The IMPT acknowledges the growing number of global sexual and reproductive health leaders who are making our work possible, including:

- Ansell Health Care Products
- Association of Reproductive Health Professionals
- AVAC: Global Advocacy for HIV Prevention
- CAPRISA
- Coalition Advancing Multipurpose Innovations
- CONRAD
- FHI360
- Gilead Foundation
- Global Change Network
- Guttmacher Institute
- Indian Council of Medical Research
- International Partnership for Microbicides
- Kenya Medical Research Institute
- Mapp Biopharmaceutical
- Mary Wohlford Foundation
- Microbicide Trials Network
- Nanjing University
- National Institutes of Health
- PATH
- Population Council
- Public Health Institute
- Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition
- University of California Berkeley
- University of California San Francisco
- University of Witwatersrand
- US Agency for International Development
- Wellcome Trust
- World Health Organization

**Initiative for Multipurpose Prevention Technologies**

The **Initiative for Multipurpose Prevention Technologies (IMPT)**, comprised of leaders in sexual and reproductive health from around the globe, advances the development and introduction of technologies that simultaneously address multiple sexual and reproductive health needs, namely unintended pregnancies, HIV/STIs and other reproductive tract infections.

The IMPT helps reproductive health researchers, health care providers, policymakers, advocates, product developers, and donors work together to advance the development and introduction of multipurpose prevention technologies to protect women against unintended pregnancy, illnesses and infections.

IMPT regional representatives can be found across the globe helping raise awareness and support for MPTs in countries that need them most.

**CAMI**

The IMPT Secretariat is housed at the **Coalition Advancing Multipurpose Innovations (CAMI)**. Using a multi-disciplinary approach, CAMI promotes the development of and access to innovative prevention strategies that enhance reproductive health.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO**

To learn more and get involved, including ways to incorporate information about MPTs into fundraising, research, advocacy agendas, and policy priorities, please visit [www.cami-health.org/IMPT](http://www.cami-health.org/IMPT)

**CAMI/Public Health Institute**

312 Natoma Street
Suite 150
Folsom, CA 95630
916-673-9777
cami@cami-health.org
Today’s technologies are not meeting women’s health needs.

MULTIPURPOSE PREVENTION TECHNOLOGIES (MPTs) are some of the most innovative health products under development to simultaneously prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections including HIV.

Promising MPTs include a single sized diaphragm and easier to use vaginal rings that would provide contraception plus protection against infections. New microbicide gels could lead to marked declines in HIV and sexually transmitted infections.

Effective, affordable and widely available MPTs would save lives and money and improve the health of women and their families.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. Every day, over 1000 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.

HIV IN YOUNG WOMEN. Worldwide, young women are among the hardest hit by exposure to disease and unintended pregnancies. In many Sub-Saharan African countries, 61% of adults living with HIV are women. Among young people aged 15 to 24, three young women are infected with HIV for every young man.

CHILD SURVIVAL. At least 200 million women in developing countries wish to space or limit births but lack access to contraception. Children born 3 to 5 years apart are more likely to survive through age 5 than children born more closely together.

Women face obstacles including access, cost, knowledge and partner cooperation that can hinder their ability to use methods that prevent unintended pregnancy, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

While condoms are widely available, they are often not used consistently, and women are not always able to insist on their use.

2006 – Circumcision shown to reduce HIV infection

2010 – Gel indicates simultaneous prevention against HIV & HSV

2000-2002 – Birth control patch and vaginal ring become available

1981 – First Cases of AIDS

1995 – Female Condom becomes available

1992 – Injectable contraception becomes available

1960 – The Pill becomes available

1882 – Diaphragm becomes available

1640 – Condoms made from animal skin and intestine

1845 – Rubber condoms mass produced

1845 – Rubber condoms mass produced

www.cami-health.org/IMPT