AIDS caused by HIV and cervical cancer caused by persistent infection with HPV are one of the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in developing countries such as Uganda. In addition to causing AIDS on its own accord, HIV increases the risk and progression of HPV infection and cervical cancer. Nevertheless, HIV, HPV and cervical cancer are all preventable through post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV, HPV vaccination for HPV, screening and treatment of precancerous lesions for cervical cancer among other preventive health services. Over the years the aforementioned preventive health services have increasingly become available for use in developing countries. The present thesis evaluates the benefits and challenges of HIV, HPV and cervical cancer prevention through PEP, HPV vaccination and screening in Uganda. Benefits and challenges are presented in terms of prevalence and risk factors for the HIV and HPV infections among the preventive health intervention users compared to the users in addition to perceptions of relevant stakeholders.