Annotated Bibliography of HHRAA-Funded Publications

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Child Survival

**Nutrition**

The Time to Act: *Women's Nutrition and its Consequences for Child Survival and Reproductive Health in Africa*


Much of the recent focus of international health has been on interventions related to child health and survival. Consequently the health and nutrition needs of mothers have been ignored. Women's undernutrition translates into lost economic productivity and lost lives—a situation that challenges Africa. This report presents a rationale for focusing on women's nutrition. It continues with a description of the factors affecting and the constraints to improving women's nutrition. Eight major recommendations include placing women's nutritional status on the development agenda; integrating nutrition into existing health services; using delivery systems outside the health sector to promote nutrition; and selecting practical and simple indicators for monitoring and evaluating women's health and nutritional status.

Designing by Dialogue: *Consultative Research for Improving Young Child Feeding* (working draft)


This manual provides tools to design, implement and analyze the results of formative, consultative research which can be used to design effective programs to improve infant and young child feeding. This step-by-step guide describes how to: define key problems in child feeding practices; identify simple and effective actions within the household to improve child feeding; test and analyze these practices and develop effective strategies to promote these practices. The ten-chapter manual describes the different phases of the research process and offers suggestions for using the process. A background section discusses the approach and highlights experiences from current child feeding programs. Phase 1 consists of reviewing existing information and designing the research. Phase 2 explores formative research methodologies. Phase 3 suggests ways to link research to action—finding appropriate uses for the research. The final chapter describes how to adapt the approach for training.

**Nutrition and Health Status of Infants and Young Children**


This report gives general information about a particular country and presents the nutritional status of its children using demographic and health survey data. The report defines the basic indicators of nutritional status, describes infant and child feeding practices and explores the mortality and health of infants and young children in the country. To explain childhood undernutrition, this report lists significant biological and nonbiological variables such as region, educational and socioeconomic status, birth interval between children, birth weight and many more. The report concludes with a series of recommendations for interventions to improve the nutritional status of infants and young children. Reports are available for the following countries: Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Nutrition of Infants and Young Children

The Africa Nutrition Chartbook series presents statistics about the nutritional status of infants and young children by country in graphic form. The information—gathered from Demographic Health Survey data—includes charts recording undernutrition in a particular country and compares it with other African countries. Undernutrition is also presented in disaggregated forms by prefecture, residence, mother’s educational status and water/sanitary conditions. Other graphs illustrate the different feeding practices and prevalence of illness among infants and fertility and infant mortality statistics. Chartbooks are available for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo. Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. For Francophone countries the chartbooks are bilingual—French and English.

Malnutrition and Child Mortality: Program Implications of New Evidence

This pamphlet summarizes major research findings on malnutrition and child mortality and briefly discusses their implications for child survival programs. Based on several decades of experience in nutrition programming, recommendations are made for specific activities to promote optimum growth in infants and young children.

Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis and Information Dissemination to Improve Child Nutrition in Africa
PN-ABX-087

Undernutrition around the world has declined in the past twenty years; however, most African countries have experienced no change or an increase in the prevalence of childhood undernutrition. Using information gathered from the literature and surveys of African nutrition experts and program staff, this strategic framework for child nutrition synthesizes existing information and identifies gaps in understanding effective ways to improve infant and young child nutrition in Africa. This report prioritizes four issue areas needing more research, analysis and information dissemination: examining programs that improve feeding practices at household and community levels; analyzing efforts to integrate nutrition services into child survival, health and family planning programs; advocating policy makers and donors for activities to increase awareness of and support for nutrition programs; providing improved nutrition training programs.

An Assessment of the Dissemination and Use of DHS-Related Nutrition Documents in Africa
PN-ABX-203

This document summarizes an assessment of the dissemination and use of special nutrition documents published for Africa using Demographic and Health Survey data. The principal findings show that concise summaries of principal nutrition indicators have been produced in graphic form for 18 African countries called African Nutrition Chartbooks and In-Depth Country Nutrition Reports are available for a sub-set of six countries. These nutrition chartbooks and reports have penetrated in-country national health programs despite limited emphasis on distribution and
dissemination; however, few US-based groups knew about them. Principal recommendations suggested expanding distribution and dissemination activities.

"Elaboration de Strategies de Communication Sociale pour Ameliorer les Pratiques de Sevrage"

PN-ABU-022 (This PN number is the English translation: *Complementary Feeding of Infants and Young Children.*)

This chapter describes how communication can be used to improve child feeding programs. After briefly discussing the problems associated with introduction of complementary foods and how to identify the program objectives requiring improvement, this paper defines the role of social marketing programs. In establishing social marketing communication programs, this chapter outlines how to set objectives; define target populations; create appropriate messages; and choose the proper channels to deliver these messages. The conclusion reminds the reader that messages need to be pretested and revised several times before launching a successful social marketing campaign.

**Proceedings of the Regional Workshop on the Use of DHS and other Nutrition Data to Influence National Policies**
Jessica Jitta and Louise Sserunjogi, Makerere University, Child Health and Development Center, Makerere, Uganda; CRHCS/ECSA, Arusha Tanzania; Academy for Educational Development, SARA Project, Washington, DC; AFR/SD, Washington, DC (November 1994) 77 pp.

This report summarizes the proceedings of a Regional Workshop for six Anglophone countries on the use of DHS and other nutrition data to influence national policies held in Entebbe, Uganda from November 6-11, 1994. The main objective of the workshop was to facilitate better understanding and interpretation of the DHS and other complementary nutrition data with a view to promoting more effective utilization of data in policy planning at the national and regional levels. The report describes the workshop activities and the recommendations that were made for follow-up activities. The appendices list workshop participants, the workshop program and summarize each country’s presentation and its advocacy plan.

**Improving Feeding Practices during Childhood Illness and Convalescence: Lessons Learned in Africa**

PN-ABS-339

Research shows that African mothers need to learn new child feeding practices to prevent illness and to improve the nutritional status of their children. Although mothers learned the value of new feeding practices, sustained behavior change was not evident. Research indicates that knowledgeable health providers can motivate mothers to change behavior, especially when their children are sick, and suggests that future nutrition interventions should build on existing practices, stressing the benefits to mothers and children. This paper reviews the literature on feeding practices during childhood illness and convalescence, summarizes existing interventions in eight African countries and offers recommendations for future educational efforts to improve child feeding during childhood illness and convalescence in Africa.
Enhancing the Contribution of the Health Sector in the Prevention of Malnutrition: Review of Project Appraisals in Africa

Malnutrition in Africa is most often linked to poverty. The World Bank has identified six poverty intervention points, of which this report relates to three: measures to improve macroeconomic policies to ensure growth in income and efficient resource allocation; measures to improve access to nutritional food; and measures to improve or provide social services. This document reviews many assessments of nutrition interventions, principally in Africa. The health sector and nutrition interventions presented in this report are divided into four areas: benefits already provided by the health sector such as preventing diarrheal diseases, intestinal parasites and malaria; nutrition services that could easily be provided by the health sector such as preventing vitamin A, iodine and iron deficiencies; nutrition services that could be provided if radical changes in approach were adopted, such as food supplementation and growth monitoring and promotion; and nutrition education activities. The document recommends continuing with beneficial programs, implementing new programs/services that require small investments, implementing more complex programs using community-based approaches, and engaging in nutrition education if enough resources are available.

Malaria

Special Symposium on Malaria Prevention in Pregnancy
Richard Stecketee et al., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Atlanta, GA; Journal of Tropical Medicine, Vol. 55; No. X; Supplement (July 1996) 100 pp.

This publication contains sixteen discrete articles related to malaria prevention and pregnancy and has been published as a supplement to the Journal of Tropical Medicine. Some articles examine malaria's effect on pregnant women and their infants; some discuss the efficacy of malaria prevention on pregnant women and their infants; while still others compare different malaria treatment regimens, assess infant and maternal mortality related to malaria and examine effective strategies for malaria prevention for pregnant African women.

Action Plan to Promote Use of Insecticide-Impregnated Materials (IIMs) in Africa (draft)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Regional Malaria Control Programme, Brazzaville, Congo (June 1996) 18 pp.

In September 1995, African ministers of health made a political decision to intensify malaria control activities in the region, including use of insecticide-impregnated bednets and other materials (IIMs). This paper outlines the draft action plan to implement IIMs. Objectives, targets and priorities are discussed as are proposed activities which are subdivided into country, district and community level activities and estimated costs.

Malaria Control in Africa: Draft Report on the 2nd Task Force Meeting

The burden of malaria is still high in Africa and causes high levels of mortality, morbidity and economic losses. The strategies for malaria control are divided into three categories: case management, personal protection through appropriate use of IIMs and, where appropriate, indoor spraying for vector control. The task force, divided into three groups, discussed and made recommendations on case management issues, the promotion of insecticide impregnated materials as a component of malaria programs and new approaches to malaria control and prevention.
Overview on Malaria Epidemics Observed in 1996 in Southern Africa
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Regional Programme for Malaria Control, Brazzaville, Congo (June 1996) 9 pp.

Epidemiological observations from southern African countries indicate that malaria has reached epidemic proportions since early 1996 due to the heavy rainfall in late 1995 and early 1996. This report outlines the epidemiologic situation gathered from country and WHO mission reports. Analysis of previous epidemics suggests that the present epidemic may continue until the end of June 1996. The report describes the actions taken to curb the epidemic and the next steps to be taken. Charts include malaria epidemics in Africa, confirmed malaria cases in Botswana and Zimbabwe and malaria risk areas in South Africa.

Resource Mobilization for Malaria Control in Africa
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Regional Programme for Malaria Control, Brazzaville, Congo (June 1996) 17 pp.

The overall level of resource mobilization to support malaria control activities in WHO Africa region countries varies from country to country, but, generally, is inadequate compared to need. This document outlines the support for malaria control activities in these countries and estimates the needs for malaria control in-country as well as for intercountry and regional activities. The document also examines the financial prospects for the period 1996-2001. Annexes detail country budgets for malaria control activities, outline mobilization of national and international sources of funding as well as estimate resources required for regional and inter-country activities in the next five years.

The Status of the Sensitivity of Plasmodium Falciparum to Chloroquine in African Countries
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Regional Programme for Malaria Control, Brazzaville, Congo (June 1996) 11 pp.

Technical control of malaria is mainly accomplished by chemotherapeutic measures and by reducing human vector contact. Over time, chloroquine resistant strains of plasmodium falciparum, spreading from east to west across Africa, threaten the foundations of malaria control in Africa. This paper discusses the complex issues in determining a rational drug policy for each country. It describes sensitivity testing, outlines the personnel needed and summarizes lessons learned and implications for changing drug policies. The paper finally discusses future perspectives including national political will.

Summary of Implementation of WHO 1995-1996 Plan of Action for Malaria Control in Africa
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Regional Programme for Malaria Control, Brazzaville, Congo (June 1996) 7 pp.

This document outlines the targets of the regional Plan of Action for malaria control in Africa. It presents the most important activities, their level of achievement, results of a review of some national malaria control programs and prospects for the next three years.
The Accelerated Implementation of the Regional Malaria Control Strategy: *Progress Report*
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Regional Programme for Malaria Control, Brazzaville, Congo (May 1996) 8 pp.

Countries in the Africa Region have started implementing their national malaria control programs within the context of the regional malaria control strategy. To address the slow implementation process, WHO/AFRO proposed that a few countries adopt an accelerated implementation process. This report documents the progress of this accelerated process and includes a summary of activities conducted from June 1995-May 1996 regionally and in the chosen six countries—Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Guinea, Burkina Faso and Mauritania. The report also discusses challenges that have been met during this implementation phase.

Africa Integrated Malaria Initiative: *Rapid Assessment for the Feasibility of Insecticide Impregnated Mosquito Nets (Draft)*

This document is a rapid assessment tool—a set of key questions to facilitate decision making. Used in the field, this tool is designed to help determine whether a particular area is suitable for introducing insecticide “Impregnated Mosquito Nets” (IMNs). This document has two main sections: Part I consists of 13 data collection forms that must be completed. Part II contains instructions for analyzing the data from which a decision will be made whether or not to introduce IMNs. Part II should begin only when the data forms have been completely filled out.

Report of the Meeting on Insecticide Impregnated Materials in the African Region (draft)

This report documents the meeting on Insecticide Impregnated Materials (IIM) in the African Region held in Brazzaville from March 18-20, 1996. This meeting, attended by 66 malaria experts, summarized the results from four large IIM trials and other experiences relating to IIM. Working groups discussed the use of impregnated bednets under different epidemiological, social and entomological conditions, implementation considerations and technical considerations and presented recommendations to the larger meeting. Finally, the report presents the major conclusions and recommendations from this meeting.


Malaria remains one of the most serious public health problems on the African continent. In 1991, an integrated regional strategy for malaria control was introduced and, in 1994, WHO adopted a resolution to intensify the fight against malaria in Africa. This document reviews the malaria situation and extent to which control programs have been implemented in Africa since the Brazzaville and Amsterdam conferences. This paper examines the constraints faced by these countries and proposes approaches—a framework—which can be adopted for the years 1996-2001.

Guidelines for the Accelerated Implementation of the Regional Malaria Control Strategy in the African Region

Malaria impedes social and economic development in Africa, despite the fact that it is curable and can be effectively controlled using available technologies. In an effort to show concrete results in a short period of time, select
countries will be chosen to accelerate the implementation of the Regional Malaria Control Strategy (RMCS). This document provides guidelines for policy makers, programme managers, national and international partners and WHO/AFRO to introduce an accelerated implementation of the RMCS in the African region.

A Protocol for a Focused Ethnographic Study of Malaria
Patricia Hudelson and Halima Abdullah Mwenesi, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; World Health Organization, Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, Geneva, Switzerland; Kenya Medical Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya (November, 1995) 101 pp.

This document contains detailed guidelines for conducting a community-based ethnographic study of childhood malaria. This study can be used to improve understanding of the way in which families perceive and respond to malaria and its signs and symptoms. Using the information obtained from the study can suggest potential interventions to improve malaria case management. Part A is an overview of the project. Part B presents general guidelines on research management. Part C describes the process for conducting phases one and two of the study and provides the appropriate forms to use with different interviewees. Part D outlines the process for analyzing the results and preparing the final report.

Focused Ethnographic Study of Malaria: Field-Testing of a Rapid Assessment Manual
Halima Abdullah Mwenesi, Kenya Medical Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya (November 1994) 83 pp.

Although rapid identification and management of malaria cases can avert most deaths, severe and complicated malaria still presents a major public health problem, particularly in children. Focused Ethnographic Study (FES) methodology was developed to assist case managers to understand the factors which influence malaria management at the household level. This report assesses the viability of the FES manual. The main findings illustrate that the FES manual can be successfully used and suggests points for health education intervention activities.

Malaria Control in Africa: Report on a Task Force Meeting

This report summarizes the first meeting of the Task Force on Malaria Control in Africa, held in Brazzaville from April 19-26, 1995. The purpose of the meeting was to review the implementation of malaria control programmes in the African Region and to make necessary recommendations for accelerating implementation of the regional malaria control strategy. This report presents a situation analysis and outlines the global and regional plans of action for malaria control. Criteria were proposed for selecting countries to implement an accelerated malaria control strategy and guidelines were given for systematic implementation of the malaria control strategy. External support for malaria control programs is also discussed and conclusions and recommendations are given.

The Management of Malaria in Young Children in Northern Ghana: A Report of a Rapid Ethnographic Study
Philip Adongo and Patricia Hudelson, Navrongo Health Research Center, Navrongo, Ghana; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; World Health Organization, Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, Geneva, Switzerland (October 1995) 29 pp.

This paper reports findings from a rapid ethnographic study of malaria case management in northern Ghana. This report describes the study site, presents the study methodology, documents answers to case managers' questions and
summarizes the illness beliefs and practices of the study population. The study also provides conclusions and recommendations.

Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis and Information Dissemination on Malaria in Africa
PN-ABX-082

Reducing malaria morbidity and mortality and its impact on development should be the most important goal for malaria prevention and control in sub-Saharan Africa. This strategic framework summarizes available literature and meetings with African decision makers and malaria control experts to identify priority issues related to malaria prevention and control in Africa. This document also indicates the policy-relevant information gaps that need to be addressed through research, analysis and information dissemination activities. It assesses, analyzes and ranks the information needs and research priorities in the following areas: malaria epidemiology and national control programs; case management of malaria; malaria prevention; and monitoring and evaluation of malaria impacts on development.

Integrated Malaria Control Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa (draft)

In Africa, malaria’s unique epidemiological profile and its heavy social and economic toll requires regional action to mitigate the devastating impact of this treatable and often preventable disease. New interventions for malaria control have been introduced and strategies for targeted control measures have emerged. This document, based on an analysis of the current epidemiological, social and economic impact of malaria in Africa, describes the rationale for USAID to provide malaria control assistance and sets forth strategic guidelines for programming malaria control activities. This paper also describes the strategic approach to implementing these malaria programs and outlines the need for donor and inter-sectoral coordination.

A Decade of Progress in Malaria Policy and Program Development in Malawi: 1984-1993

During the decade from 1984-1993, the Government of Malawi, in collaboration with international agencies, systematically addressed its options for controlling malaria. Malawi defined a locally appropriate malaria control policy and began to develop an effective control program. This document is a case study which describes the successes and limitations of institutionalizing malaria control capacity at the national and local levels. This document details the process that Malawi employed—a process that used technical issues to engage key participants; a process that developed a national policy, two 5-year operational plans, treatment and prevention guidelines, and an infrastructure; and a process that developed the skills of people who became the resource base for sustained malaria control.
A Training Guide on Monitoring and Evaluation of Malaria Control Programmes in Africa:
Facilitators Guide

This facilitator's guide is a how-to manual for facilitators training malaria program managers, their partners and HIS officers, in developing a monitoring and evaluation plan for malaria control programs. The guide, divided into ten sessions, covers subjects such as developing objectives and indicators, data collection and processing, drawing conclusions from the evaluation data and using them to make recommendations and to modify existing malaria control plans.

Workshops on Monitoring and Evaluation of Malaria Control Programmes for English Speaking countries in Southern, Eastern and West Africa: Mission Report

This report summarizes three workshops on monitoring and evaluation of national malaria control programs. Since countries have adopted new malaria control strategies, a strong monitoring and evaluation component within malaria control programs is necessary to follow-up planned activities. The general objective of these workshops was to improve malaria control program management in English-speaking African countries. This report describes the workshop methodology, the major achievements of the workshops and suggested recommendations. Annexes include participant lists and activity schedules.

Information Systems for the Evaluation of Malaria Control Programs: A Practical Guide
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Brazzaville, Congo (1994) 73 pp. Also in French.

This booklet is a practical guide for establishing an evaluation of malaria prevention programs. It is adapted to the epidemiological, economical and ecological realities of the health systems in Africa. The guide outlines the important elements of an evaluation and describes process and outcome indicators as well as impact (epidemiologic) indicators and objectives. The importance of choosing malaria risk indicators and understanding special problems such as drug resistance is highlighted as is the need to include appropriate health information and education systems into malaria control programs. The final section discusses the need for applied research of malaria control programs and to develop priorities for these malaria prevention programs.


This document summarizes a meeting of WHO Africa Region's Malaria Control Working Group. The objectives of the meeting were to review the global malaria control action plan and to develop a plan for the Africa region: to define the epidemiologic objectives, the operational targets and indicators for national malaria programs; to include information dissemination activities in malaria control programs and to recommend applied research activities as necessary on existing national malaria control programs.
IMCI

Involving Health Workers in Improving Facility-based Child Survival Services
Lisa Lee, Amos Odhacha, Joseph Naimoli, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta GA (June 1996)

Provision of basic clinical services for the management of common life-threatening childhood illnesses has been identified as one of the most urgently needed and cost-effective public health actions for developing countries where the quality of case management of sick children is poor. This paper describes a three-step process implemented to determine the range of resources and activities needed to improve case management of sick children in health facilities. The three-steps included a health facility survey to identify gaps in the standards of care; health worker interviews to assess why the gaps exist; and group problem-solving exercises to encourage health workers to seek viable solutions.

Guide for the Introduction of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
Mariam Claeson, Academy for Educational Development, SARA Project, Washington, DC; AFR/SD Washington, DC (September 1996)

Program managers and decision makers at all levels of the health system must decide whether and how to introduce Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) into their health system. This guide serves as a practical aid in preparing an integrated approach to the sick child. Since most issues are country-specific, this guide helps identify these issues and offers suggested ways to address them. Using this guide, managers can explore the following issues: deciding and planning to introduce IMCI; coordination and management; policy formulation; training; drug availability; communications; and monitoring and evaluation. The introduction to the guide outlines the steps needed to plan the introduction of IMCI. Sample protocols and communication resources appear in the annexes.

Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis, and Information Dissemination for Integrated Case Management of the Sick Child in Africa

This strategic framework provides a structured format for determining future research, analysis and dissemination activities for integrated case management of the sick child in sub-Saharan Africa. A number of factors constrain the potential impact of child survival programs—thus, a new WHO/UNICEF protocol, integrated case management of the sick child, has been drafted to encourage health care workers to integrate health care services for child survival initiatives. As this is a new protocol, there are many questions that need answers; SD and HHRAA are in a position to make substantial contributions to programmatic and operational decisions by collecting and disseminating information relevant to the Africa region.
Other

The Control of Epidemic Dysentery in Africa: Overview, Recommendations, and Checklists

Over the last several decades, Africa has experienced epidemics of cholera and dysentery in addition to the usual diarrheal diseases experienced in most developing countries. These epidemics have affected large numbers of people in all age groups and have exceeded the capabilities of the national health authorities. This report provides an analysis of the lessons learned and recommended actions to consider for addressing the reemerging infectious diseases of cholera and drug-resistant shigella disentery. This paper begins with an overview of cholera and dysentery, followed by a brief history of dysentery epidemics in Africa, its current epidemiology, a few of the lessons learned from other parts of the world, and concludes with recommendations. Following the main part of the paper are a series of checklists to provide guidance to ministry of health planners, mission health officials, and health workers in the field who are formulating and reviewing national and regional control plans.

Health and Health Systems in the Sahel

Although health indicators have improved greatly in the Sahel since independence, they are still among the lowest in the world. Throughout the Sahel, the leading causes of mortality are infectious and parasitic diseases, pregnancy-related conditions and malnutrition. Disease patterns in the Sahel are related to economic, social, and cultural factors as well as to education levels. Inadequate access to health care is a problem in the region since government health budgets favor hospitals in urban centers. This paper describes some innovative approaches to improve access to health care in the rural areas of Sahelian countries—including community-based health insurance, partnerships between the Ministry of Health and communities, and collaboration with non-governmental organizations.

CDD and ARI Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa: Redefining Their Roles in a Changing Context

This report discusses the status of Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD) and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) programs in Africa. While CDD programs were successful in reducing preventable child deaths resulting from diarrhea-induced dehydration, reliable data indicate that oral rehydration therapy use rates are falling. Unlike CDD, ARI programs have been implemented at the same rate to produce results. This paper suggests that ARI and CDD program sustainability can be achieved through integrated support systems coupled with strong technical leadership by programs at the national level and improved health information systems.

AFRO GPV Logistics Project: Interim Report on Progress and Plans

Problems of the distribution and handling of vaccines, transport and the safety of injections constrain the progress of routing immunization services in some countries as well as the special efforts to eradicate disease. This interim report assesses the efforts of the AFRO Global Programme on Vaccinations (GPV) Logistics Project to address these problems. The report discusses the background and objectives, identifies the indicators and reports on the current status of the project. Other sections outline the activities covered in 1995 as well as planned activities for the future and an accountability of expenditures and budget. The annex discusses the GPV objectives for nine countries.
Mission Report—EPI/Eritrea: *Solar Refrigerator Maintenance System*

Although the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) cold chain in Eritrea has solar refrigerators available, they are not adequately used because of the low capacity of program management to provide field maintenance. This report discusses the findings and recommendations of three aspects of EPI in Eritrea: solar refrigerators, the cold chain maintenance system, and vaccine management. The annexes include the distribution of solar refrigerators in EPI/Eritrea, a list of additional tools and equipment required for cold chain workshop at the Ministry of Health and a summary of the vaccine management and cold chain maintenance activities.

Workshop on laboratory Methods for the Diagnosis of Epidemic Dysentery and Cholera: *Laboratory Procedures*

This booklet describes the proper laboratory procedures for the diagnosis of epidemic dysentery and cholera which includes: collection and transport of fecal specimens, inoculation of primary isolation media, isolation and identification of shigella, isolation and identification of vibrio cholerae 01 and 0139, isolation and identification of E. coli 0157:H7, media and reagents, and antimicrobial susceptibility testing.

Installation of Solar Sterilizers

Solar steam sterilizers are low-tech, low cost tools to extend the cold chain to rural areas that may lack adequate vaccination coverage. This report describes a field test established to evaluate the solar steam sterilizer's range of performance. Installed in one hospital and one health center in the Western region of Ghana, the report provides background on the installation project and summarizes the installation process. The report concludes with observations and recommendations to assist the project over the twelve month trial period.

Final Report of the EPI Managers' Meeting for English Speaking Countries of Eastern and Southern Africa
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Brazzaville, Congo (September 1995) 12 pp. + annexes

This document reports on a meeting organized by WHO/AFRO with EPI managers from eastern and southern Africa. The meeting was convened to assess progress in implementing strategies for EPI disease surveillance and control, to identify major problems and constraints, and to discuss activities planned for 1996. This report outlines the agenda, and reports on the EPI situation in the region, EPI disease surveillance, supplemental immunization strategies, logistics and the cold chain, safety of injections, monitoring and supervision, training, and EPI national action plans. The annexes include the meeting agenda, the participant list and evaluation comments.
Final Report of the EPI Managers’ Meeting in West Africa
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Brazzaville, Congo (September 1995) 12 pp. + annexes

This document reports on a meeting organized by WHO/AFRO with EPI managers from West Africa. The meeting was to assess progress in implementing strategies for EPI disease surveillance and control, to identify major problems and constraints, and to discuss activities planned for 1996. This report outlines the agenda, and reports on the EPI situation in the region, supplemental immunization strategies, EPI disease surveillance, safety of injections, logistics and the cold chain, monitoring and supervision, training, and EPI national action plans. The annexes include the meeting agenda, the participant list and evaluation comments.

Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis and Information Dissemination on Behavior Change and Maintenance for Child Survival in Africa
PN-ABX-086

This strategic framework provides a structured format for determining future research, analysis and dissemination activities in behavior change and maintenance for child survival in sub-Saharan Africa. An extensive literature review focuses on factors influencing behavior change as well as the most common interventions used to change behaviors in mothers and health workers. Findings indicate that newly learned behaviors can be sustained when supported by social reinforcement, public communication and the health system; however, significant gaps in knowledge and understanding of how to maintain behavior change. These gaps, outlined in the report, suggest the need for a long-term view in developing approaches to the maintenance of behavior change.

Immunization in Africa: Issues and Trends
PN-ABR-913

Access to immunization services increased notably in Africa during the 1980s as immunization programs undertook innovations in social mobilization, training, technology and delivery strategies and realized improvements in planning, management and evaluation. Nevertheless, Africa trails other regions in immunization rates. This document reports on the status of immunization programs in Africa in the 1990s and discusses the factors that influence immunization coverage such as donor commitment, funding, delivery strategies and sustainability. This paper recommends that USAID continue to support immunization strategies and take a leadership role among the donor community.
Basic Education

Overlooked and Undervalued: A Synthesis of ERNWACA Reviews on the State of Educational Research in West and Central Africa

In the late 1980s, researchers from several African countries established the Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA). Its first major activity was to produce a series of state-of-the-art reviews of educational research in seven member countries. Overlooked and Undervalued, a synthesis of these reviews, renders information about these studies more accessible to a wider audience of researchers and policy makers. Over 30 broad areas of research have been consolidated into six general themes: Educational Finance and Administration, Learning in Formal Education Systems, Teachers and Teaching, Education and Socioeconomic integration, Nonformal and Traditional Education, and Educational Reform. This volume summarizes the major points of the studies, highlights recommendations for improved educational policy and practice which have emerged from the ERNWACA research, suggests areas of further research, and concludes with an examination of the role that ERNWACA can play in fostering an environment that facilitates improvements in research training, collaboration, and dissemination in West and Central Africa.

People and Their Environment: Environmental Education and Communication in Five African Countries

This publication brings together findings from rapid assessments of environmental education and communication (EE&C) efforts in five African countries: The Gambia, Guinea, Madagascar, Namibia and Uganda. The document synthesizes insights about successes and gaps in existing EE&C programs; places current efforts within a broader EE&C framework to highlight integrated and rigorous interventions; and recommends future directions for EE&C interventions in these and other African countries. Section 1 presents an organizing framework for EE&C interventions. Section 2 describes the environmental and social conditions common to all five countries and discusses EE&C policy within that context. Sections 3 and 4 describe environmental education in the formal school environment and in non-formal settings. Section 5 examines ways to make informal environmental education more effective while section 6 explores gender issues and the difficulty in completely operationalizing them. Section 7 presents ten conclusions and recommendations for strengthening EE&C interventions in Africa.

Overview of USAID Basic Education Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa, II
AFR/SD, HHRAA Project, Washington, DC (March 1996)

This paper updates and elaborates the program descriptions discussed in the first Overview. A profile of each of the twelve African countries in which USAID operated education programs in 1995 includes a brief background description, a summary of education and relevant social and economic statistics, and a description of USAID's education goals, strategies, and achievements in that country.
Community-Based Primary Education: *Lessons Learned from the Basic Education Expansion Project (BEEP) in Mali*
PN-ABX-881

The paper describes an "alternative" approach to basic education in Mali. The Basic Education Expansion Project (BEEP) is a project being implemented by Save the Children with USAID funding. Local communities build schools, agree on curricula, and hire local teaching staff. Teaching is done in local languages, and the curricula are relevant to the community's perceived needs. The approach has proved popular with the communities implementing this project. This paper describes the history and characteristics of Mali's community schools as well as implications for national reform.

**Fact Sheet on Girls' Education in sub-Saharan Africa**

This three-page sheet presents 32 facts about girls' education in Africa. Facts include rates of literacy among women, enrollment rates of girls in schools and their likelihood of continuing with school. The sheet also describes the barriers to education faced by girls, in the curriculum and through the influences of social, cultural and economic factors.

Educating Girls in Sub-Saharan Africa: *Towards Defining USAID's Approach & Emerging Lessons for Donors* (draft)
PN-ABX-945

Equitable access to and participation in primary school, especially for girls, have figured prominently as objectives in USAID's basic education sector support programs in sub-Saharan Africa. Set within the context of a sectoral adjustment strategy, USAID's efforts to support girls' education are not uniform. This paper attempts to define a common order and structure from USAID's diverse activities in girls' education, place them within a sectoral adjustment framework, and draw together lessons learned about donor support. The report scrutinizes USAID's support for African government reform initiatives to improve girls' education, focusing on the use of conditionality and projectized assistance to support equity objectives. The paper develops a structure for codifying USAID's approach to girls' education; reports some of the results of USAID's efforts to promote girls' education; presents a preliminary analysis of the effectiveness of USAID's support of girls' education initiatives; reviews the different support modalities used; and examines several emerging lessons for USAID and other donors to follow as they continue to assist countries in providing better education to more girls.

The Process of Policy Formation in African Education: *Six African Case Studies*

The 1993 Development of African Education (DAE) Task Force meeting identified the policy formation process as a critical issue for further analysis. DAE collaborated with USAID to highlight useful experiences and insights into the broad cycle of policy formation, articulation, dissemination and implementation, by preparing six additional country case studies, Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritius, Mozambique, and Uganda. These case studies focus on recent and current experiences to describe and analyze the process of formulating and managing national education policy changes. Each case study illustrates a different dimension and phase of the policy formation cycle; for
example, Ghana is now assessing the impact of its initial reform policies, while Mozambique is just initiating the policy process. (Note: A working paper highlighting key issues in the case studies, entitled *Formulating Educational Policy in sub-Saharan Africa*, is also available.)

**Statistical Profile of Education in Sub-Saharan Africa (SPessa)**

Gretchen Hummon and Ash Hartwell, AFR/SD, HHRAA Project, Washington, DC (October 1995)

Software package and Users Guide; Available in French and English.

SPESSA is an interactive computer program that allows access to information on the status of African education systems. Using SPESSA, one can access the Development of African Education (DAE) dataset of over 80 indicators related to education in sub-Saharan Africa; create attractive graphics comparing data across years and across countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Africa and world country groups; download datasets into formats compatible with word processing and spreadsheet programs; and copy data and graphics into the applications. This user's guide introduces SPESSA and includes sections explaining commonly used Windows terms, a detailed "getting started" section and a tutorial.

**Basic Education in Africa**


PN-ABX-005

Since 1988 USAID has taken the Education Sector Support (ESS) approach to educational development in Africa. In contrast to earlier forms of project assistance, which remedied specific weaknesses in the education sector, ESS seeks to reform the education system itself by helping the system to identify and remedy its own problems. Achieving such systemic sectoral change requires fundamental reform in education policy, resource allocation, and institutional organization and operations, including changed roles for schools, teachers, and communities. Such changes will permit governments to achieve sustainable improvements in the access to, equity in, and quality of primary education. This report discusses the viability of the ESS approach to educational development; explores how best to implement ESS programs; and provides preliminary operational guidance to education program designers, implementors, and evaluators. The chapters describe the ESS approach; discuss ESS program impact; examine the preconditions necessary for the optimal use of ESS; analyze technical management and implementation issues; discuss some of the challenges to assessing program impact; and summarize lessons learned and future challenges. (Note: A 20-page summary version is also available.)

**Malawi & Ghana: An Analysis of USAID Programs to Improve Equity in Education Systems**


PN ABX 004

This report contains two chronological accounts—from Ghana and Malawi—about ways in which equity policies may evolve in different contexts. Analytical asides which comment on the events being described complement the narrative. A comparative analysis of the two case studies offers insights into the processes of addressing policy changes through non-project assistance and conditionality and into the nature of equity as an area of reform. The major themes highlighted are: 1) the importance of timing, especially in light of political transformations or policy cycles and 2) the importance of the specific issue being addressed in relation to the type and amount of donor and host country enthusiasm that will be marshaled through support or resistance.
Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis and Information Dissemination on Basic Education in Africa
PN-ABX-085

The most critical challenge facing education systems in Africa is to make the best and most equitable use of available resources to effect classroom level improvements for more children. Experience in the education sector in Africa and a review of the literature have raised several key questions concerning ways in which African educational systems can meet these challenges. This strategic framework discusses and prioritizes gaps in research and suggests activities to address these needs. It also identifies priority policy concerns such as access, quality, equity and efficiency and then offers strategic issues and research that would assist in attaining these policy goals.

ERNWACA News: Volume 2, Number 1

This edition of the ERNWACA newsletter prints news from the region including research projects and ERNWACA’s dissemination strategy as well as a description of Mali’s village school initiative. It also highlights news from other education networks around the world including: NORRAG, the Northern Policy, Review, Research and Advisory Network; SERI, the Southern Educational Research Initiative; and AFEC, L’Association Francophone d’Education Comparee. Publications and events are mentioned as well.

ERNWACA News: Volume 1, Number 1

This newsletter describes the formation of the Education Research Network for West and Central Africa and highlights its mission and objectives during phases I and II. The newsletter also discusses the Network’s operational objectives as well as the target topics identified for more research. A list of the coordinating offices in member countries is also given.

Decentralizing Education: The BESO/Tigray Case Study - A Summary

This case study describes a new approach to studying decentralization of basic education in Tigray, Ethiopia. The study, conducted between July and October 1995, differs in a number of ways from standard approaches to decentralization. The paper details the research methodology employed in Tigray and discusses its implications for educational research and reform of basic education systems in sub-Saharan Africa. A full report is also available.
Lessons Learned on the Integration of Health, Population, Environment, Democratization, & Privatization into Basic Education Curriculum in Africa
PN-ABS-038

This report presents findings and analysis from research that evaluates and documents lessons learned from programs which integrate health, population/family planning, environmental issues, privatization, and democracy education issues into basic education curricula in Africa. The first section discusses recent findings about how students learn and how this research relates to curriculum development, curriculum and instruction, and curriculum and evaluation. The second section presents three case studies outlining the curriculum development process in Botswana, The Gambia, and Senegal. The third section presents recommendations and observations. An annotated bibliography of programs and materials is included in the Appendix. (Note: Portions of this technical paper have been extracted into two brochures, Lessons Learned on the Environment and Lessons Learned on HIV/AIDS, described elsewhere in this bibliography.)

PN-ABS-313

To consolidate the lessons learned from USAID's increased investment in basic education, the Africa Bureau organized a workshop in Kadoma, Zimbabwe in January 1994. This report summarizes the formal sessions which covered the following topics: a framework for and factors influencing education reform; strategies for policy dialogue; donor coordination; educational testing; policy conditionality and host country compliance; strategies for improving classroom instruction; capacity building; impact assessment and evaluation; the process of designing a basic education program; and case studies of strategies for improving equity (Bangladesh) and policy dialogue/marketing (Benin).

Education Policy Formation in Africa: A Comparative Study of Five Countries
PN-ABQ-376

Most African educational systems have evolved directly from the institutions and procedures of their former colonial rulers. While substantial changes have been made since independence, uneven growth and inappropriate structures have left most countries in need of significant educational reform. This study presents a historical framework for current policy debates by describing and analyzing approaches used to formulate education policy in African countries. The report includes five case studies, reflecting developments until late 1992, in Botswana, Tanzania, Uganda, Mali, and Senegal. Two overview chapters discuss common characteristics of the education policy formation process in Anglophone and Francophone Africa.

Demand for Primary Schooling in Rural Ethiopia: A Research Study
PN-ABX-946

This report examines the determinants of educational demand in rural Ethiopian villages. Surveys of 540 households and 40 primary schools, 40 community profiles and over 60 focus group interviews conducted in four regions,
provide baseline information on household attitudes and behaviors towards schooling, the nexus between the supply and demand for education, and community-school relations. The study assesses the current level of demand for primary schooling; identifies and examines factors which both positively and negatively affect parental decisions; explores parental aspirations and expectations of their children (particularly daughters); and suggests and prioritizes potential solutions at both policy and programmatic levels.

Executive Summary of Testing to Learn; Learning to Test: A Policy Maker's Guide to Better Educational Testing

This paper describes a new view of examinations and national assessments and their role in education, teaching and learning. This paper addresses the technical, social, pedagogical, and policy dimensions of the interaction between testing and teaching. Testing to Learn, Learning to Test was written in response to a growing recognition, in both developed and developing countries, that what is tested is what is taught in schools. The paper provides concrete examples of new ways to measure student learning, and describes how to develop, score, and interpret tests to ensure the increased involvement of parents, teachers, and students in the use of tests to motivate and improve the educational system, rather than to judge it. These examples and guidelines recognize the many constraints within which educational systems in developing countries must operate. (Note: A full-length version of this paper is also available.)

USAID's Support to Sustainable Education Reform in Africa: Is Non-Project Assistance Working?

In 1988, USAID adopted a new approach to supporting educational change, aimed at leveraging educational policy reform through budgetary support to government and performance conditionality. This paper presents a preliminary examination of USAID's education programs which use the non-project assistance modality. It poses two fundamental questions: Is USAID's approach to supporting basic education in Africa sound? and, if so, can USAID, and others, apply it effectively? The paper describes the strategy and approach; explores program design, management and assessment issues; and presents some early (and tentative) conclusions about the effectiveness of the approach, its underlying premises and the conditions for success. (Note: This material is an early version of Basic Education in Africa—PN-ABX-805.)

Ethiopia Sector Review: Part II
Joseph DeStefano et al., AFR/SD, HHRAA Project, Washington, DC; USAID/Addis Ababa (1994)

This review reiterates and updates the information presented in the Preliminary Report. This report provides a more detailed analysis of sectoral problems and constraints. General constraints include finance, regionalization, introduction of national languages, educational demand and equity. Specific technical constraints are evident in the teaching profession, teacher support systems, sectoral statistics and planning, infrastructure, staff development, and private schools. The report also presents USAID's intervention options within a strategic framework to support basic education.
Lessons Learned on Curriculum

The information in this brochure was drawn from a research study Lessons Learned on the Integration of Health, Population, Environment, Democratization, and Privatization into Basic Education in Africa which is described in this annotated bibliography. This pamphlet outlines the role of education in the relationship among science, technology and society. It describes the need for operational and behavioral research to better inform and guide curriculum development, and notes the lessons learned regarding the nature of curriculum and policy implications for donors and education. Sources for more information are also listed.

Lessons Learned on the Environment

The information in this brochure was drawn from a research study Lessons Learned on the Integration of Health, Population, Environment, Democratization, and Privatization into Basic Education in Africa which is described in this annotated bibliography. This pamphlet outlines the state of environmental awareness and describes the environmental education models. The brochure also lists characteristics included in an effective school environmental program. The brochure presents six case studies which briefly describe an environment program and its outcomes. Sources for more information are also listed.

USAID Activities to Improve Girls' Education in Africa

This presentation reviews the rationale for investing in girls' education; explains the current status of female education in Africa; and discusses the reasons for girls' low enrollment, persistence and achievement levels. It outlines USAID's approach to education in Africa, identifies its priorities, and presents its programs and strategies to increase girls' educational participation in Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, and Mali. Finally, this pamphlet describes program design and implementation lessons learned from recent experiences in Africa.

Budgetary Impact of Non-Project Assistance in the Education Sector: A Review of Four Countries

Resource reallocation, to the education sector and to primary education, is a key feature of the educational reform programs supported by USAID in Africa. This report analyzes the budgetary impact of USAID's education non-project assistance (NPA) programs in Benin, Guinea, Ghana, and Malawi. It reviews the rationale for resource reallocation and describes the application of the NPA modality to the education sector. The four case studies provide a more detailed examination of the impact of this assistance modality on sectoral budgets. A final section observes how NPA and conditionality are used to effect resource reallocations and how they affect education finance.
Overview of USAID Basic Education Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa
PN-ABN-365

This report discusses the African context which prompted USAID’s involvement in supporting education in sub-Saharan Africa and outlines the strategies USAID has adopted to promote educational reform. The report describes the eleven educational programs existing in 1993 along with country-specific background and educational data underlying each program.

Ethiopia: Education Sector Review

This report consists of a general overview of the history and current status of the education sector in Ethiopia and includes a discussion of the policy issues presently facing the ministry. The following section presents a brief description of the history of education in Ethiopia, with special attention given to the developments made between 1975 and 1991 under the Mengistu regime. Section three discusses the present state of the education system including details on training, curriculum development, materials production, educational media and general administration and management. Section four outlines major policy issues with special attention to the effects of regionalization. Section five summarizes current donor activity in the sector and the final section summarizes significant issues the sector faces and discusses their implications for further analytical work and policy decisions.

Community Involvement Interventions
Joy Wolf, AFR/SD, HHRAA Project, Washington, DC

Sub-Saharan African countries are interested in community involvement interventions to reform education; however, a method for selecting appropriate intervention models, relevant to a particular locale, does not exist. This paper presents a conceptual map of intervention models developed by other community involvement programs and aspects of each country's specific situations pertinent in selecting among these options. In addition, a cross-referenced framework of applicable contextual factors, specific country reform goals, and intervention models will be available in a software database.

Conditionality: Evolution, Experience, Key Issues
Manish Jain and Joseph DeStefano, AFR/SD, HHRAA Project, Washington, DC

This paper, a review of relevant literature, describes the evolution of conditionality as a support mechanism and discusses the issues surrounding the use of this tool. This paper focuses on the growing use of conditionality and, in particular, examines the progressive application of policy conditions to education sector programs. This literature review serves as the background for a series of case studies on the use of conditionality in the education sector being conducted by the Health and Human Resources Analytical Activities (HHRAA) project.
The Process of Policy Implementation & School as Unit of Change
Diane Prouty and Joy Wolf, AFR/SD, HHRAA Project, Washington, DC

This paper attempts to understand barriers and distortions that occur in policy implementation and to identify support mechanisms to overcome these implementation difficulties. The paper examines the perceived roles and responsibilities of the central and regional education offices and highlights the critical role that school personnel have in implementing and complying with policy changes. The study examines four policy changes in Namibia: the establishment of school boards, the determination of class size, language of instruction, and student discipline guidelines.

Teacher Motivation & Incentive
Diane Prouty and Gretchen Hummon, AFR/SD, HHRAA Project, Washington, DC

To determine the factors that most influence teachers in their daily work, a qualitative study was conducted in Ethiopia. Six surveys and research protocols were developed and administered to teachers and head teachers in urban, rural and remote schools and to ministry, regional, district and zonal officials. The report includes an overview of the incentives literature, a detailed description of the study and methodology employed, and a presentation of the findings and recommendations. An annex includes all collection instruments used to collect data.
Emerging Threats and Crisis Response

HIV/AIDS

Developing a Framework and Agenda for Sexually Transmitted Disease Research in Africa
Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA; Academy for Educational Development, SARA Project, Washington, DC: Summary Document from a Consultative Meeting (February 1996) 31 pp. + annexes.

This report summarizes a consultative meeting on STD research held in May, 1994. The introduction and background sections place HIV/AIDS within USAID's policies for development assistance and health and explain the rationale for HHRAA to develop a strategic framework for research, analysis and dissemination of HIV/AIDS. The third section summarizes the STD-related initiatives and activities being conducted by the eight agencies attending the meeting (USAID/AIDSCAP, PATH, World Bank, CDC, NIAID/NIH, Univ. of Washington, JSI, Morehouse School of Medicine). A summary of recommendations from this meeting discuss research, analysis and dissemination priorities which include: identification of and innovative treatment approaches for core groups, targeting adolescents, partner referral, integration and strengthening of STD services, syndromic approach to diagnosis and mass treatment of populations and subpopulations.

Policy and Program Implications of HIV/AIDS Research Findings: Prevention and Mitigation of the HIV Pandemic in Africa

A satellite workshop at the IXth International Conference on AIDS and STDs in Africa was held to discuss findings from selected research, and to identify key policy and program messages and to discuss their implications for preventing and mitigating HIV/AIDS and STDs in Africa. This report summarizes the presentations and discussions organized around three themes: demographic, social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS; private sector HIV/AIDS policies; and adolescent reproductive health. The overall message is that HIV/AIDS is not only a health problem, but an economic and development problem as well. Since these problems will impact national policies and programs, the workshop participants concluded that discussions should be held at national levels.

Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis and Information Dissemination on HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB in Africa
Academy for Educational Development, SARA Project, Washington, DC; AFR/SD, HHRAA Project, Washington, DC; Strategic Framework for Research, Analysis and Dissemination Series, No. 3 (June 1995) 57 pp. PN-ABX-083

This document identifies and prioritizes fundamental information gaps and research needs in seven key strategic areas by discussing three questions: Why is the issue important? What is being done? What remains to be addressed? Using this information, research funds can be channeled to develop higher-impact interventions, effective service delivery systems and improved monitoring and evaluation which will have regional significance and will affect decision-making for HIV/AIDS programs that will ultimately reduce the adverse impact of HIV/AIDS,
Female Genital Mutilation and the Risk of HIV
PN-ABW-377
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is practiced on girls in about 25 African countries and parts of the Middle East and Asia. Although research and information exists on different types of FGM, its immediate and long term repercussions for women’s reproductive health, as well as its sexual and psychological effects, no research exists on the possible linkages between FGM and increased risk of HIV infection. This report documents the results of a survey sent to resource persons from US and international organizations working in the field of FGM as well as HIV/AIDS/STIs. Although survey findings reveal the lack of relevant research information on the link between FGM and HIV, several hypothetical scenarios presented discuss the potential linkage between FGM and HIV, emphasizing the need for further in-depth research on the issue.

Private Sector AIDS Policy Presentation
This package of materials was designed to help African businesses establish appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention policies and programs in the workplace. The Manager’s Guide provides guidelines on developing HIV/AIDS policies and effective prevention strategies. Estimating the cost for implementing these prevention programs as well as calculating the cost of decreased productivity, health care, recruitment and training is also included. The Training Guide assists facilitators in creating short HIV/AIDS presentations and workshops for managers. The Needs Assessment Guide gives perspectives on HIV/AIDS in the workplace and describes how to conduct rapid surveys of business needs. Case studies of companies implementing HIV/AIDS policies and prevention programs are presented in the African Workplace Profiles.

Lessons Learned on HIV/AIDS
The information in this brochure was drawn from a research study Lessons Learned on the Integration of Health, Population, Environment, Democratization, and Privatization into Basic Education in Africa which is described in this annotated bibliography. This pamphlet outlines the skepticism with which AIDS is regarded as well as the increasing tension in fighting the disease. The brochure presents five case studies each of which briefly describes an HIV/AIDS education program and its outcomes. Sources for more information are also listed.

Preventing and Mitigating AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Research and Data Priorities for the Social and Behavioral Sciences
This report examines the need for research and data in the social and behavioral sciences that could help improve and extend existing successful programs and devise more effective strategies for preventing HIV transmission. The report also focuses on research and data that could support efforts to mitigate the impact of the AIDS epidemic. The report presents information on the societal context and basic epidemiology of the epidemic and moves to identify
strategies for preventing HIV transmission or mitigating its effects. Five key recommendations are suggested as highest priority; most chapters end with a set of recommendations for future research. The final chapter provides recommendations for building capacity to accomplish this research.

Summary of Preventing and Mitigating AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Research and Data Priorities for the Social and Behavioral Sciences

This bilingual summary is a stand-alone reproduction of the summary from the full document Preventing and Mitigating AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Research and Data Priorities for the Social and Behavioral Sciences. It briefly describes the social context of HIV/AIDS in Africa and a call for immediate action followed by a brief discussion of the recommendations in basic epidemiology and strategies for preventing HIV transmission or mitigating its effects.

Research Priorities on HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB in Africa: Report of a Pre-Conference Workshop

This report summarizes presentations, discussions and recommendations made at a pre-conference workshop—Research Priorities on HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB in Africa—held in Marrakech, Morocco from December 9-10, 1993. The workshop discussed the AFR/ARTS Analytic Agenda process, the HHRAA project and current research and analysis activities related to HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB supported by AFR/ARTS. The workshop also examined the activities of AIDSCAP and other AIDS Technical Support Project (ATSP) activities. Most emphasis was placed on identifying and prioritizing HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB-related issues and unmet research and analysis needs and on developing communication mechanisms with field and African collaborators to ensure a field driven analytic agenda. The Objective 4 and Evaluation sections of this report include recommendations to improve communication and information dissemination activities and to increase participation of Africa-based decision makers and program managers.

The Impact of HIV/AIDS on Population Growth in Africa
PN-ABQ-188 (French version: PN-ABQ-189)

This report takes a critical look at the different projections of AIDS’ effect on Africa’s population growth rate and examines reasons for the apparent disagreements. The best evidence to date points to the conclusions that even if AIDS does not negatively impact population growth rates in any single country, it will have severe consequences—impacting millions of people either directly or indirectly. The conclusion highlights some key policy options: implementing effective AIDS control programs; continuing support of family planning programs; and planning for the impact of AIDS on national development.
AIDSCOM Lessons Learned: AIDS Prevention in Africa

The AIDS Public Health Communication Project (AIDSCOM) was funded by USAID to assist developing countries in mounting effective HIV prevention activities. The project's contribution to HIV prevention integrates lessons learned from health education, behavior science, social marketing and disease prevention. This package contains HIV prevention strategies which have been used in Africa. The overview document stresses the need to humanize the epidemic and advocates targeting high risk behaviors especially in vulnerable populations such as women and youth. The lessons learned, collected in the Applied Behavior Change (ABC) Framework, show that interventions have reduced risk behavior by promoting safer sex practices and influencing social norms. Other materials explain the challenges of operations research, the importance of community-based prevention, education and support systems, as well as strategies for health professionals and the general population.

Overview of AIDSCOM Lessons Learned: AIDS Prevention in Africa
PN-ABT-194

This document describes the seven basic premises that drove the AIDSCOM project work and summarizes the lessons learned from AIDSCOM-initiated HIV prevention strategies and their applications in Africa. AIDSCOM stressed the need to recognize individual worth, target high-risk behavior, address the status of women and the vulnerability of youth in society and humanize the face of AIDS. The lessons learned highlight research, counseling, education and training, partnership development and communication strategies—personal experiences, mass media and video tape.

Other

Providing Services for Sexually Transmitted Infections within Other Health Programs
May Post, Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans, LA; Academy of Educational Development, SARA Project, Washington, DC; SARA Issues Paper (May 1995) 34 pp.

Prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) have increased since HIV and AIDS emerged as a major public health problem. This paper stresses the importance of providing STI services within other health programs and highlights issues that need to be addressed by health planners and program managers who are designing new integrated delivery systems or improving the quality and effectiveness of on-going ones. Issues discussed in this paper include: objectives and populations to target for integrated services; IEC; STI counseling; promoting condoms and barrier contraceptives; screening, referral and treatment; partner notification; staff training; essential drugs; supervision and MIS and monitoring. Finally, the paper discusses the different objectives necessary for various types of integration.

Assessment of Antibiotics and the Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Ghana
Harold Davis, AFR/ARTS, Washington, DC (April 1994)

As part of a program to increase the use of modern and effective family planning methods and to reduce the increasing rate of HIV prevalence, this report assessed which drugs—effective in treating sexually transmitted diseases—should be added to Ghana’s Essential Drug List and National Formulary. The issues considered include
drug resistance, patient compliance, cost and efficacy. A cost analysis compared median retail-pharmacy prices and wholesale international-market prices but also noted a previous analysis which found that health facilities charged patients 2.5 to 3.1 times the wholesale international-market price to avoid decapitalizing revolving drug funds. Recommendations were made to ensure that policy and programmatic reforms can be successfully enacted.

Applications of GIS Technology to Disease Control
Gregory E. Glass et al., The Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, Department of Population Dynamics, Baltimore, MD (February 1993) 39 pp.
PN-ABP-170

This report examines methods for using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to study infectious disease distributions. The report outlines the issues involved in implementing GIS: how GIS are structured; how GIS projects are designed; and factors to consider when implementing a GIS program. Although some of the discussion is generic, this report describes current efforts to utilize GIS capabilities for infectious disease epidemiology in Africa and suggests how GIS might be used in malaria, AIDS and onchocerciasis programs in sub-Saharan Africa.

A Comparative Review of the Economic Impact of Selected Infectious Diseases in Africa
PN-ABP-171

This report reviews the methodology for measuring the burden of illness from a disease and translating that burden into an economic impact. The economic consequences of disease are described in terms of the direct cost for treatment and the indirect costs of lost productivity from morbidity and mortality according to the human theory of capital. The first section of this report examines the economic impact of five diseases in Africa. The second section compares economic impact across diseases and uses the Ghana Health Assessment Project as a model for comparing diseases in terms of healthy years of life lost. The discussion is set in the context of the relationship between economic impact and studies of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness.
Health Sector Reform and Sustainability

Health Care Financing

Experiences with Resource Mobilization Strategies in Five Developing Countries—*What Can We Learn?* (draft)
Mukesh Chawla and Ravindra Rannan-Eliya, Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Population and International Health, Data for Decision Making Project, Boston, MA (September 1996) 34 pp.

This paper is a synthesis of five case studies conducted to assess the resource mobilization strategies for the health sector in each country. The countries studied include: Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Bolivia, and Sri Lanka. This paper draws on the conclusions of the five studies to derive broader lessons on formulating and implementing revenue raising strategies in developing countries. Although the authors advance certain propositions about resource mobilization for the health sector, they stress the need to test these hypotheses over a larger sample before asserting universal applicability.

Recent Experiences with Hospital Autonomy in Developing Countries—*What Can We Learn?* (draft)
Ramesh Govindaraj and Mukesh Chawla, Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Population and International Health, Data for Decision Making Project, Boston, MA (September 1996) 65 pp.

This paper synthesizes five case studies conducted to examine public sector hospital autonomy initiatives in the countries studied which include Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe, India, and Indonesia. This paper draws on the conclusions of the studies to derive broader lessons on formulating and implementing hospital autonomy in developing countries. The synthesis provides background rationale and motivation for hospital autonomy, reviews the conceptual basis as well as hypothesized benefits and drawbacks, summarizes key findings of the case studies, and advances certain testable hypotheses. Unfortunately, the range of autonomy measures implemented in the five countries made scientific comparisons among them difficult.

Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis and Information Dissemination on Health Sector Financing and Sustainability in Sub-Saharan Africa
Pn-ABX-089

Health financing and sustainability in the health sector are key factors influencing overall sustainable development in sub-Saharan African countries. The health status of any country's population correlates directly with the productivity of its workforce. This strategic framework presents cost-effective approaches to address health problems in sub-Saharan Africa. Using information from existing literature and documents as well as advice from expert consultative group meetings, this strategic framework examines questions such as resource allocation, waste reduction and issues of quality, provides lessons learned concerning difficult problems, and concludes with priority topics for further research and analysis.
Strategies for Achieving Health Financing Reform in Africa: Synthesis of HFS Project Experience (draft)
PN-ABW-906

This paper synthesizes lessons learned about strategies used to overcome obstacles that African ministries of health have faced in achieving health financing reform. This paper discusses strategies for the design and implementation phases of reform, specific design implementation approaches to avoid pitfalls and to create conditions for success, using research and analysis tools effectively to address key issues. This paper briefly outlines the scope of health financing reform and the main policy and implementation issues; identifies obstacles in implementing reform; explores the lessons learned; and summarizes the research and analysis tools that have been used to inform and facilitate health sector reform decisions and to monitor and evaluate their impacts.

Private Sector Delivery of Health Care in Tanzania
PN-ABW-479 (French version: PN-ABW-480)

Since the early 1990s, Tanzania has made private sector development a cornerstone of its health sector reforms. Data for this study were collected from secondary sources and field interviews with private providers in the formal health sector and patients. Set within Tanzania's health and economic context, this study examines the size and scope of the private health sector in Tanzania and assesses the private sector's actual and potential public health role. Existing linkages between the public and private sectors are described and factors affecting private sector development are examined. Recommendations discuss private sector contributions to the public health agenda; improving public-private collaborations; and the impact of private sector development on public sector reform.

Methodology for Equity and Coverage of Health Care Provision Study (draft)

Growing populations and shrinking resources have constrained government health care funding, especially in Africa. To generate revenues, the public sector has sought to recover costs for provision of health services without considering the potential negative impact of the population's access to and utilization of services—especially the poor and other vulnerable groups. This document presents a framework for examining the basic issues of equity and coverage of health care provision to the poor under cost recovery through various protection or targeting mechanisms. It proposes a methodology for conducting country case studies and assessing the conceptual and operational issues of means testing systems. The country case studies document practical experience in designing and implementing such systems.

22 Policy Questions about Health Care Financing in Africa
PN-ABW-870

In sub-Saharan Africa, the health care reform debate revolves around ways of improving the sustainability, equity and effectiveness of health care services. Also at issue is the impact of health financing reforms on efficiency,
quality of care, access by the poor and the respective roles of public and private providers. This series of issue briefs presents current knowledge about sub-Saharan experience and evidence of health policy reform issues. Five topics group 22 commonly asked questions about health financing reform—answers summarize the known impact and effectiveness of reform based on experience and research in African countries. The topics presented are: Health Financing Reform Policies, Goals, and Strategies; Financial Sustainability; Cost Recovery’s Impact on Quality, Access and Equity; Allocation, Efficiency, and Effectiveness; New Initiatives: Private Sector and Social Financing.

The Private Sector Delivery of Health Care: Senegal
James C. Knowles et al., Abt Associates, Health Financing and Sustainability Project, Bethesda, MD; Major Applied Research Paper, No. 16 (December 1994) 63 pp. Also in French, No. 16F.
PN-ABW-887 (French version: PN-ABW-888)

As competition for shrinking public sector resources intensifies, governments must use existing resources more effectively to increase and improve the availability of health services while reducing costs. USAID’s Africa Bureau is exploring whether public-private partnerships can strengthen quality and efficiency of public health care services. This study assesses the capacity of the private sector in Senegal to meet public health needs and examines the appropriateness of existing public-private linkages. Using secondary sources and surveys with 57 private sector facilities, the study examined the size, scope and distribution of the private health sector and presented reasons for its current limited ability to meet Senegal’s public health agenda. The paper also makes recommendations for improving collaboration between the public and private sectors as well as highlights actions the government could take to promote private sector development.

Francois P. Diop, Abt Associates, Health Financing and Sustainability Project, Bethesda, MD; Technical Report No. 16 (October 1994) 63 pp. Also in French, No. 16F.
PN-ABW-433 (French version: PN-ABW-434)

Pilot tests conducted in rural Niger tested two alternative health care financing systems designed to recover costs. This document presents an economic evaluation of the pilot tests and summarizes the preparatory studies and the technical analytical and research reports produced during the test period. The general framework is organized around two questions: Why are reforms needed? and What reforms can be implemented? A brief description of the pilot test design is followed by a summary of the pilot test results. This report describes the recommendations made to Niger’s government authorities and the various donor communities and concludes with an action plan for extending reforms focusing on the principal policy issues identified.

Quality of Health Care and Cost Recovery in Africa: Evidence from Niger and Senegal
by Annemarie Wouters, Abt Associates, Health Financing and Sustainability Project, Bethesda, MD; Major Applied Research Paper No. 13 (October 1994) 58 pp. Also in French, No. 13F.
PN-ABW-477 (French version: PN-ABW-478)

This applied research paper presents findings from comparative research on health care quality and cost recovery in Niger and Senegal. It also draws conclusions applicable to other African countries. Data are presented from provider, patient, and household surveys conducted from 1992-1994. The study analyzes relationships between quality of care and cost recovery reforms in Niger. This paper presents detailed information on differences between the public and private sectors in Senegal and the relationships between quality of care and efficiency among health care providers. Findings show how strategies to improve quality can increase efficiency, raise demand for services and help generate funds to sustain quality improvements in African health systems.
The Use of USAID's Non-Project Assistance to Achieve Health Sector Reform in Africa

PN-ABW-490

This policy paper examines the experiences and effectiveness of USAID’s Non-Project Assistance (NPA) to support health sector objectives in sub-Saharan Africa. Programs in Niger, Nigeria, Kenya, Togo and Cameroon are summarized providing background on the health sector, and a summary and assessment of NPA programs. This paper focuses on health finance policy reforms and compares/contrasts country experiences as they relate to NPA. It also assesses three aspects of NPA programming: development and design, implementation and evaluation. The information was gathered from official program documentation and did not include fieldwork.

Literature Review: Equity in the Health Sector in Developing Countries with Lessons Learned for Sub-Saharan Africa

Access to and utilization of health care are inequitable in many developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan African countries where approximately half the population does not have regular access to modern medical facilities. This literature review focuses on programs and examples pertinent for interventions to increase equity in the health care sector in sub-Saharan Africa. Many countries have initiated or raised user fees for health services. Cost recovery can be progressive under the proper circumstances; however, studies have found that price increases lower utilization of health services by the poor which indicates that protecting the poor is necessary. This document discusses theoretical concepts underlying programs to increase equity and discusses different types of intervention programs including non-targeted and targeted approaches, cross-sectoral targeting and a discussion of targeted interventions in practice.

Private Sector Development

Improving Hospital Performance through Policies to Increase Hospital Autonomy: Methodological Guidelines (draft)
Mukesh Chawla and Peter Berman, Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Population and International Health, Data for Decision Making Project, Boston, MA (September 1995) 59 pp.

Public hospitals are a significant component of health systems in Africa, but they typically consume scarce public resources and tend to have low occupancy rates. Governments, in an attempt to develop cost-effective health care provision, have experimented with granting greater autonomy to hospital operations. This document presents a preliminary set of guidelines for granting autonomy to public hospitals. The authors examine various definitions of autonomy and provide a convenient functional typology. Gains and losses from autonomy are also discussed and detailed guidelines for conducting the field case studies are presented. Individual country experiences are discussed in the appendix.
Resource Mobilization: Methodological Guidelines (draft)
Mukesh Chawla and Peter Berman, Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Population and International Health, Data for Decision Making Project, Boston, MA (June 1995) 71 pp.

Given Africa's economic crisis and low incomes, many governments are considering new strategies for increasing the overall resource level in the health sector, as well as resources to support government services. Strategies include reallocating government revenues, special taxes, user charges, and social and private insurance schemes. This paper examines the strategies used by different countries to raise resources for health care. The major strategies are discussed: tax revenues, user charges and social and private insurance. The paper concludes with a set of research guidelines for conducting in-country case studies. The appendix—a review of the current literature—summarizes the resource mobilization studies conducted in various countries.

Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis and Information Dissemination on Private Health Sector Development in Africa

The demand for more and better health care in Africa is increasing while the capacity for African governments to provide the required quantity and quality of services is diminishing. The private health sector presents an opportunity to narrow the growing resource gap in health services. This strategic framework examines the major issues regarding private health sector development in Africa and identifies topics for further research and analysis.

Kenya: Non-Governmental Health Care Provision
Peter Berman et al., Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Population and International Health, Data for Decision Making Project, Boston, MA (April 1995) 132 pp.

Kenya has allowed a large and diverse non-government health sector to develop, yet the potential exists for much greater non-government sector contributions. A public-private collaboration is required to identify national public health priorities and to develop a working framework for achieving these goals. To start this process, a study was conducted to assess Kenya's private health sector. This report documents the contributions of the non-government sector to Kenya's health goals. It outlines potential strategies to promote public-private collaborations and offers general policy recommendations as well as provider-specific and service-specific recommendations.

Zambia: Non-Governmental Health Care Provision
Peter Berman et al., Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Population and International Health, Data for Decision Making Project, Boston, MA (April 1995) 109 pp.

Zambia's economic difficulties have resulted in lowered incomes and a dilapidated social infrastructure. Even when accounting for its low income, Zambia has one of the worst set of health indicators in the world. Using existing data, this study describes the composition and activity of Zambia's private health sector as well as the government policies affecting these providers. This report concludes by providing policy options for increasing private provider contributions to national health goals.
Non-Government Financing and Provision of Health Services in Africa: A Background Paper
Kara Hanson and Peter Berman, Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Population and International Health, Data for Decision Making Project, Boston, MA (July 1994) 30 pp.

Very little is known about the private health sector in Africa, despite a growing desire to use the total resources available to the health sector more effectively. This paper examines the private sector contribution to health care by defining the private sector, examining existing information about health care expenditures, reviewing data on health services provision and discussing policy reform in Africa that changes the balance of health care financing. Finally, this paper outlines a research agenda for analyzing the private sector in Africa; this agenda identifies appropriate policy interventions and the most promising conditions for achieving success.

Assessing the Private Sector: Using Non-Government Resources to Strengthen Public Health
Peter Berman and Kara Hanson, Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Population and International Health, Data for Decision Making Project, Boston, MA (February 1994) 39 pp.

Governments, seeking to strengthen the capacity of their national health systems to equitably and efficiently improve the health status of their populations, are attempting to promote private sector health initiatives. This set of guidelines outlines some relevant issues and key data requirements—suggesting ways in which data can be collected and analyzed for a policy-focused private sector assessment. This document defines and describes the private sector and existing private-public linkages. It also assesses the private sector priorities; examines current and potential increases in private sector contributions and public sector subsidies of private health care; and identifies the best uses for public resources and key areas for intervention.

Private and Nongovernment Providers: Partners for Public Health in Africa (draft)

An international conference, convened in Nairobi, Kenya, November 28-December 1, 1994, addressed the major policy question, “How can countries make better use of public and private health resources to further national health goals?” The conference participants affirmed that private providers can make and are already are making significant contributions to national health goals. This report provides background information which is followed by the major discussion points developed during the conference. The implications section outlines six critical steps for developing an information base for policy makers, and is then followed by some conclusions.

Summary of Country Studies: Private Providers' Contributions to Public Health in Four African Countries (draft)

This document summarizes presentations made at a conference in Nairobi, Kenya entitled, “Private and Nongovernment Providers: Partners for Public Health in Africa.” Four case studies examined the characteristics, growth and contributions of private health providers (private and nongovernmental) in Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal and Zambia. This document makes general observations about who the private providers are, the services they provide, factors affecting their services, linkages between the private and public sectors and the opportunities for improving this private/public collaboration. The report concludes with a summary of the case studies conducted in each of the four countries.
Population, Family Planning, and Reproductive Health

Health Education in Ghana: A Case Study of Institutional Capacity Building

Several projects have emphasized institutional capacity building within Ghana's Health Education Unit to improve knowledge, attitudes and use rates for family planning. This paper discusses the success of the capacity building and examines the approaches taken to coordinate different health education interventions. Capacity building successes can be linked to development of human resource capital and development of partnerships within the Ministry of Health, among ministries and with NGOs. The paper also discusses how the Health Education Unit has successfully added HIV/AIDS and malaria interventions—implementing them on a national level. Finally, though many characteristics discussed are specific to Ghana, the paper outlines common themes that could be used by others in institutional capacity building and health education.

Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis and Information Dissemination on Population and Family Planning in Africa
PN-ABX-084

This document identifies and prioritizes seven key issues in the population and family planning sector in which more research, analysis and information is needed to improve strategies, policies and programs in Africa. The framework includes a population objective tree, background information, the purpose of the framework, a ranked list of potential topics currently identified, the prioritization criteria, a review of information needs and gaps, and finally, a list of potential approaches to close the identified information gaps. Identifying these priority issues as well as the information gaps in population and family planning policies in Africa was achieved through a review of AFR/SD/HRD analytic activities; formal consultations with African decision makers, cooperating agency representatives, USAID field staff; formal and informal literature reviews; and organized discussions groups with population experts.

Setting Priorities for Research, Analysis and Information Dissemination for Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health in Africa
PN-ABX-088

This strategic framework outlines and prioritizes key research, analysis and dissemination issues for safe motherhood and reproductive health in Africa. The information needs and gaps reviewed highlight three areas: major reproductive health problems; social, cultural and economic issues related to women’s health; and the organization and efficacy of reproductive health interventions. The existing knowledge and information gaps can be synthesized and used to strengthen reproductive health policy and program implementation as well as to identify effective approaches to increase policy and program support, community participation and individual empowerment for safe
motherhood and improved reproductive health. This framework draws from consultations with African program managers and researchers, a literature review and products of international conferences.

Etude sur la Santé Reproductive chez les Adolescents dans le Sahel: Resultats des “Focus Groups” et des Interviews Individuelles
Centre d’Études et de Recherche sur la Population pour le Développement, Bamako, Mali; Academy for Educational Development, SARA Project, Washington, DC (June 1995)
Studies on adolescent reproductive health were conducted in three countries of the Sahel—Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. Using a mixture of focus group discussions with adolescents and parents, and individual interviews, these studies were conducted to understand better the types of reproductive health problems adolescents face in this region. These studies examined adolescents’ knowledge and attitudes of reproductive health services, identified barriers they encounter when seeking different contraception methods and explored where adolescents get reproductive health information and how accurate it is. Findings from both the focus groups and the individual interviews from each country are presented in three separate documents—Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Each report is written in French and is divided into the focus group section and the individual interview section; each section concludes with a series of recommendations.

La Santé Reproductive des Adolescents dans le Sahel: Resultats d’une Etude dans Cinq Pays d’Afrique de l’Ouest
Centre d’Études et de Recherche sur la Population pour le Développement, Bamako, Mali; Academy for Educational Development, SARA Project, Washington, DC (June 1995)
This report presents the results of a study on adolescent reproductive health in five countries of the Sahel region—Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Gambia and Senegal. The study was conducted to understand better adolescent sexuality and the differences in contraceptive methods and practices between single and married adolescents and between married adolescent women and other married women. Qualitative data were collected from focus groups in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, while quantitative data were collected from an extensive analysis of existing information on contraception. The findings presented in this report will help to improve family planning and STD programs as well as inform strategies that seek to improve adolescent reproductive health in the Sahel.

Findings from the Sub-Saharan Africa Urban Family Planning Study: Blantyre City Report
Three cities were studied to determine how family planning service delivery programs in sub-Saharan African cities can be made more efficient and effective, since it is thought that urban family planning programs are overwhelmed by the recent rapid growth of urban populations and are not equipped to satisfy potential demand for services. This report documents the work conducted in Blantyre, Malawi in 1994 using new situation analysis data, service statistics, geographical data and an assessment of the capacity required for future family planning services.

Findings from the Sub-Saharan Africa Urban Family Planning Study: Bulawayo City Report
Three cities were studied to determine how family planning service delivery programs in sub-Saharan African cities can be made more efficient and effective, since it is thought that urban family planning programs are overwhelmed...
by the recent rapid growth of urban populations and are not equipped to satisfy potential demand for services. This report documents the work conducted in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe in 1994 using new situation analysis data, service statistics, geographical data and an assessment of the capacity required for future family planning services.

Findings from the Sub-Saharan Africa Urban Family Planning Study: Mombasa City Report

Three cities were studied to determine how family planning service delivery programs in sub-Saharan African cities can be made more efficient and effective, since it is thought that urban family planning programs are overwhelmed by the recent rapid growth of urban populations and are not equipped to satisfy potential demand for services. This report documents the work conducted in Mombasa, Kenya in 1994 using new situation analysis data, service statistics, the Mombasa sub-sample of the 1993 Kenya DHS, geographical data and an assessment of the capacity required for future family planning services.

Findings from the Sub-Saharan Africa Urban Family Planning Study: Overview of studies in Blantyre, Malawi; Bulawayo, Zimbabwe; Mombasa, Kenya

This report summarizes findings from a major study seeking to determine ways to make urban population and family planning service delivery programs more efficient and effective. Qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used to gather data in the urban centers of Mombasa, Blantyre and Bulawayo. The report describes urbanization and urban contraceptive prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa; the capacities of these urban family planning systems; service delivery by sector; the quality of services; cost sharing; and integrating other services with family planning management. Finally, the implications of creating a new vision for urban family planning services in sub-Saharan Africa are discussed.

MAQ Bulletin: Issue No. 1
JHPIEGO, SARA Project, Baltimore, MD (January 1995) 8 pp.

The MAQ Bulletin is a newsletter that highlights the activities of USAID’s comprehensive initiative to reduce medical barriers to contraception. This new initiative—Maximizing Access and Quality (MAQ)—seeks to strengthen client-provider interaction; management-supervision; technical competence-guidance; and policy, advocacy, communication and education. The articles in this issue summarize the follow-up activities generated by the East and Southern Africa Regional workshop: Improving Quality of Care and Access to Contraception: Reducing Medical Barriers and describe the new WHO contraceptive classification system. Other MAQ activity news from East and Southern Africa and other regions is also reported.

MAQ Bulletin: Issue No. 2
JHPIEGO, SARA Project, Baltimore, MD (February 1996) 8 pp.

The second issue of the MAQ bulletin records the many successful follow-up activities taken by conference participants at the East and Southern Africa workshop that launched the MAQ initiative. In addition, this bulletin provides workshop and evaluation information and disseminates new information in the field of reproductive health.
Articles in this issue include: region-specific MAQ follow-up data; international guidelines and standards of family planning strategies; frameworks/strategies for reproductive health initiatives and contraceptive technology updates.

Improving Quality of Care and Access to Contraception: Reducing Medical Barriers

This document summarizes the proceedings of a regional medical barriers workshop designed to sensitize public and private sector health service providers to the existence of factors that prevent access to family planning services in six East and Southern African countries. Participants discussed whether access to contraceptive services can be increased without compromising quality of care and identified barriers that restrict access to family planning services. In addition, presentations included state-of-the-art contraceptive information and socio-cultural factors affecting quality of care and access issues. Country groups were formed to determine key medical barriers to contraception and strategies were developed to overcome these problems. Since the conference, more than thirty changes in policies, practices and strategies have been reported by these countries.

African Population Programs: Status Report
PN-ABQ-190 (French version: PN-ABQ-191)

From the Second Africa Population Conference in Arusha (1984), to the recent Third Population Conference in Dakar (1992), governments have adopted a series of recommendations against which the progress of national programs can be measured. This booklet presents a status report on the implementation programs and the insights gained since Arusha. In a call to action, the African Population Advisory Committee (APAC) offers a two-part illustrative plan aimed at invigorating national population policies and family planning programs. At the national level, specific actions are recommended in the areas of policy development and implementation. To improve family planning programs, APAC highlights essential actions according to the programs' level of progress—weak, moderately successful, or relatively strong.

Reliability of Population Estimates and Sources of Demographic Data for Africa
PN-ABQ-186 (French version: PN-ABQ-187)

Accurate, reliable and timely demographic data are essential for planning efficient development programs. Demographic information can also contribute to efficient economic development in the private sector. This document highlights the current sources of population data in sub-Saharan Africa and reviews them in terms of their theoretical advantages and disadvantages and in terms of their specific implementation in the region. This report also summarizes recent data collection activities including: population censuses, vital registration systems and household demographic surveys. Finally, the report discusses the challenges to collecting reliable demographic data.
Sustainable Development; Population and the Environment
PN-ABR-832

This document summarizes the highlights of a workshop on sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa held in Baltimore, Maryland from May 19-21, 1993. Linkages between population dynamics and the environment in sub-Saharan Africa are explored as are the implications for USAID policy and programs. It seems that population programs can prevent environmental degradation. Thus, some major issues for USAID to consider stress the importance of long-term, multidisciplinary program approaches to population and environment programs that elicit participation at all levels of society. Program management and sustainability were also discussed as was the need for more data collection.

Demographic Change in Sub-Saharan Africa
PN-ABQ-209

The population dynamics of sub-Saharan Africa have undergone tremendous changes over the past several decades. Fertility rates are beginning to fall, child mortality is continuing to decrease in most countries, and the contribution of migration to urban growth has declined. This report examines the factors which influence fertility rates such as breastfeeding, abstinence and increased contraceptive use as well as female education. Fertility rates are higher among rural and less educated women. And, although the age at marriage is increasing, childbearing does not necessarily occur later. Child mortality has declined, though the data indicate that these declines have stagnated in recent years. Adult mortality is seen most often through non-communicable diseases and AIDS in some countries; however, these mortality rates should not change overall fertility rates. The effects of migration on population dynamics is also discussed.

Demographic Effect of Economic Reversals in Sub-Saharan Africa
PN-ABQ-207

Most economies of sub-Saharan Africa performed very poorly in the 1980s. Although many countries experienced adequate economic growth in the 1960s and early 1970s, most faced sharply lower growth rates in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and more recent years have been a time of economic stagnation or reversal. This report discusses the demographic effects economic reversals have had on African populations in seven countries. The report shows that an explicit correlation exists between demographics and economics; however, no causal relationship was found. The change in per capita income is seen to be the strongest predictor of demographic rates. Economic downturns were associated with increased child mortality and decreased marriage and first birth rates; however, differences existed between rural and urban areas as well as among countries.

Effects of Health Programs on Child Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa
PN-ABS-016

Infant and child mortality rates in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa remain among the highest in the world, although they have been decreasing in recent decades. During the same period, the coverage and range of health programs increased substantially. This report examines whether these two trends are related and, if so, which programs are
contributing to the reduced mortality. The paper discusses the major illnesses related to child mortality and points to a variety of data that suggest the impact of health programs is major—particularly immunization programs, increased access to modern health services and oral rehydration therapy. To continue this trend, the report suggests five priorities for child health programs.

Factors Affecting Contraceptive Use in Sub-Saharan Africa
PN-ABQ-205

Sub-Saharan Africa may be on the brink of a contraceptive revolution. Recent data indicate that contraceptive use is on the rise in several countries. These increases are particularly noteworthy in the only region of the world yet to undergo a sustained transition to lower birth rates. Although data are not available for much of Africa, there has been an undeniable rise in contraceptive use in Botswana, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. The changes observed in these countries over the past decade indicate that some parts of Africa have joined other regions of the developing world in a contraceptive revolution.

Social Dynamics of Adolescent Fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa
PN-ABQ-206

Adolescence is a key time of transition, from childhood to adulthood. Fundamental social changes are changing this period of transition. Despite widespread perceptions to the contrary, adolescent childbearing is not increasing. A large percentage of all births have long been those to adolescents. However, enrollment in secondary school has increased and age at marriage has risen, creating a longer period during which adolescent girls in school are sexually mature. In most countries, this has led to a rise in the proportion of births occurring before a woman’s first marital union, especially in urban areas. Adolescent fertility itself is changing less than the social context that judges it. While high levels of adolescent pregnancy and childbearing can pose serious health risks for mothers and children, the social context of adolescent childbearing has an effect on the outcome for mother and child that may be as important as the physiological maturity of the mother.

Population Dynamics of Kenya
PN-ABQ-208

Kenya may be a forerunner for population change across sub-Saharan Africa. This East African country has experienced sustained reductions in birth and death rates—particularly noteworthy in a region with high fertility and child mortality rates. This report explains how fertility rates have declined across all subgroups of the population—a trend that differs from fertility reductions in Asia and Latin America which stemmed from family size. Increased contraceptive use is associated with the number of family planning centers. These declines might also be related to increased female education and a period of prosperity after an economic downturn in which fertility rates declined. This report predicts that fertility rates in Kenya will continue to decline.
Population Dynamics of Senegal
PN-ABY-574

This report examines recent changes in the demographic situation of Senegal, particularly those related to fertility and mortality rates. Young women starting their reproductive lives today will probably not achieve the past high level of fertility—on average 6.1 children. Recent declines in fertility have occurred almost entirely among women under age 30. This decline is also strongly associated with delayed marriage and increasing levels of urbanization and education. Use of modern contraception has increased from less than 1 percent in 1978 to a little under 5 percent in 1992-93, with use restricted to women in urban areas with at least a primary-level education. Senegal's fertility has fallen because marriage has been delayed, and marriage and fertility have remained linked, unlike other African countries where fertility is declining. Fostering fertility decline would require increased formal education and promotion of contraceptive use. There is also a review of the declines in both child and adult mortality. As indicators of wealth increase, mortality decreases.

The Population Dynamics of Sub-Saharan Africa
PN-ABT-154

This paper synthesizes in English and French six (of the above noted) publications of the National Research Council of the National Academies of Science and Engineering. The document summarizes the reports and presents the conclusions, highlighting the implications of the findings, and including graphs and tables. Complete descriptions can be found for the following titles: Demographic Changes in Sub-Saharan Africa; Demographic Effects of Economic Reversals in Sub-Saharan Africa; Effects of Health Programs on Child Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa; Factors influencing Contraceptive Use in Sub-Saharan Africa; Social Dynamics of Adolescent Fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa; and Population Dynamics of Kenya.
Cross-Cutting Issues


This paper documents the proceedings of a two-day consultative meeting to explore linkages between education and health/nutrition goals and activities. The meeting revealed the remarkable lack of attention paid to the health of school-age children and the negative impact not only on the present and future health of those children, but on their ability to perform in school. Poor health contributes to poor education and eventually has repercussions on students' future lives as parents and participants in civil society and the work force. The document presents the background and overview of the meeting which is followed by the plenary presentations, the working group reports and the final plenary session which outlines next steps for USAID to advance the school health agenda.

Health Districts: “Middle-Out” Health-Development Links
Franklin Baer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA (June 1996)

The health policy agenda of most developing countries currently includes decentralizing health planning and management; integrating health services; increasing community participation; initiating cost-sharing; promoting greater inter-sectoral collaboration; and improving donor coordination. Unfortunately, top-down planning is often never implemented while bottom-up initiatives are often unsustainable. This paper describes an alternative—"middle-out" development of a decentralized, integrated and sustainable health system—which uses experiences from Zaire, Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi and Haiti to illustrate how health districts can provide health-development links.

HealthNet in Africa: Directory of Users
Gail Kostinko, Academy for Educational Development, SARA Project, Washington, DC (May 1996)

This directory contains information gathered from HealthNet users' responses to a survey sent by the SARA Project. This directory is intended as a tool to increase contact among individuals, communities and organizations that share similar interests and concerns. As a resource source, this directory will enable users to contact the most appropriate health experts and sources for answers to specific health related questions. This directory includes a subject directory, a geographic directory, a user name index and a list of national HealthNet network managers.


The Education Unit of HHRAA has chosen to focus part of its research agenda on ways in which the education and health/population/nutrition sectors can be more effective by working collaboratively. The material gathered in this guide describes existing projects, programs, organizations, networks and literature that include both education and health, population or nutrition components. In addition, a reader's guide to the document, observations on sub-
sectors related to education-health linkages and an index are included. The focus of this guide is primarily on activities, interventions and services that use school as the focal point. Although the resource guide is designed for an African audience, it draws on the experience of both developing and industrialized nations that have attempted to improve the growth and development of children and adolescents through linking education with health.

Population, Health and Nutrition Results Reporting in USAID's Africa Region, FY 95
Tim Rogers, Center for International Health Information, Arlington, VA; AFR/SD/HRD, Washington, DC (May 1996) 55 pp. + appendices.

This document reviews AFR units' reporting on Population, Health and Nutrition (PHN) activities in the first round of the results reviews (R2s), which specifically address program impact and progress in FY 1995. In some recently initiated programs, R2 reporting was supplemented by detailed country strategy plans. This report consists of a broad overview of the PHN content followed by an examination of the selection and use of specific program indicators by subsector (population, child survival, HIV/AIDS) from different regions.

An Introduction to Advocacy: Training Guide

This training guide introduces the concept of advocacy and provides a framework for developing an advocacy campaign. Although the guide is designed for a workshop setting, it is structured to be used as a self-teaching device as well. Divided into twelve modules, the guide presents general information; however, the participant must use his or her own experience to answer questions related to the module's topics—this forms the essence of the advocacy training. The first module explores the concepts of advocacy, politics, etc. and is followed by a module on using data to identify policy issues and solutions. The next module describes criteria to consider in selecting an advocacy objective and is followed by a session on identifying key decision makers and understanding their positions around the objective. Next, creating and delivering advocacy messages are examined as well as targeting the messages to different audiences who can influence the decision-making process. Skills for meeting with decision-makers and for building and maintaining coalitions are clearly outlined in this guide. Finally the guide outlines procedures for evaluating advocacy efforts and raising funds and resources to support advocacy. The last two modules define terms and list resources used in this guide.

Fact Sheet on The HIV/AIDS Epidemic and Education: A Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa

In the next 5 years, AIDS will have killed more than 8 million people in Africa, most of them young adults. Since AIDS kills people in their most economically productive years, increasing investments in education and training will be necessary. These facts and more appear on this two-page fact sheet which describes the links between the HIV/AIDS epidemic and education.

Fact Sheet on Malnutrition and Education in Africa

This two-page sheet presents facts about malnutrition and the impact of malnutrition on learning and education. Nutrition deficiencies impair a child's learning capacity and can be associated with, among other things, poor comprehension, attentiveness and cognition. This sheet also describes intervention strategies to prevent and treat
malnutrition during pregnancy, infancy and early childhood—strategies which will ultimately improve educational outcomes.

Fact Sheet on Reproductive Health Overview and Linkages to Education in Sub-Saharan Africa

This two-page sheet presents facts about adolescent reproductive health and the impacts these facts have on the education of adolescents and secondary-school children. A third page describes intervention strategies such as sexual education programs in a variety of settings, school-based coalitions designed to support youth and school policies that allow readmission to school following pregnancy.

Integrating Family Planning and MCH Services with STD/HIV Prevention: Summary of an Evaluation of Intervention and Policy Options in Botswana
May Post, Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans, LA; Academy for Educational Development, SARA Project, Washington, DC; AFR/SD, HHRAA Project, Washington, DC (December 1995) 7 pp.

This summary encapsulates highlights from an evaluation report of policy and intervention options for the integration of family planning and maternal and child health programs with STD/HIV prevention and control activities in Botswana. This document focuses on observations and recommendations made by the CDC evaluation team that would be generalizable to other countries.

SARA Annual Report; Project Years 1,2,3 (FYs 93/94/95)

These annual reports describe the activities of the SARA (Support for Analysis and Research in Africa) Project. An overview describing SARA’s goals is followed by a discussion of the activities affecting all HHRAA/SARA analytic areas. A description of all the activities is organized by sector. The reports conclude with a summary of the lessons learned. The appendices list, among other things, the project’s products, conference attendance and the activities of its subcontractors.

Dissemination and Advocacy for the HHRAA Project: Guidelines and Strategies (working draft)

This document presents the rationale for information dissemination and advocacy and outlines the steps necessary to implement dissemination and advocacy strategies. A brief explanation of the guidelines is followed by a sample checklist and an explanation of the checklist. The next section covers advocacy issues: HHRAA’s role as well as an advocacy strategy outline and the steps for implementing HHRAA dissemination and advocacy activities. Finally a full HHRAA information dissemination strategy is presented. The annexes include a feedback form and USAID’s procurement procedures for financing communication products.
Population, Health and Nutrition Indicators for Assessment of Program Impacts and Results Frameworks (draft)

Within USAID, the Africa region was the first to experiment with strategic planning and the first to initiate periodic performance monitoring in the form of annual assessments of program impact (APIs). This document attempts to present accepted definitions of key indicators, to offer guidance in using these indicators, and to introduce programmatic hierarchies suggested by results packages and new paradigms of sustainable development. One or more data sources for each indicator are also given.

Regional Initiatives for Capacity Building in the Health Sector

In the health sector, African countries share many of the same constraints and opportunities. Regional initiatives to share information, promote collaboration and provide assistance to countries has proven to be effective. This document describes 13 initiatives for regional collaboration related to health and population activities. These examples illustrate how regional initiatives strengthen and provide support to individuals, institutions and governments—showing the types of collaborations that have worked, and why.

SARA Advocacy Workshop (revised)

This report describes the speakers’ presentations at the Advocacy Workshop organized by the SARA Project on August 3, 1995 in Washington DC. This workshop brought together professionals involved with advocacy activities in Africa to share lessons that have been learned by these experiences, to discuss the most effective African advocacy institutions and to explore ways in which US development organizations can work best with these organizations. Annexes include the workshop agenda, advocacy charts and plans and a sample advocacy plan worksheet for several countries.

PN-ABW-502

The Health and Human Resources Analysis for Africa (HHRAA) Project was authorized in April 1992 to increase utilization of research, analysis and information in support of improved health, nutrition, education and family planning strategies, policies and programs in Africa. This progress report documents the results of the project’s midterm assessment. It highlights the project activities and the initial results from each sub-sector and briefly discusses the lessons learned. The remainder of the report summarizes, by country, HHRAA’s involvement in field support, the studies commissioned by HHRAA and the activities used to build capacity locally.
Summary of HHRAA Strategic Frameworks for Health, Population, Nutrition and Basic Education in Africa
PN-ABW-822

To increase the effectiveness of available resources for African development, the HHRAA project of USAID has formed analytic-agenda activities which can influence policy and programs in the field. A strategic framework guides the selection of these analytic-agenda activities for each development sector by synthesizing existing information, identifying gaps in knowledge and recommending areas requiring more research, analysis and information dissemination. This document describes the strategic framework process and summarizes the strategic frameworks for each of the nine sector areas and the information dissemination strategies for each.

Midterm Assessment of the Health and Human Resources Analysis for Africa (HHRAA) Project

The HHRAA project activities were evaluated by a seven-member team to assess and verify the project's progress in achieving its goals and objectives; to provide a basis for project extension and funding; to provide an opportunity to review achievements and strategies; and to make recommendations to strengthen HHRAA's impact. This document reports the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations in each of five areas: research and analytic activities, African participation, dissemination activities, project management and forward looking issues of strategy.

Proceedings of the Regional Workshop on Information Dissemination for Better Health

This document reports on the activities conducted at the Regional Workshop on Information Dissemination for Better Health held in Arusha from January 30-February 3, 1995. This workshop brought together representatives from all the dissemination centers to share experiences and to develop a joint strategy on information dissemination and communication. The workshop also presented sessions on new information technologies and access, networking and information and database management. A series of recommendations was presented along with follow-up activities for each dissemination center. The annexes include lists of contacts and activities as well as key questions, an advocacy framework, a summary of group presentations and computer networking descriptions.

Knowledge Utilization and the Process of Policy Formation: Toward a Framework for Africa
PN-ABX-317

This paper explores the influence of knowledge utilization on policy formation. It suggests that policy making and learning are open-ended and occur within a web of interacting forces, involving multiple information sources, complex power relations and changing institutional arrangements. The report suggests that persuasion and argumentation might influence policy makers more than technical data and the traditional academic proof. This paper reviews the published literature on the influence of technical information on public policy formulation. It examines the general models of the policy process and provides a new framework uniting policy research and advocacy.
Commodities and Logistics Management (CLM) Software User’s Manual

The Commodities and Logistics Management (CLM) Software addresses the most basic information needs of stock and logistics management. CLM is low-cost and low-maintenance, a simple management tool which can be used at the warehouse level by someone with little software training. It is flexible and easy to install and use. The manual describes the product and provides instructions to install and operate the software. CLM’s applications include: maintaining key data on commodities, suppliers and clients; preparing, processing and tracking purchase orders; maintaining and controlling inventory; and processing and tracking client requisitions.

Country Health Profile
PN-ABW- (if a PN number exists, a three digit number follows the country name)

This series of Country Health Profiles contains in-depth descriptive information and tables on the country’s health and demographic characteristics, health indicators and trends, and the health care system. The profile presents an overview of the country followed by a health situation analysis which outlines basic health indicators and discusses causes for mortality and morbidity as well as specific health problems. The report continues with a health sector assessment which covers private and public sector health services as well as health financing issues. The profile report concludes with a special section on HIV infection and AIDS which discusses government, local and international activities related to HIV/AIDS in the country. These in-depth profiles exist for the following countries: Ethiopia, Guinea (522), Kenya, Malawi (523), Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Uganda (524).

Action for Better Health in Africa
Victoria Ebin, Population Reference Bureau, SARA Project, Washington, DC; World Bank, Africa Technical Department, Washington, DC. Also in French.
PN-ABT-224

Although health in sub-Saharan Africa has improved over the years, it still lags behind other developing countries. This document is an executive summary of Better Health in Africa—Experience and Lessons Learned published by the World Bank. This document summarizes the proposals to improve health even in low income areas and outlines the importance of creating an enabling environment for health, revitalizing national systems of health care, establishing an essential drug program, managing human resources and infrastructure better, reforming institutions, and financing and mobilizing funds for basic health care. Although each country will devise a unique timetable for instituting these reforms, this document outlines short-, medium-, and long-term actions that can be taken to achieve better health in Africa.

Profiles of Electronic Networking Initiatives in Africa
PN-ABS-338

This report presents profiles of major electronic networking initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa and focuses on the activities and applications for which institutions are developing electronic networks. These profiles of Africa-wide, regional and national electronic networking initiatives, organized by institution, provide an introduction for organizations and individuals to explore electronic networking initiatives. Contact information and references
included for each profile are sources for detailed information regarding technical aspects of networking implementation not covered in this report.

**Research Information in Africa — Its Management, Use and Dissemination: A Review of the Literature**

PN-ABT-676

This literature review focuses on the perceived problems African information professionals face in identifying, collecting, processing, repackaging and disseminating information within and among their countries. This paper seeks to identify avenues in which targeted strategies can remove barriers and improve the flow of information. Although this literature review and deals mainly with traditional information dissemination solutions, the arrival of electronic media will offer new solutions and may, in fact, assist Africa in overcoming the traditional barriers to information flow seen in this report.

**Country Health Profile: Health Situation and Statistics Report**

Center for International Health Information, Arlington, VA; OHN/CPHN; AFR/SD, Washington, DC; Country Health Profile Series (1994) 15 pp.
PN-ABW- (if a PN number exists, a three digit number follows the country name)

The Health Situation and Statistics Report for each country contains descriptive information and tables on the country's health and demographic characteristics, health indicators and trends, and when available, the health care system. The profiles provide current and trend data in a concise format for policy and decision makers involved in planning, evaluating, and monitoring health status of the population. Profiles exist for the following countries: Benin (528), Botswana (530), Burkina Faso (532), Burundi (533), Cameroon (535), Cape Verde (536), Central African Republic (537), Chad (538), Comoros, Congo (540), Cote d'Ivoire (542), Ethiopia (545), Gambia (546), Ghana (547), Guinea (549), Guinea-Bissau (550), Kenya (558), Lesotho (191), Liberia (560), Madagascar (561), Malawi (562), Mali (563), Mauritania (564), Mozambique (567), Niger (570), Nigeria (571), Rwanda (576), Senegal (577), Sierra Leone (578), South Africa (579), Sudan (581), Swaziland (582), Tanzania (583), Togo (585), Uganda (587), Zaire (590), Zambia (591), Zimbabwe (592).

**The Process of Developing an ARTS/HHR Analytic Agenda**


This document outlines a process to guide selecting and monitoring/evaluating the impact of agenda activities. As described, it is a collaborative process involving USAID Missions, REDSOs, donor agencies, NGOs, regional and national institutions and African professionals. The document explains how to identify analytical priorities and how to develop a strategic framework to guide the selection of analytic agenda activities. Once the agenda is in place, HHRAA can solicit proposals for research, analysis and dissemination projects which have a monitoring and evaluation component. These proposals should be directly linked to policy and programming guided by African and USAID field inputs.
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