



HHRAA

Sub-Sector Reports

Volume I

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Education

Sub-Sector Results Report

January - May, 1994

Introduction

The first five months of Calendar Year 1994 have proven challenging for AFR/SD/HRD Education on many levels. At the Mission level, we have provided direct design support for four programs (Ethiopia, Benin, Guinea and Namibia), and rallied our field counterparts to a workshop where we exchanged lessons learned, honed our technical skills, and shared visions for the future. Building on this training and dissemination effort, we have given presentations both in AID/W, and to domestic and international colleagues, and have planned and participated in various other workshops. In terms of African institution building, we have strengthened networks which support both research and testing. In addition, through support to the Donors to African Education (DAE), a network for cooperation between parties intent on improving basic education in Africa, we have helped to lay a foundation for improved teacher management, education statistics, girls' education, and education finance. And, through support to a Global Bureau project, we have begun to lay a foundation for using primary education as a means of educating Africans to safeguard their finite natural environment. Finally, we have come closer to the completion of HHRAA-led analysis. Some will help donors and Africans improve basic education through more creative uses of policy formulation, curriculum development, and equity initiatives. The major piece of analysis will provide an institutional memory and guidance to USAID and other interested parties on the use of non-project, or budgetary support, for education sector strengthening.

It has been a most challenging period, full of travel and writing and negotiations. The results, we hope, will benefit African children by giving them improved access to better quality education.

The following sections describe elements alluded to above. Each section will address what was accomplished, how, and with what results. An annex at the end contains the individual reports of those who accomplished the work summarized below.

WHAT, HOW, RESULTS

1. Design Support

A. Ethiopia: What: AFR/SD, previously instrumental in carrying out an education sector assessment, helped USAID Ethiopia to develop and implement a project/program design process which included studies to fill in knowledge gaps and allowed time for ample host country participation. How: Two of our staff, using experience from other countries, worked with the Mission to this end, and three of our staff carried out specific studies, dealing with the demand for education as well as the plight of teachers. Result: USAID Ethiopia made progress on time to improve basic education services, despite complex political, cultural, technical and economic constraints.

B. Benin: What: AFR/SD helped Benin to review its approach to basic education, and to modify its future strategy. How: Two education team members worked with Mission and Regional USAID staff to review past performance and provide mid-course corrections.

Result: The Mission is continuing to emphasize the importance of policy reform, but is increasing its capacity-building assistance for effective reform implementation. Thus, the momentum of USAID's initial approach is safeguarded, yet much needed improvements are in the works.

C. Guinea: What: We provided help to Guinea for the continuation of its basic education program. How: We worked with the Mission to plan a process for designing a program amendment, and we assisted with the actual design of this amendment. This proved challenging, as the Mission decided not to follow our advice, given last November and January, on design process, and wound up with too little time to do too much. We therefore urged the Mission to reduce the size of the amendment. Result: The Mission moved towards the completion of a design which was manageable in size (approximately 5 rather than 30 million), and built on previous efforts, for which information and analysis were reasonably available. Over the coming year, AFR/SD/HRD hopes to help the Mission produce the information and analysis necessary for a larger scale amendment.

D. Namibia: What: We helped the Mission design an amendment to its current program. As we did so, a number of transitions were taking place. First, Mission management was changing. Secondly, the Ministry of Education wanted us to change our approach from budgetary support to projectized assistance. How: Two AFR/SD team members spent a total of three months in Namibia working in an environment fraught with tensions. The Government was displeased with much of our assistance to date. Mission personnel were unsure of how to proceed. AFR/SD/HRD provided the continuity and breadth of sectoral understanding necessary to preserve USAID's basic education program. Result: The basic education program is evolving, with enough that is new to please those unhappy with our past efforts, and enough of previous efforts to safeguard momentum. At long last, the Ministry of Education appears to be pleased with USAID's efforts.

2. Training/Dissemination:

A. Kadoma Workshop: What: This workshop brought Mission and AID/W staff together to share lessons learned in basic education, develop a vision for the future, and identify support required to carry out this vision. How: The education team, with assistance from SARA for logistics and organization, designed the workshop, which rallied approximately 60 participants, including approximately 8 resource people. Participants included those responsible within USAID for supporting basic education programs, such as a regional lawyer. Resource people included those with skills key to program success, in areas such as social marketing, evaluation, and policy dialogue. Result: AID/W and field colleagues developed a language, vision, and skills for improving the sector. Obviously, work on all three must be continual, but all participants now in spirit are a team, spanning Africa, with lifelines to the U.S..

B. Workshop on Qualitative Research/Swaziland: What: This workshop aimed to hone Swazi skills for conducting qualitative research at the classroom level. How:

AFR/ARTS/HRD planned the format and content of the workshop, led it (with a key role in presenting certain lectures and activities), and helped with the preparation of the workshop report. Workshop planners made a special effort to assure the participation of a qualitative researcher from Ghana, who shared her experience working through a USAID central education project to get this kind of work going in her country. Result: Fourteen Africans, strategically positioned in Swaziland's Ministry of Education, at both the central and in schools, as well as various volunteers, have developed the vision and skills to carry out qualitative research at the classroom level. this end.

C. ERNWACA Workshop: What: A workshop to harmonize transnational research projects took place in the Gambia. Participants hailed from ten West and Central African countries, as well as three North American universities, and various donor and PVO institutions. How: AFR/SD/HRD, through SARA, provided logistical as well as technical support for the planning and implementation of subject workshop. Result: West and Central African education researchers are designing a group of research efforts which will develop their capacity to help policy makers and implementors improve education in the region, and which will enhance the basic education programs which USAID has in the region.

D. Examination reform workshop: What: Through SARA we are planning a workshop for Africans which will help them to examine whether they are testing to learn, or learning to test. How: A specialist in testing and examination development met with education officials in such countries as Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Africa, and with an African organization, based in Ghana, and responsible for coordinating examination reform for Africa. She also participated in a number of donor meetings to rally support for examination reform. Result: A workshop on this subject is shaping up for December 1994. The workshop will increase African awareness of the linkages between teaching, curriculum, and testing and examinations. Understanding of this synergy will enable Africans to improve the quality of educational services for their children.

E. Presentation on Africa Bureau's use of conditionality to increase girls' access to and retention in primary school/ Oslo, Norway: What: This entailed presenting to other donors, PVOs, and Africans our experience in using budgetary assistance to introduce policy changes that enhance African girls' chances for entering and completing primary school. How: A member of our education team worked with AFR/DP on preparing and delivering this presentation at a Special Programs for Africa (SPA) meeting. Most of the participants were economists. Result: Other donors, as well as PVOs and Africans, have an increased awareness of the potential of using conditionality to shape policies that will result in increased education opportunities for girls, and hence, with time, decreased fertility rates, improved economic growth, and many other positive impacts.

F. SOA Presentation: What: We gave a presentation on our experience with non-project assistance in the education sector. Our audience was senior management in the Africa Bureau, as well as any other interested parties from our as well as other Bureaus. How: We used our work on Non-Project Assistance study, as well as findings from our meetings with field counterparts at the Kadoma workshop, to design a presentation which lasted one hour, with an additional hour for discussion. Result: Colleagues from around the

Agency are aware of the constraints and successes we have encountered in using non-project assistance in the education sector. Of particular interest to all was the impact we have had on policy dialogue and eventual reform, and the length of time we have found it takes to effect sustainable development. Senior level PPC leadership suggested we make a few minor changes to the presentation and give it to the USAID Administrator as an example of the utility of non-project assistance.

G. CIES Presentation: What: We planned and implemented a panel on USAID's experience in basic education in Africa. How: As for the SOP presentation above, we used our Kadoma and non-project assistance report to develop this presentation. Result: Colleagues outside USAID, both domestic and international, have a better understanding of our work in the sector. This understanding should lead to improved collaboration and support for basic education in Africa.

3. Institution Building

A. ERNWACA: What: A network which supports sharing among African education researchers is evolving. It particularly encourages sharing which supports the kind of research useful to education policy makers and practitioners. How: Through SARA, we are providing logistical as well as technical support to ERNWACA. Our key player is a SARA consultant who made three visits to ERNWACA during this period to help with Secretariat organization (record keeping, forward planning, etc.). In addition, various specialists helped with the development of documentation and dissemination services, as well as workshop planning. Result: ERNWACA is gaining steam. It still has a long way to go to become a pragmatic, truly helpful research network. However, the seed are in the ground, and sprouting.

B. DAE: What: A mid-term evaluation of the DAE is planned, and about to begin, certain specific Secretariat activities are underway, and working groups on special education issues, particularly education statistics, girls' education, and teacher management, are making progress. In addition, HHRAA has provided an additional \$400,000 support to the DAE. How: AFR/SD/HRD has worked with the DAE Secretariat to develop the scope of work for the mid-term evaluation, and directly has contributed to making a data-base on African education statistics user-friendly. In addition, we have gotten the DAE Secretariat to review and enrich a study on education policy making in Africa, and we are working on plans to disseminate this study through the DAE. Finally, we have made headway with the Statistics working group, which is introducing a model for improved statistics gathering in twenty African countries, and, with our help, developing another model for helping countries to set targets for improving educational quality. Result: The DAE is bringing players in African education closer together. We can see the benefits of this networking in terms of improved coordination of resources, and more creative problem solving, which includes more south-south interaction, as in the case of the Minister of Mauritius helping the Minister of Namibia improve upon a very messy donor coordination predicament.

C. Testing: What: We are strengthening an African institution to improve testing and

learning on the continent. How: Through SARA, we are supporting a consultant with expertise in this domain to work through this institution to organize a workshop on testing and learning. Result: This workshop should give us and other organizations capable of support an opportunity to understand the technical as well as logistical and organizational needs of this African institution. With this understanding, we can think through how we might be of future help.

4. Cross Sectoral

A. GREENCOM: What: AFR/SD/HRD has contributed \$200,000 to the central GREENCOM project, which aims to promote environmentally sound patterns of thinking and behavior around the world. Our contribution specifically has financed five studies in African countries of institutional capacity to foster such patterns. How: The GREENCOM contractor has made progress in carrying out subject studies in the Gambia, Guinea, Madagascar, Namibia, and Uganda. Fact finding and analysis has included much host country participation, and, of course, close collaboration with USAID Missions. Results: The studies remain in draft form. Their development has generated much interest, African and donor, in ways to enhance African institutional capacity to safeguard the environment. In the coming months we expect the dissemination of these studies to result in increased use of primary and secondary schools for environmental education.

5. Analysis Products

A. David Evans Policy Study: What: This is a study of education policy making in five African countries. The study has evolved over the past three years, and during this six month period underwent review by the DAE, as well as expansion to include an overview of the peculiarities of policy making in French countries, and final editing by the AFR/SD publication team. We are developing a dissemination plan for the study with the DAE. How: AFR/SD/HRD coordinated the above steps with the DAE and the AFR/SD publication team. Result: We promise soon to have a published study which may serve as the prime document for discussion at a plenary session of the DAE in the fall of 1995. This meeting will rally approximately 300 participants, including African Ministers of Education, and a wide range of donors and other concerned organizations. It should serve as an excellent opportunity to shape education policy making in Africa.

B. Curriculum Study: What: This study aims to start everyone thinking about basic education as a means for improving development performance across all sectors. It specifically looks at African experience to date in using basic education to prepare children to cope with AIDS, family planning, environmental, private sector, and governance responsibilities. How: Over the past six months one of our SD/HRD education team members has labored to improve and edit a contractor written report, which has gone to print. We have begun to think about a dissemination strategy. Result: This report has gotten people within USAID thinking about how to improve cross-sectoral coordination. It has similarly influenced those Africans who helped to develop the report. We cannot yet

point to any impact on policy-making in Africa.

C. Equity Study: What: This is a study of racial, gender, and rural/urban equity in African education. How: A member of the HRD Education team has been working on this report for the past two years. Progress has been frustrating, as African political as well as USAID personnel changes have constrained opportunities for data collection and analysis. However, during this period, the author was able to complete the field work necessary to bring the report to closure, and now is ready to start on her final draft. Result: We should soon have a study which enhances everyone's capacity to design equity programs in the education sector which will prove effective, not just window dressing.

E. NPA Study: What: This report aims to capture our experience in using non-project assistance to improve education, the lessons we have learned to date, and the challenges which lay ahead. How: The authors conducted interviews in the field, and used their experience gained through technical assistance to Missions, to draft this report. They vetted it at Kadoma, and are in the process of completing it. Result: This report will provide a guide to non-project assistance in basic education. For the first time, practitioners will be able to find in one place the vocabulary, rationale, and guidelines for designing and implementing non-project assistance. In sum, this report will help to "demystify" non-project assistance, a modality which the Agency began to promote in the education sector around six years ago, but with very little guidance. This guidance should prove especially useful, as it is born from hard experience.

F. Analytic Framework: What: This document aims to provide the Africa Bureau with a rationale for carrying out education research and analysis. It looks at research and analysis completed to date, and identifies gaps, as well as African, Bureau, Mission and other donor priorities for research and analysis. How: With help from SARA, we hired a consultant to conduct a literature review of research and analysis. This same person helped us to survey the needs and priorities of various Africans, Missions and donors, and to draft an analytic framework. Result: We have a draft framework, which we as a group need to edit into a final draft for vetting with our Missions, the Bureau, and other donors and organizations, as the Bureau sees fit.

G. Analytic Agenda: What: This is a matrix of research and analysis activities. Attached to the matrix are activity descriptions, which provide the rationale, as well as strategy and budget, for implementation. How: The Bureau's education team, in concert with our Missions, other donors, and Africans, has identified, developed, and begun to prioritize, these activities. Result: We are well on the way to completing an analytic agenda for sharing with concerned parties. This agenda should help to assure African access to quality education, especially at the primary level.

Conclusion

During this period we have seen slow but steady progress in promoting basic education in Africa through improved technical support, analysis and research. Many thanks for these efforts go to all in HRD and SARA for their patient and generous support to the education team.

Attachment: Individual team reports.

Date: Revised 10/13/94

HHRAA EDUCATION SECTOR REPORT

June - September, 1994

File: HHRAA2
Date: 11/04/92

INTRODUCTION:

Isn't June through September supposed to be vacation time? For the HRD/Education team this was at least in part true, though considerable progress occurred in terms of bringing to closure previous analysis, research, and technical support efforts, and, very importantly, of getting our planning for future efforts into a format we can vett for funding approval.

Below is a summary of our efforts during this reporting period. Please note that it is not a stand alone piece, but rather meant to be read after the first sub-sector report. For this reason, it is silent when certain information concerning the what, how, and why of an activity appears in the first report.

WHAT, HOW, RESULTS, PLEASE!

1. Design Support

A. Ethiopia: Thanks to HRD/Education leadership, USAID Ethiopia signed in late September a seven year, \$80,000,000 basic education program, which combines budgetary (\$50 million) as well as projectized (\$30 million) assistance. Cross fertilization of experience and ideas at the SD/HRD/Education organized Kadoma basic education workshop last January, and design team leadership from us, have assured that this effort will build on lessons learned from our other sector reform efforts across the continent.

B. Benin: With help from our team, USAID Benin managed to win authorization for an additional \$9 million in budgetary support, and to streamline performance targets for future tranche releases.

C. Guinea: With considerable technical support both in the field as well as from our offices, we enabled USAID Guinea to win an additional \$5 million dollars in projectized support for basic education, and to plan for the design of a follow-on effort which will total approximately \$30 million. We have played a key role in keeping the Mission focused on the importance of helping Guinea to introduce improvements, which are not only helpful in the short term, but also sustainable into the future.

D. Namibia: Building on design assistance we provided during the previous reporting period, USAID Namibia succeeded in winning an additional \$6 million in projectized assistance.

E. Ghana: In this country we provided analytic guidance for the design of a teacher management study, based on our experience in Uganda and Ethiopia in this regard. We also contributed to a study of the health and intellectual profile of the Ghanaian child prior to school enrollment. In addition, we served as the Mission's institutional memory as the education officer of four years departed post, and difficulties arose with finding a replacement.

In this respect, we were especially helpful with donor coordination in support of the country's updating of its national education reform strategy, and the Mission's preparation to design phase II of its basic education effort.

G. Haiti: We called on our previous experience in this country, and our efforts in Africa, to design a sector assessment. This activity exemplifies our eagerness to share resources and lessons learned with other USAID bureaus.

2. Training/Dissemination:

A. Kadoma Workshop: The final report emerged and found its way to all of the participants as well as other concerned parties (for instance, HRD/HPN is interested in using Kadoma as a model for future workshops).

B. Workshop on Qualitative Research/Swaziland: We received huge thank yous from the Swazi Ministry of Education for this, and have provided technical support for the research which participants, including teachers, are carrying out.

C. ERNWACA Workshops: Two workshops occurred, one in the Gambia, to review research proposals prepared by ten ERNWACA countries, and the other, in Senegal, to develop research methodology skills, and refine ERNWACA management operations. plan a

D. Examination reform workshop: Planning progressed for this workshop, to take place in December.

E. Presentation on Africa Bureau's use of conditionality to increase girls' access to and retention in primary school/ Oslo, Norway: As a result of this presentation, AFR/DP received numerous requests from other donors for additional information on our success in using conditionality to enhance girls' education. We were able to comply by sending our CIES report on "USAID's Support to Sustainable Education Reform in Africa: Is Non-Project Assistance Working?", dated March 1994.

F. SOA and CIES Presentations: We have distributed the overheads and briefing papers for these at least fifteen times to visitors interested in our basic education strategy and accomplishments.

G. Development Studies Program: This training program for mid-level USAID staff has requested information on education sector reform to use in its future sessions. We have been delighted to comply, as this provides a wonderful opportunity for people in all corners of the Agency to appreciate the role of education in development.

3. Institution Building

A. ERNWACA: We have helped with the finishing of a charter for guiding ERNWACA operations, as well as the rallying of national coordinators to Dakar to share operational concerns.

B. DAE: The DAE evaluation team interviewed each of us. We will discuss their findings this November. We continued to support working group activities, particularly in the areas of girls' education, statistics, teacher management, and sector assessment.

C. Testing: We are continuing preparations for a December workshop in Kenya on assessment. Other donors, as well as central education projects with shared concerns, will participate.

4. Cross Sectoral

A. GREENCOM: The project completed assessments of education and training capacity in five countries. Three of these countries (the Gambia, Namibia, and Guinea) are thinking seriously about GREENCOM assistance with raising environmental awareness and changing behavior. Uganda, Madagascar, and South Africa are interested in help as well.

5. Analysis Products

A. David Evans Policy Study: The study is published and the DAE is distributing it to Africans and donors. We held a workshop with other Bureaus, donors, and the DAE present. Together we began to plan how to use this study to positively affect policy making in Africa. The first step in implementing this plan was preparing for another workshop to bring approximately 20 specialists in education policy together to brainstorm possibilities for building on the Evans report.

B. Curriculum Study: Published and ready for dissemination.

C. Equity Study: Penultimate draft finished. Clear that Namibia section to sensitive to make public. Efforts to rewrite Malawi and Ghana sections into one useful report.

E. NPA Study: Progress made, but slow. New AAAS Fellow, expert in editing, took over task of getting all sections in, and making them into one readable, helpful document.

F. Analytic Framework: Finally completed, and distributed for final feedback from field, other donors, and AID/W.

G. Analytic Agenda: Same as above.

CONCLUSION:

This period has allowed us to complete ongoing research, and refine our plans for future work. In the coming months we expect to emphasize dissemination, and to begin to work more closely with our other SD/HRD colleagues. Many thanks to all our SD/HRD colleagues for their support. Attachment: Individual team reports.

ATTACHMENT: Individual Team Reports

HHRAA Project

Population/Family Planning

Subsector Results Report

Period ending May 1994

1. Major Achievements

It has been recognized for each sub-sector of the HRD Division that an assessment to measure the policy impact of the division's activities is premature, given the nature of the research and analysis (R&A) activities that have been undertaken. This judgment applies as well to the population/family planning sub-sector. On the other hand, there are indicators that the process being utilized to develop R&A activities in this subsector is on the correct track.

In the initial two years of activities, from mid-1992 to mid-1994, approximately 33% of the financial resources obligated through the prime contractor of the HHRAA project were expended in the population sub-sector. A significant achievement resulting has been the development of a Population Strategic Framework that both is consistent with the Agency's evolving overall strategy and has served as the de facto strategy for the Africa Bureau.

Furthermore, as the analytic agenda in this area has been formulated, with much interaction and participation from field missions and Africans, expressions of interest from these quarters in the eventual results have surfaced. Included in this category are the on-going studies of the assessment of urban family planning services, the vertical/integrated organization comparative study, various efforts centering on adolescent fertility and the nascent examination of how HIV/AIDS prevention measures can best be integrated with conventional family planning programs.

2. Key Outputs

- A. A report on partial results of the assessment of urban population programs is ahead of the original schedule and will be completed by October 1994, in time for presentation to and discussion by health officials from East and Southern Africa.
- B. The comparative study of integrated and vertically organized family planning programs is on schedule, with field sites being selected and local analysts contracted.
- C. Two new studies on adolescent fertility have been initiated, the first focusing on data analysis of the Demographic Health Surveys of 4 countries in West Africa and the second testing various social marketing approaches to reach youth with advice and services in Botswana and South Africa.

D. A monograph on the prevalence and consequences of septic (unsafe) abortion is in development, based on hospital admission records and interview material in 12 countries in E/S Africa.

E. Workshops

- A "mini" seminar was held in Washington in June 1994, as a follow-up to the Population Council/Operations Research Conference convened in Nairobi.
- Johns Hopkins, a subcontractor in the HHRAA project, organized a gender workshop focusing on the involvement of men in the dynamic of family planning decision making (6/94, Washington).
- In January 1994 a medical barriers workshop (more recently termed "maximizing access to quality") was carried out in Harare for medical practitioners of the subregion.

F. Reports/Dissemination

- A synthesis was commissioned and financed by the HHRAA project of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on Population Dynamics of Sub-Saharan Africa. Copies of the main body of work were purchased and distributed to USAID Missions in the region.
- Four current issues, on new contraceptive technologies, of the popular "Population Reports" produced by the Population Communications Services project of JHU were translated into French and 10,000 copies distributed in Francophone West Africa.

G. Technical Assistance

Considerable "internal" technical assistance was provided on a continuing basis to the Bureau in reviews of Country Program Strategy Plans, Project Papers, budgets and other documents by the core staff of the Population/Family Planning sub-sector. In addition, technical assistance in the form of TDYs has been performed at the request of field Missions and other collaborating agencies, such as:

- Project Paper design for family planning/HIV prevention in Uganda; design work on the continuation of REDSO/ESA support to the Center for African Family Studies (CAFS); participation in site selection for the Urban FP Study. (Michigan Senior Population Fellow)
- Project Paper design work, Social Soundness Analysis, Eritrea; expert meeting on Integrated Management of the Sick Child Initiative, CDC, Atlanta; chairing

of workshop on priority setting for HIV/STD/TB initiatives as part of the Annual Conference on AIDS, Marrakech. (RTA/Public Health Adviser, Office of International Health)

- Resource person at Regional Population Conference, Dakar; review of Ghana Project Paper; member of PP team for Zambia, designing social marketing component; extended TDY in Uganda, replacing Mission HPN Officer during HL. (DH Senior Population/Health Officer)

3. Relevance

Throughout the Analytical Agenda setting process, there have been built-in a series of "reality checks" to ensure that topics selected for study and analysis are relevant to USAID's work in the developing world. To define a tentative agenda, two major Consultative Groups were convened (Dec. 1992, May 1993) which produced a listing of possible research areas for investigation. These topics were vetted with field personnel and African nationals for priority ranking based on relevance and importance at the Regional Population Conference in Senegal (12/93) and at a Population Council-sponsored meeting in Kenya (10/93).

The Population Strategic Framework, referred to in Section 1, was reviewed by the Office of Population key personnel and distributed in May 1994 to USAID Mission HPN Officers for comments and feedback. A further reality check in developing the Framework was afforded by the timely publication of six studies on "Population dynamics in Sub-Saharan Africa" by the National Academy of Sciences which was fortuitously produced and reviewed in conference during the early stages of strategy formulation and from which the strategy benefitted greatly.

4. Research

The positive reaction of potential clients (Mission staff, African managers, NGO Directors, etc.) is a favorable indicator that the quality and utility, at least of the sub-sector research agenda, is valued and responding concretely to the needs of Africans in this developmental field. The interest expressed in a number of on-going studies, mentioned above (Section 1), is a promising sign that research findings may be used.

5. African Participation

The emphasis on maximizing the involvement of Africans in the identification of issues in the sub-sector has been manifested both through membership in the Consultative Groups and active engagement in the vetting process reviewing the priority rankings of issues.

The activities identified have been linked with indigenous research or consulting institutions to the maximum extent feasible. For example, the urban family planning program study has been under the coordinating guidance of CAFS located in Nairobi. CERPOD, the research center in Bamako, Mali, has provided the principal investigators for the study on adolescent fertility in

Francophone Africa. The research to develop the monograph on the consequences of unsafe abortion is being conducted by the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat (CRHCS) based in Arusha, Tanzania.

Furthermore, the sub-sector activities have intentionally been designed to engage African researchers as the key resource and analytical personnel. The vertical/integrated organizational model, for example, will process Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data through the work of a series of subcontractors hired locally in the countries where case studies are being drafted. In this same study, the principal investigator is a Nigerian demographer.

6. Dissemination

Beyond the description provided in 2.F. regarding the NAS study and "Population Reports", a dissemination strategy has been designed directed towards program implementers and policy makers, consistent with the general thrust of the HHRAA project. USAID Mission staff, Cooperating Agency personnel, national program directors and the African research community are the main targets of dissemination efforts. In addition, discussions are on-going concerning the development of a new population information initiative involving African journalists, as an attempt to replicate the positive results of the Population Reference Bureau's (PRB) earlier projects focused on Women's Rights.

Funding of printing costs was provided for the distribution of the African Population Advisory Committee's (APAC) publication of its consciousness-raising community programs designed to promote responsible parenthood.

Finally, the proceedings of a landmark workshop (5/93) for Africa Bureau senior management focusing on the population-environment nexus were published and distributed in USAID/Washington and to field Missions.

7. Issues

It is obvious that for research results to be utilized by field practitioners there must be a sense of shared proprietorship in the development of the work itself. Generic to the entire HRD portfolio of R&A agenda items has been a resistance by many USAIDs to grant concurrence for proposed activities based on the fear that they would impose additional management burdens on already understaffed Missions. This seems to be the principal issue that has surfaced in the population/family planning sub-sector.

8. Recommendations

Emphasis should remain on the need to (a) disseminate the products of the R&A work and (b) maximize the involvement of African researchers at all stages in the process, for legitimacy of research results and to enhance the potential utilization of findings.

HHRAA Project

Tropical and Infectious Diseases

Sub-Sector Results Report

April 1992 - May 1994

Overview: The Tropical and Infectious Diseases Unit of the Africa Bureau has played a senior leadership role in the Agency in directing or influencing USAID activities dealing with this sub-sector. This past year has been a very productive one for the Tropical and Infectious Diseases Unit with regard to all aspects of the HHRAA Project. Three strategic frameworks have been drafted: HIV/AIDS/TB/STDs, Malaria, and Emerging Diseases. Progress has been made on all studies. In several cases, R&A studies are nearing completion (e.g., the World Bank's study on the Economic Impact of Fatal Adult Illness Due to HIV/AIDS and Other Causes, the CDC's and NIH's studies on tuberculosis, BUCEN's study on the impact of migration on HIV/AIDS transmission, and BUCEN's development of an STD Database for Africa). In other cases, studies delayed initially due to Mission concurrence difficulties, now are being implemented (e.g., the study in Uganda of the cost-effectiveness of HIV counseling and testing study, a malaria strategy study in Kenya). The breadth of studies supported by the Tropical and Infectious Diseases Unit, as well as the technical assistance provided by its members, has covered a wide array of health threats to Africans. These include HIV/AIDS, other STDs, malaria, TB, guinea worm disease, onchocerciasis, and emerging health threats resulting from migration, disasters, and conflict. Unit members have attended and participated in several important international meetings sponsored by WHO, International AIDS organizations, UNICEF, and others. Three consultative group meetings were organized and implemented by the team in support of three strategic frameworks: HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB, Malaria and Emerging Diseases. In addition, the Unit and its activities have led the Agency to: 1) focus on the growing TB problem, initially by assessing the impact of TB on Africans, 2) develop a USAID malaria strategy, and 3) assess the economic impact of malaria and HIV/AIDS and their roles as obstacles to sustainable development.

1. Major Achievements

A. Integrated malaria control and prevention. The Unit's work in malaria has become a catalyst for the Agency's development of a USAID Malaria Control Strategy. These efforts have created the conditions necessary to launch an exciting new Agency initiative. The Unit has attacked the malaria issue from all sides, using our limited resources to leverage opinion and strategically address fundamental issues.

- o Through WHO/AFRO we are building capacity throughout Africa and establishing a core of African expertise.
- o USAID/AFR has provided direct technical assistance to several Missions.
- o USAID/AFR initiated the process and has participated in the global and African malaria strategy implementation study groups and influenced the emphasis and shape of the implementation plans.
- o USAID/AFR has worked to change the perception of malaria control as a stand-alone vertical program and has strongly influenced the inclusion of malaria in the child survival/integrated case management arenas as well as the

use of malaria as a focal point for addressing issues related to health service delivery and quality of care.

- o USAID/AFR has initiated the drafting of a USAID malaria strategy, a malaria research strategic framework, and a USAID malaria initiative. USAID/AFR has successfully created and maintained productive relationships with all the major international malaria "players" including essential relationships with other USAID Bureaus, cooperating agencies and subcontractors, international organizations and African leadership. USAID/AFR has funded a portfolio which fills information gaps (bednet efficacy; home-based diagnosis and treatment decisions), creates the basis for policy dialogue outside of the health sector (productivity study), and links our work to other sectors and issues (health finance, decentralization, community mobilization, private sector).

B. Developed a process for a field-driven research agenda. To identify field research and program priorities, consultative meetings were held in Atlanta, Georgia (November 4, 1993), in Marrakech, Morocco (December 9-10, 1993), and in Washington, D.C. (May 20, 1994).

- o Consultative Group Meeting for Malaria and Emerging Diseases (Atlanta, Georgia, November 4, 1993): The objective and accomplishment of this activity was formal discussion with the international research community in tropical medicine and parasitology about which research issues should have the highest priority for funding.
- o Consultative Group Meeting for HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB (Marrakech, Morocco, December 9-10, 1993): This two-day meeting preceded the VIIIth Annual Conference on HIV/AIDS in Africa, Marrakech Morocco. The objective and accomplishment of this activity was identification of those issues in HIV transmission, AIDS, STDs, and TB that should have the highest priority for funding. Participants included staff of Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN) Offices of USAID Missions and/or their counterparts from 14 African countries, USAID staff from the two Regional Economic Development Service Offices (REDSOs), and resource personnel from USAID/Washington. Participants initially identified 104 priority research issues, then identified the 24 most important issues, and finally the five most important ones. Participants allocated a hypothetical amount of funds to these five issues, to indicate their relative priority. The results of the workshop were presented at a round-table at the VIIIth Annual Conference on HIV/AIDS in Africa. A final report was written, distributed to the field for comment, and finalized.
- o Consultative Group Meeting on STDs (May 20, 1994): Organized and participated in meeting organized by SARA to identify and prioritize research issues relevant to STDs. Participants included staff from Morehouse School of

Medicine, CDC, World Bank, SARA and USAID. A report of this meeting is being prepared and will be distributed to the field for comments.

- C. USAID/AFR influenced/leveraged the Agency and the international health community to focus on using the economic impact of tropical and infectious diseases (particularly labor productivity and school attendance with respect to HIV/AIDS and malaria) as an important factor in establishing priorities for development resource allocation.
- D. USAID/AFR was the first in the Agency to focus on evaluating the feasibility and appropriateness of integrating or consolidating HIV/AIDS programs into ongoing programs for family planning, maternal and child health and other development sectors. USAID/AFR thereby influenced/leveraged the Agency and the international health community to make the integration issue a major new area of R&A activity. This has resulted in the development of an Africa Bureau strategy of "HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation," which calls for utilizing all available HPN sector programs, where appropriate, to prevent HIV transmission, while also developing other development sector activities (e.g., private sector, democracy/governance, human resource development, agriculture, etc.) to mitigate the adverse consequences of deaths due to AIDS on the economy and society.
- E. USAID/AFR was the first in the Agency to begin investing in R&A related to TB control after identifying TB as a significant emerging disease threat. The resultant Africa Bureau research and analysis agenda for TB includes studies on the macro- and micro-economic impact of TB, a computer model of the annual number of cases of HIV-related TB projected to occur in three sub-Saharan countries, and the cost effectiveness among HIV-positive persons of chemoprophylaxis vs. treatment of active TB.
- F. USAID/AFR was the first in the Agency to fund R&A to investigate the important relationship between migration (both international and internal) and disease patterns, particularly HIV/AIDS, in Africa.
- G. As a result of a report prepared during a TDY to Ghana, USAID/Ghana will establish a conditionality in a new bilateral project that the Government of Ghana add to its Essential Drug List and National Formulary certain drugs needed to treat sexually-transmitted diseases. This approach may become a model for use in the future to incorporate STD control into Non-Project Assistance strategies.
- H. As a result of earlier USAID/AFR-supported research, USAID/AFR became the first group at USAID to promote STD control as an integral and necessary component of HIV/AIDS prevention. Current HHRAA R&A studies are underscoring the importance of this approach.

2. Key Outputs (actual versus planned)

A. Research progress

- o Completion of the first two CDC's study on TB: In phase 1, the CDC evaluated existing data from 10 sub-Saharan countries and found that increases in TB rates were directly correlated with HIV seroprevalence and inversely correlated with the quality of the TB control program. In phase 2, evaluations were made of the TB programs in Tanzania and Botswana. USAID/AFR also co-funded a now-completed NIH study which compares the anticipated impact of the international TB pandemic with that of the other emerging disease threats.
- o Completion of the CDC's field visit to Botswana to evaluate policy options for the integration of HIV/STD prevention into family planning and maternal-and-child health programs: A report was prepared that makes a variety of recommendations on how to facilitate the integration of these services in Botswana.
- o National Academy of Science (NAS) on Data and Research Priorities for Arresting the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa: The NAS convened its first panel, chaired by James Trussel and Jane Menken, on May 12-13, 1994. The purpose of this meeting was to review all of the potential issues, discuss them in detail, prioritize them for potential inclusion in a report, and arrive at a draft outline. Since this meeting, a draft outline has been prepared and writing assignments have been delegated to the panelists. Discussions are underway with the NAS regarding how they can enhance input from Africans into the report, beyond the participation of the Africans on the panel.
- o Bureau of the Census (BUCEN) HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database: This database, which includes the most up-to-date available data on the prevalence of HIV and AIDS throughout the world, was updated in December 1993 and June 1994. The latest update was mailed to 220 persons. The BUCEN also has completed the development of an STD Database for Africa to complement the HIV/AIDS database.

B. Workgroups

The Africa Bureau, and specifically AFR/ARTS, was instrumental in providing technical and programmatic review of a proposal from the Carter Center to eradicate guinea worm disease in Africa. These efforts included the attendance of a USAID/W representative at the Fifth African Regional Conference to Eradicate Dracunculiasis. The Africa Bureau's participation was instrumental in providing quality technical guidance and conducting a rigorous review of the unsolicited proposal. In addition to assessing the proposal, AFR/ARTS was very

involved in providing guidance to the Carter Center, to help ensure that the project would contribute to sustainable development in Africa (via integrated approaches with the health sector).

Moreover, Unit members were very involved in several rigorous technical reviews of Mission-submitted PIDs and PPs, including those from Zambia, West Africa Regional Project (FP, HIV/AIDS), and Eritrea.

C. Technical Assistance

- o ONI -- Onchocerciasis Control Program (November, 1993). Unit members provided technical review of revised OCP proposal (incremental funding) and prepared the AFR/ONI Project Officer to represent technical issues at the Meeting of the OCP Joint Planning Committee.
- o Kenya -- Development of malaria activities (November, 1993). A Unit member responded to a request by USAID/Kenya for comments and guidance on developing malaria activities in Kenya. A TDY to assess the programmatic situation in Kenya and identify opportunities for USAID/Kenya to collaborate with centrally funded projects (HHRAA, BASICS, EHP), other donors (such as WHO, Unicef, JICA), and African institutions is being scheduled.
- o Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (November 29 - December 5, 1993): A Unit member negotiated and wrote the detailed implementation plan for a \$1.85M Institutional Strengthening grant to WHO/AFRO for Malaria and EPI activities. The product was a Detailed Implementation Plan, calendar of activities, and Work Plan for CDC AFRO-support activity.
- o CAR -- PSI Social Marketing of Impregnated Bednets. (January -March, 1994). Unit members responded to a request by the CAR Desk Officer for review of a proposal by PSI to conduct social marketing of insecticide impregnated bednets in CAR through existing condom distribution network. Written technical comments were sent to experts around the world for review and an advisory committee was convened to provide PSI with technical guidance.
- o AIDSCAP -- PVO/NGO Grant Review Panel (January and March, 1994). A Unit member participated as a voting member in the formal technical review of proposals submitted to AIDSCAP for funding. The review was conducted in two stages, preliminary concept proposal review and final full proposals. The panel reviewed a total of 14 concept and full proposals. One proposal was funded at approximately \$350,000.
- o Geneva, Switzerland (February 9 - 18, 1994). A Unit member participated in

activities related to malaria and HIV/AIDS. Re: malaria, the Unit member 1) planned WHO/AFRO workshop and training activities for French and Portuguese speaking national malaria control program managers in Africa. 2) with WHO/CTD/Mal, CDC and WHO/AFRO, initiated planning process for a coordinated donor effort to accelerate implementation of the global malaria control strategy at the district level in selected African countries. 3) monitored progress on HHRAA funded activities in WHO/TDR. Re: HIV/AIDS, the member 1) provided technical advice on plantation-based labor productivity studies to WHO/GPA. 2) initiated discussions with WHO/GPA on establishing standardized methodology and indicators for cost/effectiveness evaluation of HIV/AIDS interventions. The products of these efforts were workshop agendas, preliminary list of candidate countries for accelerated malaria programming, and an activity update for the WHO/TDR ethnographic study.

- o World Health Organization, Global Programme on AIDS, Geneva, Switzerland (February 10-11, 1994): A Unit member participated in discussions with WHO/GPA on establishing standardized methodology and indicators for cost-effectiveness evaluation of HIV/AIDS interventions; and helped identify GPA research and HIV-related priority activities.
- o Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (February 19 - March 5, 1994): Working with WHO/AFRO and CDC, a Unit member conducted two workshops to develop a core of African experts capable of providing consulting services for malaria policy and program development. He also assisted African program managers in designing the materials and agenda for a training workshop on malaria HIS and monitoring and evaluation to be held in Cameroon. The products of these activities were a workshop report, draft training curriculum and pedagogic materials for HIS, monitoring and evaluation. (A training workshop was successfully held in Cameroon, May 1994)
- o Ghana (March 23 - April 13, 1994): At the request of USAID/Ghana, a Unit member made a technical-assistance trip to Ghana to determine which drugs effective in treating STDs should be added to Ghana's Essential Drug List and National Formulary. This determination was needed to establish a conditionality for Non-Project Assistance in a new bilateral family planning and AIDS project. The output was a report that discussed the following: (1) the epidemiology of STD's in Ghana; (2) the current treatment of STDs in Ghana; (3) the syndromic approach to treating STDs; (4) the Status of Ghana's Essential Drug List and National Formulary; (5) Recommendations for drugs to be added to the Essential Drug List and National Formulary; (6) the cost of drugs for treating STDs in Ghana; (7) STD-related activities of other donor organizations; and (8) other recommendations on STD-related issues.
- o Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire (April 13 - April 15, 1994): The objectives of this

technical assistance were (1) to consult with the HPN staff of the REDSO for West and Central Africa (REDSO/WCA) on their plans for future HPN-related activities. The accomplishments were reviews of, and suggested changes in, (1) a draft Project Implementation Document (PID) for a regional health project; (2) a study to assess the most appropriate ways for the proposed regional health project to support STD-related services; and (3) a study to assess the possibility of private physicians participating in the systems that collect health data.

- o Lilongwe, Malawi (April 22 - May 11, 1994). At the request of USAID/Malawi, a Unit member conducted a needs assessment of the National Malaria Control Program and reviewed the malaria component of the recently redesigned Child Survival project. The products of this activity were (1) a detailed analysis of the malaria situation in Malawi with substantive recommendations for the reorientation of USAID Project and the national program in the context of integrated case management, decentralization and cost recovery; (2) a revised draft SOW and terms of reference for a staff position; and (3) a final decision to withdraw Mission concurrence for the HHRAA-funded CDC bednet efficacy trial in Malawi and to request Mission concurrence from Kenya.
- o AIDSCAP -- Counselling and Testing Proposal (March-May, 1994). A Unit member responded to request from G/R&D/H for AFR co-funding of C&T efficacy study. His technical review resulted in a decision not to fund the study from HHRAA FY94 core funds due to study design concerns. Funding was identified from another source; however, his recommendations for redesign of the research were implemented.
- o HIV/AIDS Proposals from NGOs Submitted to Bureau for Food and Humanitarian Assistance/Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (April 1994). On behalf of USAID/AFR, a Unit member reviewed three proposals on HIV/AIDS submitted by African based NGOs.
- o Rotary International (RI) -- Malaria Project Development. (April and May, 1994). As part of a multi-agency expert group, a Unit member provided technical information and project development guidance to RI as they initiate a new effort to contribute to the sustainable control of Malaria in Africa and elsewhere. This is one example of the numerous Unit achievements in affecting donor coordination/advocacy to leverage interest and resources.
- o Global 2000 --Guinea Worm Eradication Proposal (April through June 1994). Unit members participated in the technical review of a \$3.5 million unsolicited proposal submitted to USAID for contributory funding towards the eradication of guinea worm. They also assisted in the drafting of the Action Memorandum for the AA/AFR and other Agency documentation.

3. Relevance

The Tropical and Infectious Diseases sub-sector has identified those issues which are responsive to the needs of Africans and other clients, including USAID missions and Africa Bureau management.

These issues are of regional significance to the health and human resource sectors in Africa.

4. Research and Analysis (R&A)

USAID/AFR Tropical and Infectious Disease R&A Activities Include:

- The Economic Impact of Fatal Adult Illness Due to HIV/AIDS and Other Causes (World Bank)
- Malaria - High Impact Strategy Development (CDC)
- Integration of Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning with STD/HIV Prevention and Control (CDC)
- Develop a Model for STD Control at the Community Level Integrating HIV/AIDS Prevention Activities (CDC)
- Private Sector AIDS Policy Presentation (PSAPP; AIDSCAP)
- Strengthening Regional Capacity for Malaria Control and EPI Surveillance (WHO/AFRO)
- Support for Regional Capacity Building -- Malaria Control and Integrated Case Management (CDC) "CDC-WHO/AFRO-Support Activity"
- Ethnographic Study of the Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment of Malaria and Other Illness in the Home and Informal Sector (WHO/TDR).
- Tuberculosis: High Impact Strategy (CDC)
- Tuberculosis: Emerging Microbes (NIH)
- Evaluation of Counselling and Testing as a Potentially Effective Intervention for the Control of HIV in Africa (GDC)

- The HIV/AIDS and STD Surveillance Database and related analysis (BuCen)
- The National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council Study on the Socio-Behavioral Aspects of AIDS in Africa.
- Malaria and Research Training Center in Mali (NIH)
- Malaria Strategy Development (VBC, EHP)
- Validation of HIV/AIDS Program Performance Indicators (PPI) in Africa (AIDSCAP)

Selected Highlights/Achievements

- a. Centers for Disease Control: Tuberculosis--High Impact Strategy Development. By collaborating with CDC, USAID/Tanzania, USAID/Botswana, and the International Union Against TB and Lung Disease, USAID/AFR has played a key role in enabling CDC staff to conduct field visits to evaluate TB programs in Tanzania and Botswana and to establish a CDC TB Field Station in Botswana.
- b. The HHRAA-cofunded (through its NIH partner) Malaria Research and Training Center (MRTC) in Bamako, Mali has been recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) for its excellence by being designated as a WHO Regional Centre for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. The MRTC is directed and staffed by African scientists.

5. African Participation

- A. All TDYs to Africa have involved collaboration with and technical assistance to African individuals and institutions.
- B. The WHO/AFRO grant and the CDC AFRO-support activity are specifically designed to strengthen African institutions and the skills of African program managers. WHO/AFRO is considered a Regional African Institution. The WHO/AFRO grant and CDC support activity are being used to develop a core of African experts in policy and planning, monitoring and evaluation, and operations research in an effort to decrease reliance on non-African technical assistance. This activity has been effective in changing the policy and program vocabulary of African regional institutions and national program managers. WHO/AFRO made use of African based consultants for the conduct of the workshops and training sessions.

- C. The study, "Cost of TB Treatment to Households and Health Facilities, and Its Implications for Providing Health Care", has a principal investigator in Dar Es Salaam who is African.
- D. All field studies and dissemination activities involve the participation and collaboration of African individuals and institutions. Examples of this are: (1) the Marrakech workshop was facilitated by an African based consulting firm; (2) the PSAPP activity has used two African based groups, HEDRA in Kenya and ACI in Senegal; and (3) African investigators and institutions are centrally involved in the World Bank and WHO/TDR activities.
- E. Several of the HHRAA-funded projects directly support collaboration with African researchers and institutions. These activities are designed specifically to strengthen African institutions and the skills of African program managers. Two examples are the CDC-WHO/AFRO-support activity described above in 5B, and the MRTC in Mali which was designed to improve the Malian national research capacity in malaria.
- F. All field studies and dissemination activities involve the participation and collaboration of African individuals and institutions. EXAMPLES: The Marrakech workshop was facilitated by an African based consulting firm; The decentralization study will make extensive use of African consultants; African investigators and institutions are centrally involved in the WHO activities.
- G. There has been the development of the "core group" of African consultants in malaria. This capacity-building activity also was included in the design of the WHO/AFRO DIP.

6. Dissemination

Bureau of the Census HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base: The December 1993 update was sent to 215 persons, and the June 1994 update was sent to 220 persons. Each time the database is updated, AIDS coordinators in developing countries received printouts of the information from the database for all countries in their region. All Embassy and Mission AIDS coordinators receive the Trends and Profiles Research Notes each time they are released.

Provided copies of the report "Assessment of Antibiotics and the Treatment of Sexually-Transmitted Diseases in Ghana" to USAID/Ghana, USAID/REDSO/WCA, and USAID/G/R&D/H. USAID/Ghana has provided the report to the Ghanaian Ministry of Health.

Abidjan Donors Meeting on Malaria, Convened by WHO/AFRO: Presented information on HHRAA Project, WHO/AFRO malaria activity and HHRAA malaria portfolio to donors (regional and country offices in Cote d'Ivoire) and Francophone

and Portuguese-speaking malaria program managers.

During TDYs, provided copies of pre-HHRAA, Bureau for Africa-funded studies "Economic Impacts of Malaria in Kenya and Nigeria," "Applications of GIS Technology to Disease Control," and "A Comparative Review of the Economic Impact of Selected Infectious Diseases in Africa" to various colleagues.

Malaria Workshops: Presently involved in the planning of two workshops 1) to disseminate results of the Malaria Bed Net Project, and 2) to launch the Africa Bureau's Draft Malaria Strategy and the Strategic Framework for Malaria and Emerging diseases.

Marrakech Workshop on HIV/AIDS: Dissemination activities included:

- Used Marrakech workshop to disseminate information on the AFR Analytic Agenda, the HHRAA Project and the HHRAA Portfolio.
- The research priorities and the process used to identify them were presented in a Round Table Discussion at the VIIIth International conference on HIV/AIDS in Africa.
- The Workshop Report has been reviewed by participants and is now available for dissemination to the field.
- The Revised Draft Strategic Framework is now available for comment by field.

HHRAA project and its scope/possibilities was discussed at the 5th Regional Conference on Guinea Worm Eradication, all other TDYs, and at all meetings attended.

Discussed HHRAA objectives at the first meeting, May 12-13, 1994, of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Data and Research Priorities for Arresting AIDS in Sub Saharan Africa.

Disseminated all trip reports.

7. Issues and Recommendations

A. "Emerging Health-Related Issues" should be broken away from "Malaria and Emerging Health-Related Issues" in our Analytic Framework and corresponding Consultative Groups. "Emerging Health-Related Issues" should become a separate, stand-alone Analytic Framework with its own separate Consultative Group.

B. As a result of the USAID-endorsed WHO Malaria Strategy for Integrated Case Management, the "Malaria" Analytic Framework should be incorporated into the "Sick Child" Analytic Framework and not be maintained as a stand-alone "Malaria" R&A activity.

C. HIV/AIDS/STD should be incorporated into a broader "Reproductive Health" Analytic Framework, along with Population/Family Planning to coincide with new Agency programming directions and to promote issues of integration/consolidation.

D. Although the first in the Agency to make R&A investments in TB, USAID/AFR's investments in TB R&A have been relatively small and more opportunistic than strategic. A TB Consultative Group meeting, in conjunction with the Global Bureau, is needed ASAP to determine R&A priorities for African TB programs.

Prepared by W. Lyerly, Tropical and Infectious Diseases Unit Leader
USAID/AFR/SD/HRD, 10/7/94

HHRAA Project

Child Survival

Sub-Sector Results Report

January - April, 1994

I. Major Achievements

A. Impact on New Child Survival Project Development

The Child Survival Strategy/Framework has been used by several Missions, e.g. Eritrea in the design and development of new child survival projects. The process of putting this document together with the Global Bureau helped articulate for both the Africa Bureau and Global Bureau the importance of systems strengthening and the balance needed between focused interventions and systems strengthening. This approach has been used as criteria in Washington for reviews, new PIDs and project papers, Eritrea, West Africa Regional Project, etc. By the end of September 1994, the framework will be submitted to the Africa Bureau for review and clearance.

B. Impact on Agency's position in regards to WHO/UNICEF Sick Child Initiative

The process of putting together the Sick Child Strategic Framework helped focus the Agency attention on the importance and dangers of this new WHO/UNICEF initiative. It clarified for the Africa Bureau and the Global Bureau the position that the Agency should take in support of the initiative (a supportive, field oriented approach) as well as helped to articulate our caveats which include that a large percentage of the African population does not have access to the formal health sector. Our attention to field application has also influenced WHO in its interest in the next steps for dissemination of this approach to the field.

C. Impact on World Bank Involvement of African Leadership in Dissemination of Better Health in Africa

In discussions with the World Bank on its new Better Health in Africa strategy, AFR/SD was able to influence the direction of the document's dissemination with a focus on including African leadership in determining the approach to disseminate and utilize it in Africa. The World Bank is planning several meetings of African health leaders to develop a work plan for Better Health in Africa's dissemination throughout the continent.

D. Impact on Development of West Africa Regional Health and Population Project

With the announcement of the close-out of a number of Missions in West Africa, SARA prepared several issues papers and conceptual approaches for continuation of support of child survival, family planning and HIV/AIDS programs in the region. Based on the arguments presented in these documents, the African Bureau decided to support a regional West Africa health and population project to provide continued funding in priority areas. The Africa Bureau was able to solicit Agency concurrence to proceed with the development of this project.

2. Key Outputs

A. Strategic Frameworks

Four strategic frameworks have been completed related to child survival. These include the 1) Sick Child; 2) Nutrition; 3) Health Care Financing; and 4) Private Sector. All four strategies have been vetted in the Agency. The Health Care Financing strategy was vetted in the field with African colleagues at the Senegal Health Financing conference and was used as the basis for funding new research in FY 95.

B. Research/Analytical

After a slow start, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Integrated Case Management activity is proceeding in Kenya. It is understood that the Ministry of Health is interested in the results, which should be presented in September for design and implementation of follow-up activities.

Because of the critical linkages between health care financing, and child survival, the research under health care financing will be discussed here. The draft reports by Abt on the Synthesis of African Health Care Financing Experiences under the Health Financing and Sustainability Project and the research on the linkages between Quality of Care and Willingness to pay will be completed in September for our review. A shorter report for Policy Makers is also being drafted which will address the most-asked questions in health care financing.

The Commodities Logistics software package has been completed which will be used to improve country management of pharmaceutical and family planning commodities. A workshop to present the materials has been scheduled for the end of September.

The AFRO/WHO grant focused on malaria and immunizations has been implemented on schedule.

C. Technical Assistance

Mary Harvey, TACHS, introduced the integrated case management, sick child approach to the USAID Mission and team designing the child survival project in Zambia. Phyllis Gestrin in her TDY to Eritrea also provided information on the integrated case management for the sick child to the new project design.

Abraham Bekele provided technical assistance to USAID/Ethiopia in health care financing to the USAID Mission and team designing the child survival project in Zambia. Phyllis Gestrin in her TDY to Eritrea also provided information on the integrated case management for the sick child to the new project design.

Abraham Bekele provided technical assistance to USAID/Ethiopia in health care financing for the new health project design. Abraham provided technical assistance to the Directorate of

Planning of the Ministry of Health in Burkina Faso in preparation for their presentation on their cost recovery experience at the West African Conference on Health Care Financing and Sustainability.

SARA provided technical assistance to Makerere University to develop a course for Africans in Eastern and Southern Africa to interpret and utilize nutrition data from the Demographic and health Surveys.

SARA has given technical assistance to ECSA to their nutrition advisor to increase her capacity to analyze and present nutrition information to both technicians and policy makers in the region.

3. Relevance

The number of research activities are few in child survival, since the emphasis is now on implementation. However, the synthesis of experiences that led to the African Bureau Child Survival Framework and the West Africa Regional Project have been very relevant to the Bureau and country missions.

The work on the sick child strategic framework and follow-up work on field application in Kenya and in developing a field assessment tool appears to be relevant to Mission and country needs and will provide guidance for country implementation of the sick child initiative.

4. Research

Most all research has not been completed.

5. African Participation

The AFRO/WHO grant on malaria and immunization has been very important in developing a new relationship with the WHO regional office in Africa. This grant has also set the stage for other types of collaboration on the continent, e.g. EPI, malaria strategy development, etc. Funding under this grant has enabled AFRO to develop indicators for evaluation and monitoring of programs in Africa and for supporting meetings to disseminate these approaches.

The Makerere University Regional Course in Nutrition has been developed as an African regional initiative that will be implemented by Africans for Africans in Eastern and Southern Africa.

6. Dissemination

For ECSA, SARA has helped the organization with the design and publication of their nutrition bulletin for Eastern and Southern Africa.

E notes have gone to the Missions on the sick child initiative.

