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A healthy peace ? Rehabilitation and development of the health sector in "post" - conflict situations

Fact Sheet

Project Information

Grant agreement ID: TS3*940305

Project closed

Start date

1 November 1994

End date

31 October 1995

Funded under

Specific research and technological development programme (EEC) in the field of the life sciences and technologies for developing countries, 1990-1994

Total cost

No data

EU contribution

No data

Coordinated by

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

 United Kingdom

Objective

Conflict constitutes a direct and indirect threat to health in many developing countries. War also exacerbates and deepens many of the structural problems - of

financing, organisation and management of health resources - common to health systems globally. The changes in the political, economic and social environments engendered by conflict persist long after relative peace has been secured and continue to threaten health development. Populations making the difficult transition to peace are therefore likely to suffer a particularly high burden of ill-health and to have a reduced access to effective and equitable health systems. Rehabilitation of the health system is likely to show an important social and economic return, yet experience has shown that inappropriate rehabilitation strategies may serve to deepen rather than reverse the negative legacies of war on the health system. The purpose of this comparative study is to identify strategies which would provide a basis for sustainable and developmental rehabilitation of the health sector, with particular reference to the control, prevention and treatment of malaria, Stds and childhood diseases. By studying the development and outcomes of policies and programmes in two countries, Ethiopia and El Salvador, it aims to provide insights into the process of policy-making and implementation in these resource poor and unstable settings, and to identify the constraints to and potential for effective service delivery for these specific disease groups. The process and methodologies embraced by the research, together with its specific findings are likely to be of relevance both in the specific areas studied, and in other conflict-affected countries. By combining techniques of policy analysis with those of epidemiology and health systems analysis, the research aims to identify how the context and process of policy-making influences the technical content of specific disease control programmes.

Fields of science (EuroSciVoc)

[medical and health sciences](#) > [health sciences](#) > [infectious diseases](#) > **[malaria](#)**

[medical and health sciences](#) > [health sciences](#) > [public health](#) > **[epidemiology](#)**

[medical and health sciences](#) > [clinical medicine](#) > **[physiotherapy](#)**



Programme(s)

[FP3-STD 3 - Specific research and technological development programme \(EEC\) in the field of the life sciences and technologies for developing countries, 1990-1994](#)

Topic(s)

Data not available

Call for proposal

Data not available

Funding Scheme

[CSC - Cost-sharing contracts](#)

Coordinator



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

EU contribution

No data

Total cost

No data

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Participants (3)



Addis Ababa University

Ethiopia

EU contribution

No data

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Total cost

No data



Escuela Andaluza de Salud Publica

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EU contribution

No data

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Total cost

No data



UNIVERSIDAD CENTRO-AMERICANA JOSE SIMEON CANAS

 El Salvador

EU contribution

No data

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ANTIGUO CUSCATLAN 

Total cost

No data

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