Annotated Bibliography

Gender, HIV/AIDS
and
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Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development

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One of the most important developments in the global fight against HIV/AIDS is the recognition of the role of gender in fueling the spread and increasing the burden of the epidemic. This document compiles key online resources that describe the current understanding of, and responses to, the effects of gender on HIV/AIDS at the international level. Resources were selected to provide a balanced approach that addresses both men's and women's concerns, vulnerabilities, challenges, and responses to gender and HIV/AIDS issues. A special focus on gender-based violence is included because of the tremendous impact of sexual violence on risk of HIV infection.

Fact Sheets & Quick Reference Documents

amfAR. *Gender-Based Violence and HIV Among Women: Assessing the Evidence.* Issue Brief No.3, June 2005
http://www.amfar.org/binary-data/AMFAR_PUBLICATION/download_file/38.pdf

> This recently published Issue Brief is an excellent quick reference for obtaining specific examples from published literature supporting the link between gender-based violence and HIV infection. It reports on evidence of gender-base violence as a *cause* of HIV infection, and as a *consequence* of HIV infection, and concludes with a comment on the need for more validated interventions addressing gender-based violence to help mitigate the transmission of HIV among women.

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Asia Branch. *Gender Equality Tip Sheet: HIV/AIDS* (2003)
http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUImages/GenderEquality3/$file/GE&HIVtipsheet-Feb11.pdf

> This Tip Sheet has been prepared as a starting point to help understand why a gender perspective is relevant to HIV/AIDS initiatives. It identifies factors fueling the spread of HIV as well as the impact of gender inequalities on HIV/AIDS prevention and care efforts. Included are a brief description of five gender and HIV/AIDS programming considerations, a comment on CIDA's gender perspective in HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs in India, a briefing of the United Nations' campaign to work with men as "Partners for Change," and a list of resources for further information.

Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development. *HIV/AIDS and Gender Issues.* Fact sheet (2003) http://www.icad-cisd.com/pdf/publications/e_gender_final.pdf

> This Fact Sheet highlights some of the obstacles to gender-equality that further the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly amongst women. It also presents guiding principles for an effective gender-based response to the pandemic, including topics such as women's participation, public awareness, and promotion of female-controlled methods of prevention.

Reeves, H. and Baden, S. *Gender and Development: Frequently Asked Questions*. Prepared for the Department for International Development (DFID) for its gender mainstreaming intranet resource. Institute of Development Studies, Brighton (2000). http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/re57.pdf

> A clear and candid paper responding to 16 frequently asked questions regarding gender in development, gender analysis, and gender mainstreaming by donor agencies. It includes questions about the relevance of gender (As a man, how is gender relevant to me? Haven't we done enough on gender – don't we need to pursue new priorities?), practical issues in gender analysis (How can we measure women's empowerment?) and applications of a gender

perspective (How can donors include gender in their work?). Useful for those with an introductory understanding of the issue.

UNIFEM. *Masculinity and Gender-Based Violence.* UNIFEM Gender Fact Sheet No.5. 2001. http://www.unifem-eseasia.org/resources/factsheets/UNIFEMSheet5.pdf

This paper identifies the role of men and the underlying power imbalances between men and women in gender-based violence. Issues of masculinity and how they relate to increased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS for both sexes are highlighted. Also offers examples of how men and the construct of masculinity are currently changing, and suggestions for how to further challenge gender-based violence.

Background & Concepts

Feinstein, N. and Prentice, B., *Gender and AIDS Almanac.* UNAIDS (2001)
http://www.unaids.org/html/pub/Topics/Gender/GenderandAIDSalmanac_en_pdf.pdf

A comprehensive resource exploring how socially defined roles influence HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission , and care. It begins with a description of HIV/AIDS and HIV transmission and a snapshot of the global pandemic. This is followed by a look into gender issues in prevention and care, and finally a description of the various aspects of society that influence the spread of the pandemic, including economic, social and political factors, violence, and sex exploitation.

Lewis, M. *Gendering AIDS: women, men, empowerment, mobilisation.* VSO (2003)
http://www.vso.org.uk/Images/gendering_aids_tcm8-809.pdf

VSO's position paper provides a clear, in-depth discussion of the impact of gender inequality on HIV/AIDS, based on research conducted with stakeholders from South Africa, India, Namibia, and Cambodia. The paper highlights the issue of inequality between men and women, and identifies key manifestations of gender equality that need to be addressed; specifically, gender violence, unequal rights to property, burden of care, unequal access to treatment, and unequal access to prevention information. It then examines international commitments and national policies designed to uphold women's rights, including the gap between the commitments made and the activities implemented. In particular it examines national policies surrounding the key manifestations of gender inequality in HIV/AIDS. Finally, the paper presents responses and recommendations for policy and programming, and illustrates how they apply to the key manifestations of gender inequality. A thorough position paper that provides a thoughtful analysis of the issues and the approaches needed to address them.

Matlin, S., and Spence, N. *The Gender Aspects of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic.* Presentation at the Expert Group Meeting on "The HIV/AIDS Pandemic and its Gender Implications," 13-17 November 2000, Windhoek, Namibia (2001).
http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/hivaids/matlinspence.html

The authors of this paper indicate that more women than men are now dying of HIV-related causes. The changing patterns of HIV transmission mirror divergences linked to biology, sexual behavior, social attitudes and pressures, and economic power and vulnerability. Women and girls are more vulnerable to HIV infection because of their lower social status and disadvantages related to health-care access, education, and employment. The authors go on to examine HIV/AIDS as it pertains to a number of gender-related factors, including mothers and children, education, youth, the labor market, health services, the law, and situations of conflict and population displacement. They then advocate for the mainstreaming of gender into multisectoral responses to HIV/AIDS. Women's groups are also instrumental in strengthening the response to HIV/AIDS and protecting women's interests. Among other things, they can advocate for the protection of legal, civil, and human rights and ensure that women have the same access as men to treatment, counseling, and support. They can also lobby for better health education and public awareness and the adoption of preventive strategies such as safer sex, monogamy, abstinence, and the use of safe blood products. (Summary directly quoted from Reproductive Health Outlook website)

Panos HIV/AIDS Briefing No. 6. *AIDS and Men: Old problem, new angle* (1998)
http://www.panos.org.uk/PDF/reports/aidsandmenoldproblem.pdf

> This report explains how men's behaviour fuels the epidemic. Though its an older paper, it covers most of the main arguments on how gender inequality drives the epidemic. The recommendations primarily focus on safer sex methods rather than addressing the underlying power imbalance between men and women, but the report does touch upon a "social approach" to changing underlying attitudes towards sex and masculinity. The second half of the report highlights special issues for "high-risk" groups, such as men who have sex with men, men who use injecting drugs, men in the military, and men in prison.

Rao Gupta, G. *Gender, Sexuality, and HIV/AIDS: the What, the Why, and the How.* Plenary Address for the XIIIth International AIDS Conference, Durban, South Africa. International Centre for Research on Women, Washington (2000) http://www.icrw.org/docs/durban_hivaids_speech700.pdf

> This is a transcript of the Plenary Address given by Geeta Rao Gupta, President of the International Center for Research on Women, at the XIIIth International AIDS Conference in Durban, South Africa. The focus is on heterosexual transmission of HIV and how power, gender and sexuality interact to influence vulnerability to HIV for both men and women. This is followed by an explanation of the various approaches to overcoming inequality through programming, placing them on a continuum from damaging to empowering. She classifies the approaches as: those that do no harm, those that are gender-sensitive, those that are transformative, and those that empower.

Whelan, D. *Gender and HIV/AIDS: Taking stock of research and programmes.* Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (1999) http://www.unaids.org/NetTools/Misc/DocInfo.aspx?LANG=en&href=http%3a%2f%2fgva-doc-owl%2fWEBcontent%2fDocuments%2fpub%2fPublications%2fIRC-pub05%2fJC419-Gender-TakingStock_en%26%2346%3bpdf

> This review explores the research and programming advances in addressing the effect of gender norms on both individual risk and societal vulnerability. It aims to highlight key trends, themes, and issues that have emerged through both international research activities and programming responses. The review identifies important challenges for the future, such as the need for a better understanding of male sexuality and the broader social and/or economic factors that sustain risky sexual behaviour in males, the need for more focus on gender-sensitive treatment and care programming, and finally, a better understanding of how successful gender-sensitive programs are structured, implemented, and institutionalized, including the development of relevant indicators to measure success.

HIV/AIDS, Women and Girls

Fleischman, J. *Fatal Vulnerabilities: Reducing the Acute Risk of HIV/AIDS Among Women and Girls.* A Report of the Working Group on Women and Girls, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Washington (2003) http://www.csis.org/africa/0302_fatalvulnerabilities.pdf

> This report stresses the need for an integrated response to tackle the gender dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. After highlighting some of the major issue challenging women and girls, such as orphanhood, stigma, legal rights, economic dependency, equal access to education, and sexual exploitation in humanitarian crises, the report offers recommendations for U.S. policy, with a focus on women's empowerment.

UNAIDS, UNFPA, and UNIFEM. *Women and HIV/AIDS: Confronting the Crisis* (2004)
http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/308_filename_women_aids1.pdf

> Action against HIV/AIDS that does not confront gender inequality is doomed to failure, according to this report released jointly by UNAIDS, UNFPA, and UNIFEM. The report documents the devastating and often invisible impact of AIDS on women and girls and highlights the ways discrimination, poverty and gender-based violence help fuel the epidemic. Specific chapter focuses include prevention, treatment, caregiving, education, violence, and women's rights.

UNICEF. *Girls, HIV/AIDS and Education.* UNICEF (2004)
http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Girls_HIV_AIDS_and_Education_(English)_rev.pdf

This report outlines the challenges facing young people, particularly girls, caught in the centre of the epidemic. An argument is made for education as an effective tool for prevention; educators have a profound opportunity and responsibility to equip children and young people with the skills and knowledge to protect themselves from HIV. Adopting the concept of child-friendly schools and prioritizing and safeguarding girls' education are two of the key strategies in the overall approach to mitigating the future effects of the epidemic.

Waldorf, L. *Turning the Tide: CEDAW and the Gender Dimensions of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic.* United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (2001) http://www.unifem.org/resources/item_detail.php?ProductID=13

CEDAW, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, is an international policy that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. As of March 2005, 180 countries are parties to the Convention, which defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. This report contributes to understanding how CEDAW, the world's foremost blueprint for women's human rights, can be put to work to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic from a gender perspective. The publication discusses different aspects of the pandemic for which CEDAW has special relevance, such as gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, access to health services, gender inequality and safer sex, and issues of care and care-giving. The book also contains some of the key government responses that are required under CEDAW, guiding articles of the Convention, and statements of the CEDAW Committee that relate to HIV/AIDS. (Summary quoted from UNIFEM website)

HIV/AIDS, Men and Boys

Connell, RW. *The Role of Men and Boys in Achieving Gender Equality.* United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, Expert Group Meeting on "The role of men and boys in achieving gender equality," 21 to 24 October 2003, Brasilia, Brazil (2003) http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/men-boys2003/Connell-bp.pdf

This paper serves as a broad guide to the many issues involving men and boys in the gender equality dialogue. It includes examples of successes and challenges, reasons for change, and gender policy implications surrounding contemporary issues such as globalization, work/life balance, reproductive health, and gender-based violence. There is also a discussion on the education of boys, mainly focusing on the situation in developed countries, which includes an argument for focusing on gender issues and gender development in boys' education.

International HIV/AIDS Alliance. *Working with men, responding to AIDS; Gender, sexuality, and HIV – a case study collection* (2003) http://synkronweb.aidsalliance.org/graphics/secretariat/publications/wwm1103_working_with_men.pdf

The International HIV/AIDS Alliance has produced this case study collection in order to help projects to conduct work identifying strategies that will be effective in reaching out to different groups of men and enabling them to change their attitudes and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS. It presents experiences and lessons from a range of different projects (some supported by the Alliance and some not) that are working with men. By showcasing experiences and lessons from the field in the form of case studies, this collection offers inspiration, ideas and models for working with different kinds of men in a range of contexts. These case studies not only describe HIV/AIDS projects that are working with men, but also other kinds of projects that address other issues and problems relating to men (for example, gender identity, sexuality, violence). (Summary directly quoted from UNIFEM website)

UNAIDS. *Men and AIDS: A Gendered Approach, 2000 World AIDS Campaign* (2000)
http://www.thebody.com/unaids/men/contents.html

Produced for the 2000 World AIDS Campaign, this thorough document maintains that women are at particular risk of HIV infection due to their "lack of power to determine where, when and whether sex takes place." At the same time, the report underscores the need to establish a balance between acknowledging how the behavior of some men fuels the HIV/AIDS pandemic and inculcating—thereby perhaps alienating—*all* men. *Men and AIDS* also

discusses in detail such topics as the impact on women, the roots of masculinity, reaching adolescent boys, men's relations with women, sex between men, preventing sexual transmission of HIV, violence and HIV, substance use, special settings (such as prisons, mines, the military, areas of migrant workers and long-distance truck drivers, and zones frequented by sex workers and people who live on the street), men's health needs and health-seeking behavior, and how men interact with their families. The document concludes with a series of points for action aimed at increasing gender awareness, improving sexual communication and negotiations, reducing violence and sexual violence, and promoting support and care. (Summary directly quoted from Reproductive Health Outlook website)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) *It Takes 2: Partnering with men in reproductive & sexual health* (2003)
http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/153_filename_ItTakes2.pdf

This publication illustrates how one can increase men's involvement in reproductive and sexual health and rights issues through research, advocacy, behaviour change communication and education, policy dialogues and well-tailored and innovative reproductive health services. It starts by defining partnering with men and providing a rationale for this approach. A framework for selecting essential elements of such a programme is then described. Examples and a summary of lessons learned are provided. The publication includes a summary checklist for gender-sensitive programming with a focus on partnering. (Summary directly quoted from UNIFEM website)

Ruxton, S. (ed.) *Gender Equality and Men.* Oxfam GB, London (2004)
http://publications.oxfam.org.uk//oxfam/add_info_003.asp

This book is a product of the increasing emphasis on the role of men in achieving gender equality. Contributors from a range of countries share their practical experiences from the field in programs that involve men working towards gender equality. The book contains 14 articles from a range of topics, including masculinity, working with young men, men's roles in family violence, fatherhood, mainstreaming, and measuring change, among many other practical and helpful contributions. Included in the contributions is a report from the *Men as Partners* program in South Africa, which aims to promote a constructive role for men in reproductive health, including the prevention of HIV and gender-based violence. This program is a seminal example of how traditional gender roles can be challenged to effect positive change and mitigate the burden of HIV/AIDS. Other contributors include development practitioners, consultants, and researchers. The book is an important resource for those interested in approaches to gender equality that involve men.

Scalway, T. *Young Men and HIV: Culture, Poverty, and Sexual Risk.* Panos London (2001)
http://www.panos.org.uk/resources/reportdetails.asp?id=1021

This thoughtful and comprehensive report focuses on the role of young men within the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The report points out that young men aged 15 to 24 engage in the riskiest behavior of any age or gender group, and as a result account for 25 percent of all people living with HIV/AIDS. They inject drugs, have multiple sex partners, and often engage in unprotected sex with other men. In a section on masculinity, poverty, and risk, the report also discusses typical ideas of masculinity, multiple partners, poverty and sex, drugs and alcohol, and perceptions and knowledge. The following section on young men at special risk highlights the issues of men who have sex with men, migrants and refugees, prisoners, sex workers, and members of the uniformed forces. Section four discusses ways to bring about change, including strategies for reaching young men, peer education, school-based programs, the media, sports, health clinics, youth clubs, and traditional rituals. The report also contains several useful examples of current efforts to work with young men on HIV/AIDS prevention. (Summary directly quoted from Reproductive Health Outlook website)

Gender Mainstreaming in HIV/AIDS

Commonwealth Secretariat. *Gender Mainstreaming in HIV/AIDS: Taking a Multisectoral Approach.* Commonwealth Secretariat and Maritime Centre of Excellence for Women's Health (2002)
http://www.thecommonwealth.org/shared_asp_files/uploadedfiles/{735AB75B-7A3A-4FC0-BC39-A342BB570D7B}_HIV%20AIDS%20gender%20manual.pdf

This manual promotes the establishment of Gender Management Systems, described as an integrated network of structures and mechanisms that help guide the process of mainstreaming gender into all areas of an organization's work, with the overall goal of achieving gender equity. The discussion also includes the need for a multisectoral response, and provides numerous examples of successful approaches worldwide. This publication also includes case studies of gender-based HIV/AIDS programs both in Canada and internationally, an extensive list of online HIV/AIDS resources, and a gender-sensitivity checklist.

Eckman, A., Huntley, B., and Bhuyan, A. *How to Integrate Gender into HIV/AIDS Programmes: Using Lessons Learned from USAID and Partner Organizations.* Interagency Gender Working Group Task Force Report (2004) http://www.prb.org/pdf04/HowToIntegrGendrHIV.pdf

This briefing, directed at program managers and policy makers, reviews key gender issues and promising interventions identified through interviews with program managers from USAID and partner organizations. The bulk of the report offers guidance on how to address gender issues in seven HIV/AIDS prevention and intervention program areas: behaviour change programs, prevention methods, family planning, VCT and PMTCT, care and treatment for positive women, addressing socio-economic and political inequalities, and policy. Also highlighted, are challenges that were faced by the consulted organizations in implementing programs addressing each of these seven areas. Gaps between current knowledge and current activities are clearly identified and explained, especially as they relate to emerging issues. The briefing ends with a summary of 14 examples of promising interventions, tools, or research, and includes references for obtaining further information on each of them.

Rao Gupta, G., Whelan, D., and Allendorf, K. *Integrating Gender into HIV/AIDS Programs: A Review Paper.* Prepared for the World Health Organization (WHO) (2003) http://www.who.int/gender/hiv_aids/en/Integrating%5b258KB%5d.pdf

This review paper was written with input from an Expert Consultation meeting on Integrating Gender into HIV/AIDS programmes, held in Geneva in June 2002. It offers a detailed background on the socio-cultural aspects and the economic aspects of the impact of gender on the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and how each of these contributes to increased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. It also offers a very thorough description of the various types of approaches for gender integration in HIV/AIDS programming, with several practical examples illustrating how these approaches work in practice.

Special Focus: Gender-Based Violence and HIV/AIDS

Guedes, A. *Addressing Gender-Based Violence from the Reproductive Health/HIV Sector: A Literature Review and Analysis.* Submitted to USAID Interagency Gender Working Group. May (2004) http://www.prb.org/pdf04/AddressGendrBasedViolence.pdf

This document reviews promising programs in developing countries that address or challenge gender-based violence and its effect on reproductive health and/or HIV/AIDS. The programs discussed cover six areas of focus: behaviour change communication programs, community mobilization programs, service delivery programs, policy programs, programs aimed at youth, and programs serving refugees, internally displaced populations, and returnees. The analysis of each area of focus includes a thoughtful review of the contributions of programs, a focus on selected programs (including their evaluation), and an annotated bibliography. The tone and focus of the review are sensitive to human rights as well as to the complexity of the social context of gender-based violence.

Human Rights Watch. *Just Die Quietly: Domestic violence and women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in Uganda* (2003) http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/uganda0803/

This report documents the linkages between domestic violence and the spread of HIV/AIDS in Uganda. Based on interviews conducted in the country, the publication provides testimonies and interviews with women who have experienced rapes, attacks and violence by their husbands. The report also contains experiences of women whose fear of violent repercussions impeded their access to HIV/AIDS information, HIV testing, and HIV/AIDS treatment and counseling. In responding to the findings and analysis of this research, Human Rights Watch also outlines strong recommendations for the Government, donors, and regional and international organizations to ensure women are protected. (Summary directly quoted from UNIFEM website)

Human Rights Watch. *Policy Paralysis: A call for action on HIV/AIDS-related human rights abuses against women and girls in Africa* (2003) http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/africa1203/

In this report, Human Rights Watch provides an overview of the gender-based human rights abuses in Africa that fuel the HIV/AIDS epidemic and make the lives of women and girls already living with HIV/AIDS unbearable. The report is based largely on the moving and often horrifying stories told by African women and girls who have suffered abuse. Through stories and voices of the women and girls and through research, the report illustrates the inter-linkages between human rights violations of women and girls and the HIV/AIDS crisis. It is hoped that an understanding of the human reality of these abuses will lead to greater protection of the rights of the girls and women at the center of a deadly epidemic. (Summary directly quoted from UNIFEM website)

Nduwimana, F. *The Right to Survive: Sexual Violence, Women and HIV/AIDS.* International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (2004) http://www.dd-rd.ca/english/commdoc/publications/women/hivAIDSviolEn2

This report focuses on the plight of the women in Rwanda, Burundi, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of the Congo who have contracted HIV/AIDS as a result of rape during conflict in those countries. It argues that under international human rights and humanitarian law, these women have the right to reparations for their suffering, including guaranteed access to antiretroviral drugs to fight HIV / AIDS. The historical poverty of Africa, the persistence of armed conflict, the transregional mobility of many armed groups, the non-compliance of peace-keeping forces with the code of conduct, their inability to protect the civilian population, and gender-based inequalities are all elements taken into account to explain the situation of women grappling with political violence and HIV/AIDS. (Summary directly quoted from UNIFEM website)

Tools

BRIDGE. *Cutting Edge Pack on Gender and HIV/AIDS.* Institute of Development Studies. (2002) http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports_gend_CEP.html

The BRIDGE Cutting Edge Pack includes three publications: an Overview Report, a Supporting Resources Collection, and an *In Brief* focusing on Gender and HIV/AIDS (*In Brief* is a regular bulletin published by BRIDGE). The Overview Report outlines the importance of approaching HIV/AIDS issues within a gendered human-rights framework and examines the gender dimensions of the social, economic, and political factors driving the epidemic. Current approaches are also reviewed, using the framework of the continuum of gender-sensitive programming approaches first introduced by Dr. Geeta Rao Gupta. The Supporting Resources Collection provides background on the current understanding of the role of gender on HIV/AIDS through a look at key resources; international case studies of research, advocacy, and programming specifically addressing gender inequality; summaries of toolkits and guides developed by development co-operation agencies; and information on a selection of courses, web resources, and networking and contact details. The *In Brief,* which summarizes the issues, is geared towards policy-makers and practitioners.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region. *How Gender-Sensitive are Your HIV and Family Planning Services? Use IPPF/WHR's HIV/Gender Continuum to Find Out.* International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region (2002)
http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/download/monographs/gender_continuum.pdf

The Continuum is a tool to investigate how gender responsive an organization's HIV/AIDS services and prevention programs are and whether they utilize a rights-based approach to sexual and reproductive health. An organization can rate their services or programs on 11 features to obtain an overall indication of whether their program requires a substantial overhaul, is working in the direction of gender-sensitivity, or is a model program. The design and format of the tool inform the user of the specific characteristics of a model program.

Websites

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) Gender & HIV/AIDS Web Portal.
http://www.genderandaids.org/

This comprehensive website serves as an excellent resource for up-to-date news, events, global campaigns, training materials, advocacy tools, and links to related websites. The site aims to promote understanding, knowledge sharing, and action on HIV/AIDS as a gender and human rights issue. Its most useful feature is a searchable database of gender & HIV/AIDS resources grouped by topic (for example: Gender Mainstreaming; Gender, Sexuality and Power Relations; Gender, HIV/AIDS and Conflict; Men and Masculinities; Sex Workers and HIV/AIDS). Each reference is indexed with a brief description and a link to the document or file.

BRIDGE, Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/

BRIDGE (Briefings on Gender and Development) is an online resource center for gender and development information. It includes a searchable database of all of BRIDGE's publications, including BRIDGE reports, In Brief publications, bibliographies, and Cutting Edge Packs. The site also hosts *Siyanda,* a searchable database of gender and development materials contributed by a number of organizations from around the world. *Siyanda*'s collection includes tools, case studies, policy papers, reports, and research. It also has an interactive space where gender practitioners can exchange ideas, experiences, and resources.

Reproductive Health Outlook Special Focus: Gender and HIV/AIDS
http://www.rho.org/html/hiv_aids_special_focus.htm

Reproductive Health Outlook (RHO), supported by PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health), is a website that provides in-depth information on 14 reproductive health topics, including HIV/AIDS. Within the HIV/AIDS topic section, a Special Focus on Gender and HIV/AIDS provides a clear and concise exploration of the issue of gender as it relates to HIV/AIDS, and offers an annotated bibliography and links to additional resources.

Eldis Gender and HIV/AIDS Dossier
http://www.eldis.org/gender/dossiers/index.htm

Eldis, an online gateway to development information, produced a dossier on Gender and HIV/AIDS that provides basic background information and statistics, describes the need for a gender focused approach to HIV/AIDS, looks at the impacts and consequences of gender and stigma, and provides links to the current global research studies and toolkits offering practical advice on program interventions.