

# Public Health and HIV Section's **Guiding Principles and Strategic Plans for**

HIV and AIDS

Malaria Control

Nutrition and Food Security

Reproductive Health

Water and Sanitation



## 2008-2012



**The** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) Public Health and HIV Section's guiding principles and five strategic plans for 2008-12 represent an effort by UNHCR to clearly outline its principles and strategies in the five sectors of HIV and AIDS, malaria control, nutrition and food security, reproductive health, and water and sanitation. They aim to ensure that prevention, care and treatment policies and programmes meet international standards during all phases of the displacement cycle. The strategic plans outline the overall objectives and main strategies in the context of UNHCR's mandate to protect refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and other persons of concern (PoCs) to UNHCR. They will be used to guide operations in camp and non-camp settings, urban and rural situations, as well as in local integration and returnee situations during the period of 2008-2012.

The five sectors were chosen for a variety of reasons including their importance and perceived gaps in the past. Many other sectors including including child health, with an emphasis on integrated management of childhood illness, and primary health care as well as diseases such as tuberculosis, acute respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea are also of great importance to UNHCR and are part of its core public health programmes.

Numerous process, outcome and impact indicators have been chosen for each plan to measure its progress. These core indicators are not an exhaustive list to monitor UNHCR's public health and HIV programmes. Many other indicators including programme performance monitoring indicators will be collected and used at country level. Realisation of these strategic objectives will require accountability at various levels of management. This accountability will be most important at the country and field level through the processes of the programme planning cycle and result-based management. The strategic plans will be modified at regional level to reflect the specific and unique context of each region and sub-region.

Policies and programmes among the five sectors clearly overlap, as shown in the annex entitled Cross-Reference of Indicators. Integrated, coordinated and complimentary interventions among all five sectors are needed to have successful public health and HIV policies and programmes. UNHCR must continue to work closely and constructively with Governments, sister UN agencies, other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, the private sector, and most importantly, the refugees, IDPs, returnees and other PoCs to UNHCR to ensure the successful implementation of public health and HIV policies and programmes.

The Guiding Principles and Strategic Plans consist of seven sections:

- I. Guiding Principles**
- II. HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan**
- III. Malaria Control Strategic Plan**
- IV. Nutrition and Food Security**
- V. Reproductive Health**
- VI. Water and Sanitation**
- VII. Cross-Reference of Indicators**

**Acknowledgements:**

UNHCR wishes to thank the following organisations for their invaluable input into these guiding principles and strategic plans: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Feinstein International Famine Center (Tufts University), International Baby-Food Action Network, International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent, International Rescue Committee, Emergency Nutrition Network, Médecins Sans Frontières, Nutrition Network, UCL Institute of Child Health, UNAIDS, UNICEF, Valid International, World Food Program and World Health Organisation.