

Component of post-conflict health sector development	Typical responses	Rationale for typical responses	Research questions
Establishment of policy framework	Most activities seen as 'projects' with limited attention to establishing a policy framework within which projects and activities are located	Lack of data make national planning difficult - Policy frameworks may be too vague to be useful - Wide range of competing interests - Donors do not wish to be constrained by the development of coherent guidelines; they wish to get on with what they are familiar with, often a 'blueprint' from elsewhere, and to do something quickly	- How best can early planning and development of policy proposals take place? - Which are the key areas of capacity which donors should seek to support within the emerging Ministry of Health? - What innovative approaches have been used to make available information and to facilitate communication and debate between key stakeholders?
Donor coordination	Limited coordination - donors agree that coordination should take place but do not wish to be coordinated	- Uncertainty regarding policy direction and legitimacy of emerging state - Wide range of different approaches - Donors identify areas in which they have capacity or comparative advantage	What innovative approaches have been developed by the Ministry of Health to coordinate and negotiate with donors and NGOs, and to identify key interventions for their support?
Attitudes to working with government	In the presence of contested legitimacy, government is often bypassed; support goes through NGOs and other authorities	Development funding implies working with recognised government counterpart	What approaches have been taken to overcoming the schism between development and emergency assistance so as to allow for activities directed at longer-term system support can begin to be conceptualised and implemented earlier on in the period of transition?
Infrastructure development	Attempt to reconstruct whatever previously existed	- Degree of logic in rebuilding what was destroyed - High visibility - Fits in with short-term objectives and timescales of both donors and local policy makers	- What are the most effective tools for undertaking a rapid assessment of the physical and functional capacity of the health care system? - What innovative and effective processes and tools have been used to review needs and distribution of services and to identify opportunities to simultaneously rationalise and more equitably distribute available services? - What innovative mechanisms and concepts have been used to identify changes in population distribution and to assess their impact on service delivery?
Specific disease problems	Development of vertical programmes with large amount of donor funding and high levels of donor control	- Key problem areas need to be carefully addressed - no time to wait for government capacity to be developed - Well established mechanisms for addressing particular problem e.g. childhood immunization	- What are the positive and negative features of developing vertical programs during the immediate and longer-term periods of post-conflict transition? - What innovative methods have been used to consult and involve relevant stakeholders: including national and local public sector, NGOs, private sector and the international community?
Bringing together conflicting sides	Use of health as a bridge to peace activities; promotion of corridors of tranquility and other methods to ease conflict in order to promote disease control activities	- Recognition of ongoing enmity between groups - Attempt to bring people together to identify and share response to common problems - Health identified as a key activity around which consensus between groups is feasible to achieve	- To what extent is the symbolic nature of health care in restoring inter-community relationships recognised? - In what way have new authorities sought to use health-related concerns to rebuild a sense of community and of trust between communities?
Role of private sector	Assumed to be a desirable partner for providing services; encouragement given to diversifying range of providers and to deregulating the private sector; public sector sometimes inadvertently undermined through lack of support	- Fits in with neoliberal international health sector reform efforts promoted by multilateral and bilateral agencies - Increased choice seen as desirable; - Recognition that private sector emerges and develops during conflict - working with this resource is valuable	- What have been the factors which have most actively stimulated the emergence of the private sector? - How can a weak and emerging authority gain a degree of control over a rampant and unregulated private sector? What are the key initial interventions which can be supported to ensure effective liaison with this sector? - What innovative approaches, tools and processes have been used to assist the state to provide an appropriate policy framework to govern private sector activity and to promote standards and quality of service provision? - How can one use the post-conflict period to develop a more balanced relationship between public and private sectors?
Promotion of equity	Considered an important issue which can only be addressed in the longer-term and which can wait until situation is more stable	- Tacit acceptance that relief activities may be inequitable and unsustainable - Inequities in service delivery not identified as important relative to efficiency concerns - Inequities seen as longer-term issue which can be addressed 'later' - Response to inequity seen as part of broad development strategy of government - therefore can wait until government ready, able and willing to tackle this	- To what extent has equity been seen as a key element within the policy framework objectives of post-conflict reform? - What has been the balance between the promotion of equity and efficiency concerns within the post-conflict policy framework? - What innovative strategies have been established to promote dialogue between competing groups, different areas, men and women, as key elements of post-conflict reform?
Emphasis on training	Often overlooked; when undertaken, usually in-service training with unclear quality objectives; often fragmented and uncoordinated	- Seen as role of government and all services and therefore not requiring specific policies and strategies - When state legitimacy contested, little support to state training systems is provided - Not visible and therefore unattractive to donors - Inadequate attention to organisational and motivational issues	- What innovative but effective approaches have been used to assess human resource needs, to establish human resource capacity, and to develop a realistic human resource strategy? - What are the typical human resource challenges in post-conflict settings? - What policies and strategies have been developed to integrate those trained in separate systems to enhance quality and accountability?
Emphasis on information systems and on data-based decision-making	Information considered a luxury; information not shared; information lost; project based data considered in isolation; big picture often neglected	- Information and decision-making systems opaque and organisation specific - No central repository for information available - Government has little capacity to amass and use available information - Assumption that experience and data from elsewhere will automatically be applicable	- What innovative strategies have been developed to facilitate the availability of documentation, to develop health intelligence, and to establish a central repository for information? - What is the potential to use the new technologies and world-wide web to establish mechanisms for making information more widely available and accessible to all who need it? - What innovative incentives (or conditionalities), if any, have national authorities and donors employed to ensure that information is available in the public domain? - What approaches can be developed to facilitate learning from other post-conflict settings and to make data and experience available to others who have and will pass through these transitions?