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[afro-nets] New Publications from MEASURE Evaluation

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Reply-To: "African Networks for Health Research and Development (AFRO-NETS)" <afro-nets@healthnet.org>

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MEASURE Evaluation is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under terms of Cooperative Agreement GHA-A-00-08-00003-00 and implemented by the Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in partnership with Futures Group, ICF International, John Snow, Inc., Management Sciences for Health, and Tulane University. The views expressed in this e-mail do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States government.

MEASURE Evaluation, a USAID-funded project, supports improvements in monitoring and evaluation population, health and nutrition worldwide. Please find announcements of new publications (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/8lhqje>) below.

Acknowledging HIV and Malaria as Major Causes of Maternal Mortality in Mozambique (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/oeiqje>)

Three national data surveys were used to document HIV and malaria as causes of maternal mortality and to assess HIV and malaria prevention services for pregnant women in Mozambique. Verbal autopsy data indicated that 18.2% of maternal deaths were due to HIV and 23.1% were due to malaria.

Child, Caregiver & Household Well-being Survey Tools for OVC Programs: 2013 Pilot Tests in Zambia & Nigeria (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/46iqje>)

MEASURE Evaluation has produced a set of questionnaires for measuring quantitative child outcomes and caregiver/household outcomes. To finalize the questionnaires for public use, we pilot-tested them in Zambia and Nigeria in 2013.

Child, Caregiver & Household Well-being Survey Tools for OVC Programs: Data Management Guidance Status (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/kzjqje>)

The purpose of the guide is to standardize data management procedures; outline the steps for database design; describe best practices in data entry and data cleaning; identify where data-related missteps can occur; and highlight the importance of proactive data management.

Gender Inequality and the Risk of HIV among Married Couples in North India (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/0rkqje>)

This study investigated the distribution and determinants of HIV risks among married couples in North India. Gender inequality emerged as a potential driver of HIV risks in this region. Data collection took place in 2003 in a probability survey of 3385 couples living in India's most populous state – Uttar Pradesh – and Uttaranchal.

Information Needs for OVC Program Management and Evaluation: A Framework (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/gklqje>)

This paper presents a framework for categorizing different information needs for OVC program management and evaluation. The purpose of this framework is to support OVC program staff and donors to more clearly define information-collection strategies based on the information needed, why it is needed, and by whom it is needed.

Maternal Mortality in Bangladesh: A countdown to 2015 country case study (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/wcmqje>)

We use data from the 2001 and 2010 Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Surveys to measure change in the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) and from these and six Bangladesh Demographic and Health Surveys to measure changes in factors potentially related to such change.

A Performance Evaluation of the National HIV Prevention Program for FSW and MSM in Ghana (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/c5mqje>)

This evaluation was conducted as a mid-point assessment by MEASURE Evaluation and the University of Ghana School of Public Health, in collaboration with the Ghana AIDS Commission, in order to describe the achievements and challenges of the ongoing implementation of the National HIV Prevention Program for female sex workers (FSW) and men who have sex with men (MSM) in Ghana.

Organizational Network Analysis of Organizations that Serve MSM and TG People in Chiang Mai, Thailand (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/sxnqje>)

This study seeks to facilitate the improvement of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and other services for men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender (TG) people through more efficient delivery of services, reducing duplication of efforts, and comprehensively addressing clients' needs.

Secondary Analysis of Costa Rica's 2010 Survey of Sexual and Reproductive Health

These briefs were developed by an interdisciplinary group of Costa Rican public health professionals who participated in a long-term capacity building process to promote secondary analysis of the 2010 Survey of Sexual and Reproductive Health.

Conocimiento comprensivo sobre el VIH en personas jóvenes en Costa Rica (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/8poqje>)

Uso correcto y sistemático del condón en Costa Rica (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/oipqje>)

Factores vulnerabilidad al VIH/sida en mujeres costarricenses sexualmente activas (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/4aqqje>)

Adopción del condón masculino como método de planificación y de prevención de la infección por VIH (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/k3qqje>)

Factores determinantes de la realización de la prueba de VIH en Costa Rica (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/0vrqje>)

Efecto de la violencia sexual en el riesgo de infección del VIH (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/gosqje>)

Secondary Analysis of Panama's National Sexual and Reproductive Health Survey-2009

These fact sheets were developed by teams of Panamanian public health professionals who participated in long-term capacity building process to promote secondary analysis of the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Survey-2009 (Encuesta Nacional de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva -- ENASSER 2009). MEASURE Evaluation provided in-person and long-distance technical assistance to teams of participants

Edad temprana de la primera relación sexual en hombres y mujeres de 18–34 años y factores asociados (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/wgtqje>)

Grupos étnicos y el VIH/SIDA en Panamá (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/c9tqje>)

Empoderamiento de la mujer y factores de riesgo asociados al género para la infección por VIH (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/s1uqje>)

Características demográficas de hombres panameños de 15 a 59 años con conductas sexuales de riesgo y la asociación con el no uso del condón y no realización de la prueba del VIH (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/8tvqje>)

Características y factores de riesgo de hombres panameños que pagan por tener sexo (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/>)

[893rq/kfcngl/omwqje](#))

Violencia contra la mujer y diferencias étnicas en Panamá (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/4exqje>)

A Sense of PLACE: Following Up on the Legacy of PLACE Studies in Seven Countries (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/k7xqje>)

In an effort to understand better what happens to data and information during and after the implementation of PLACE in a country, follow-up interviews were conducted with key informants in seven countries who were involved in PLACE studies since 2003. This case study reports findings from the interviews.

Strengthening Family Planning Programs with Data: Creating a Culture of Data Demand and Use (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/0zyqje>)

The failure to consider empirical evidence before making decisions hinders the health system's ability to respond to priority needs throughout its many levels. In an effort to address this problem, MEASURE Evaluation partnered with the Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia to apply a comprehensive data demand and use intervention within their organization.

Strengthening OVC Programs with Data (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/gszqje>)

This case study explains how MEASURE Evaluation and Pact Worldwide adapted a DDU intervention to build a culture of data use within their organization and their partner organizations in Lesotho.

Training for PEPFAR OVC Survey Data Collectors. Facilitator's Guide (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/wk0qje>)

Data collectors implementing the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) survey tools must be trained to a high standard. To enable this, MEASURE Evaluation has developed a training manual and materials for data collectors. This training manual aims to provide as much guidance as possible for prospective data collectors to implement these tools.

Uganda Vulnerability Index Assessment Results (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/cd1qje>)

In 2011-2012, Uganda's Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development approved use of the Vulnerability Index (VI), a tool to identify vulnerable households and the extent of their vulnerability. Five U.S. government-funded implementing partners started using the VI in 2012-2013. USAID/Uganda asked MEASURE Evaluation to conduct an assessment of the VI tool's usefulness, feasibility, and data quality.

Unlocking Health Services for MSM and Transgender Women in San Salvador (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/s51qje>)

Increasing health service utilization is an important first step towards reducing health disparities for men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women (TW). This research brief provides descriptive information on health seeking behavior for MSM and TW in San Salvador.

Español (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/8x2qje>)

VAT Reliability Assessment Results (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/oq3qje>)

The Sustaining COmprehensive REsponses (SCORE) project for vulnerable children and their families developed a project-specific Vulnerability Assessment Tool (VAT) to measure household vulnerability through an index child in each household.

A Bi-national Partnership against HIV: USAID Legacy in Mexico (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/4i4qje>)

When the first AIDS case in Mexico was recorded in 1983, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) was working with the Government of Mexico (GOM) to improve family planning and reproductive health services. HIV emerged as a global health threat that did not recognize borders. USAID assistance to improve the surveillance and prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections in Mexico began in 1987, and significantly larger HIV and AIDS programs began in 1997.

Español (<https://t.e2ma.net/click/893rq/kfcngl/kb5qje>)

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