

## CHAPTER VI: REFERENCES

- ActionAid. Time to Act: HIV/AIDS in Asia. Bangkok, ActionAid, 2003.
- Adair L., Guilkey D. Age-specific determinants of stunting in Filipino children. *e Journal of Nutrition*, 1997, 127(2):314–320.
- Ahmad O., Lopez A., Inoue M. The decline in child mortality: a reappraisal. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2000, 78(10):1175–1191 ([www.who.int/bulletin/pdf/2000/issue10/bu0792.pdf](http://www.who.int/bulletin/pdf/2000/issue10/bu0792.pdf), accessed 15 November 2007).
- Ashford L.S. Redefining reproductive health and the history leading up to the Cairo conference. *Population Bulletin*, 2001, 56(1):1-44.
- Asian Development Bank. Gender issues in reproductive health. Manila, ADB, 2002 ([http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Gender\\_Checklists/Health/health0500.asp?p=gencheck](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Gender_Checklists/Health/health0500.asp?p=gencheck), accessed 9 September 2005).
- Asian Development Bank. Country assistance plans - Vanuatu: country performance assessment. Manila, ADB, 2003a (<http://www.adb.org/Documents/CAPs/VAN/0100.asp>, accessed 7 May 2007).
- Asian Development Bank. Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific: relevance and progress. Manila, ADB, 2003b ([http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/MDG\\_Pacific/default.asp](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/MDG_Pacific/default.asp), accessed 7 May 2007).
- Asian Development Bank. Health and education needs of ethnic minorities in the Greater Mekong Subregion. Manila, ADB, 2001 ([http://www.adb.org/Documents/Studies/Health\\_Education\\_GMS/default.asp](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Studies/Health_Education_GMS/default.asp), accessed 7 May 2007).
- Asian Development Bank and World Health Organization. Localizing MDGs for poverty reduction in Vietnam: improving health status and reducing inequalities. Strategies for achieving the Vietnam development goals. Hanoi, Poverty Task Force, 2002.
- Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women. Monitoring Ten Years of ICPD Implementation, e Way Forward to 2015. Asian Country Reports. Kuala Lumpur, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, 2005 (<http://www.arrow.org.my/>, accessed 7 February 2007).

Australian Agency for International Development and United Nations Development Programme. Impact of HIV/AIDS on household vulnerability and poverty in Vietnam. Hanoi, United Nations Development Programme, 2005 (VIE/98/006).

Baume E. et al. Resource guide on gender and health equity. Brighton, Institute of Development Studies, 2001 (<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ghen/resources/index.html>, accessed 15 November 2007).

Bearinger L.H. et al. Adolescent Health 2. Global perspectives on the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents: patterns, prevention, and potential. *e Lancet*, 2007, 369:1220–1231.

Bennett A. HIV prevention for mobile and displaced populations in Africa. AIDS Infothek Magazine, 2000, 2.

Bloom D. et al. Health, wealth, AIDS and poverty. Manila and Geneva, UNAIDS and Asian Development Bank, 2002 ([www2.unescobkk.org/hivaids/FullTextDB/aspUploadFiles/HWAP.pdf](http://www2.unescobkk.org/hivaids/FullTextDB/aspUploadFiles/HWAP.pdf), accessed 26 February 2007).

Borghi J. et al. Maternal Survival 4. Mobilizing financial resources for maternal health. *e Lancet*, 2007, 368:1457–1465.

Braveman P., Gruskin S. Theory and methods: defining equity in health. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 2003, 57:254–258

Campbell O.M.R. et al. Maternal Mortality 2. Strategies for reducing maternal mortality: getting on with what works. *e Lancet*, 2006, 368:1284–1299.

Cardich R. et al. Manual to evaluate quality of care from a gender perspective. New York, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region, 2000.

Carr D. Improving the health of the world's poorest people. *Health Bulletin*. Washington, D.C., Population Reference Bureau, 2004 ([http://www.prb.org/pdf04/ImprovingtheHealthbrief\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.prb.org/pdf04/ImprovingtheHealthbrief_Eng.pdf), accessed 7 May 2007).

Cash K. et al. 1997. In: Boender C. et al. *e So What?* Report: A look at whether integrating a gender focus into programs makes a difference to outcomes. Washington D.C. and Geneva, Interagency Gender Working Group Task Force Report, 2004.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. State-specific prevalence of selected health behaviours by race and ethnicity: behavioural risk factor surveillance system (1997), Mortality and Morbidity Weekly Summaries, 2000, 49(SS06):1–39 ([http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/indss\\_2000.html](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/indss_2000.html), accessed 8 September 2005).

Chalker J. et al. STD management by private pharmacies in Hanoi: practice and knowledge of drug sellers. *Sexually Transmitted Infections*, 2000, 76:299–302.

Chen Z.Q. et al. Syphilis in China: results of a national surveillance programme. *e Lancet*, 2007, 369:132–38.

Cleland J. et al. Family planning: the unfinished agenda. *e Lancet*, 2006, 368:1810–1827.

Darmstadt G.L. et al. Neonatal Survival 2. Evidence-based, cost-effective interventions: how many newborn babies can we save? *e Lancet*, 2005, 365:977–988.

David Lowe Consulting-Asia. Perceptions of the Cambodian 100% Condom Use Program: documenting the experience of sex workers. A report to the POLICY project. March 2003.

Dehne K.L., Riedner G. Sexually transmitted infections among adolescents: the need for adequate services. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2005.

Dehne K.L. et al. Integration of prevention and care of sexually transmitted infections with family planning services: what is the evidence for public health benefits? *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2000, 78:628–639.

Delvaux T et al. The need for family planning and safe abortion services among women sex workers seeking STI care in Cambodia. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 2003, 11(21):88–95.

Department for International Development. Better health for poor people: strategies for achieving the international targets. London, Department for International Development, 2000.

Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, People's Republic of China and the United Nations Country Team in China. China's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals 2005. Beijing, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, People's Republic of China and the United Nations Country Team in China, 2005.

Diamond I. Child mortality: the challenge now. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2000, 78(10):1174(<http://whqlibdoc.who.int/bulletin/2000/Number%2010/>), accessed 15 November 2007).

Dmytraczenko T., Scribner S. Reducing maternal and child mortality in Bolivia. Bethesda, Partners for Health Reformplus, 1999 ([www.phrplus.org/Pubs/ess1.pdf](http://www.phrplus.org/Pubs/ess1.pdf), accessed 9 September 2005).

Dmytraczenko T. et al. Health sector reform: how it affects reproductive health. New York, Population Reference Bureau, 2003 (<http://www.eldis.org/dbtw-wpd/exec/dbtwpcgi.exe?>, accessed 9 September 2005).

Doyal L. Sex, gender, and health: the need for a new approach. *British Medical Journal*, 2001, 323:1061– 1063.

EC/UNFPA. Initiative for reproductive health in Asia: lessons learned. New York, EC/ UNFPA, 2002.

Ensor T. et al. Do essential service packages benefit the poor? Preliminary evidence from Bangladesh. *Health Policy and Planning*, 2002, 17(3):247–256.

EngenderHealth. Men's reproductive health curriculum. New York, EngenderHealth, 2003 (<http://www. engenderhealth.org/res/offc/map/mrhc/index.html#mrhc>, accessed 24 May 2007).

Evans T. et al., eds. Challenging inequities in health: from ethics to action. New York, Oxford University Press, 2001.

Ezzati M. et al. Selected major risk factors and the global and regional burden of disease. *e Lancet*, 2002, 360:1347–1360.

Family Health International. Male responsibility for reproductive health. Network, Spring 1998, 18(3) ([http:// www.fhi.org/en/rh/pubs/network/v18\\_3/nw183ch1.htm](http:// www.fhi.org/en/rh/pubs/network/v18_3/nw183ch1.htm), accessed 8 September 2005).

Fathalla M.F. et al. Sexual and Reproductive Health 6. Sexual and reproductive health for all: a call for action. *e Lancet*, 2006, 368:2095–2100.

Filippi V. et al. Maternal Survival 5. Maternal health in poor countries: the broader context and a call for action. *e Lancet*, 2006, 368:1535–1541.

Ford N., Koetsawang S. The sociocultural context of the transmission of HIV in Thailand. *Social Science and Medicine*, 1991, 33(4):405–414.

Gakidou E., Vayena E. Use of modern contraception by the poor in falling behind. *PLoS Medicine*, 2007, 4(2):e31.

Ganatra B. et al. From research to reality: the challenge of introducing medical abortion into service delivery in Vietnam. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 2004, 12(24-Supplement):105–113.

Gao J. et al. Changing access to health care services in urban China: implications for equity. *Health Policy and Planning*, 2001, 16(3):302–312.

Germain A., Kidwell J. - e unfinished agenda for reproductive health: priorities for the next 10 years. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, 2005, 31(2):90–93.

Gibson J., Rozelle S. Poverty and access to infrastructure in Papua New Guinea. Department of Agriculture and Resource Economics, University of California, Davis, 2002 (Working Paper No. 02-008) ([www.agecon.ucdavis.edu/facultypages/rozelle/pdfs/Poverty\\_png\\_edcc.pdf](http://www.agecon.ucdavis.edu/facultypages/rozelle/pdfs/Poverty_png_edcc.pdf), accessed 14 November 2007).

Gillespie D. The meeting that did not happen: Cairo, 10 years on. *e Lancet*, 2004, 364:1566–1567.

Glasier A. et al. Sexual and Reproductive Health 1. Sexual and reproductive health: a matter of life and death. *e Lancet*, 2006, 368:1595–1607.

Global Health Council. Banking on reproductive health: the World Bank's support for population, the Cairo agenda and the Millennium Development Goals. Washington, D.C., Global Health Council, 2004.

Goldie S. et al. Cost-effectiveness of cervical-cancer screening in five developing countries. *e New England Journal of Medicine*, 2005, 353(20):2158–2168.

Government of Cambodia. UNGASS country progress report: Cambodia, Reporting period January 2006 – December 2007. Phnom Penh, National AIDS Authority, Government of Cambodia, 2008 ([http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/cambodia\\_2008\\_country\\_progress\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/cambodia_2008_country_progress_report_en.pdf), accessed 17 September 2008).

Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic. National Poverty Eradication Programme. Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2003.

Government of Malaysia. UNGASS country progress report: Malaysia, Reporting period January 2006 – December 2007. Kuala Lumpur, Government of Malaysia, 2008 ([http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/malaysia\\_2008\\_country\\_progress\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/malaysia_2008_country_progress_report_en.pdf), accessed 17 September 2008.)

Government of Mongolia. Millennium Development Goals: national report on the status of implementation in Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, Government of Mongolia, 2004.

Government of Mongolia. Research report on the impact of legal regulations in environment fighting against HIV and AIDS. Ulaanbaatar, Ministry of Health, Government of Mongolia, 2006.

Government of Mongolia. Economic growth support and poverty reduction strategy. Ulaanbaatar, Government of Mongolia, 2003.

Government of Mongolia and United Nations Development Programme. Human development report Mongolia 2003: urban-rural disparities in Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, United Nations Development Programme, 2003.

Government of Papua New Guinea. UNGASS country progress report: Papua New Guinea, Reporting period January 2006 – December 2007. Port Moresby, Government of Papua New Guinea, 2008 ([http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/papua\\_new\\_guinea\\_2008\\_country\\_progress\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/papua_new_guinea_2008_country_progress_report_en.pdf), accessed 17 September 2008.)

Government of Papua New Guinea and United Nations in Papua New Guinea. Millennium Development Goals progress report 2004. Port Moresby, Government of Papua New Guinea and United Nations in Papua New Guinea, 2004.

Government of the Philippines. Country report of the Philippines, January 2006 to December 2007: Follow-up to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV and AIDS, United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS). Manila, Philippine National AIDS Council (PNAC), Government of the Philippines, 2008 ([http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/philippines\\_2008\\_country\\_progress\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/philippines_2008_country_progress_report_en.pdf), accessed 17 September 2008).

Government of Solomon Islands and United Nations Development Programme. Human development report 2002: building a nation. Honiara, Government of Solomon Islands, 2002.

Government of Vietnam. The third country report on following up the implementation to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV and AIDS, Reporting period: January 2006 – December 2007. Hanoi, Government of Vietnam, 2008 ([http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/viet\\_nam\\_2008\\_country\\_progress\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/viet_nam_2008_country_progress_report_en.pdf), accessed 17 September 2007).

Greene M., Merrick T. Poverty reduction: does reproductive health matter? Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2005 (<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/HEALTHNUTRITIONANDPOPULATION/Resources/281627-1095698140167/GreenePovertyReductionFinal.pdf>, accessed 23 May 2007).

Greene M. et al. Involving men in reproductive health: contributions to development. Background paper to the report Public choices, private decisions: sexual and reproductive

health and the Millennium Development Goals. New York, United Nations Millennium Project, n.d.

Griffen S. Literature review on sexual and reproductive health rights: universal access to services, focussing on East and Southern Africa and South Asia. London and Brighton, RELAY and Reasling Rights, 2007.

Grimes D.A. et al. Sexual and Reproductive Health 4. Unsafe abortion: the preventable pandemic. *e Lancet*, 2006, 368:1908–1919.

Gwatkin D. The current state of knowledge about: targeting the health programs to reach the poor. Washington D.C., World Bank, 2000.

Gwatkin D. Who would gain most from efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals for health? An inquiry into the possibility of progress that fails to reach the poor. Health, Nutrition and Population Discussion Paper. Washington D.C., World Bank, 2002.

Gwatkin D. Critical reflection. Health inequalities and the health of the poor: What do we know? What can we do? *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2000, 78(1):3–18.

Gwatkin D. et al. Socioeconomic differences in health, nutrition, and population in Cambodia. Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2007a.

Gwatkin D. et al. Socioeconomic differences in health, nutrition, and population in Philippines. Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2007b.

Gwatkin D. et al. Socioeconomic differences in health, nutrition, and population in Vietnam. Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2007c.

Hawkes S. Why include men? Establishing sexual health clinics for men in rural Bangladesh. *Health Policy and Planning*, 1998, 13(2):121–130.

Health Action Information Network. 2005 Philippine HIV and AIDS country profile. Health Action Information Network, Philippine National AIDS Council, UNAIDS Philippines, 2005.

Human Rights Watch. Fiji: sodomy law convictions violate constitution. New York, Human Rights Watch, 2004 (<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2005/04/12/fiji10466.htm>, accessed 20 June 2007).

Hunt P. Economic, social and cultural rights: report of the special rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. Sixty-second session item 10 of the provisional agenda, 3 March 2006, Geneva, Commission on Human Rights, 2006.

Hunt P. Economic, social and cultural rights: the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. Sixtieth session item 10 of the provisional agenda, 16 February 2004, Geneva, Commission on Human Rights, 2004.

Hutton G. The effect of maternal-newborn ill-health on households: economic vulnerability and social implications. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2006.

Id21. The price of women's health: safe motherhood in low income countries. Brighton, Institute of Development Studies, 2001 ([www.id21.org/health/h8mj1g2.html](http://www.id21.org/health/h8mj1g2.html), accessed 8 September 2005).

Id21. Place matters: the challenges of survival in remote rural areas. Brighton, Institute of Development Studies, 2002 (<http://www.id21.org/society/s5bkb1g1.html>, accessed 8 September 2005).

Ilkkaracan P., Jolly S. Cutting Edge Pack - Gender and sexuality: overview report. Brighton, BRIDGE, Institute of Development Studies, 2007.

International Council on Management of Population Programmes. Violence against women. Ampang, International Council on Management of Population Programmes, 2001 (<http://www.icomp.org.my/Publish/volume9.htm>, accessed 8 September 2005).

Islam M.K., Gerdham U.G. The costs of maternal-newborn illness and mortality. Moving towards universal coverage: issues in maternal-newborn health and poverty. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2006.

Jing F. Health sector reform and reproductive health services in poor rural China. *Health Policy and Planning*, 2004, 19(Suppl. 1):i40–i49.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. AIDS epidemic update: 2007. Geneva, UNAIDS and World Health Organization, 2007.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. AIDS epidemic update: special report on HIV/AIDS: December 2006. Geneva, UNAIDS and World Health Organization, 2006a.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. 2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic: A UNAIDS 10th anniversary special edition. Geneva, UNAIDS, 2006b.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Setting national targets for moving towards universal access. Operational Guidance. Geneva, UNAIDS, 2006c.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. UNAIDS policy brief: HIV and sex between men. Geneva, UNAIDS, 2006d

([http://data.unaids.org/pub/BriefingNote/2006/20060801\\_Policy\\_Brief MSM\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/BriefingNote/2006/20060801_Policy_Brief MSM_en.pdf), accessed 7 December 2006).

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. UNAIDS statement on the political declaration on HIV/AIDS. Geneva, UNAIDS, 2006e ([http://data.unaids.org/pub/PressStatement/2006/20060620\\_PS\\_HLM\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/PressStatement/2006/20060620_PS_HLM_en.pdf), accessed 1 December 2006).

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Men who have sex with men, HIV prevention and care: Report of a UNAIDS stakeholder consultation, Geneva, 10-11 November 2005. Geneva, UNAIDS, 2005.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Impact of HIV and sexual health education on the sexual behaviour of young people: a review update. Geneva, UNAIDS, 1997.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Gender and AIDS: gender sensitivity checklist. Geneva, UNAIDS, n.d. ([http://data.unaids.org/Topics/Gender/genderchecklist\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/Topics/Gender/genderchecklist_en.pdf), accessed 15 November 2007).

Jowett M. Safe motherhood in low income countries: an economic justification and evidence of cost effectiveness. *Health Policy*, 2000, 53 (3):201–228.

Kaufman J., Jing F. Privatization of health services and the reproductive health of rural Chinese women. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 2002, 10(20):108–116.

King E., Mason A. Engendering development through gender equality in rights, resources and voice, Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2001.

Klingberg-Allvin M. et al. Ethics of justice and ethics of care, values and attitudes among midwifery students on adolescent sexuality and abortion in Vietnam and their implications for midwifery education: a survey by questionnaire and interview. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 2007, 44:37–46.

Krueger L. et al. Poverty and HIV seropositivity: the poor are more likely to be infected. *AIDS*, 1990, 4(8):811–14.

Labrecque M. et al. Vasectomy surgical techniques in South and South East Asia. *BMC Urology*, 2005, 5:10 doi:10.1186/1471-2490-5-10.

Lacey C. et al. Analysis of the sociodemography of gonorrhoea in Leeds. *British Medical Journal*, 1997, 314(1):715–718.

Lampietti J., Stalker L. Consumption expenditure and female poverty: a review of the evidence. Policy Research Report on Gender and Development Working Paper Series No. 11. Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2000.

Lawn J.E. et al. Neonatal Survival 1. 4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? *e Lancet*, 2005, 365:891–900.

Li J. Gender inequality, family planning and maternal and child care in a rural Chinese county. *Social Science and Medicine*, 2004, 59(4):695–708.

Lightfoot C., Ryan T. Is poverty an issue in the Pacific? Paper presented at the Asia and Pacific Forum on Poverty: Reforming Policies and Institutions for Poverty Reduction. Manila, Asian Development Bank, 2001 ([http://www.adb.org/Poverty/Forum/frame\\_lightfoot.htm](http://www.adb.org/Poverty/Forum/frame_lightfoot.htm), accessed 17 July 2007).

Liu A. et al. Sexual initiation, substance use, sexual behaviour and knowledge among vocational students in northern - ailand. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, 2006, 32(3):126–135.

Low N. et al. Sexual and Reproductive Health 5. Global control of sexually transmitted infections. *e Lancet*, 2006, 368, 2001–2016.

Lubben M. et al. Reproductive health and health sector reform in developing countries: Establishing a framework for dialogue. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2002, 80(8):667-674.

Maman S. et al. The intersections of HIV and violence: directions for future research and interventions. *Social Science and Medicine*, 2000, 50:459–478.

Martin S.L. et al. Domestic violence and sexually transmitted diseases: The experience of prenatal care patients. *Public Health Reports*, 1999, 114(3):262–268.

Meuwissen L.E. et al. Does a competitive voucher program for adolescents improve the quality for reproductive health care? A simulated patient study in Nicaragua. *BMC Public Health*, 2006a, 6:204.

Meuwissen L.E. et al. Impact of accessible sexual and reproductive health care on poor and underserved adolescents in Managua, Nicaragua: a quasi-experimental intervention study. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 2006b, 38:56.e1–56.e9.

Meuwissen L.E. et al. Uncovering and responding to needs for sexual and reproductive health care among poor urban female adolescents in Nicaragua. *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, 2006c, 11(12):1858–1867.

Mirsky J. Birth rights. New approaches to safe motherhood. London, The Panos Institute, 2001 (<http://www.panos.org.uk/resources/reportdetails.asp?id=1026>, accessed 17 July 2007).

Molesworth K. Negotiating sexual and reproductive health: culture matters. Bulletin of Medicus Mundi Switzerland, April 2006, 100. Moss N.E. Gender equity and socioeconomic inequality: a framework for the patterning of women's health. Social Science and Medicine, 2002, 54(5):649–661.

Muller I. et al. - e effect of distance from home on attendance at a small rural health centre in Papua New Guinea. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1998, 27:878–884.

Mueller T., Rogerson S., Reeder J. Malaria among pregnant women in Papua New Guinea. PREMA-EU Newsletter, March 2005, Issue 4

Nanda P. Gender dimensions of user fees: implications for women's utilization of health care. Reproductive Health Matters, 2002, 10(20):127–134

National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health (Cambodia), and ORC Macro. Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2000. Phnom Penh and Maryland, National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health and ORC Macro, 2001.

Panis C., Lillard L. Health inputs and child mortality: Malaysia. Journal of Health Economics, 1994, 13:455– 489. Passey M. et al. Community based study of sexually transmitted diseases in rural women in the highlands of Papua New Guinea: prevalence and risk factors. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 1998, 74:120–127. –e

Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health. Geneva, World Health Organization (<http://www.who.int/pmnch/en/>, accessed 17 July 2007).

PATH. Gender inequities and women's health. Outlook, 1999, 16(4):1–8.

Population Action International. Fact sheet: Why good sexual and reproductive health is critical to the wellbeing of youth. Washington, D.C., Population Action International, 2004 ([http://www.populationaction.org/Publications/Fact\\_Sheets/FS19/Summary.shtml](http://www.populationaction.org/Publications/Fact_Sheets/FS19/Summary.shtml), accessed 17 July 2007).

Östlin, P. Gender in health research: past, present and future. Global Forum Update on Research for Health, 2005.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Health Organization. DAC guidelines and reference series: poverty and health. Paris, OECD Development Assistance Committee, 2003.

Raju S., Leonard A., eds. Men as supportive partners in reproductive health: moving from rhetoric to reality. Population Council, New Delhi, 2000 (<http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/menaspartners.pdf>, accessed 8 September 2005).

Rani M., Lule E. Exploring the socioeconomic dimension of adolescent reproductive health: a multicountry analysis. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, 2004, 30(30):110–117.

Ranson M.K. et al. Reproductive health services through mobile camps: SEWA experience in Gujarat. *Development Outreach*, May 2005.

Ravi K. et al. A study of male sexual health problems in a Mumbai slum population. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 2001, 3(3) (<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?>, accessed 8 September 2005).

Ravindran T.K.S. Financing pregnancy-related health services in an era of health sector reforms [PowerPoint presentation]. 2005.

Ravindran T.K.S., de Pinho H., eds. e right reforms? Health sector reforms and sexual and reproductive health. Johannesburg, Women's Health Project, School of Public Health, University of Witwatersrand, 2005.

Reproductive Health Outlook. Men and reproductive health: overview and issues. Seattle, Reproductive Health Outlook, 2005a ([www.rho.org/html/menrh\\_overview.htm](http://www.rho.org/html/menrh_overview.htm), accessed 8 September 2005).

Reproductive Health Outlook. Family planning programme issues: overview and lessons learned. Seattle, Reproductive Health Outlook, 2005b ([www.rho.org/html/fpp\\_overview.html](http://www.rho.org/html/fpp_overview.html), accessed 8 September 2005).

Reproductive Health Outlook Gender and sexual health: overview and lessons learned. Seattle, Reproductive Health Outlook, 2005c ([www.rho.org/html/gsh\\_overview.htm](http://www.rho.org/html/gsh_overview.htm), accessed 8 September 2005).

Rivers K. Aggleton P. Working with young men to promote sexual and reproductive health. Southampton, Safe Passages to Adulthood, 2002.

Rojanapithayakorn W. - e 100% condom use programme in Asia. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 2006, 14(28):41–52.

Ronsmans C. et al. Maternal Survival 1. Maternal mortality: who, when, where, and why. *e Lancet*, 2006, 368:1189–1200.

Sankaranarayanan R. et al. Effective screening programmes for cervical cancer in low- and middle-income developing countries. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2001, 79:954–1062.

Schoemaker J. Contraceptive use among the poor in Indonesia. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, 2005, 31(3):106–114.

Schuler M. Freedom from violence: women's strategies from around the world. Washington, D.C., OEF International, 1992.

Schuler S.R. et al. Paying for reproductive health services in Bangladesh: intersections between cost, quality and culture. *Health Policy and Planning*, 2002, 17(3):273–280.

Schwebke J.R. et al. Sexually transmitted diseases in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. *International Journal of STD and AIDS*, 1998, 9(6):354–358.

Segal L. Slow motion: changing masculinities, changing men. London, Virago, 1990.

Seth T. et al. Common cancers in India: knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of urban slum dwellers in New Delhi. *Public Health*, 2005, 119:87–96.

Senauer B. e impact of the value of women's time on food and nutrition in developing countries. St. Paul, University of Minnesota, 1988 (Staff Paper Series P88-41).

Sims J. Malaria control and pregnancy. In: Sims J. Anthology on Women, Health, Environment. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1994.

Sinding S.W. Health and hope, rights and responsibilities: action agenda, global roundtable: countdown 2015. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 2004, 12(24):154–159.

Soucat A. HNP and the poor: the health system and the poor [PowerPoint presentation]. 2002.

Swedish Association for Sexuality Education. Breaking through: a guide to sexual and reproductive health and rights. Stockholm, The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education, 2004.

Sychareun V. Meeting the contraceptive needs of unmarried young people: attitudes of formal and informal sector providers in Vientiane Municipality, Lao PDR. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 2004, 12(23):155–165.

The Yogyakarta Principles: Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in Relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity. Yogyakarta, 2007

([http://www.yogyakartaprinciples.org/docs/File/Yogyakarta\\_Principles\\_EN.pdf](http://www.yogyakartaprinciples.org/docs/File/Yogyakarta_Principles_EN.pdf), accessed 17 July 2007).

Thorson A. et al. Health-seeking behaviour of individuals with cough of more than 3 weeks. *e Lancet*, 2000, 356:1823–1824.

Toan N. et al. Public health services use in a mountainous area, Vietnam: implications for health policy. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*, 2002, 30(2):86–93.

Tran T.M. et al. HIV prevalence and factors associated with HIV infection among male injecting drug users under 30: a cross-sectional study in Long An, Vietnam. *BMC Public Health*, 2006, 6:248.

Tu X. et al. Do family-planning workers in China support provision of sexual and reproductive health services to unmarried young people? *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2004, 82(4):274–280.

United Nations. Vanuatu common country assessment. Suva, Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, 2002.

United Nations. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, New York, United Nations, 1995 (<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/declar.htm>, accessed 9 September 2005).

United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination Sub-Committee on Nutrition. Fourth Report on the World Nutritional Status. Geneva, Administrative Committee on Coordination Sub-Committee on Nutrition in collaboration with International Food Policy Research Institute, 2000.

United Nations Children's Fund. State of the world's children. New York, UNICEF, 2006.

United Nations Children's Fund. Facts for life. New York, UNICEF, 2002 (<http://www.unicef.org/ffl>, accessed 23 February 2007).

United Nations Children's Fund. Progress since the world summit for children: a statistical review. New York, UNICEF, 2001 ([http://www.unicef.org/pub\\_wethechildren\\_stats\\_en.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/pub_wethechildren_stats_en.pdf), accessed 15 November 2007).

United Nations Children's Fund, East Asia and Pacific Regional Office. Towards a region fit for children: an atlas for the Sixth East Asia and Pacific Ministerial Consultation. Bangkok, UNICEF, 2003.

United Nations Country Team Viet Nam. International development targets/Millennium Development Goals progress - Viet Nam. Hanoi, United Nations Country Team, 2001.

United Nations Development Programme. Human development report 2003: Millennium Development Goals: a compact among nations to end human poverty. New York, Oxford University Press, 2003.

United Nations Development Programme. National human development report Lao PDR 2001: advancing rural development. Vientiane, UNDP, 2001.

United Nations Development Programme. Human development report 1995: gender and human development. New York, Oxford University Press, 1995.

UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, Department of Reproductive Health and Research. Progress in reproductive health research. Geneva, World Health Organization. 2004.

United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women. Women and HIV/AIDS concerns: a focus on Thailand, Philippines, India and Nepal. New York, 2005 (<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/hiv.htm>, accessed 30 August 2005).

United Nations Millennium Project. Public choices, private decisions: sexual and reproductive health and the Millennium Development Goals. New York, United Nations Millennium Project, 2006.

United Nations Millennium Project Who's got the power? Transforming health systems for women and children. Task Force on Child Health and Maternal Health. New York, United Nations Millennium Project, 2005.

United Nations Population Fund. Flows for population activities in 2004. New York, UNFPA, 2006a(<http://www.resourceflows.org/index.php?module=uploads&func=download&fileId=276>, accessed 28 May 2007).

United Nations Population Fund. Maternal and neonatal health in East and South-East Asia. New York, UNFPA, 2006b.

United Nations Population Fund. Reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals: arguments for investing in reproductive health and rights. New York, UNFPA, 2005.

United Nations Population Fund. Sexually transmitted infections: breaking the cycle of transmission. New York, UNFPA, 2004a.

United Nations Population Fund. Culture matters. Working with communities and faith-based organizations: case studies from country programmes. New York, UNFPA, 2004b.

United Nations Population Fund. State of world population 2004: the Cairo consensus at ten: population, reproductive health and the global effort to end poverty. New York, UNFPA, 2004c.

United Nations Population Fund. State of world population 2003: investing in adolescent reproductive health. New York, UNFPA, 2003.

United Nations Population Fund. Asia and the Pacific: a region in transition. New York, UNFPA, 2002.

United Nations Population Fund. Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994. New York, United Nations, 1996.

United Nations Population Fund. It takes 2: partnering with men in reproductive and sexual health. New York, UNFPA, n.d.

United Nations Population Fund and Population Reference Bureau. Country profiles for population and reproductive health, policy developments and indicators 2005. New York, UNFPA and Population Reference Bureau, 2005 ([http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib\\_pub\\_file/524\\_filename\\_country\\_profiles\\_2005.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/524_filename_country_profiles_2005.pdf), accessed 23 May 2007).

Wagstaff A., Claeson M. e Millennium Development Goals for health: rising to the Challenge. Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2004.

Wagstaff A. et al. Inequalities in child health: are we narrowing the gap? [Discussion Paper]. Health, Nutrition and Population, World Bank and World Health Organization, 2003.

Warwick I., Aggleton P. e role of education in promoting young peoples sexual and reproductive health. Southampton, Safe Passages to Adulthood, 2002.

Wellings K. et al. Sexual and Reproductive Health 2. Sexual behaviour in context: a global perspective. e Lancet, 2006, 368:1706–1728.

Wong E. et al. Accessibility, quality of care and prenatal care use in the Philippines. Social Science and Medicine, 1987, 24(11):927–944.

Wong M.L. et al. Social and behavioural factors associated with condom use among direct sex workers in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2003, 79:163–165.

World Bank. Development and poverty reduction. Looking back, looking ahead. Prepared for the 2004 annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2004.

World Bank. World development report 2004: making services work for poor people. New York, Oxford University Press, 2003.

World Bank. Filipino report card on pro-poor services: summary. World Bank, Environment and Social Development Unit, East Asia and Pacific Region, 2001 ([http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEMPowerment/Resources/14875\\_FilipinoReportCard-web.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEMPowerment/Resources/14875_FilipinoReportCard-web.pdf), accessed 15 November 2007).

World Bank. World development report 1993: investing in health. New York, Oxford University Press, 1993.

World Health Organization. Female Genital Mutilation. Geneva, WHO, 2007 (<http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/fgm/>, accessed 17 July 2007).

World Health Organization. Accelerating progress towards the attainment of international reproductive health goals: a framework for implementing the WHO Global Reproductive Health Strategy. Geneva, WHO, 2006a.

World Health Organization. Creating a supportive legislative and regulatory framework. Policy Brief 3: Implementing the Global Reproductive Health Strategy. Geneva, WHO, 2006b.

World Health Organization. Financing sexual and reproductive health-care services. Policy Brief 1: Implementing the Global Reproductive Health Strategy. Geneva, WHO, 2006c.

World Health Organization. Integrating sexual and reproductive health-care services. Policy Brief 2: Implementing the Global Reproductive Health Strategy. Geneva, WHO, 2006d.

World Health Organization. Promoting and safeguarding the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents. Policy Brief 4: Implementing the Global Reproductive Health Strategy. Geneva, WHO, 2006e.

World Health Organization. Integrating equity into health information systems. Geneva, WHO, Health Metrics Network, May 2005a ([http://www.who.int/healthmetrics/library/issue\\_3\\_05apr.doc](http://www.who.int/healthmetrics/library/issue_3_05apr.doc), accessed 19 May 2005).

World Health Organization. WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women: initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. Geneva, WHO, 2005b ([http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who\\_multicountry\\_study/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who_multicountry_study/en/index.html), accessed 3 March 2007).

World Health Organization. World health report 2005: making every mother and child count. Geneva, WHO, 2005c.

World Health Organization. PRSPs, their significance for health: second synthesis report. Geneva, WHO, 2004a.

World Health Organization. Reproductive health (fifty-seventh World Health Assembly provisional agenda item 12.10). Geneva, WHO, 2004b.

World Health Organization. World health report 2004: changing history. Geneva, WHO, 2004c.

World Health Organization. Violence against women and HIV/AIDS: critical intersections intimate partner violence and HIV/AIDS. World Health Organization Information Bulletin Series, Number 1. Geneva, WHO and the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS, 2004d (<http://www.who.int/entity/gender/violence/en/> vawinformationbrief.pdf, accessed 15 November 2007).

World Health Organization. Fact sheets: human rights, women and HIV/AIDS. Geneva, WHO, 2003a (<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs247/en/>, accessed 9 September 2005).

World Health Organization. World health report 2003: shaping the future. Geneva, WHO, 2003b.

World Health Organization. A framework to assist countries in the development and strengthening of national and district health plans and programmes in reproductive health. Geneva, WHO, 2002a.

World Health Organization. 25 questions and answers on health and human rights. Health and Human Rights Publication Series. Issue no.1, July 2002b.

World Health Organization. Report of a WHO consultation: cervical cancer screening in developing countries. Geneva, WHO, 2002c.

World Health Organization. Gender and health: technical paper. Geneva, WHO, 2001a.

World Health Organization. Making pregnancy safer: towards better maternal and perinatal health. Geneva, WHO, 2001b.

World Health Organization. Reproductive health indicators for global monitoring. Geneva, WHO, 2001c.

World Health Organization. Transforming health systems: gender and rights in reproductive health. A training curriculum for health programme managers. Geneva, WHO, 2001d.

World Health Organization. A strategic assessment of reproductive health in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Geneva, WHO, 2000a.

World Health Organization. Gender, health and poverty. Geneva, WHO, 2000b.

World Health Organization. World health report 2000: health systems: improving performance. Geneva, WHO, 2000c.

World Health Organization. Monitoring reproductive health: selecting a short list of national and global indicators. Geneva, WHO, 1997.

World Health Organization. Women, ageing and health: achieving health across the lifespan. Geneva, WHO, 1996.

World Health Organization, Department of Gender and Women's Health. Module 2: Addressing gender in a health problem/issue. WHO Mainstreaming Gender in Public Health. Geneva, WHO, n.d. (unpublished document).

World Health Organization, Department of Gender and Women's Health. Gender, health and ageing. Geneva, WHO, 2003.

World Health Organization and Stop TB Partnership. Human rights approach to tuberculosis: Stop TB guidelines for social mobilization. Geneva, World Health Organization and Stop TB Partnership, 2001.

World Health Organization Regional Office for South-East Asia. Women of South-East Asia: a health profile. New Delhi, WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, 2000.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth in Mongolia: a review of literature and projects 2002. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2007.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Reaching the poor: challenges for child health in the Western Pacific Region. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2007b.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Gender-based violence in the Western Pacific Region. A hidden epidemic? Special issue on women's health. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2006.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Core indicators 2005. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005a

([http://www.wpro.who.int/information\\_sources/databases/core\\_indicators/](http://www.wpro.who.int/information_sources/databases/core_indicators/), Accessed 4 October 2006).

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Making pregnancy safer. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005b.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Maternal mortality in Viet Nam 2000– 2001: an in-depth analysis of causes and determinants. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005c.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth in Cambodia: a review of literature and projects 1995–2003. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005d.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth in China: a review of literature and projects. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005e.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth in Laos: a review of literature and projects 1994–2003. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005f.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth in Malaysia: a review of literature and projects 2005. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005g.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth in the Philippines: a review of literature and projects 1995–2003. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005h.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth in Viet Nam: a review of literature and projects 1995–2002. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005i.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Sexually transmitted infections. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005j ([http://www.wpro.who.int/health\\_topics/sexually\\_transmitted\\_infections/](http://www.wpro.who.int/health_topics/sexually_transmitted_infections/), accessed 17 July 2007).

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. Turning promises into progress: attaining the health MDGs in Asia and the Pacific. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005k.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Ministry of Health Republic of Kiribati, University of New South Wales, Australia. Prevalence survey of sexually transmitted infections among seafarers and their women attending antenatal clinics in Kiribati. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2004.

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Children's Fund. Investing in our future: a framework for accelerating action for the sexual and reproductive health of young people. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2006.

Worth D. Sexual decision-making and AIDS: Why condom promotion among vulnerable women is likely to fail. *Studies in Family Planning*, 1989, 20(6): 297–307.

Wright D. et al. Limits of teacher delivered sex education: interim behavioural outcomes from a randomized trial. *British Medical Journal*, 2001, 324:1430–1433.

Zaidi S. Gender perspectives and quality of care in underdeveloped countries: disease, gender and contextuality. *Social Science and Medicine*, 1996, 43(5):721–730.

Zierler S., Krieger N. Reframing women's risk: social inequalities and HIV infection. *Annual Review of Public Health*, 1997, 18:401–436.