



African Population and Health Research Center

Annual Report 2008



Promoting the well-being of Africans through policy-relevant
research on population and health

The African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) is a non-profit, non-governmental, international organization that is committed to conducting policy-relevant research on population, health, education and development in sub-Saharan Africa. The Center also facilitates the use of research evidence in policy and practice in addition to strengthening the research capacity of African scholars and institutions to enhance skills in generating credible scientific evidence.

Vision, Mission and Values

Our vision is to be a global center of excellence, consistently delivering sound scientific evidence for policy and action.

Our mission is to promote the well-being of Africans through policy-relevant research on population, health and education.

Our values include:

- Commitment to excellence, independence and innovation;
- Dedication to conducting research in an ethical manner;
- Integrity, fairness, transparency and accountability in all our work; and
- Concern for social and economic equity.

Our core priorities include:

- Contribute to science through high impact research projects and publications;
- Inform policy decisions with research evidence; and
- Strengthen research capacity in sub-Saharan Africa.

Institutional Strengths

Commitment to excellence: APHRC is strongly committed to excellence in all areas of its work; from the design and implementation of innovative research programs that are relevant to local and regional policy needs, to engaging policymakers with research evidence, strengthening profession and institutional research capacity, prudent financial management and effective administrative systems and procedures.

The Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System: APHRC runs this longitudinal platform that follows up about 60,000 people in two slum settings in Nairobi once every four months to gather data on births, deaths, marriages and pregnancies, disease and access to health care, school participation, and livelihoods, among others. The system provides a platform for investigating linkages between urbanization, poverty, health and other socio-demographic indicators. It also serves as a tool for monitoring and evaluating the impact of interventions aimed at improving the well-being of poor urban communities.

Interdisciplinary approach: APHRC implements its research in an interdisciplinary manner made possible by the Center's multidisciplinary research team that brings together a combination of skills and scholarly expertise in anthropology, demography, economics, education, epidemiology, health promotion, public health, sociology and statistics.

Regional mandate: As a regional institute, APHRC seeks to undertake activities that are relevant across sub-Saharan Africa. Within the countries where we work, we collaborate with local partners. This work is also made possible by our staffing mix drawn from different Anglophone and Francophone African countries and our international Board of Directors.

Building partnerships: Strong collaborative linkages based on the principles of mutuality, complementarity, and equity enrich our work and expand our reach in terms of both geographic coverage and breadth of our programs. APHRC strengthens existing partnerships and strives to create new ones with other research institutions, universities, funders, regional bodies, policymakers, the media and local communities.

APHRC Governance

APHRC is governed by an independent Board of Directors, comprising of up to 13 internationally distinguished professionals and leaders in development, education, health, management and social sciences (see page 30). The Board, which meets at least once every year, provides oversight over APHRC's governance and policies to ensure the achievement of the Center's set mandate.

Report Objectives and Outline

The main objective of this annual report is to provide an account of APHRC's activities in 2008, the major achievements and the challenges. The report is organized into six sections: Messages from Board Chair and Executive Director; Research; Policy Engagement and Communication; Research Capacity Strengthening; Administration and Finance; and Funding and Partnerships.

CONTENTS

- » APHRC in Brief
- » Message from the Chair
- » Introduction by the Executive Director
- » Research
- » Policy Engagement and Communication
- » Research Capacity Strengthening
- » Administration and Financial Report
- » Funding and Partnerships
- » Board of Directors

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR



Jane Menken, PhD

Dear friends,

It is my pleasure again to present to you the 2008 annual report of the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC).

As a major research organization in Africa, APHRC has continued to generate knowledge necessary for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of effective policies and programs focusing on health, population, and education. In addition, APHRC has continued to strengthen Africa's research capacity for sustained generation of credible knowledge, and to promote the use of this knowledge in policies and programs on the continent.

While the beginning of 2008 presented challenges to APHRC occasioned by the unfortunate post-election violence in Kenya, the Center, with support from partners, stood up to these challenges. As you will see in the report, APHRC staff not only continued to publish scientific publications, but also translated the scientific knowledge into more accessible publications such as policy briefs, newsletters and brochures. This translation of scientific knowledge was also realized by communication of simple messages through the mass media. APHRC further shared research messages at meetings and international forums with national, regional and international-level decision makers. These efforts to bridge the research-to-policy gap are critical if APHRC's research is to improve the quality of life of Africans.

APHRC's pioneering initiatives to strengthen doctoral training in Africa took shape in 2008 with the awarding of fellowships to several African students undertaking PhD programs in African universities, and the formation of a consortium of African academic and research institutions and a few Northern partners. These two initiatives have the potential to greatly improve the quality of PhD programs offered at African universities, and support from development partners will be essential to making these initiatives a success.

The APHRC Board of Directors held its annual meeting in November 2008, where it discussed governance and management matters. At the meeting, a long-serving board member, Prof Wolfgang Lutz, rotated off the board. We are grateful to Prof Lutz for the invaluable contribution he provided to the Center for the last six years.

I am grateful to funding and other partners for their continued support. I commend APHRC staff, management and board members for their great dedication and the remarkable achievements realized in 2008.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jane Menken". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jane Menken, PhD
Chair, APHRC Board of Directors

INTRODUCTION BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) made great strides in 2008 in formulating new research programs and implementing existing ones, promoting the use of research evidence in policy and practice, and strengthening research capacity on the continent. All these were geared towards contributing to APHRC's primary role of providing the knowledge required for effective policies and programs in the areas of population, health, education and development in Africa.

While the Center, like other institutions operating in Kenya, was adversely affected by the post-election violence the country experienced early in the year, it was able to pull itself up and even made contributions to support a number of community-led peace initiatives. As a result of the crisis, we carried out two instead of three rounds of data collection in the two slums (Korogocho & Viwandani) where we run our flagship program, the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System.

We continued to focus our research work in 2008 on the four broad themes of urbanization and well-being, population dynamics and reproductive health, health challenges and systems, and education. We developed theme-specific four-year plans with the overriding goal and focus being to guide each theme's work in the remaining period of our 2007-2011 strategic plan.

The urbanization and well-being theme, which oversees the operations of the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System, focused on streamlining data collection and processing activities, as part of our continuous data quality assurance processes. The theme also held a mid-term review and planning meeting for one of its main projects (Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa). This meeting brought together all project partners and advisory board members comprising eminent scholars and policy elites to share and discuss preliminary findings from the project, which seeks to understand the effects of migration and poverty on the wellbeing of people at the different stages of the life course.

The population dynamics and sexual and reproductive health theme focused on several projects covering sexuality, sexual health and rights, fertility, and reproductive norms, among others. The theme collaborated with the US-based Population Reference Bureau to produce and publish the *2008 Africa Population Data Sheet*, which was widely distributed. The theme initiated new programs in Ethiopia and started a new partnership with University of North Carolina and the International Planned Parenthood Federation-Africa Regional Office that will extend its work to many more countries in Africa.

The health challenges and systems theme continued to address many health systems issues facing sub-Saharan Africa. The theme initiated a new program to address the emerging dual burden of disease in Africa through the launch of a new cardiovascular diseases (CVD) program that seeks to estimate the levels of risk factors for CVD among the urban poor, assess levels of perception about these risks and identify modalities for responding to this challenge in resource constrained settings. It led a consortium of partners in the public and private sectors of research and health service delivery to develop an innovative program to strengthen public-private partnerships in the delivery of health services to the urban poor, and continued to work on a number of its existing programs on HIV/AIDS, malaria, cervical cancer screening and the well-being of older people.

The education theme continued with its research on understanding education challenges in poor urban settings, but more importantly engaged with Kenya's Ministry of Education to discuss research findings and explore feasible ways of

expanding access to quality education for poor children living in Nairobi's slums. These efforts culminated in a major conference that brought together key national and provincial level education policymakers to deliberate on the challenges and opportunities for improving education in urban Kenya.

A considerable number of new research programs were initiated under the different themes. This is manifested in the fact that we received 19 new grants in 2008 totaling over US\$7 million.

Our contribution to the generation of new knowledge, which is what drives our research, saw the publication of 19 peer-reviewed journal articles and eight working papers in 2008 excluding ten peer-reviewed publications by new staff who joined APHRC in 2008. Thirteen more papers were accepted for publication by journals in the course of the year, while 22 were undergoing reviews by the end of the year. All these have set the stage for greater scientific outputs in 2009.

Our efforts in promoting the use of research in policy and practice culminated in a series of national, regional, and international level meetings with parliamentarians and government officials. We also synthesized complex research into more accessible publications, particularly policy briefs, as well as shared the same through the mass media.

We made great progress in implementing our new programs on strengthening doctoral training in African universities initiated in 2007. The first one, the African Doctoral Dissertation Research Fellowship (ADDRF), awarded 20 fellowships to students from eight African countries studying at 13 universities across Africa to facilitate engagement of doctoral students in more rigorous research and to strengthen their research skills and enhance the quality of their dissertations. The second program, the Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa (CARTA) made several consultations with different partners in efforts to fund-raise as well as establish structures to support the implementation of the program. The program received a planning grant from the Gates Foundation that is facilitating engagement with various stakeholders to assess feasible and promising strategies for meeting Africa's human resources for health needs and enhancing the local production of well trained and highly skilled researchers and clinicians who will provide leadership in the fields of medicine, population studies and public health. In our other capacity strengthening programs, eight post-doctoral fellows, four interns, and two visiting scholars were hosted in 2008. Four members of staff proceeded to further their studies, mainly at the PhD level in 2008.

We recruited 23 new members of staff in 2008 to match the increased staffing need occasioned by our increased programs. Our financial growth remained stable in 2008, after a tremendous growth (83%) in 2007. One of the main challenges we continue to face as a young institution is to effectively manage our rapid growth and adapt our governance and management structures to support the growth.

As we move into 2009, our commitment to improving the well-being of our fellow Africans through the generation of new knowledge, promotion of use of research evidence in policies and programs, and strengthening of research capacity, is even stronger. We will continue to increase our program activities in many more African countries as well as consolidate our presence in Kenya through the development of our headquarter offices in Nairobi.

We are grateful to our partners, board members, management and staff for their invaluable contributions, which made 2008 such a successful year. We are looking forward to greater impact of our work in Kenya, across Africa and globally in the coming years and we continue to count on the support of our vital publics.



Alex Ezeh, PhD

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alex Ezeh".

Alex Ezeh, PhD
Executive Director, APHRC



RESEARCH

APHRC's research focuses on improving the understanding of population, health and education issues in Africa through the development and implementation of innovative, policy-oriented research programs in four broad areas:

- Urbanization and well-being
- Population dynamics and sexual and reproductive health
- Health challenges and systems
- Education

Building on achievements in previous years, APHRC made great progress in generating and sharing research evidence in each of these four areas of focus.

Urbanization and Well-being

Research by the Urbanization and Well-being research theme is motivated by the current rapid urbanization in Africa occurring in the context of poor economic performance with the result that most urban residents in the region are living in poor conditions in slum settlements. Life in the urban slums is characterized by abject poverty due to lack of reliable livelihoods, overcrowded residences, poor environmental sanitation, lack of social and health services, and social fragmentation – factors which have worsened health and social indicators in urban areas across sub-Saharan Africa. Poor health among the ever-growing population of the urban poor has far-reaching consequences on achieving the Millennium Development Goals related to maternal health, child health, HIV and AIDS, education, and food security. The Urbanization research theme generates evidence for a better understanding of the linkages between urban poverty and various development outcomes.

mographic and health information. The NUHDSS was instituted in 2002 and functions as a primary research tool for generating longitudinal data for studying the dynamics and linkages between urbanization and poverty, and their implications for health, schooling, sexual networking, food security, and other issues. The NUHDSS also provides a valuable platform for monitoring and evaluating the impact of interventions aimed at addressing various development challenges in the two slum communities.

In 2008, data collection at the NUHDSS sites was temporarily disrupted early in the year because of the violence that followed Kenya's disputed presidential elections. Informal settlements were disproportionately affected by the violence. Many houses were burnt, a lot of property was destroyed, and several people were displaced, injured or killed. APHRC suspended fieldwork from the beginning of the year until end of February 2008. The situation called for emergency support to the affected communities, and APHRC rose to the occasion by providing support to affected households through community-based organizations that were providing relief support to affected people and promoting cohesiveness and unity in the communities. In making the presentation to the affected residents, Dr Alex Ezeh, APHRC's Executive Director, commended the communities for their efforts in assisting those affected by the violence and for working together as a community to prevent further escalation of the violence. He pledged APHRC's commitment to stand with the communities during the difficult period. Because of the delay in starting the fieldwork, we conducted two (instead of three) rounds of data collection for the NUHDSS in 2008. By the end of 2008, the program had collected and compiled 18 rounds of longitudinal data. Analytical data and basic demographic and health indicators for the first five years of the NUHDSS (2003-2007) were generated. The results show that the level of fertility ranged between 3.1 and 3.2 children per woman during most of the years over the period, while the infant mortality rate has been declining from a high of 96 to 86 deaths per 1000 births in 2003 and 2007, respectively. The indicators can be accessed through the following link: [http://www.aphrc.org/documents/Copy%20of%20Indicators%20\(2003-2006\)%20final.pdf](http://www.aphrc.org/documents/Copy%20of%20Indicators%20(2003-2006)%20final.pdf).

Projects

Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System

The Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System (NUHDSS) follows up about 60,000 people living in two slum settlements of Nairobi, namely, Korogocho and Viwandani. Fieldworkers visit all households in the two settlements once every four months to collect de-



Dr Alex Ezeh, APHRC's Executive Director, presents a cheque to Priscilla Wangeci, Programs Officer, KENWA (Kenya Network of Women with HIV/AIDS) in support of recovery efforts following post-election violence in Kenya



Eliya Zulu, PhD,
Director of
Research and Head
of the Urbanization
and Well-being
research theme



Yazoume Yé,
PhD, Associate
Research Scientist
and Head of the
Data Unit

The NUHDSS is a member of the INDEPTH Network, an international network for community based longitudinal research sites. The network currently consists of 35 health and demographic surveillance system sites in 18 countries in Africa, Asia, Central America and Oceania. Through this membership, APHRC continued to play a lead role in various activities of the INDEPTH Network including leading the Reproductive Health Working Group and co-leading the Mortality Analysis Group in 2008. In addition, APHRC is using data from the NUHDSS to contribute to a number of comparative studies being carried out by the Network including, migration, mortality, birth intervals, and fertility. The NUHDSS is funded by the Wellcome Trust, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa

This integrated research program, which started in 2006, uses the longitudinal NUHDSS platform to investigate linkages between migration, poverty and key health outcomes at the four main stages of the life course, namely: childhood, adolescence, adulthood (women in reproductive age) and old age. The program is implemented in partnership with scholars from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of Southampton, and the *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* (France), and is funded by the Wellcome Trust.

Having focused on data collection, processing and analysis in the past three years, the program held a mid-term review and planning meeting in August 2008 that brought together all partners and members of the program's external advisory board comprising eminent scholars and policy elites in health and urbanization. Researchers working on the program presented 17 papers at the meeting to share findings from the program and received feedback from the partners and advisory board members. The meeting reviewed progress in implementing the program and drew strategies and plans to ensure that the program fulfils its deliverables and goals during the remaining period. The key findings for the different components of the projects include:



Participants at the mid-term Review and Planning meeting for the Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics program follow a presentation by Dr Eliya Zulu, Director of Research at APHRC

- Migration component:** This component seeks to understand the characteristics of migrants, how long they stay in the slum settlements, drivers of migration, and links between migration and poverty as well as health status. Results from the study show that most migrants (58% of men and 64% of women) to the slum settlements come from rural areas, while the rest mostly come from other parts of Nairobi city. Most migrants are aged between 15 and 30 years old, and they come to the city in search of employment. The new migrants do not stay long in the slum settlements; out of the migrants reported in the NUHDSS between 2003 and 2007, for instance, half had left in less than 2 years. Most of those who stay in the slums for long have more stable livelihoods.
- Poverty component:** This component seeks to understand poverty dynamics and improve methodologies for measurement of poverty in the urban setting. Some of the preliminary results from the study show that poverty has declined a little bit in the slums between 2002 and 2006, and that there is a high-level of state dependency, in that being poor in the past increases the chance of experiencing future poverty. The results further show that individuals living in households with many members or households with a high proportion of children are more likely to be poor.
- Maternal and child health component:** This component involves following up all children born in the study areas from September 2006 and their mothers to collect information on child nutrition, morbidity, health seeking behavior, contraceptive use, and sexual behavior. On child health, preliminary results based on 3,500 children born between September 2006 and December 2008 show that the prevalence of chronic malnutrition increases from 20% in the 6-9 months age group to 60% in the 18-20 months age group, and the prevalence of severe chronic malnutrition (the life-threatening cases) from 5% to 23%, respectively. On maternal health, the results show poor maternal outcomes. About 20% of the births were delivered at home and 10% by Traditional Birth Attendants. While the figure of 70% – proportion of births delivered at health facilities – may look impressive, many of the births take place in facilities manned by untrained staff, lack basic equipment, and therefore, offer sub-standard services. The results also show that out of the 3,500 births, 13% were not wanted at all, and 37% were wanted later. This demonstrates high level of unsatisfied demand for family planning services.
- Adolescence transition to adulthood component:** This is a prospective cohort study of young people aged 12-21 years (at wave 1) to identify protective and risk factors in their lives, and examine how these factors influence various markers of the transition to adulthood. Preliminary analyses demonstrate the pre-



Netsayi Mudege, PhD, Post-Doctoral Fellow, works on the Urbanization and Well-being research theme



Jacques Emina, PhD, Post-Doctoral Fellow, works on the Urbanization and Well-being research theme



Donatien Beguy, PhD, Post-Doctoral Fellow, works on the Urbanization and Well-being research theme

RESEARCH

carious conditions in which adolescents in slum settlements transition to adulthood. About 56% and 28% of unmarried adolescents aged 12-19 were living with both parents and one parent, respectively. About 61% of adolescent males and 53% of females reported that they were currently in school, indicating a low level of school attendance in this population. A sizable proportion of the young people were sexually experienced (32% of males and 35% of females) with a median age of first sex of 15 years for males and 16 year for females. Adolescents in the slums also report relatively high levels of problematic behaviors such as alcohol and drug use.

- **Aging component:** This component follows-up all people older than 50 years to understand their health status, health seeking behavior, living arrangements, livelihoods, and migration intentions and the impact of HIV/AIDS on their well-being and social support structures. On the health and well-being of older people, findings show that 68% of the population aged 50 years and older are married or in partnerships (30% of females and 89% of males) while 24% live alone. Females have worse health outcomes than males and HIV-affected older people have worse health outcomes than those not affected. More than one in six older people report being affected by HIV/AIDS in one way or the other, though only less than 1% reported that they are HIV-positive.

Dynamic Empirical Analysis of Urban Labor Markets: Tracking Panel Survey in Nairobi Slums, Kenya

This project involves follow-up of out-migrants from the NUHDSS to understand how residence in slums affects people's lives after they leave the slums. By tracking out-migrants from the slums, the project seeks to understand the process and pathways out of urban poverty, as well as correct attrition bias in the longitudinal survey that arises from out-migration. The project is implemented in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and it is funded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences. Data collection and processing for this project was completed in September 2008 and analysis and scientific writing is ongoing. Preliminary analysis to examine the determinants and consequences of migration from urban slums show that schooling combined with experience (duration in Nairobi) in slums increase the probability of migration to non-slum parts of Nairobi, and within slums. The results also show that income increases with migration, but schooling significantly explains an increase in income for migrants to non-slum urban areas. These findings suggest that human capital is a key determinant for the transition to urban formal sector and migration outcomes.

Exploring Poverty, Inequality and Vulnerabilities in the Slums of Korogocho and Viwandani

The Urbanization theme worked with the World Bank to contribute a chapter on the 'nature and magnitude of poverty, inequality, and vulnerability in the slums of Nairobi' to the 2008 poverty assessment report for Kenya. The evidence covered by the chapter was based on the NUHDSS poverty data that APHRC has been collecting since 2002. The findings underline that poverty incidence in the Nairobi slums was high in late 2006, with around 63% of slum residents falling below the poverty line. At the same time, there is heterogeneity within and across slums in Korogocho, for example, the difference in the poverty rate between the poorest and wealthiest village is 31%. Slum residents score poorly on non-income measures of poverty as well - unemployment levels are high (26%), only a minority have secondary-level education or more (24%), and living conditions are appalling with only 3% of households living in houses with a permanent wall, access to piped water, and electricity connection.

The Data Unit

An important organ of the Urbanization research theme is the Data Unit, which was set up to streamline data collection and processing for all APHRC research projects. The unit is comprised of two sub-departments including field operations and data systems. The unit marked its second year of operation in 2008. The unit's work mostly revolves around the management of the NUHDSS and various projects nested to the NUHDSS.

With the delay in start of fieldwork and the numerous projects that had to be squeezed within the limited time in 2008, the Data Unit faced a number of challenges in coordinating and supporting the projects. With the commitment and determination of its staff, the unit managed to fulfill its set objectives and deliverables for the year. Among the key achievements for the year were successful introduction of data quality control measures at the field level, enhancement of the procedures for data processing at the office, and the significant reduction in the time it took to complete analysis from two years to two months. New data quality control measures were introduced in the field including 100% editing of questionnaires and introduction of a more rigorous spot-check system. Through these initiatives, we were also able to successfully resolve most "hanging cases" - people who are reported to have changed location within the surveillance area but cannot be easily traced - and we streamlined the system to prevent further accumulation of new cases.

The year also saw data unit staff successfully clear a backlog of screen development for data processing. The data processing team also developed an automated system for data cleaning, which helped expedite release of analytical data sets. The computing team also initiated development of software to facilitate collection of longitudinal data through Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs). This exercise, to be completed in 2009, will greatly speed up data collection in the field, wipe out any errors that may be made during data collection and entry, and reduce the overall cost of the NUHDSS.



Ousmane Faye, PhD, Post-Doctoral Fellow, works on the Urbanization and Well-being research theme



Hildah Essendi, MA, Research Officer, works on the Urbanization and Well-being research theme

Technical Workshop

To enhance the analytical skills and capacities of its staff in analyzing longitudinal data, the Urbanization theme organized a one-week technical training workshop on event history analysis in June 2008. The workshop was attended by 15 researchers drawn from the four research themes at APHRC. The workshop was facilitated by Dr Philippe Bocquier, a co-investigator of the Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa program, currently working at the University of Witwatersrand. The Center also carried out several internal training workshops to enable APHRC staff understand the format of longitudinal data and on quality control measures both in managing field logistics and in processing data.

Publications

Researchers working on the Urbanization theme published four papers in journals (see list of publications on page 22) and had six other papers accepted for publication, and eight were under review. Further, the theme's researchers made 18 presentations at various international conferences.

Community Mobilization

Over the past year, the Urbanization theme continued to strengthen its ties and partnership with the study communities where it runs the NUHDSS. In November 2008, the theme organized a series of community mobilization activities in Korogocho and Viwandani slums. The activities included sports; health promotion through drama, songs, and puppetry; and free medical camps that attracted over 2,000 patients from the communities. The free medical camps were organized in partnership with the Association of Medical Students at the University of Nairobi, the City Council of Nairobi, and the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation.



APHRC generates research evidence that explains the challenges that people living in informal settlements, like this one, face relating to education, health and population

Work with Other Themes

Apart from supporting other themes in carrying out data collection and processing for projects nested to the NUHDSS, the Urbanization theme partnered with the Health Challenges and Systems theme in developing a proposal and implementing an exploratory study to strengthen the capacity of the health system in delivering integrated primary health services to the urban poor in Nairobi. This program was funded by the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation. The theme also worked with the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health theme in developing the Measurement, Learning, and Evaluation of the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia funded by the Gates Foundation. The Urbanization theme will tap on this urban-based program to expand the geographical scope of its work in the three African countries where the reproductive health interventions will be implemented.

New Initiatives and Moving Forward

The achievements of the Urbanization theme and the Data Unit in 2008 are setting the stage for improved performance in 2009 and beyond. The Data Unit will build on the success of the migration officers model to track migratory movements within the NUHDSS, carry out a revision of questionnaires to make the data collection process more efficient, expedite the launch of the PDAs in data collection to shift to a paperless data collection process, restructure the database system to adopt the integrated Structured Population Event History Register system; and support the development of new tools for collecting Verbal Autopsy data.

In the next few years, the theme will consolidate its current research programs and explore new ones to fully address the key issues relating to drivers, challenges, and implications of rapid urbanization in Africa. In this regard, the theme will extend its research focus to cover other issues and extend its geographical scope to other urban settlements

in Kenya and other African countries. It will also explore, in greater detail, rural-urban linkages in health, social networks and economic issues and how experiences in either context affect well-being and health outcomes in the other. The theme will also develop new research on crime/insecurity and partner with other organizations to carry out research on environmental health (pollution, water, sanitation, sewage, and garbage disposal) and climate change and its effects on urban health.



Kanyiva Muindi, MSc, Research Officer, works on the Urbanization and Well-being research theme



Kennedy Otsola, MA, NUHDSS Coordinator, the Urbanization and Well-being research theme

Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health

The Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health research theme made great progress in 2008 in its efforts to provide the evidence base for addressing the current challenges posed by continued high rates of population growth in Africa and the numerous sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs in the region.

Projects

2008 Africa Population Data Sheet

In partnership with the US-based Population Reference Bureau, APHRC produced and widely circulated the *2008 Africa Population Data Sheet*. The data sheet showed that Africa's population is still growing rapidly and will increase to 1.9 billion by 2050 from the current 967 million. It further indicated that contraceptive use increased in Northern and Southern Africa, but remained low in Eastern, Western and Middle African countries. In these countries, fertility did not reduce much, remaining at 5-6 children per woman. This rapid population growth across Africa is countering efforts to reduce poverty and get more children in school. Indeed, most African countries have not made much progress in increasing the proportion of children who advance to secondary school, with secondary school enrolment being below 20% in Chad and in at least eight other countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Fertility Monograph covering INDEPTH Network Sites

APHRC is leading the production of a monograph on fertility based on data from Health and Demographic Surveillance System sites across Africa and Asia under the auspices of the INDEPTH Network. The monograph, which includes data from 25 INDEPTH sites (nine in Asia; six in Eastern Africa; five in Southern Africa; and five in Western Africa), will be launched during the 2009 INDEPTH Annual Meeting to be held in Pune, India, in October 2009.

Evaluation of the Packard Foundation Population Program in Ethiopia

This project assesses the overall performance of the Packard Foundation's Population Sub-program in Ethiopia in achieving its goals, its contribution to the national population/reproductive health situation, as well as the success of particular elements of the Sub-program's strategy over the period 1998-2007. The evaluation, which started in April 2008, is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2009.



Rapid population growth across Africa is countering efforts to reduce poverty and get more children in school

Identifying Key Population and Development Priorities in Africa

The goal of this project, funded by the Packard Foundation, was to review the state of knowledge and define key program priorities for improving various population and reproductive health indicators in Africa. The project report identified the following as the key population and reproductive health priorities:

- Need to strengthen prioritization and funding for family planning;
- Need to reduce barriers to family planning services;
- Need for innovative promotion of condoms for contraceptive purposes;
- Need to prioritize the urban poor.

The project report was submitted in April 2008, and its highlights presented by Dr Alex Ezeh during a meeting convened by the Packard Foundation on April 18, 2008 at the Foundation's offices in the US. APHRC reworked the report into a journal article entitled 'Repositioning Family Planning for Population and Development: Program and Policy Priorities for sub-Saharan Africa', which has been submitted to the *Studies in Family Planning* journal.

Understanding Reproductive Norms in Nigeria

This study, funded by the Packard Foundation, sought to examine the factors responsible for the persistently high fertility among women in northern Nigerian as well as those motivating reproductive change, especially the increasing use of modern contraceptives and desire to space or limit childbearing. Additionally, it analyzed the 2003 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey data to increase understanding on men's role in and experiences with family planning and contraceptive use in northern Nigeria. Similarities and differences in fertility aspirations and preferences among couples in northern Nigeria were also examined. The results showed major drivers of high fertility in the region to be:

- Young age at which most women marry;
- Co-wives' competition in number of children engen-



Jean-Christophe Fotso, PhD, Research Scientist and Head of Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health research theme



Chi-Chi Undie, PhD, Associate Research Scientist, works on the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health research theme

dered by the Koranic inheritance doctrine;

- Threat of husband marrying more wives and/or divorce;
- Expectation mix-up surrounding spousal communication on fertility and reproduction – wives expect husbands to provide guidance on family planning, while husbands, on the other hand, expect their wives to initiate discussion and/or use of family planning, yet neither voices such expectation to the other;
- High status attached to having large families in the region;
- Cultural distance between local people and modern contraceptives - local people perceive modern contraceptives as a Western idea;
- Preaching by local political and religious leaders about power and population which underlines the region's supremacy and destiny as leader over the rest of the country;
- Persistent unavailability of contraceptives and trustworthy providers especially in rural and semi-rural areas; and
- General lack of reliable and comprehensive information on contraceptives in the region in particular, and Nigeria in general.

Dr Chimaraoke Izugbara, the APHRC researcher who led this study, says that “addressing the problem of high fertility in the region calls for a multidimensional approach involving not only conventional public health and family planning campaigns, but also workable and culturally-sensitive educational, socio-economic, legal, and other institutional changes.”

Designing a PhD Program in Sexuality Studies in Africa

APHRC is exploring the viability of introducing a cross-continental and inter-disciplinary PhD program in Sexuality Studies. In 2008, APHRC organized two meetings as part of this process. The first meeting brought together deans and provosts from seven universities, two research institutes, and the African Economic Research Consortium.

The meeting presented the concept of a new initiative on strengthening doctoral training programs at African universities, identified research capacity gaps and institutional needs of the institutions in attendance, discussed possible modalities of implementation and coordination of the proposed initiative, obtained institutional commitment to participate in the initiative, and charted the next steps for the creation of a consortium and submission of an Expression of Interest on strengthening research capacity at African universities/institutes to the Wellcome Trust (UK).

The second meeting brought together program administrators, higher education specialists, academics and donors to learn from innovative doctoral training programs on the continent that might inform the scope, structure and financing of a potential sexuality PhD program. The pro-

cess will continue in 2009, where APHRC plans to bring together sexuality researchers and scholars in the region to examine the content and process issues involved in setting up the PhD program. The project is funded by the Ford Foundation.

Major Achievements

Publications

Researchers working on the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health theme published ten articles in peer-reviewed journals and two book chapters in 2008 (see list on page 22). Also, one policy brief was published based on the theme's work.

Meetings

Together with the Policy Engagement and Communications team, the Population Dynamics theme organized and participated in three meetings where the theme's research was shared with government officials, Members of Parliament and civil society representatives. These meetings included: the East African Consultative Forum on Reproductive Health, Workshop for Kenyan MPs on Population and Reproductive Health Priorities, and Regional Meeting for Parliamentary Committees on Health in East and Southern Africa (see pages 18-19 for more information on these meetings). These meetings were made possible with funding from DfID through the theme's Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Research Program Consortium (RPC) and general operating support from the Hewlett Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation.

The Realizing Rights RPC is led by the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex (UK) and it seeks to address factors underlying the persistent low priority given to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and rights in policy and practice by developing countries. The RPC's overall objective is to improve sexual and reproductive health of poor and vulnerable populations. The RPC is funded by UK's Department for International Development (DfID).

Capacity Strengthening: Scientific Writing Workshop

Under the Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights RPC, the theme organized a scientific writing workshop for Early Career Researchers in the area of sexual and reproductive health in collaboration with BRAC University in Bangladesh, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) in the UK. The workshop aimed to develop skills in writing quantitative and qualitative papers on research within the broad theme of sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as provide one-on-one support to participants to write up a full paper that can be submitted to relevant journals for publication.



Latifat Ibisomi, PhD, Post-Doctoral Fellow, works on the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health research theme



Chimaraoke Izugbara, PhD, Associate Research Scientist, works on the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health research theme

RESEARCH

Ten early career researchers working at research institutes in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Malawi participated in the workshop on November 11-20, 2008. Ms Joanna Crichton, Senior Research Officer working on the Realizing Rights project at APHRC coordinated the training. Ms Crichton noted that “at the end of the workshop, participants told us they found the event to be a source of motivation and encouragement for writing and publishing.” she added that “they appreciated the opportunity for discussion and the preparedness of presenters to answer questions at any time.”



Blessing Mberu, PhD, Post-Doctoral Fellow, works on the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health research theme

New Initiatives

Measurement, Learning and Evaluation of the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia

The Gates Foundation launched an Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (URHI) in 2008 whose aim is to empower women and men to determine the number and timing of their births by integrating quality family planning with maternal and newborn, HIV/AIDS, and post-abortion care programs. The Initiative will cover two countries in South Asia (including India) and three in sub-Saharan Africa (including Nigeria). APHRC, together with the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (lead organization) and PRB, won a grant to monitor and evaluate the new initiative.

The new six-year project (2009-2014) seeks to: Monitor and evaluate the impact of the URHI within and across target countries using rigorous study designs and multiple data collection approaches; Build country and regional capacity to undertake rigorous measurement and evaluation of population, family planning, and integrated reproductive health activities with a focus on urban and peri-urban poor and vulnerable populations; and Facilitate knowledge sharing, document and disseminate best practices across Country Consortia in the region, and within the global community of practice.

Reducing Abortion-Related Deaths and Illnesses in Africa through Research and Advocacy

Abortion is illegal in Kenya except when the pregnancy endangers the woman's life. Yet research has shown that abortion is rife in the country, with majority of it being done by unqualified providers.

The proposed study will develop a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of induced abortion in poor and non-poor urban settlements in Kenya. The study, which will commence in 2009, specifically seeks to understand poor and non-poor Kenyan women's experiences with unwanted pregnancy and induced abortion. The study is funded by Ipas and UK's DfID.



Joanna Crichton, MPhil, Senior Research Officer, works on the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health research theme

Designing and Pilot-Testing a Framework for M&E of the Impact of APHRC's Population and Reproductive Health Programs

APHRC received funding from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation to design and pilot-test systematic and routine metrics for evaluating the impact of its work overall, and in the population and reproductive health fields in particular. This will be implemented in 2009.

Providing M&E Information for the Successful Implementation of the Maputo Plan of Action

APHRC was contracted by the International Planned Parenthood Federation – Africa Regional Office (IPPF-ARO) to carry out a baseline M&E study to assess the progress of nine African countries in implementing the Maputo Plan of Action. The APHRC study will provide information that will enable IPPF-ARO to develop advocacy capacity of its Member Associations in the area of sexual and reproductive health. Work on the project will start in 2009.

The Maputo Plan of Action for the Operationalization of the Continental Policy Framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2007-2010

In recognition of the fact that African countries are not likely to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) without significant improvements in the sexual and reproductive health of the people of Africa, the 2nd Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Health, meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, in October 2005, adopted the Continental Policy Framework on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. This Framework (popularly referred to as the Maputo Plan of Action) was then endorsed by African Union Heads of State in January 2006. The Framework addresses the reproductive health and rights challenges faced by Africa. It also calls for strengthening of the health sector by increasing resource allocation to health, in order to improve access to services. Mainstreaming gender issues into socio-economic development programs and Sexual and Reproductive Health commodity security are also addressed.

Source: African Union Commission, 2006

Moving Forward

In addition to the new initiatives for 2009 discussed above, the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health theme will, in the coming years, continue to investigate, among others, the fertility transition in Africa and the consequences of continued high fertility levels on attainment of the MDGs; the impact of inequities on access to reproductive health services on population growth and well-being; trends inequities and determinants of maternal and child health; and how beliefs about, and attitudes toward sexuality affect sexual behavior and well-being.

Health Challenges and Systems

The Health Challenges and Systems research theme was constituted in 2008 and made progress towards fulfilling its objectives to conduct research focused on: (i) the epidemiology of important health issues, acute or chronic, affecting the continent; (ii) the design, implementation and evaluation of public health interventions; and (iii) the development of health policies in Africa based on scientific evidence. In 2008, the theme undertook nine projects; of these, three were completed, three were new initiatives in the year, and the remaining three were continuing projects.

Projects

Assessing Chronic Disease Risk Factors and Prevalence in Nairobi Slums

Worldwide, the increase in the number of people diagnosed with chronic conditions associated with non-communicable diseases is alarming. In Africa, the burden of diseases that affect the heart and the blood circulation system, also known as Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD), will have doubled from 1990 to 2020 (*WHO's Global Burden of Disease*). This reality is a huge challenge for African countries given their weak health systems that are barely able to handle the high burden of communicable diseases.

In the past, CVDs and other chronic diseases have been associated with the affluent as lifestyle diseases, but current trends show that the number of poor people who are also affected is on the rise. Due to their chronic nature and being very expensive to manage, these diseases strain resources within patients' families. This means that CVDs have a more devastating impact on the poor, who not only have limited resources, but also have limited access to public healthcare facilities due to distance.

Responding to this emerging challenge, APHRC embarked on a study to assess the linkages between socioeconomic status, perceived personal risk, and risk factors for cardio-



Journalists interview Dr Catherine Kyobutungi of APHRC during one of the cardiovascular disease clinics for Korogocho residents

An important way in which the CVD project gives back to study communities is by offering free medical services to people found with high blood pressure and high blood sugar levels.



Joseph Inungu, PhD, Senior Research Scientist and Head of Health Challenges and Systems research theme

vascular and related non-communicable diseases in a population of slum dwellers in Nairobi, Kenya. The project, funded by the Wellcome Trust, started in January 2008 and aims to contribute to knowledge on the prevalence of non-communicable diseases and factors that predispose people to such conditions in sub-Saharan Africa. It explores the linkages between factors in the socio-economic and socio-cultural environments, perceived risk for getting diseases of the heart or cardiovascular diseases and health-related behavior among slum dwellers.

A random sample of 5,000 adults in the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System sites of Korogocho and Viwandani are participating in the study. Consenting slum residents aged 18 years and older are interviewed, their blood pressure measured and a blood sample drawn to measure cholesterol, glucose, among others.

Free Medical Clinics for Slum Residents suffering from Cardiovascular Diseases

An important way in which the CVD project gives back to study communities is by offering free medical services to people found with high blood pressure and high blood sugar levels. They are usually referred to free outreach clinics which run every two weeks in each of the two sites, Korogocho and Viwandani. These clinics are run by doctors from the Kenya Diabetes Management and Information Center and the City Council of Nairobi and final-year medical students from University of Nairobi. The clinics are hosted by Provide International (an NGO with a health facility in Korogocho slum) and a City Council of Nairobi clinic in Viwandani (the Lunga Lunga Health Center).

Since the inception of the clinics in May 2008, about 700 people have been referred, 70% of them suffering from high blood pressure. Currently, both clinics attend to between 350 and 400 patients on a regular basis of whom between 120 and 150 are diabetics. APHRC facilitates the process by identifying patients to attend these clinics through the study and covers the costs of medication and tests for the patients as well as transport allowances for the clinicians. In order to sustain the operations of these clinics even after the CVD project ends, a proposal was submitted to the World Diabetes Foundation for funding. The proposal was funded and work will begin in early 2009.



Catherine Kyobutungi, MD, PhD, Associate Research Scientist, works on the Health Challenges and Systems research theme

Promoting the Well-being of Older People

APHRC's survey on Social, Health and Overall Well-being of Older People aged 50 years and over continued throughout 2008. The project investigates the living arrangements and health profiles of elderly people living in two informal settlements (Korogocho and Viwandani) and how these differ by migration status and socioeconomic circumstances. The specific aims are to: Investigate poverty status, economic activity, demographic profile, living arrangements, and social support networks of the elderly; Examine the determinants of health and health-seeking behavior among the elderly living in slums; Examine migration histories, migration intentions and linkages with rural homes of elderly urban slum dwellers; and Investigate patterns of care and support in later life and how this is affected by increased mortality of economically active adults.

The project is part of a wider research program, the Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics (UPHD) which examines key health consequences of rapid urbanization and growing urban poverty at different stages of the life course, namely: childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. The UPHD program falls under the Urbanization and Well-being research theme.

Evaluation of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Work on this multinational study evaluating global and national responses to reduce the disease burden of HIV, tuberculosis and malaria came to a close in 2008. APHRC participated in this study, leading the work in five African countries (i.e. Malawi, Benin, Burundi, DRC and Ghana). The project documented trends in the three diseases, including mortality and morbidity, and interpreted these against trends on availability, quality and coverage of interventions and the financial inputs needed for further interventions and programs against the three diseases.

The evaluation was carried out in 20 developing countries by a consortium of five institutions: MACRO International, the World Health Organization-Evidence and Information for Policy (WHO-EIP), the John Hopkins University - Bloomberg School of Public Health, Harvard University, and APHRC.

Unlike the developed world, screening for cervical cancer in Africa is not widely available due to lack of information, inadequate access to healthcare and high costs.

A Demonstration Project on Prevention of Cervical Cancer in Africa

APHRC continued to support work on data management under a pilot project on visual inspection of the cervix after application of acetic acid. Cancer of the cervix is a major cause of death among women in resource poor settings especially in Africa. While early detection could save many lives, the majority of cancers (over 80%) in sub-Saharan Africa are detected in late stages.

Unlike the developed world, screening for cervical cancer in Africa is not widely available due to lack of information, inadequate access to healthcare and high costs. The project seeks to assess the feasibility of implementing a successful cancer screening program in resource-constrained settings. APHRC is offering technical assistance to the six African countries where this program is being implemented to set up data systems to manage the project at the national level. The six countries are: Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

HIV/AIDS Prevalence Higher in Poor Urban Settlements in Kenya

In the fight against HIV/AIDS, interventions that work should be tailored to suit specific contexts. However, little or no data exists on HIV/AIDS among vulnerable urban poor communities. In 2008, APHRC completed a project examining the social, health and economic context of HIV/AIDS in Nairobi's slums. The study involved community-based HIV-testing, where a total of 3,294 men and women of reproductive age in Korogocho and Viwandani slums in Nairobi were tested.

The study revealed that the HIV prevalence for the two slum communities is 11.5%. In Korogocho, the prevalence is 14.1% while in Viwandani, this is 9.7%. Compared to the national prevalence rate of 7.4%, these prevalence rates are high, and point to the need for Kenya's fight against HIV/AIDS to prioritize slum communities.



A poor urban setting in Nairobi, Kenya. Research shows HIV is prevalence is high in these settings



Akaco Ekirapa, MSc, Research Officer, works on the Health Challenges and Systems research theme



Samuel Oti, MD, MSc, Research Officer, works on the Health Challenges and Systems research theme

Assessing Malaria Parasite Prevalence in the Slums of Nairobi

Efforts to combat malaria in Africa have previously focused on areas where transmission is high, neglecting areas where the infection rate is low. For instance, Kenya's National Malaria Strategy outlines interventions aimed at communities living in rural and high transmission areas, but fails to offer any direction on approaches to disease prevention and diagnosis in low transmission areas such as Nairobi.

APHRC conducted a pilot study to determine the prevalence of malaria and its association in the slums of Nairobi. Little is known about the prevalence of malaria infection among Nairobi's urban poor population despite being highly mobile (frequent travels to high transmission regions) and living in areas poorly served with public health services, with limited resources for prevention and clinical care.

The study found no evidence of malaria in Nairobi's slums. However, the study observed high prevalence (17%) of self-reported fever, mainly treated as malaria using mostly Fansidar (Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine) or Amodiaquine. The nationally recommended first line anti-malaria drug (Artemether-Lumefantrine) was rarely used.

These findings indicate the need to sensitize Nairobi residents, including those living in informal settlements, on the need for testing as opposed to buying malarial drugs off the shelf whenever they experience fever. This will save poor residents from buying expensive malarial drugs unnecessarily. At the health district level, there is need to plan for testing as well as treatment for the malarial parasite.

The Partnership for a Healthy Nairobi

The Partnership for a Healthy Nairobi aims to improve the delivery of effective and sustainable integrated primary health care (IPHC) to the residents of three slums in Nairobi city – Korogocho, Viwandani and Kibera, which are home to about 650,000 people and cover just 4km² of land. The Partnership intends to work closely with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and other stakeholders in contextualizing and implementing the Kenya Essential Package for Health, the primary tool for revitalizing the country's health sector under the Second National Health Sector Strategic Plan. In 2008, the Partnership was awarded a planning grant by the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation to conduct situation analyses to inform the development of a full proposal due in March 2009. The six core partners on the project are: APHRC, Population Council - Nairobi, AMREF-Kenya, JHPIEGO, the City Council of Nairobi and the Nairobi Provincial Medical Office.

AIDS Strategy for Communication to Youth in Uganda

In 2002, Uganda's President introduced the Presidential Initiative on AIDS Strategy for Communication to Youth (PIASCY), an education campaign on HIV/AIDS for youth in schools. APHRC has been commissioned to undertake the formative evaluation of PIASCY's effectiveness.

This evaluation targets 80 public and private schools in both rural and urban areas in Uganda. Study findings will provide the Government of Uganda, the Uganda Ministry of Education and Sports, USAID-Uganda and other stakeholders with an understanding of the lessons learned and recommendations for revising program strategies and activities for continued effectiveness.

Major Achievements

In 2008, the Health theme published two papers and one policy brief (see publications on page 22). Five projects were approved for funding out of a total of eight proposals submitted.

New Initiatives and Moving Forward

The Health theme submitted two proposals for funding of new projects, namely, 'AIDS Treatment Retention in Kenya and Zambia'; and 'Assessing Effectiveness of Antiretroviral Therapy Programs'. If funded, the two projects will be implemented in 2009.

The theme will continue to develop new proposals to fund its activities and expand its research scope. In particular, the theme will develop proposals focusing on MDGs 4&5 (child and maternal health) and consolidate its initiatives in strengthening health systems.



George Mgomella, MD, MPH, Research Officer, works on the Health Challenges and Systems research theme

Study findings will provide the Government of Uganda, the Uganda Ministry of Education and Sports, USAID-Uganda and other stakeholders with an understanding of the lessons learned, and recommendations for revising program strategies and/or activities for continued effectiveness).



Thaddaeus Egoni, MSc, Data Analyst, supports data analysis work across the four research themes

Education



Moses Oketch, PhD, Senior Research Scientist and Head of the Education research theme

APHRC's 2007-2011 Strategic Plan underscores the central role of education in empowering young people to face the challenges of becoming economically productive citizens. It also recognizes education as a key determinant of health, population dynamics and economic development. In 2004, APHRC initiated pioneering research work in education to examine schooling outcomes among the urban poor in Nairobi, and provide empirical evidence to inform government policies with a view to improving access to, and quality of, education by poor and marginalized groups. Since then, the Education theme has been conducting longitudinal studies on the free primary education policy in Kenya focusing on urban slum and non-slum children.

According to UNESCO, the widespread adoption of Universal Primary Education programs has improved enrolment across sub-Saharan Africa by 27% in recent years. However, APHRC's research shows that this has constrained public resources such that in densely populated areas, such as urban informal settlements, a large number of children are enrolled in private schools in spite of the existing policy of publicly funded free primary education. The research undertaken by the theme has thus far focused on better understanding of school participation, progression, dropout, repetition and achievement patterns, and how the introduction of the free primary education policy influences them.

Other related aspects of schooling that the theme's research has dealt with include children's interest in schooling, transition to secondary school, cost issues related to secondary education and learning achievement. The theme is also implementing other studies on classroom observations and impact evaluation of early grade literacy and numeracy skills in Kenya and Uganda.

In order to meet the goals which the theme has set for itself during the period of 2008-2011, its research is being guided by the issues that have emerged from the ongoing studies.

Projects

The theme is currently implementing two flagship projects.

Assessing the Impact of Free Primary Education Policy on Access and Schooling Outcomes

The objectives of this project are to:

- Understand the effect of free primary education policy on school enrolment patterns and dropout rates among urban slum and non-slum children;
- Examine the factors associated with school participation (enrolment, attendance, progression, achieve-

ment and dropout) among urban slum and non-slum children; and

- Explore the (causal) linkages between school participation and the onset and extent of indulgence in risky behaviors among urban children.

This project is partly nested in the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System (NUHDSS) which is one of the flagship projects at APHRC. It involves collection of longitudinal data at household level, child level, school level, and within four sites: two informal settlements of Korogocho and Viwandani; and two formal settlements of Harambee and Jericho in Nairobi. Interest is in the schooling conditions and outcomes in the informal settlements, but to have a better understanding of this, the formal settlements are the comparison sites.

This project has been ongoing since 2005. It started with 13,882 children who were identified from the study sites. In 2005, the project reconstructed children's schooling history by collecting retrospective data for 2000 – 2004 on school enrolment, dropout, retention, and transition for all children aged 5-19 living in the four sites. The main value of this project is to provide empirical evidence which can enlighten policymakers on how different segments of Kenya's urban population have experienced free primary education.

Key findings from this project include:

- A considerable proportion of poor children living in Nairobi's slums are attending fee-charging non-public schools located within the slum communities;
- Poor children attending non-public schools within slum communities are getting poor quality education as the schools lack proper teaching/learning facilities, tools and equipment; and qualified teachers;
- Many non-public schools within slums are not registered with Kenya's Ministry of Education. Thus, they do not file their returns to the Ministry despite the fact that they are offering education to a considerable number of children living in slum communities.

The findings of this project are contained in a number of publications, some of which have already been published, while others are still underway. The publications can be accessed from the APHRC website www.aphrc.org.

Classroom Observation Study

Another area of research focus for the Education theme is the quality of teaching and learning in classrooms. A study is being designed to provide scientific evidence on the quality of teaching and learning in schools following the implementation of free primary education. This will be achieved mainly through classroom observations through filming, assessing learner competencies in mathematics and assessing teachers' pedagogical knowledge. The de-



Moses Ngunjiri, PhD, Associate Research Scientist, works on the Education research theme



Eva Nderu, PhD, Post-Doctoral Fellow, works on the Education research theme

sign will yield cross-sectional and longitudinal datasets that can reveal the best practices associated with better educational outcomes. The study sample will be 72 schools in six districts in Kenya. The objectives of this three-year project are to:

- Understand and document what happens inside classrooms;
- Analyze the teaching process with a view to establishing differences, similarities and best practices in teaching pedagogy among teachers in high and low performing schools;
- Examine the quality of teaching and the extent to which it explains student achievement; and
- Explore the extent to which the attributes of the teacher (for example, knowledge of the curriculum, content, pedagogical skills, sex, etc) explain students' learning gains.

Major Achievements

Publications

In 2008, the Education theme published one book chapter, eight working papers, and ten policy briefs (see list of publications on page 22).

In advancing its responsibilities of sharing research with its publics, the theme members had successful media appearances that included interviews on breakfast shows of different TV stations in Kenya.

Conference discusses Education Challenges and Opportunities in the Urban Context

The Education theme successfully organized a conference in collaboration with the Ministry of Education in Kenya on the topic of 'Education in the Urban Context: Challenges of Education Access and Outcomes in the Rapidly Urbanizing East Africa'. This was held on November 13 and 14, 2008 at the Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya. The goal was to address policy and research issues on education in the urban context in Kenya and to share common challenges in urban education policies with staff of the Ministry of Education; the Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu city directorates of education as well as provincial and municipal education officers and other key education partners in Kenya. In hosting this national conference, APHRC sought to share lessons learnt through its education research program in urban settings to inform decision making in an area that has become one of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century.

The research findings, conclusions and recommendations shared at the national conference provoked extensive debate and prodded policymakers and education practitioners to use more research to influence decision making and practice. Key assumptions were unpacked in a bid to make inroads in better service delivery, improved quality in the provision of education services and an honest assessment of the challenge and promise inherent in impacting hard-

to-reach children. For instance, Nairobi city's Directorate of Education reported having only reached 386,000 of an estimated 684,000 children living in informal settlements. There was consensus that the main education challenges facing poor urban dwellers include poor school infrastructure; lack of land for building new or expanding already existing schools; lack of learning and teaching materials; and inadequate, poorly trained teachers, among others. These will form the basis of discussions in a follow-up regional conference to be held in 2009.



From left: APHRC's Executive Director, Dr Alex Ezeh, makes a point at the Education conference. Looking on are, Director of Education, City Council of Nairobi, Ms Margaret Thiong'o; Assistant Minister of Education, Hon Prof Ayiecho Olweny; the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Prof Karega Mutahi; and Minister of Education, Hon Prof Sam Ongeru

New Initiatives

In addition to the two ongoing research projects discussed earlier, the theme has plans underway for other new initiatives. One such initiative is an impact evaluation study of an intervention to enhance learner achievement in literacy and numeracy in early grades in Kenya and Uganda. This intervention is to be implemented by Aga Khan Foundation and will be funded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. The theme is particularly keen to pursue projects which provide opportunity to expand the scope of the theme's research beyond Kenya, or that can lead to partnerships with other organizations that value quality research and promote the use of research findings in policy decisions or program improvement in the region.

Moving Forward

Following on the achievements in 2008, the Education theme has made plans for effective implementation of its major activities in 2009 including:

- Expand its research on education to other countries in sub-Saharan Africa;
- Disseminate the research findings on education in peer-reviewed scientific publications, conferences and workshops;
- Increase its number of research staff;
- Develop quality datasets that can be mined to provide policy-relevant evidence;
- Co-host with the Kenya Ministry of Education an East Africa regional conference on education in the urban context; and
- Establish a caucus of Ministers of Education in East Africa to facilitate the utilization of research evidence in policy making.



Charles Epari, ME, Senior Research Officer, works on the Education research theme



Maurice Mutisya, MSc, Data Analyst, works on the Education research theme

POLICY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

APHRC's Policy Engagement and Communications (PEC) program aims to increase awareness of APHRC's work as well as promote the use of APHRC's research findings in policy and practice at national, regional and international levels. In line with APHRC's Strategic Plan 2007-2011, PEC's efforts in 2008 built on the Center's established channels and tools, which include collaborations and meetings with policymakers, publications, mass media, and community engagement. A summary of major achievements are contained in the following section.

Meetings and Collaborations

Conference on 'Investing in Youth's Health and Development'

APHRC and the Guttmacher Institute co-organized a special session to share and discuss research evidence from the 'Protecting the Next Generation' (PNG) study with participants of the 'Investing in Young People's Health and Development' conference organized by the Johns Hopkins University in Abuja, Nigeria from April 27-30, 2008. The PNG study sought to understand the risks that adolescents face in regard to HIV, STIs and unwanted pregnancy in four African countries – Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi and Uganda. The main message from the study, which was shared with session participants, was that young people need comprehensive information on sexual and reproductive health, and that schools, among other institutions, could play a big role in providing this information. In addition, APHRC had other dissemination activities at the conference including exhibition of publications and facilitation of a skills building workshop on 'Communicating Evidence to Effect Change'.

mentary representatives and civil society organizations in the five EAC countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) to deliberate on the Maputo Plan of Action (for operationalization of the continental policy framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) 2007-2010), the Africa Health Strategy 2007-2015, and the EAC Regional Strategic Plan on SRHR 2008-2013. The deliberations were to enable the policymakers to define and commit to feasible strategies for operationalizing these documents. Dr Chi-Chi Undie (Associate Research Scientist) made a presentation entitled 'A research perspective on the Maputo Plan of Action.' Following this meeting, IPPF-ARO contracted APHRC to carry out a baseline M&E study on the implementation of the Maputo Plan of Action (see page 10 under the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health theme).

Workshop for Kenyan MPs on Population and Reproductive Health Priorities

In collaboration with Kenya's National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCPD), APHRC co-hosted an orientation meeting for new Kenyan MPs on population and reproductive health priorities for Kenya on July 3, 2008 in Nairobi. Dr Jean-Christophe Fotso (Research Scientist) made a presentation entitled "Population and Reproductive Health Priorities for Kenya: Focus on the Urban Poor." The meeting attracted 11 MPs and a total of 50 participants. APHRC provided content for the fact sheets shared at this meeting, and also provided financial support through its Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights RPC funded by UK's DfID. Other partners were Health Policy Initiative (Futures Group) and DSW-Kenya.

The main message from the study . . . was that young people need comprehensive information on sexual and reproductive health, and that schools, among other institutions, could play a big role in providing this information.

East African Community Consultative Forum on Reproductive Health

APHRC participated in the East African Community's (EAC) Regional Parliamentary, Civil Society and Multi-Sectoral Consultative Meeting on Sexual and Reproductive Health, held in Arusha, Tanzania between June 25-27, 2008. The purpose of the meeting was to bring together government and parlia-



Dr Chi-Chi Undie, Associate Research Scientist at APHRC, makes a presentation at the East African Community's regional meeting on sexual and reproductive health



Charles Okigbo, PhD,
Head of Policy
Engagement and
Communication



Rose N. Oranje, MA,
Communications
Officer, works
on Policy
Engagement and
Communication



A Kenyan MP and Chair of Kenya's Parliamentary Network on Population and Development, Hon Omingo Magara, addresses participants at an MPs' meeting organized by APHRC and other partners in Nairobi. On the right is Dr Jean-Christophe Fotso of APHRC

Regional Meeting for Parliamentary Committees on Health in East and Southern Africa

APHRC collaborated with Partners in Population and Development-Africa Regional Office (PPD-ARO), Regional Network on Equity in Health in East and Southern Africa (EQUINET), and Southern and East African Parliamentary Alliance of Committees on Health (SEAPACoH) to host a regional meeting for parliamentary committees on health in East and Southern Africa in Kampala, Uganda from September 16-18, 2008.

The purpose of the meeting was to promote information exchange, facilitate policy dialogue and identify key areas of follow up action to advance health equity and sexual and reproductive health in the region. Countries represented were: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Malawi, and Swaziland.

APHRC used the meeting to enlighten the MPs on its research work and the critical role of research in development; the population and reproductive health challenges and opportunities for the region; and how they (MPs) can be involved in the implementation of the Maputo Plan of Action (for operationalization of the continental policy framework for SRHR 2007-2010), and the Abuja Declaration.

This meeting was also part of APHRC's work under the Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights RPC.

Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other related Infectious Diseases; 2001 (summarized)

In 2001, African Presidents met in Abuja to discuss the challenges posed by HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases. At this meeting, the presidents resolved to, among others:

- Consolidate the foundations for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, TB and other diseases through a comprehensive multi-sectoral strategy that involves all stakeholders;
- Provide leadership in the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB and other infectious diseases;
- Allocate 15% of their national budgets to the health sector;
- Formulate a continental-wide policy for an international assistance strategy for mobilization of additional financial resources;
- Ensure availability of care and support to PLWHAs by providing financial and human resources, and enacting appropriate legislations and international trade regulations;

Source: African Summit on HIV/AIDS, TB and other related infectious diseases, 2001.



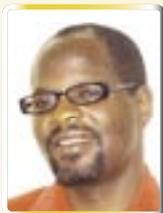
Elizabeth Kahurani, BA,
Communications Assistant,
works on Policy Engagement and Communication

University Leaders' Forum on Developing and Retaining the Next Generation of Academics

Dr Alex Ezeh attended the University Leaders Forum in Ghana from November 22-25, 2008. The forum, which was convened by the Partnership for Higher Education in Africa and hosted by the University of Ghana, brought together Vice-Chancellors from 18 African universities and other education experts to discuss the development and retention of the next generation of academics in Africa. Dr Ezeh made a presentation at the forum entitled 'Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa (CARTA): A model for training and retaining the next generation of African academics'. CARTA is a relatively new initiative spearheaded by APHRC that seeks to develop and deliver an innovative model for doctoral training in sub-Saharan Africa and to strengthen the research capacity of African universities (see page 26 for more details on this initiative).

APHRC Officials meet with Nigeria's Minister of Education

Drs Alex Ezeh and Blessing Mberu met with Nigeria's Minister of Education (Dr Igwe Aja Nwachuku), Executive Secretary of the Nigeria University Commission (Prof Julius Okonjo), and Executive Secretary of Nigeria's Education Trust Fund (Prof Mahmud Yakubu) on April 28, 2008 in Abuja, Nigeria to discuss the need for the Nigerian government to prioritize doctoral training in the country's universities. Dr Ezeh shared APHRC's new initiative, the Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa (CARTA), which seeks to strengthen doctoral training in African universities. He emphasized the need for the Nigerian government to consider funding and implementing this model in the country's universities, saying that this would greatly strengthen doctoral programs in the country. The Nigerian officials were quite receptive of the idea and APHRC will continue with these discussions.



Tom Kwanya, MA,
E-Communications Manager,
works on Policy Engagement and Communication

POLICY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

African Ministerial Conference on Health Research

Dr Alex Ezeh participated in the African Ministerial Conference on Health Research that took place from June 23-26, 2008 in Algiers, Algeria. The meeting was part of the preparations for the 2nd Global Ministerial Forum on Health Research that took place in Bamako, Mali, in November 2008. Dr Ezeh chaired a session at the conference entitled 'Health Information Systems: Data Sources', and presented feedback to a plenary session on the role of research in strengthening health systems in Africa. The conference was convened by the WHO's Regional Office for Africa.

APHRC Calls on US Foundations to Prioritize Family Planning Programs in Urban Areas

APHRC's Alex Ezeh made a presentation at a meeting of Presidents of US Foundations working in the area of population programs on January 10, 2008 in the USA. Dr Ezeh's presentation called on the Foundations to prioritize support for the provision of family planning services given the increasing role of natural increase, largely from unwanted fertility, in urban growth in developing countries. He stressed the point that with 2008 marking the year when half of the world's population will live, for the first time in history, in urban areas, urban population growth in the developing world will account for all future population growth globally. The meeting was convened by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Workshop on Early Grade Reading Assessment

Drs Alex Ezeh and Moses Ngware participated in a workshop on 'Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA)' on March 12-14, 2008 in Washington DC. The workshop, which brought together over 100 researchers, policy-makers and funding agencies from both developing and developed countries, sought to generate interest in and awareness of EGRA activities, as well as prepare a select group of interested countries for starting actual applications of EGRA for policy-awareness purposes. EGRA is being piloted as an approach to teaching and also assessing literacy in early grades.

Case studies on EGRA projects in South Africa, Kenya, Senegal, Gambia, Nicaragua, Mali, Niger, Peru, Bangladesh and India were shared at the meeting. The meeting's deliberations on teaching approaches, early grade assessment tools, evaluation designs and challenges informed the design of APHRC's current study on early grade literacy and numeracy assessment in Kenya and Uganda. The workshop was convened by USAID/RTI International, Hewlett Foundation and the World Bank.

'ICPD@15: Progress and Prospects' Conference

Drs Eliya Zulu and Charles Okigbo, and Elizabeth Kahurani participated in the 'ICPD@15: Progress and Prospects' conference held in Kampala from November 24-25, 2008. Dr Zulu gave a presentation that emphasized the need for efforts towards improving fertility trends in Africa to focus on reducing the huge differences that exist within and across countries and regions with regard to accessing contraceptives and other reproductive health services. Illustrating in-country disparities, Dr Zulu cited the differences between the rich and the poor, where rich women have fewer children and poor women, in spite of their desire to stop or delay child bearing, end up with more children because of lack of access to contraceptives. He also pointed out the urgent need to ensure that the vulnerable and often marginalized populations such as the urban poor have access to reproductive health services. The conference, which was organized by Partners in Population and Development (PPD) and the government of Uganda, was opened by Uganda's First Lady and MP, Hon Mrs Janet Museveni.



Dr Eliya Zulu, APHRC's Director of Research, makes a presentation at the ICPD@15 conference in Kampala, November 24-25, 2008

Seminar on Population and Development Issues in Southern Africa

As President of the Union of African Population Studies (UAPS), Dr Eliya Zulu gave a keynote address at a UAPS seminar on population and development in Southern Africa held on June 3-4, 2008 in Cape Town, South Africa. In his presentation, Dr Zulu underscored the fact that although the Southern Africa region's total fertility rate (TFR) and child mortality rate are lower than those of other regions in Africa, the disparities between and within countries in the region are huge and need urgent redress. He said that

POLICY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

while TFR for the region is 2.9 children per woman, half of the 14 Southern African countries have high TFRs of more than 5 (i.e. Angola - 6.8, DRC - 6.7, Malawi - 6.3, Zambia - 5.5, Tanzania - 5.4, Mozambique - 5.4, and Madagascar - 5.2). He called on the region's policymakers and development partners to urgently address these issues as they are greatly countering the region's development efforts. The seminar, which was organized by South African government's Department of Social Development and UAPS, attracted the participation of government officials, MPs and scholars from the region.

APHRC Staff, Dr Jean-Christophe Fotso, becomes President of the International Society on Urban Health

Dr Jean-Christophe Fotso, a Research Scientist at APHRC was elected the President of the International Society on Urban Health (ISUH) for a period of three years during which he will serve as President-Elect, President, and Past-President. His second year as President started in October 2008 during the 7th International Conference on Urban Health (ICUH) in Vancouver, Canada. According to Dr Fotso, being the president of ISUH is an honor that is already opening up frontiers for expanding the reach and impact of APHRC's research. "For instance, ISUH's annual ICUH will be held in Nairobi in October 2009, and this will be the first time the conference is being held out of North America and Europe", Dr Fotso says, adding that "the Nairobi conference is organized by ISUH in collaboration with APHRC and the Government of Kenya".

As President, Dr Fotso says he is already implementing strategies that will ensure increased institutional membership to the ISUH, especially from the developing world. "Together with members of the ISUH Executive Board, I have designed a new institution membership package, and my plan is to approach a wide range of institutions working in the area of urban health to share the benefits of joining ISUH", he says. He concludes that he would like the ISUH to grow into a stronger society with wide institutional membership from across the world that will give it a more powerful voice in addressing urban health and policy challenges globally, adding that "the ISUH strategic planning meeting to take place during the Nairobi ICUH will contribute a great deal to the achievement of this goal."

Providing input to Kenya's Nairobi Metropolitan Development 2030 Strategy

APHRC staff reviewed and provided input into the government of Kenya's Strategy for the establishment of the Nairobi Metropolitan region to the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA). KIPPRA is the government's technical agency that was charged with preparing the strategy.

Exhibitions

Exhibition at Kenya's First National Conference for Dissemination of Research and Innovations



From left: Ms Elizabeth Kahurani, APHRC, Ass. Minister Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Dr Kilemi Mwiria, PS Prof Crispus Kiamba, Senior Deputy Secretary, Mr Samuel Oreta and others at APHRC's exhibition booth. APHRC showcased its work at Kenya's First National Conference and Exhibition in Nairobi in April 2008

Exhibition at the Nairobi Urban Forum

APHRC exhibited publications and research posters at the Nairobi Urban Forum held on June 26-27, 2008 in Nairobi, Kenya. Those who visited APHRC's exhibition stand included key Kenyan government officials comprising the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government, Hon Musalia Mudavadi; the Minister for Housing, Hon Soita Shitanda; the Assistant Minister for the Nairobi Metropolitan Ministry, Hon Elizabeth Ongoro; and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Housing, Dr Tirop Kosgey. The Nairobi Urban Forum is a biennial event held prior to the World Urban Forum so that urban stakeholders can discuss key national urban issues and develop a report to be presented at the international event.

Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health

APHRC shared its research at the 2008 Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health held from November 16-19, 2008 in Bamako, Mali through a poster presentation on 'Facilitating use of Research by Parliamentarians and Journalists' and exhibition of its publications.

Publications



Non-Technical Publications

To facilitate the reach and use of its research evidence by policy-makers, program implementers, media, and the general public, APHRC published three quarterly newsletters in 2008. It also published 9 policy briefs, an annual report, and a brochure. All these publications are available from our website: <http://www.aphrc.org>.

Policy Briefs

1. The Burden of Disease among Residents of Nairobi's Informal Settlements. April 2008
2. African Countries must Slow Population Growth to Realize Meaningful Development. September 2008
3. Factors Affecting Transition to Secondary Education in Africa. November 2008
4. Do Household Characteristics matter in Schooling Decisions in Urban Kenya? November 2008
5. Pupil School Mobility in Urban Kenya. November 2008
6. What Quality of Primary Education are Children in Urban Schools Receiving? Evidence from Nairobi. November 2008
7. Why are there Proportionately more Poor Pupils Enrolled in Non-State Schools in Urban Kenya in spite of FPE Policy? November 2008
8. Factors associated with Low Achievement among Students in Nairobi's Informal Neighborhoods. November 2008
9. Determining Appropriate Entry Point for Health Promoting Schools Intervention in Nairobi's Informal Settlements. November 2008



Scientific Publications

APHRC published several working papers and peer-reviewed journal articles as listed below:

Working Papers

- WP 35, 2008: *Oh! So 'we' have been Under-reporting Nairobi's Primary School Enrolment Rates?* Charles Epari, Alex Ezeh, Frederick Mugisha and Reuben Ogollah.
- WP 36, 2008: *Schooling among Nairobi Slum Residents in the wake of Free Primary Education: From Border Crossings to Borderland.* Chi-Chi Undie, Frederick Mugisha, Charles Epari and Alex Ezeh.
- WP No. 37, 2008: *Do Household Characteristics matter in Schooling Decisions in Urban Kenya?* Moses Ngware, Moses Oketch, Alex C. Ezeh.
- WP No. 38, 2008: *Pupil School Mobility in Urban Kenya.* Moses Oketch, Maurice Mutisya, Moses Ngware, Alex C. Ezeh, Charles Epari.
- WP No. 39, 2008: *What Quality of Primary Education are Children in Urban Schools Receiving? Evidence from Nairobi.* Moses Ngware, Moses Oketch, Alex C. Ezeh.
- WP No. 40, 2008: *Why are there Proportionately more Poor Pupils Enrolled in Non-State Schools in Urban Kenya in spite of FPE Policy?* Moses Oketch, Maurice Mutisya, Moses Ngware, Alex C. Ezeh.
- WP No. 41, 2008: *Factors associated with Low Achievement among Students in Nairobi's Informal Neighborhoods.* Charles Epari, Maurice Mutisya, Alex C. Ezeh, Moses Oketch, Moses Ngware.
- WP No. 42, 2008: *Determining Appropriate Entry Point for Health Promoting Schools Intervention in Nairobi's Informal Settlements.* Osnat Keidar, Elliot M. Berry, Alex C. Ezeh, Milka Donchin.

Peer-reviewed Journal Articles

- APHRC (2008). "Education policy and the problem of education in slums", *Falling Short: The right to free primary education* (book chapter, p. 18-24). Nairobi: Urban Primary Education Advocacy Initiative.
- Crichton, J. (2008). "Changing fortunes: analysis of fluctuating policy space for family planning in Kenya", *Health Policy and Planning*, 23:5.
- Docquier, F., O. Faye, P. Pestieau (2008). "Is migration a good substitute for education subsidies?" *Journal of Development Economics* 86: 263-276.
- Fotso, J.C., A. Ezeh, N. Madise, A. Ziraba, R. Ogollah (2008). "What does access to maternal care mean among the urban poor? Factors associated with use of appropriate maternal health services in the slum settlements of Nairobi, Kenya". *Maternal & Child Health Journal*. <http://www.springerlink.com/content/f2448k2k22p6023n/>
- Fotso, J.C., A. Ezeh, R. Oronje (2008). "Provision and use of maternal health services among urban poor in Kenya: What do we know and what can we do?" *Journal of Urban Health*. Published online at: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/65872531237k840/>; doi: 10.1007/s11524-008-9263-1.
- Humphreys, S., C. Undie, Dunne, M. (2008). "Gender, sexuality and development: Key issues in education and society in sub-Saharan Africa. In Mairead Dunne (ed) *Gender, sexuality and development: Education and society in sub-Saharan Africa*, 7-38.
- Ibisomi L., C. Odimegwu (2008). "Pregnancy Termination in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Need for Refined Data", *International Journal of Health Research*, 1(4): 207-224.
- Izugbara, C.O, E.J.C. Duru, & P.O. Dania (2008). "Women and Male Partner-dating Violence in Nigeria" *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* 15(3): 461-484.
- Izugbara, C., C. Undie (2008). "Masculinity Scripts and the Sexual Vulnerability of Male Youth in Malawi", *International Journal of Sexual Health*, Vol. 20(4), 2008
- Izugbara, C., C. Undie (2008). "Who owns the body? Indigenous African discourses of the body and contemporary sexual rights rhetoric", *Reproductive Health Matters*, 16(31): 159-167.
- Izugbara C.O. (2008). "Masculinity scripts and abstinence related beliefs of rural Nigerian male youth", *Journal of Sex Research* 45(3)262-276.
- Izugbara, C.O (2008) 'Home-based sexuality education: Nigerian Parents discussing sex with their children' *Youth & Society* 39(4) 575-600.
- Khamasi, W. J., C. Undie (2008). "Teaching human sexuality in higher education: A case from Western Kenya", In Mairead Dunne (ed) *Gender, sexuality and development: Education and society in sub-Saharan Africa*: 189-196.
- Kyobutungi, C., A Ziraba, A.C. Ezeh, Y. Yé (2008). "The burden of disease profile of residents of Nairobi's slums: Results from a Demographic Surveillance System". *Population Health Metrics*, 6:1. Published online at: <http://www.pophealthmetrics.com/content/6/1/1/>; doi:10.1186/1478-7954-6-1.
- Mberu, B. (2008). "Protection before the harm: The case of condom use at the onset of premarital sexual relationship among youths in Nigeria", *African Population Studies* vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 57-83.
- Mudege, N., E. Zulu, C. Izugbara (2008). "How Insecurity impacts on School Attendance and School Dropout among Urban Slum Children in Nairobi." *International Journal of Conflict and Violence* 2 (1): 98-112.
- Mudege, N. N. (2008). "Gendering Knowledge: Gender debates in a land resettlement context - the case of Mupfurudzi (Zimbabwe)", *Development Southern Africa*, 25 (4).
- White, M.J., B.U. Mberu, M. A. Collinson (2008). "African Urbanization: Recent Trends and Implications", In George Martine, Gordon McGranahan, Mark Montgomery, Rogelio Fernandez-Castilla (eds) *The New Global Frontier: Urbanization, Poverty and Environment in the 21st Century*. London: Earthscan.
- Yazoumé Y., O. A. Sankoh, B. Kouyaté, R. Sauerborn (2008). *Environmental Factors and Malaria Transmission Risk: Modelling the Risk in a Holocene Area of Burkina Faso*. Book, ISBN: 978-0-7546-7570. UK: Ashgate Publishing. 160pp.

Research Reports

- Occasional Report No. 2, 2008: *Policy and Program Issues Emerging from APHRC's Education Research in Urban Informal Settlements of Nairobi, Kenya.*
- World Bank, APHRC (unpublished, 2008). "Kenya Poverty and Inequality Assessment".

Media Engagement

Media Appearances

APHRC realized about 20 appearances in print and electronic media both locally and internationally.

Promoting Science Journalism

APHRC values working with journalists, especially those who report on science. In line with this, winners of the APHRC Sexuality Journalism Award, implemented in 2007, were awarded in February 2008. The award fostered informed coverage of sexuality issues in the East African print media, with stories covering maternal health challenges, rape, unwanted pregnancy, and family planning, among others. This award was made possible with funding from the Ford Foundation.

Another award, also sponsored by APHRC in 2007, was the 5th African Population Conference Journalists' Competition. The winners of this competition were awarded in March 2008. The competition greatly boosted the quantity and quality of coverage of the conference; indeed, we registered more than 60 media appearances on the conference. The funding for this award was provided by the Realizing Rights RPC.



Dr Alex Ezeh, APHRC's Executive Director, is interviewed by a journalist during a field visit in Korogocho slum

Evidence-based TV drama, *Makutano Junction*

Through the Realizing Rights RPC, APHRC has been collaborating with MEDIAE, the producer of a TV drama, *Makutano Junction*, on Sexual and Reproductive Health storylines. The TV drama has been employed to help create a progressive climate for change on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and rights issues. APHRC has worked with MEDIAE, providing research evidence on a number of SRH issues to support the production of stories on abortion, rape, and gender-based violence.

Community Engagement

APHRC organized free health camps to provide health-care services to members of the two communities where it operates a continuous surveillance system (Korogocho and Viwandani) as well as share its research findings with community members. The health camps were held on November 29 and December 6 for Korogocho and Viwandani residents, respectively. The Center also used community radio in its study communities throughout the year to discuss research findings.



A community member is attended to during APHRC's free medical camp in a Nairobi slum

Building Toilets for People Living in Informal Settlements of Nairobi



Representatives of the World Toilet Association, UNEP and APHRC during the Launch of the Toilet Project at UN Headquarters in Gigiri in November 2008

Resources and lives could be salvaged from epidemics and common disease outbreaks by a simple act of improving sanitary conditions and ensuring that people have access to toilets. In Viwandani slums of Nairobi, Kenya, one of the communities where APHRC conducts research, one toilet serves about 150 people in a population of 30,000 residents. For the majority of these residents who live on less than a dollar a day, access to that one toilet is limited as individuals have to pay to use the toilet. As such, many resort to unhygienic methods when responding to calls of nature which exacerbate the risk of disease outbreaks.

In response to this grim situation, APHRC embarked on a project to construct toilets in Viwandani with support from the World Toilet Association. Through the project, the residents of this community will benefit from 10 new flush toilets and 6 showers at different points within the community. The need is still great in this and other informal settlements. With further support, stakeholders can help provide to residents of these settlements this most needed basic service.

APHRC's policy engagement and communication activities in 2008 were mainly funded by Google.org and DfID through the Realizing Rights RPC, Rockefeller Foundation and Hewlett Foundation. APHRC also received funding from the Wellcome Trust for public engagement which will start in 2009.

APHRC's Research Making Impact

The City Council of Nairobi's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Daniel Nguku, talks of how the Council has used APHRC's Research Evidence in its Programs



Research by the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) has had significant impact on the work of the City Council of Nairobi's Public Health Department. The Department has used APHRC's evidence-based findings to make decisions on health care provision in informal settlements. We have used findings on common diseases in the settlements to liaise with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation to get drugs and medical supplies for Nairobi residents who use the Council's dispensaries.

We have also used APHRC's research to implement a sanitation program in Nairobi and particularly in the slums. Working together with APHRC and using the evidence the institution generates, we have managed to get funds to construct toilets in Korogocho and Viwandani slums from various donors.

APHRC has also, through its programs, facilitated the training of Council staff on HIV/AIDS, health systems management, and TB treatment.

We have also used APHRC's evidence on maternal health and reproductive health challenges in the informal settlements to inform the design of a pilot study on reproductive health output-based approach whose goal is to have mothers attending city council clinics to deliver at minimal or no cost in government hospitals. This particular project has been supported by the Population Council and German Bank, KfW, with PriceWaterhouseCoopers as the financial advisors.

In addition to using APHRC's work in our programs, we have used the institution's evidence in public health policy formulation. For example, we got a lot of input from the organization to the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation's annual plan 4 and 5 (for year 2007/08, and 2008/09, respectively).

How Concern Worldwide has used APHRC's Research Evidence in its Advocacy Programs in Kenya *by Victor Odero*

I joined Concern Worldwide in 2004, having previously worked at the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) from 1999 to 2003 as a field supervisor for the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System (NUHDSS). Concern Worldwide is an international humanitarian organization dedicated to reducing suffering and ending extreme poverty. As human rights and advocacy program manager, my brief is to integrate human rights based approaches across all programs. A human rights based approach to development is based on international and regional covenants and domestic law and policy that form the legal basis for the protection and promotion of human rights. On one part, Concern works to support government to deliver the guarantees it has committed to in the international covenants, and, on the other, Concern works with the most vulnerable to enable them to claim their unrealized rights under the same covenants.

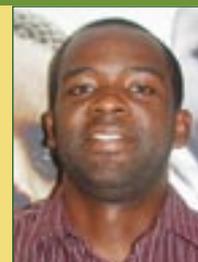
Concern works with communities in the urban slums of Nairobi where a great many human rights are yet to be realized. Yet despite the acute and obvious economic and social needs, developing human rights based advocacy interventions remains particularly challenging. A key constrain is the scarcity of slum specific data. For example, it is a long established fact that the right to quality affordable primary education is unrealized for majority of children living in urban slums, even despite the introduction of Free Primary Education in Kenya in 2003. However, the extent and magnitude of the problem remains largely a mystery as national planning data is limited to formal schools; a significant number of slum children attend non-formal schools which are a peculiar phenomenon in slums.

When conducting human rights situation analysis we try to establish linkages between unrealized/violated human rights and gaps/dysfunctions in legislation, policy and practice (institu-

tions). The strength of such a causal link is only as strong as the evidence (empirical data) supporting it. Therefore not only must we show that a human right is unrealized/violated, but also, that the violation is prevalent because of a specific gap in knowledge.

APHRC data has proved invaluable in bridging the knowledge gap. Since 2007, Concern Worldwide and partners have used APHRC data to conduct a Situation Analysis of the Right to Free Primary Education in the slums of Nairobi. APHRC provided slum specific quantitative data – otherwise unavailable - collected through the NUHDSS. The data provided critical evidence in support of key recommendations for advocacy. Some of the key findings include, *inter alia*, that slums are predominantly served by Non-Formal Schools which do not provide free primary education; the government can promote the right to quality affordable free primary education by extending grants and technical support to non-formal schools, in addition to building more public schools in slums (http://www.concern.net/documents/1681/FALLING_SHORT.pdf).

The data provided by APHRC has supported the development of Concern's Urban Education program which aims to influence positive changes in practice, policy and law to promote the right to quality primary education in urban slums. Gains have already been made by the subsequent advocacy campaigns which have influenced, *inter alia*, progressive increase of government grants to Non-formal schools, as well as resource mobilization in support of civil society initiatives to promote the right to quality free primary education for the urban poor.



RESEARCH CAPACITY STRENGTHENING



To be able to address Africa's problems through effective policies and programs, African policymakers require access to a broad range of sources of reliable, relevant, and timely scientific evidence. As part of our contribution to meeting this need, APHRC has continued to strengthen professional and institutional research capacity in the region to facilitate the generation of credible research evidence by Africans. The Center's research capacity strengthening activities include targeted scientific and methodological training seminars, sabbatical and post-doctoral fellowships, scholar exchanges, research internships, traineeships, and strengthening PhD-level training at African universities.

Strengthening Graduate Training at African Universities

To address the challenge of weak graduate training programs in African universities, APHRC initiated two innovative programs to strengthen graduate training in Africa through support to both students and the universities. These programs are highlighted below.

African Doctoral Dissertation Research Fellowship

The African Doctoral Dissertation Research Fellowship (ADDRF) program was launched in 2008 by APHRC in partnership with the International Development Research Center (IDRC) and the Ford Foundation. The program aims to support doctoral students in sub-Saharan African universities by awarding dissertation fellowships to those conducting health-systems or sexuality related research.

In 2008, the program awarded 20 fellowships to students from eight countries studying at 13 universities across Africa. These fellowships are expected to facilitate more rigorous engagement of doctoral students in research and strengthen their research skills thereby enhancing the quality of their dissertations. Where possible, candidates' home departments also received facilitation grants to enable them provide effective and timely supervision to the grant recipients and facilitate internal and external reviews of their dissertations.

In November 2008, APHRC organized a one-week training in research methods for the awardees to strengthen their skills in various research processes. The training, fa-



APHRC's Communication Officer facilitates a Communications Skills building session during the workshop

cilitated by experts from APHRC and other institutions in Kenya, UK, and USA, greatly benefited the 19 participants. "Through the training, I saw the importance of methodology in research, and this will make a huge difference on how my research study develops, and to my academic growth in general," said Fayehun Olufunke, who is conducting a study on *Household Environmental Health Hazards and Childhood Mortality among Nigerian Ethnic Groups* at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Another participant, Gladys Kigozi, from the University of the Free State, South Africa, said that the training will help her conduct literature reviews with more ease, apply appropriate data analysis methods and disseminate her findings more widely.

Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa

The Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa (CARTA) is an APHRC-led initiative in collaboration with nine African universities, four African research institutes, and select northern partners. CARTA aims to develop and deliver an innovative model for doctoral training in sub-Saharan Africa and to strengthen the capacity of participating institutions to conduct and lead internationally-competitive research. The formation of CARTA has been motivated by the great need to enhance graduate level training in Africa in order to meet the region's research capacity needs.

CARTA brings together academic and research institutions from West, East, Central, and Southern Africa and selected northern partners (see list next page), many with existing and longstanding relationships. It also gathers a variety of related disciplines, including anthropology, biostatistics, demography, epidemiology, health economics, health policy, psychology, public health and sociology. This allows for a trans-disciplinary approach to building research capacity in public and population health.

This approach to research capacity strengthening will provide a framework for addressing the region's need for a stronger academy. Importantly, CARTA includes universities and research institutions with active research agendas that can host PhD candidates, offer post-doctoral research opportunities, and provide role models for young African researchers and scholars.



Caroline Kabiru, PhD, Post-Doctoral Fellow, leads the work of the African Doctoral Dissertation Research Fellowship (ADDRF)



Martin Mutua, MSc, Data Analyst, supports data analysis across the four research themes

RESEARCH CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

In 2008, CARTA members held several consultative meetings during which they developed funding proposals for the program. These efforts bore some fruits as CARTA received a planning grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in November 2008 to develop a full proposal to support initial implementation of the proposed doctoral training program.

The planning grant also supports the development of a compendium of knowledge on human resources for health in Africa that will focus on the potential for interventions on specialist and leadership training of doctors in research, and the training of mid-level health workers to resolve the crisis of human resources for health in Africa.

Post-Doctoral Fellowships

The Post-Doctoral Fellowship program targets scholars with a PhD in the arts, humanities, social and health sciences, and with demonstrated promise of intellectual leadership in a field relevant to the Center's mission. In 2008, APHRC hosted eight post-doctoral fellows including: Drs Caroline Kabiru (Health Promotion and Behaviorist, University of Georgia, USA), Ousmane Faye (Development Economist, University of Liège, Belgium), Evangeline Nderu (Educationist, University of Minnesota, USA), Netsayi Mudege (Anthropologist, Wageningen University, Netherlands), Jacques Emina (Demographer, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium), Donatien Beguy (Demographer, University of Paris, France), Blessing Mberu (Sociologist, Brown University, USA), and Latifat Ibisomi (Demographer, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa).

Research Internships

The Internship Program targets advanced doctoral students who seek to explore or define their thesis projects, or require field experience in Africa. These are short-term practical training fellowships. In 2008, APHRC hosted the following interns:

- **Eliud Wekesa**, an MSc student at the London School of Economics (LSE), UK from October 2007 to September 2008. He left at the end of September to pursue doctoral studies at the LSE. Eliud was previously a Project Administrative Clerk working on APHRC's Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System.
- **Ligaya Batten**, a PhD student at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) from April to May 2008.
- **Elizabeth Kimani**, a PhD student at the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa from June to August 2008. Elizabeth was previously a Research Trainee at APHRC.
- **Rhouné Ochako** was sponsored by the INDEPTH Network to spend one year at APHRC from September 2008 to August 2009. She is an MSc graduate from the Population Studies and Research Institute at the University of Nairobi.

In 2009, CARTA will continue fund-raising as well as initiate the implementation of its various activities that are already funded.

CARTA Member Institutions

African Universities	Research Organizations
Makerere University, Uganda Moi University, Kenya National University of Rwanda University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania University of Ibadan, Nigeria University of Malawi University of Nairobi, Kenya Univ. of the Wits, South Africa University of Ghana	African Population & Health Research Center (APHRC) Ifakara Health Institute, Tanzania KEMRI/Wellcome Trust Research Program, Kenya Agincourt Population and Health Unit, South Africa
	Northern Institutions
	WHO Special Program for Training and Research in Tropical Diseases (TDR) Swiss Tropical Institute, Switzerland, University of Colorado, USA University of Warwick, UK



Rhouné Ochako, MSc, Research Intern posted to APHRC by the INDEPTH Network. She works on the Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health research theme



Osnat Keidar, Visiting Scholar at APHRC carrying out research in Nairobi for her PhD studies



Patricia Elungata, MPH, NUHDSS Data Manager

Visiting Scholars

The Visiting Scholar Program is aimed at facilitating research collaboration with partners from within and outside the continent. The Center hosted two Visiting Scholars in 2008: Dr Isabella Aboderin of Oxford Institute of Aging, UK, and Ms Osnat Keidar, Hebrew University, Israel.

Technical Workshops

APHRC organized three technical training workshops to strengthen the analytical and writing skills of upcoming African scholars, including:

- Realizing Rights Scientific Writing Training for upcoming Scholars from Africa & Asia, November 11-20, 2008 in Nairobi;
- Research Training for PhD Students in Africa, November 10-14, 2008 in Nairobi, which targeted fellows under APHRC's African Doctoral Dissertation Research Fellowship (ADDRF) program.
- Training on Event History Analysis under the Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics in sub-Saharan project.

In addition, APHRC's researchers participated in several external and internal training meetings.



Participants of the Realizing Rights Scientific Writing workshop in Nairobi in November 2008

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE



Administration and Finance Report

After growing by 83% in 2007, the Center's income for the year 2008 remained at the same level as 2007. The 2007 figures were however boosted by a one time activity; the 5th Union of African Population Studies (UAPS) one week conference that contributed about a sixth of 2007 income and expenditure. Excluding the UAPS conference activities, the increase in income and expenditure in 2008 would be 16% and 49%, respectively. This higher than proportionate increase in expenditure, reflects the increased project activities undertaken in 2008. The administration costs went up 46% largely due to revaluation losses of close to US\$0.6 million arising from fall in the value of Kenya shilling and Great Britain pound against the dollar and the lower valuation of our offshore investments due to the global financial crisis. Excluding the revaluation losses, administration costs grew by only 5%.

Greater effort in developing new programs in 2008 has led to a doubling of the Center's 2009 budget. Major programs initiated in 2008 include the Consortium for Advanced Research and Training (CARTA) and the Partnership for a Healthy Nairobi.

To be able to manage the increased programs, the administration unit has been restructured to consist of four units. Finance led by Duncan Gatoto as the Finance Manager, Human Resources and Administration led by Lillian Okoth as the Human Resources Manager, Development led by Beatrice Arionget as the Development Manager, Information Communications Technologies led by Antony Maina who is the Systems Administrator. The unit heads report to Joseph Gichuru, the Head of Finance and Administration. The Finance unit has the highest concentration of professional staff with five certified public accountants including the Head of Finance and Administration. This underscores APHRC's resolve to prudently and professionally manage its finances whilst upholding the fundamental principles of good corporate governance including openness, integrity and accountability.



Administration and Finance staff

New activities in 2008 include the upgrade of the Microsoft Dynamics accounting software and the installation of Intranet. A number of new manuals were produced to help improve operations. These include the sexual harassment policy, the safety and health policy, and the IT policy.

The two staff members in the Human Resources department, namely Lillian Okoth and Nkatha Karichu, worked tirelessly to ensure that a number of training courses were conducted for staff and that the Center was adequately staffed. Twenty three staff joined the Center in 2008. Among the new employees who joined in 2008 are:

January

Joseph Inungu
Senior Research Scientist
Martin Mutua
Data Analyst
Thaddeus Egondi
Data Analyst
Akaco Ekirapa
Research Officer

March

Blessing Mberu
Post-doctoral Fellow
Hildah Essendi
Research Officer
Sheila Mwero
Personal Assistant to
Director Research

April

Evalyne Muthoni
Data Entry Clerk
Joseph Kuria
Data Entry Clerk

May

Jerry Okal
Research Officer

June

Latifat Ibisomi
Post-doctoral Fellow

David Ileri Ndwiga

Personal Driver to
Executive Director

July

Moses Oketch
Senior Research Scientist
Patricia Elung'ata
DSS Data Manager
Maryann Mwangi
Data Entry Clerk

September

Lawrence Mulinge
Database Programmer
Tom Kwanya
E- Communications
Manager

October

Mwenda Gitonga
Database Programmer
Samuel Oti
Research Officer
Beatrice Arionget
Development Manager
Morris Mbogo
IT Support Assistant

November

Charles Okigbo
Head, Policy Engagement
and Communications
George Mgomella
Research Officer



Joseph Gichuru,
MBA, Head of
Finance and
Administration



Duncan Gatoto,
BCom, Finance
Manager



Lillian Okoth,
MBA, Human
Resources
Manager



Beatrice
Arionget, MBA,
Development
Manager



Antony Maina,
Systems
Administrator

Being a knowledge generating organization, APHRC pays much attention to staff training and personnel development. In 2008, staff participated in several in-service training workshops, among which the most remarkable were longitudinal data analysis, qualitative methods, statistics and creating table/charts, monitoring and evaluation, reference manager, value based leadership, personality profiling and basic counseling skills.

The total staff in employment at APHRC grew by 18% from 87 people in 2007 to 103 people in 2008.

Financial Report

AFRICAN POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2008

	2008 US\$	2007 US\$
ASSETS		
Non current assets		
Equipment and motor vehicles	137,930	166,917
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,301,977	2,112,990
Investments	377,051	644,683
Grants receivable	5,882,130	5,211,585
Debtors and deposits	327,162	98,022
	<u>9,888,320</u>	<u>8,067,280</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>10,026,250</u>	<u>8,234,197</u>
FUND BALANCE AND LIABILITIES		
Fund balances		
Restricted funds	586,242	916,305
Unrestricted funds	2,005,399	1,862,035
	<u>2,591,641</u>	<u>2,778,340</u>
Current liabilities		
Deferred income	6,859,496	4,981,146
Creditors and accruals	575,113	474,711
	<u>7,434,609</u>	<u>5,455,857</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCE AND LIABILITIES	<u>10,026,250</u>	<u>8,234,197</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008

	2008 US\$	2007 US \$
INCOME		
Grant income	5,156,971	5,221,293
Other income	94,100	182,642
Interest income	72,682	40,486
TOTAL INCOME	<u>5,323,753</u>	<u>5,444,421</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Programme costs	4,106,712	3,800,220
Administration and support costs	1,374,754	721,408
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>5,481,466</u>	<u>4,521,628</u>
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	<u>(157,713)</u>	<u>922,793</u>

FUNDING AND PARTNERSHIPS



Funding and other Support

We are grateful to the following institutions for continued support of our activities:

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Doris Duke Charitable Foundation
- Flora Family Foundation
- Ford Foundation
- Fogarty International Center
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
- Google.org
- Government of Kenya
- Guttmacher Institute
- INDEPTH Network
- International Food Policy Research Institute
- International Development Research Center
- Ipas
- Libbey Foundation
- Macro International
- National Institutes of Health
- Packard Foundation
- Rockefeller Foundation
- UK Government's Department for International Development
- United States Agency for International Development
- University of Colorado
- University of Witwatersrand
- Wellcome Trust
- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
- WOTRO
- World Bank
- World Health Organization

Partnerships

In 2008, the Center maintained partnerships with many local and international organizations, including:

Government Agencies

- Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya
- City Council of Nairobi
- Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)
- Ministry of Education, Kenya
- Ministry of Health, Burkina Faso
- Ministry of Health, Burundi
- Ministry of Health, Benin
- Ministry of Health, Democratic Republic of Congo
- Ministry of Health, Ghana
- Ministry of Health, Kenya
- Ministry of Health, Malawi
- Ministry of Health, Tanzania
- Ministry of Health, Zambia
- National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (Ministry of Planning and National Development, Kenya)
- National Statistical Office, Malawi

Non-Governmental Organizations and Networks

- African Regional Sexuality Resource Center
- African Federation for Sexual Health and Rights
- African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF)
- BRAC (Bangladesh)
- Center for International Earth Science Information Network of Columbia University
- Centre de Recherche Appliquée (CERA), AFRISTAT
- Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography
- Engender Health (USA)
- EQUINET
- Guttmacher Institute
- Health NGOs Network, Kenya (HENNET)
- Ifakara Health Institute
- INDEPTH Network
- Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France
- Practical Action
- International Society for Urban Health
- JHPIEGO - an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University
- Media for Environment, Science, Health and Agriculture (MESHA)
- Partners in Population and Development - Africa Regional Office
- Planned Parenthood Federation of America-International (PPFA-I), Kenya
- Population-Environment Research Network
- Population Council
- Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
- Union of African Population Studies
- WHO's Health Metrics Network

Universities

- Brown University (USA)
- Harvard University (USA)
- Johns Hopkins University's Bloomberg School of Public Health (USA)
- London School of Economics
- London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (UK)
- Makerere University (Uganda)
- McGill University (Canada)
- Moi University (Kenya)
- National University of Rwanda
- Umea University, Sweden
- Université de Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)
- University of Amsterdam (Netherlands)
- University of Cape Coast (Ghana)
- University of Colorado (USA)
- University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)
- University of Ghana
- University of Malawi
- University of Nairobi (Kenya)
- University of Southampton (UK)
- Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex (UK)
- University of Witwatersrand (South Africa)

2008 BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Jane Menken (Chair)
Distinguished Professor and Director, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado at Boulder, USA



Mark R Montgomery
Professor of Economics, State University of New York, Stony Brook and Senior Associate, Policy Research Division, Population Council, New York, USA



Florence Manguyu
Pediatrician
Aga Khan University Hospital
Nairobi, Kenya



Stig Wall
Professor of Epidemiology
University of Umea
Sweden



Jotham Musinguzi (Deputy Chair)
Director, Partners in Population and Development (PPD) Africa Regional Office, Kampala, Uganda



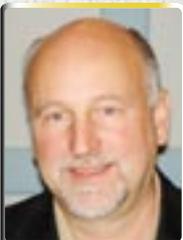
Jeffrey Tolin
Partner
Hogan & Hartson LLP
New York, USA



Agyeman Akosa
Director General
Ghana Health Services
Accra, Ghana



Ruth Kagia
Education Director,
The World Bank



Wolfgang Lutz
Project Leader, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
Laxenburg, Austria



Osita Ogbu
Former Chief Economic Advisor to the Former President of Nigeria
Maitama, Abuja, Nigeria



Steven W Sinding
Former Director General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation
Manchester, USA



Alex C Ezeh
Executive Director,
African Population and Health Research Center,
Nairobi, Kenya



Musimbi Kanyoro
Director of the Population Program, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Los Altos, California, USA



Marian Jacobs
Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences
University of Cape Town
South Africa

APHRC . . .



We gather data . . .



We respond to community needs . . .



We share the findings . . .



We support community initiatives . . .



African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)

P.O. Box 10787 - 00100 GPO

Shelter Afrique Center, Longonot Road, Upper Hill
Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 20 2720400/1/2; Fax: +254 20 2720380

Email: info@aphrc.org; Website: www.aphrc.org