 (law relating to defilement)

47. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR


52. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR


53a. 2011. “The percentage of women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him” Uganda Bureau of Statistics Kampala, Uganda; MEASURE DHS and ICF International (August 2012). Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2011.


58. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates


60. 2005. WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Density per 1000 Data by country http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A1444


62. 2015. Examples include IMAI/IMPAC for in-service and integrated pre-service curricula for midwives. Correspondence from UNFPA Country Office Uganda, November 2015.

63. 2015. Correspondence from UNFPA Country Office Uganda, November 2015.

64. 2015. Correspondence from UNFPA Country Office Uganda, November 2015.

65. 2015. Correspondence from UNFPA Country Office Uganda, November 2015.


68. 2015. Correspondence from UNFPA Country Office Uganda, November 2015.


70. 2014. WHO Universal Access

71. Indicator: Proportion of primary healthcare public sector facilities that reported having any one of five drugs considered essential for STI management out of stock during the month of the survey (metronidazole, ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, doxycline, benzathine-penicillin)


79. 2014. UNAIDS GARPR

80. 2013. UNAIDS GARPR
82. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
83. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
87. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
89. 2013. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
90. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
91. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
92. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
93. 2014. World Health Organisation Universal Access Indicator 3.4
94. 2015. Uganda, MDG 2015 Final report
95. 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: Congenital syphilis rate per 100,000 live births. WHO Global Health Observatory data repository. Congenital syphilis, http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CONGENITALSYSTI
100. 2013. WHO Global Health Observatory data repository. Antenatal care attendees who were positive for syphilis. http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CONGENITALSYSTI
101. 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.A1362STI
110. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
111. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
113. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
114. 2014. UNAIDS 2014 estimates
117. Indicator: Percentage of schools that provided life skills-based HIV and sexuality education in the previous academic year.
118. 2013. UNAIDS GARPR (National quasi-estimates study by Uganda AIDS Commission)
119. Indicator: People who inject drugs population size estimate. UNAIDS GARPR
120. 2013. UNAIDS GARPR (National quasi-estimates study by Uganda AIDS Commission)
121. Indicator: Transgender people population size estimate
122. Indicator: Percentage of men who have sex with men who are living with HIV. UNAIDS GARPR
123. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs who are living with HIV. UNAIDS GARPR
124. Indicator: Percentage of sex workers who are living with HIV. UNAIDS GARPR
125. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people who are living with HIV.
126. 2013. 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. 2013. UNAIDS GARPR
129. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people who received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results.
130. 2013. 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. 2013. 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.

Key achievements since 2004

2004: The Gion Call to Action and the New York Call to Commitment
2005: A Framework for Priority Linkages
2007: Linkages: Evidence Review and Recommendations
2008 onwards: Rapid Assessment Tool for SRH and HIV Linkages
2009: Advancing the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Human Rights of People Living with HIV
2008 onwards: Gateways to Integration Case Studies
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

To find out more

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