

The Sentinel
Human Rights Action :: Humanitarian Response :: Health ::
Holistic Development :: Sustainable Resilience

Week ending 4 October 2014

This weekly digest is intended to aggregate and distill key content from a broad spectrum of practice domains and organization types including key agencies/IGOs, NGOs, governments, academic and research institutions, consortiums and collaborations, foundations, and commercial organizations. We also monitor a spectrum of peer-reviewed journals and general media channels. The Sentinel's geographic scope is global/regional but selected country-level content is included. We recognize that this spectrum/scope yields an indicative and not an exhaustive product.

The Sentinel is a service of the Center for Governance, Evidence, Ethics, Policy & Practice (GE2P2), which is solely responsible for its content. Comments and suggestions should be directed to:

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*The Sentinel is also available as a pdf document linked from this page:
<http://ge2p2-center.net/>*

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- :: Journal Watch – Key articles and abstracts from 100+ peer-reviewed journals*

:: Week in Review

A highly selective capture of strategic developments, research, commentary, analysis and announcements spanning Human Rights Action, Humanitarian Response, Health, Education, Holistic Development, Sustainable Resilience. Achieving a balance across these broad themes is a challenge and we appreciate your observations and ideas in this regard. This is not intended to be a "news and events" digest.

Editor's Note:

The extraordinary pace and complexity of the Ebola/EVD outbreak continues. We lead this edition with selected content on the crisis from UN agencies, NGOS, and other sources. Reading this issue you will encounter Ebola content throughout.

We note that UNMEER (UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response) – the new and unprecedented UN coordinating mission established by and reporting to the UN Secretary General – began operations and launched its own website with daily "external situation reports" and other content as below.

We also note the Joint Statement from 34 NGOs below which includes among its six Ebola response imperatives that "Governments must rapidly identify and deploy military and civilian capacity... As a measure of last resort, we are calling on governments to release military capacity to set up facilities and help manage them, in accordance with the Oslo Guidelines, and to expedite the deployment of volunteers from health services and agencies." We include a brief overview of the Oslo Guidelines.

UNMEER (UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response)

New website: <http://www.un.org/ebolaresponse/index.shtml>

:: [UN Ebola Crisis Centre: External Situation Report - 3 October 2014](#)

HIGHLIGHTS

- SRSG Banbury continues his visit in Liberia, including to a treatment facility in Lofa County
- Appointment of Victor Kisob to lead the Ebola Response Liaison office at UN Headquarters in New York
- Numerous new pledges made during the "Defeating Ebola in Sierra Leone" conference held in London yesterday attended by Special Envoy Nabarro; U.K. announces pilot scheme for community healthcare centres in Sierra Leone
- WFP and UNDP raise concerns about the impact of Ebola on West African economies, trade activities and food security

WHO Ebola virus disease - web site

:: [Situation report update - 3 October 2014](#) pdf, 1.78 Mb

:: [International meetings attended by individuals from Ebola virus disease-affected countries](#)

WHO Interim guidance

3 October 2014 :: 12 pages

WHO reference number: WHO/EVD/GUIDANCE/MG/14.1

[Download the full version in English](#)

Overview

The transmission of Ebola virus disease across country borders remains a risk, and should be taken into account when planning international meetings and large mass gatherings.

This interim guidance is aimed at assisting organizers of international meetings attended by individuals from EVD-affected countries and individuals with a travel history to EVD-affected countries within the previous 3 weeks.

The first part is intended for organizers of international meetings, to safely plan and conduct these events. The second part is addressed to public health authorities directly involved in supporting such international meetings.

UNICEF

:: [Thousands of children orphaned by Ebola: UNICEF](#)

DAKAR/GENEVA/NEW YORK, 30 September 2014 – At least 3,700 children in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone have lost one or both parents to Ebola since the start of the outbreak in West Africa, according to preliminary UNICEF estimates, and many are being rejected by their surviving relatives for fear of infection.

UNFPA

:: [Fear of health workers fuels Ebola crisis in Guinea](#)

03 October 2014 - Dispatch

CONAKRY/NEW YORK – Panic over the Ebola outbreak in Guinea has inflamed distrust of health officials, impeding access to critical health services. UNFPA is reaching out to journalists and community leaders to dispel rumours about the disease and to encourage people to seek proper care – not only for suspected Ebola infections but also for other essential health needs.

Joint NGO statement International Conference: Effective International Response to Defeat Ebola in Sierra Leone

01 Oct 2014 -

Delivered by Sanjayan Srikanthan, International Rescue Committee, on behalf of 34 NGOs

The world is facing an unprecedented crisis in West Africa. Infection rates are growing exponentially – the number of cases is doubling roughly every three weeks. In Sierra Leone the situation is critical: Ebola has spread throughout the country, infecting at least 2,300 people that we know of; the real number is probably much higher. Many health centres and hospitals have closed and those that are still open are full to capacity, with sick people being turned away.

The international community has a window of opportunity over the next four weeks to stop the crisis from spreading completely out of control. To do so, we must support national authorities, health workers, humanitarian agencies and community groups to break transmission rates and halt the exponential increase in cases.

As I speak, our agencies have hundreds of staff on the ground fighting the spread of the disease. We are involved in every aspect of response from treatment to provision of equipment to body disposal and prevention and awareness raising, as well as dealing with secondary impacts like food security. We also have dedicated teams working in neighbouring countries to prepare for the worst case scenario. Our staff say they are fighting for the very survival of their communities.

We welcome the strong commitment demonstrated by many Governments so far in responding to the crisis, and the leadership shown by the UK Government in supporting Sierra Leone and in convening today's conference. But a further and massive increase in financial, human and material capacity is urgently needed to halt the spread of Ebola and mitigate its impacts on the hard earned development progress of Sierra Leone and other countries in the region. This is a matter of the utmost urgency.

Let me discuss six key ways the international community must respond in the next four weeks.

1. Donors must act fast in committing and disbursing funds. Like chasing a ball down a hill, every day that we delay in disbursing resources to affected countries, the more impossible it becomes to contain the disease. Only a quarter of the total required funding for the region has been committed. We urge donors to increase and quickly disburse national pledges against the UN Appeal within a two-week timeframe. Donors should ensure that funding is flexible, allowing NGOs to respond appropriately to a rapidly changing situation.

2. Donors and governments must ensure that health care workers are trained and equipped. Health care workers are our most precious resource in this crisis, but hundreds have already been infected. Health centres in Sierra Leone lack crucial tools and supplies for diagnosing, isolating and treating patients with Ebola and for protecting health workers tending to those infected by Ebola. We call on donors and governments to ensure that health workers have training in Infection Prevention & Control, and consistent supplies of basic equipment including chlorine, gloves, personal protective equipment (or PPE).

3. Governments must rapidly identify and deploy military and civilian capacity. Financing and equipment alone will not stop this crisis. There is an urgent need for human resources: Aid agencies simply do not have the medical, WASH or logistical staff we need to scale up our response. As a measure of last resort, we are calling on governments to release military capacity to set up facilities and help manage them, in accordance with the Oslo Guidelines, and to expedite the deployment of volunteers from health services and agencies. Governments must also create an enabling environment for volunteers. More people are now volunteering, but to access this huge and priceless resource requires a guaranteed medevac system, and other logistical and financial support. We call on states to solve this obvious and critical problem here today, by agreeing to operationalise and fund a dedicated medevac system for all staff, regardless of their nationality or organizational affiliation.

4. Donors, governments and INGOs must support community mobilization efforts. Treatment will never be enough unless we use effective community mobilization, including support for local media, to reduce transmission and dispel rumours and misunderstanding about Ebola. This can be done far more effectively through the many community groups and associations who are active in treatment and messaging on Ebola. Donors should support these community mobilization efforts and provide logistical support to appropriate community-based activities. Governments and INGOs must work closely with local groups, consulting them before disseminating health promotion messaging, and ensuring that communities have access to accurate information about Ebola.

5. States must urgently support preparedness and contingency planning in neighbouring countries. The UN estimates that it will cost almost \$1 billion to respond to Ebola and its secondary impacts, but this projection only covers the cost of the response in the three countries with confirmed cases. It is critical to work with governments in the region to strengthen preparedness and contingency planning so they are ready to quickly respond to any potential outbreak.

6. The international community must respond holistically to all impacts of the crisis. The hidden cost of this Ebola outbreak is huge. As national resources are diverted to responding to the outbreak, health systems have collapsed. Easily treatable and preventable illnesses such as malaria and diarrhoea are claiming hundreds of lives, while mothers are dying in childbirth due to treatable complications. Children are missing vital months of education as schools have been closed. Many who are orphaned when parents die of Ebola have no one willing to care for them due to the perceived fear of transmission. We are urging donors and governments to implement a holistic response to the crisis, addressing the gender impacts of Ebola, the impacts on the wider health system, food security, protection and education.

We can turn the tide on this outbreak today, in this room. As aid agencies and campaigning organisations, we are all scaling up our work, doing all we can to support the people affected by Ebola. But we need your help. The international community needs to move faster than it has ever moved before to prevent a catastrophe in West Africa with global implications. Every new case is a testament to how much more we still need to do, and we are running out of time.

The following NGOs endorse this statement:

ActionAid UK :: CAFOD :: CARE International :: Christian Aid :: Children in Crisis :: Concern Worldwide :: Deutsche Welthungerhilfe :: GOAL :: Handicap International :: Health Poverty Action (HPA) :: InterHealth Worldwide :: International Health Partners :: International Medical Corps UK :: The International Rescue Committee :: Internews Europe :: Islamic Relief Worldwide :: King's Health Partners :: Médecins du Monde/Doctors of the World :: Mercy Corps Mission Aviation Fellowship :: Muslim Aid :: Norwegian Refugee Council :: The ONE Campaign :: Oxfam :: Plan UK :: RedR UK :: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) :: Samaritan's

Purse :: Save the Children :: Solidarités International :: Street Child :: Worldwide Hospice :: Palliative Care Alliance :: World Vision UK :: Womankind Worldwide

Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief

– “Oslo Guidelines” - Rev. 1.1 (November 2007) 40 pages

[https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/Oslo%20Guidelines%20ENGLISH%20\(November%202007\).pdf](https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/Oslo%20Guidelines%20ENGLISH%20(November%202007).pdf)

Overview

The “Oslo Guidelines” were originally prepared over a period of two years beginning in 1992. They were the result of a collaborative effort that culminated in an international conference in Oslo, Norway, in January 1994 and were released in May 1994. The unprecedented deployment in 2005 of military forces and assets in support of humanitarian response to natural disasters, following an increasing trend over the past years, confirmed the need to update the 1994 “Oslo Guidelines” eventually resulting in the current version from November 2007.

[Excerpts]

Aim

9. The aim of the present Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief (hereinafter referred to as «Oslo Guidelines») is to establish the basic framework for formalizing and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of foreign military and civil defence assets in international disaster relief operations....

Core Principles

20. As per UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182 humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality.

:: Humanity: Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable in the population, such as children, women and the elderly. The dignity and rights of all victims must be respected and protected.

:: Neutrality: Humanitarian assistance must be provided without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in controversies of a political, religious or ideological nature.

:: Impartiality: Humanitarian assistance must be provided without discriminating as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinions, race or religion. Relief of the suffering must be guided solely by needs and priority must be given to the most urgent cases of distress.

21. In addition to these three humanitarian principles, the United Nations seeks to provide humanitarian assistance with full respect for the sovereignty of States. As also stated in General Assembly Resolution 46/182:

“The sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States must be fully respected in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In this context, humanitarian assistance should be provided with the consent of the affected country and in principle on the basis of an appeal by the affected country.”...

Key Concepts For Use Of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) by UN Agencies

32. In addition and in the framework of the above-mentioned principles, the use of MCDA by UN agencies in response to a natural disaster shall be guided by the six following standards:

i. Requests for MCDA to support UN agencies must be made by the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator, with the consent of the Affected State, and based solely on humanitarian criteria.

ii. MCDA should be employed by UN humanitarian agencies as a last resort, i.e. only in the absence of any other available civilian alternative to support urgent humanitarian needs in the time required.

iii. A UN humanitarian operation using military assets must retain its civilian nature and character. While MCDA may remain under military control, the operation as a whole must remain under the overall authority and control of the responsible humanitarian organization. This does not infer any civilian command and control status over military assets.

iv. Humanitarian work should be performed by humanitarian organizations. Insofar as military organizations have a role to play in supporting humanitarian work, it should, to the extent possible, not encompass direct assistance, in order to retain a clear distinction between the normal functions and roles of humanitarian and military stakeholders.

v. Any use of MCDA should be, at its onset, clearly limited in time and scale and present an exit strategy element that defines clearly how the function it undertakes could, in the future, be undertaken by civilian personnel.

vi. Countries providing MCDA to support UN humanitarian operations should ensure that they respect the UN Codes of Conduct and the humanitarian principles.

33. Implementing and operational partners and members of international civil society, are expected to adhere to these core principles and have been encouraged to adopt the «Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief» ...

HelpAge International launches Global AgeWatch Index 2014 ranking 96 countries according to the social and economic wellbeing of older people

1 October 2014

Norway tops the list, Latin America leads pension revolution, life expectancy continues to rise

HelpAge used the United Nations International Day of Older Persons to launch the Global AgeWatch Index 2014, representing 91 per cent or nine out of ten people over 60 across the world. It measures wellbeing in four key areas: income security, health, personal capability and an enabling environment.

Globally Norway (1) tops the Index this year, closely followed by Sweden. Apart from Japan (9) all the top 10 countries are again in Western Europe, North America and Australasia. Five new countries have been added - Bangladesh, Iraq, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia.

The worst place for an older person is Afghanistan (96). Just above it come Mozambique (95), West Bank and Gaza (94) and Malawi (93).

All regions are represented in the lowest quarter, with African countries making up half of those with low income security rankings and poor health results. Venezuela (76), Serbia (78) and Turkey (77) are included in this section in similar position to countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

Chile (22) leads a cluster of Latin American countries including Uruguay (23), Panama (24), Costa Rica, (26) Mexico (30), Argentina (31), Ecuador (33) and Peru (42) which do well in the Index particularly on income security.

There are currently 868m people over 60 – nearly 12 per cent of the global population. By 2050, it's predicted to rise to 21 per cent, nearly as many people aged 60 or over as those under 15 – 2.02 billion compared with 2.03 billion.

The Index tells us that economic growth alone will not improve older people's wellbeing and specific policies need to be put in place to address the implications of ageing. More than one third of countries trail significantly behind the best-performing countries.

The report this year focuses on pension policy and how this is being managed across the globe. Only half the world's population can expect to receive even a basic pension in old age

and although policies supporting people in later life exist they need to be implemented faster and more systematically.

Full report: <https://helpage.box.com/s/dns35q1ndbm561v1pum4>

Florence Declaration emphasizes role of culture in post-2015 development agenda

UNESCO

04 October 2014

"Cultural vitality is synonymous with innovation and diversity. Culture creates jobs, generates revenues and stimulates creativity. It is a multifaceted vector of values and identity. Moreover, culture is a lever that promotes social inclusion and dialogue," the Director-General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, declared today at the close of UNESCO's Third World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries, which took place in Florence from 2 to 4 October.

At the end of the Forum, its 300 participants adopted the Florence Declaration that advocates the integration of culture in the post-2015 development agenda, which the United Nations is scheduled to adopt in the autumn of 2015.

The declaration reflects the findings of national consultations on culture and development conducted jointly in five countries—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Mali, Morocco and Serbia—by UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)...

...The Florence Declaration notably calls on governments, civil society and the private sector to enhance:

- :: human and institutional capacities;
- :: legal and policy environments;
- :: new partnership models and innovative investment strategies;
- :: benchmarks and impact indicators to monitor and evaluate the contribution of culture to monitor and evaluate the contribution of culture to sustainable development.

FAO calls for "paradigm shift" towards sustainable agriculture and family farming

Director-General urges support for science-based options in pursuit of global food security

29 September 2014, Rome

Excerpt

Policy makers should support a broad array of approaches to overhauling global food systems, making them healthier and more sustainable while acknowledging that "we cannot rely on an input intensive model to increase production and that the solutions of the past have shown their limits," FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva said today in his opening remarks to the 24th session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG).

Calling for a "paradigm shift," he said that today's main challenges are to lower the use of agricultural inputs, especially water and chemicals, in order to put agriculture, forestry and fisheries on a more sustainable and productive long-term path.

Options such as Agro-ecology and climate-smart agriculture should be explored, and so should biotechnology and the use of genetically modified organisms, FAO's director-general said, noting that food production needs to grow by 60 percent by 2050 to meet the expected demand from an anticipated population of 9 billion people. "We need to explore these alternatives using an inclusive approach based on science and evidences, not on ideologies," as well as to "respect local characteristics and context," he said.

Graziano da Silva also asked the COAG, which will conclude its biannual meeting on Friday,

Oct. 3, to consider the importance of family farming in all aspects of its agenda...

Emergency Economies: The Impact of Cash Assistance in Lebanon

IRC Evaluation

29 September 2014

Full report [here](#).

In what it described as "the first ever scientifically rigorous evaluation of cash distribution for refugees in an emergency setting," the IRC said it found "strikingly positive impacts for Syrian refugees in Lebanon." The evaluation was conducted in partnership with Daniel Masterson of Yale University and Christian Lehmann of the University of Brasilia.

Last winter, 90,000 Syrian refugee families facing freezing conditions in the Lebanese mountains were given \$100 a month through ATM cards by international aid agencies. Families living below 500 meters altitude were given e-vouchers for food, while those living in villages above 500 meters were also given e-vouchers for food, plus the cash to buy winter warmth materials, like blankets and sweaters.

Comparative research confirmed that refugees receiving the cash spent everything on meeting very basic needs ahead of winter. Despite the cash initially being intended by aid agencies for use buying materials to keep warm, the money allowed the refugees to invest in what they knew they most needed: food and water. There was no evidence of spending on alcohol or tobacco. Meals were more frequent and had bigger portions. For each dollar of cash assistance spent, the model calculated \$2.13 was created in local markets, boosting the Lebanese economy. The research did not find an inflationary impact — instead, supply moved to meet new demand.

As well as economic impact, social impacts were also measured. Households receiving cash assistance were half as likely to send their children out to work. Cash also increased access to education, and there is evidence of reduced tensions within the household and between the refugee and host community.

A majority (80%) suggested that they would prefer to receive cash to other forms of assistance.

David Miliband, IRC president and CEO, said: "The spate of man-made and natural disasters enveloping innocent civilians raises profound questions not just for international politics, but for NGOs and the humanitarian sector, as well. If we keep doing 'business as usual,' the gap between need and provision will continue to grow. Cash distribution – alongside clear humanitarian 'floor' targets in the revised Millennium Development Goals, more sustainable local partnerships and better use of evidence overall -- could be part of a vital renewal of the humanitarian sector. There will be a new disaster in the near future. And when the calls for donations go out, yes, let's spend some of it on cash, but let's also spend that fraction more evaluating it – the lessons are too expensive to miss."

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:: Agency/Government/IGO Watch

We will monitor a growing number of relevant agency, government and IGO organizations for key media releases, announcements, research, and initiatives. Generally, we will focus on

regional or global level content recognizing limitation of space, meaning country-specific coverage is limited. Please suggest additional organizations to monitor.

United Nations – Selected Meetings Coverage and Press Releases [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.un.org/en/unpress/>

Selected Meetings

[Speakers at Palestinian Rights Committee Call for Massive Efforts to Aid Gaza Following Recent Conflict \(3 October 2014\)](#)

GA/PAL/1313

[Humanitarian Aid Reaching Millions in Syria, But Unabated Fighting Continues to Thwart Delivery, Under-Secretary-General Tells Security Council \(30 September 2014\)](#)

SC/11584

Selected Press Releases

[Security Council Press Statement on Mali \(3 October 2014\)](#)

SC/11587-AFR/2985

[Security Council Press Statement on Democratic Republic of the Congo \(3 October 2014\)](#)

SC/11586-AFR/2984

['Give Slum Dwellers a Voice', Secretary-General Says in Message for World Habitat Day \(2 October 2014\)](#)

SG/SM/16230-HAB/226-OBV/1382

[Despite Impressive Growth across Africa, More Jobs Needed for Youth, Deputy Secretary-General Tells Regional Economic Communities \(1 October 2014\)](#)

DSG/SM/813-AFR/2982

['World Must Do More to Prevent Forced Displacement', Address Its Root Causes, Secretary-General Tells High Commissioner for Refugees Executive Committee \(1 October 2014\)](#)

SG/SM/16226-REF/1203

UNICEF [to 4 October 2014]

http://www.unicef.org/media/media_71508.html

Media Releases [selected]

[UNICEF welcomes release of 70 Kurdish children](#)

GENEVA / DAMASCUS, 3 October 2014 - "UNICEF welcomes the release of 70 Kurdish children after 120 days of captivity. These children were kidnapped on 29 May 2014 while traveling from their home-town of Ai'n Al Arab in the northern Syrian governorate of Aleppo to take their final school examinations.

[8 Million Europeans lend their voices in support of children in emergencies together with the EU and UNICEF](#)

ROME Italy, 2 October 2014 – 'Voices of Children in Emergencies', a joint campaign of the EU and UNICEF for children in emergencies was introduced to EU member states in Rome today during an informal meeting of the working group on humanitarian assistance of the EU Council. The ceremony was hosted by the Italian EU Presidency, taking place at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation.

[UNICEF and WFP: Missions reach more than 500,000 in South Sudan](#)

JUBA, South Sudan, 30 September 2014 – The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

and UNICEF are wrapping up their 25th joint emergency mission to deliver lifesaving supplies and services in the most remote and conflict-hit regions of South Sudan.

Thousands of children orphaned by Ebola: UNICEF

DAKAR/GENEVA/NEW YORK, 30 September 2014 – At least 3,700 children in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone have lost one or both parents to Ebola since the start of the outbreak in West Africa, according to preliminary UNICEF estimates, and many are being rejected by their surviving relatives for fear of infection.

UNHCR [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/hom>

[With forced displacement at a record high, UN High Commissioner for Refugees appeals for rethink of global humanitarian financing](#) - 30 September 2014

[UNHCR Executive Committee renews commitment to Africa's refugees](#) - 30 September 2014

30 September 2014

UNOCHA [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.unocha.org/>

04 Oct 2014

[Democratic Republic of the Congo: D.R. Congo: Humanitarian Fund releases USD 2.5 million to join the Government's efforts to fight Ebola in Equateur Province](#)

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa, 3 October 2014): The Humanitarian Coordinator in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Moustapha Soumaré, has allocated USD 2.56 million from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) to fight the country's latest outbreak of Ebola in Equateur Province. As of 2 October, the highly contagious viral disease has killed 43 people out of 70 cases in the Boende district, over 1,000 km...

03 Oct 2014

[Liberia: CERF response to Ebola outbreak, as of 3 October 2014](#)

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone CERF regional response overview (in US\$ million) CERF RESPONSE TIMELINE 15.2 US\$ million Allocations April–July • At the onset of the emergency, CERF provided three rapid response allocations, totaling \$2.3 million, for Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The majority of funds supported emergency health activities, including training of medical personnel, disease detection and...

03 Oct 2014

[Myanmar: Finding a just and equitable solution to Rakhine's citizenship crisis essential for long-term peace and prosperity in Myanmar](#)

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Myanmar (New York, 3 October 2014): Senior United Nations Humanitarian and Development officials said today they had seen appalling human suffering but also signs of hope during a recent visit to Rakhine State in Myanmar, where more than 1 million people have been rendered effectively stateless...

30 Sep 2014

[Democratic Republic of the Congo: Update on the ebola virus disease in DRC, No.13, 29 September 2014–7pm \[EN/FR\]](#)

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Democratic Republic of the Congo Coordination/ Keys developments 8 health personnel have died of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) since the outbreak of the epidemic . On 28 September, the total number of cases is (see table above for details) of which 2 deaths , an overall lethality rate of around 60%. The latest confirmed case was on 24 September. The United Nations Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) is nearing the completion of...

30 Sep 2014

[Gambia: Poor prospects for harvest due to late rains in The Gambia](#)

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Gambia Dakar, 30 September 2014: A few weeks ahead of the harvest, the Gambian government, UN agencies and donors met in Dakar to review the humanitarian situation in The Gambia. "The rainy season started weeks late in The Gambia and when the rains eventually came, they were erratic and probably insufficient to salvage the season" warned Robert Piper, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Coordinator...

UNISDR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.unisdr.org/>

No new digest content identified.

WHO & Regionals

:: [WHO Europe](#)

- [WHO delivers tetanus toxoid vaccine to Ukraine 03-10-2014](#)

On 26 September 2014, WHO delivered a second tranche of medicine to Kyiv. The shipment included 300 000 doses of tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine, which will cover Ukraine's needs until the end of 2015.

- [Statement regarding interim findings of WHO assessment of deaths of children in Idleb governorate, Syrian Arab Republic 29-09-2014](#)

A WHO assessment of the cause of the death of 15 children in rural Idleb, northern Syrian Arab Republic, has concluded that the most likely cause of the event was the incorrect use of a drug called Atracurium as a diluent for measles/rubella vaccine. There is no evidence that the measles/rubella vaccine itself or its correct diluent were the cause of this tragic event.

:: [WHO PAHO](#)

- [Health officials from the Americas chart a path toward universal health coverage \(10/02/2014\)](#)
- [Ministries of health of the Americas seek to strengthen coordination of humanitarian assistance in emergencies and disasters \(10/02/2014\)](#)
- [Health officials seek to reduce blindness and visual impairment in the Americas \(10/02/2014\)](#)
- [Ministers of health of the Americas pledge action to improve mental health care \(10/02/2014\)](#)

- Countries of the Americas seek to ensure safe and ample blood supplies through 100% voluntary donation (10/01/2014)
- Countries of the Americas agree to promote health in all public policies that have potential health impact (09/30/2014)

UNDP United Nations Development Programme [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html>

03 Oct 2014

[Helen Clark: Lecture on "From the MDGs to a New Set of Global Development Priorities" at ADA University](#)

Baku, Azerbaijan

03 Oct 2014

[Finding a just and equitable solution to Rakhine's citizenship crisis essential for long-term peace and prosperity in Myanmar](#)

Senior United Nations Humanitarian and Development officials said today they had seen appalling human suffering but also signs of hope during a recent visit to Rakhine State in Myanmar, where more than 1 million people have been rendered effectively stateless.

03 Oct 2014

[Top United Nations Development officials to visit Ebola-affected countries](#)

UNDP is carrying out a high-level mission to Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Senegal, aiming to boost efforts to contain Ebola outbreak while helping to preserve essential services and livelihoods.

02 Oct 2014

[Helen Clark: Speech at the IV Baku International Humanitarian Forum](#)

Baku, Azerbaijan

30 Sep 2014

[Door-to-door campaign reaches over half a million people in Sierra Leone's deprived communities](#)

Following a three-day national "stay at home" initiative to contain the spread of Ebola, Sierra Leone is pursuing an intensive door-to-door campaign in the capital Freetown to educate people on how the virus spreads and what to do to prevent it.

UN Division for Sustainable Development [to 4 October 2014]

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.html>

A new website with improved navigation was launched last week; No new digest content identified.

UN Women [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.unwomen.org/>

[States must prioritize gender equality in social and economic policies to prevent global economic crises — new UN Women report](#)

October 3, 2014

More than seven years after the global economic crisis erupted, women and men are still experiencing lasting impacts on their jobs, livelihoods, access to social services and ability to care for one another. Decisive action is needed to advance women's right to a decent standard of living and to address the underlying causes that led to the crisis, according to a new report from UN Women.

UNAIDS [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/>

No new digest content identified.

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/>

03 October 2014 - Dispatch

[Fear of health workers fuels Ebola crisis in Guinea](#)

CONAKRY/NEW YORK – Panic over the Ebola outbreak in Guinea has inflamed distrust of health officials, impeding access to critical health services. UNFPA is reaching out to journalists and community leaders to dispel rumours about the disease and to encourage people to seek proper care – not only for suspected Ebola infections but also for other essential health needs.

02 October 2014 - Dispatch

[Safe delivery services come to Domiz refugee camp, Iraq](#)

DUHOK, Iraq – "The clinic is always crowded," said Lava Abdul Rahman, a gynaecologist at the UNFPA maternity clinic in Domiz, a refugee camp in northern Iraq. As Syrian refugees continue to arrive in Iraq, UNFPA is working to meet their reproductive health needs. Each day, between 30 and 35 pregnant women come to the clinic for antenatal care, Dr. Rahman noted.

01 October 2014 - Statement

[Executive Director's Statement on the Occasion of the International Day of Older Persons](#)

On this 24th International Day of Older Persons, UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, joins the worldwide celebration of longevity and acknowledges the contributions that older persons make to their families, communities and societies. We celebrate the fact that more people are living longer and healthier lives. This is due to improvements in nutrition, sanitation, medical science, health care, education and economic well-being.

DESA United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/news.html>

[Secretary-General's High-level Group discusses sustainable transport](#)

2 October 2014, New York

An informal meeting of the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport took place on Wednesday 24 September. The aim of the Advisory Group, established in August 2014, is to promote accelerated implementation of sustainable transport, aligned closely with inclusive and equitable growth, social development, protection of the global environment and ecosystems, and addressing climate change.

[UN encourages full participation of older persons in society](#)

1 October 2014, New York

On the International Day, the United Nations today encouraged Governments and people throughout the world to ensure that older persons are able to fully participate in society and that their rights and dignity are protected.

ILO International Labour Organization [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>

Social protection

[Almost half the world's older persons lack pensions](#)

30 September 2014

ILO report says 52 per cent of older persons receive a pension, but levels are inadequate and the trend has been worsened by fiscal consolidation.

FAO Food & Agriculture Organization [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.fao.org/home/en/>

[FAO urges Europe to support nutrition and sustainable farming](#)

FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva told agricultural ministers from the European Union at a meeting in Milan that governments must help combat hunger and malnutrition on a global level, noting that a failure to do so will only boost migration flows and stoke conflicts.

30-09-2014

[FAO calls for "paradigm shift" towards sustainable agriculture and family farming](#)

Director-General José Graziano da Silva addressed the Committee on Agriculture, one of FAO's governing bodies, on Monday, urging them to support a wide menu of options favoring sustainable agriculture, including agroecology and the use of genetically-modified organisms.

29-09-2014

UNESCO [to 4 October 2014]

<http://en.unesco.org/>

[Florence Declaration emphasizes role of culture in post-2015 development agenda](#)

04 October 2014

"Cultural vitality is synonymous with innovation and diversity. Culture creates jobs, generates revenues and stimulates creativity. It is a multifaceted vector of values and identity. Moreover, culture is a lever that promotes social inclusion and dialogue," the Director-General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, declared today at the close of UNESCO's Third World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries, which took place in Florence from 2 to 4 October.

At the end of the Forum, its 300 participants adopted the Florence Declaration that advocates the integration of culture in the post-2015 development agenda, which the United Nations is scheduled to adopt in the autumn of 2015.

The declaration reflects the findings of national consultations on culture and development conducted jointly in five countries—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Mali, Morocco and Serbia—by UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)...

...The Florence Declaration notably calls on governments, civil society and the private sector to enhance:

- :: human and institutional capacities;
- :: legal and policy environments;
- :: new partnership models and innovative investment strategies;
- :: benchmarks and impact indicators to monitor and evaluate the contribution of culture to monitor and evaluate the contribution of culture to sustainable development.

[Third UNESCO World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries - Culture works for sustainable development](#)

02 October 2014

Valued at over \$620 billion, the global trade in cultural goods and services has doubled over the past decade, demonstrating that culture is a powerful force for both economic and social development. Cultural goods and services are not just ordinary merchandises that generate jobs, income, innovation and growth, they also contribute to social inclusion and justice.

Inaugurated in Florence (Italy) today, UNESCO's Third World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries (FOCUS), will examine how culture can contribute to a sustainable future by stimulating employment, growth and innovation. The Forum, which will close on 4 October, marks a decisive step in formulating the United Nations' programme for sustainable development after 2015...

[The Creative Economy -- New driver for development](#)

02 October 2014

UNCTAD [to 4 October 2014]

<http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx>

[A global deal to boost trade for developing countries, including in agricultural products, more important than ever, says UNCTAD Secretary-General](#)

UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2014/038

Geneva, Switzerland, (25 September 2014)

Against the background of an impasse over the World Trade Organization (WTO) Bali Package, UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board kicked off its second week on 22 September with "Trade Day" discussions on international trade and a special focus on agriculture.

The meeting underscored that multilateral deals that address the need for developing countries to boost agricultural trade and consequently enhance food security are possible and remain desirable in light of the aims of the post-2015 development agenda.

UNCTAD Secretary-General Mukhisa Kituyi expressed support for "fair, predictable, equitable and functioning multilateral trade rules" at the meeting, which was also addressed by WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo who updated delegates on the status of the "Bali package" talks...

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html>

[Fifty-Fourth WIPO Assemblies End](#)

WIPO member states closed their Assemblies meetings late Tuesday after working through a full slate of activities including confirmation of a new senior management team and inauguration of a recently constructed conference hall.

Oct 1, 2014 [PR/2014/769](#)

CBD Convention of Biological Diversity [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.cbd.int/>

[UN meeting agrees decisions to advance the implementation of the International Agreement on the safe use of living modified organisms](#)

3 October 2014

Governments attending a United Nations meeting on the safe use of living modified organisms have agreed on various actions to advance the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

USAID [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.usaid.gov/>

No new digest content identified.

DFID [to 4 October 2014]

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development>

Selected Releases

[Defeating Ebola conference in London: International community pledges more health workers, funding and supplies](#) 2 October 2014 DFID Press release

[UK boosts emergency aid for people displaced by conflict in Central African Republic](#)

29 September 2014 DFID Press release

ECHO [to 4 October 2014]

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm

No new digest content identified

OECD [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.oecd.org/>

No new digest content identified

African Union [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.au.int/en/>

Sep.29.2014

[The African Union Commission and the Pan-African Quality Infrastructure discuss joint Strategic Plan](#)

Press Release N°250/2014

29 September, 2014 – Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The 4th Pan-African Quality Infrastructure (PAQI) meeting kicked off today at the African Union Commission (AUC) headquarters. The one-day meeting was jointly organized by the AUC Departments of Trade and Industry and Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Resource Mobilization and the Pan-African Quality Infrastructure. The meeting's main objective was to discuss and review the Joint AUC – PAQI

Strategic Plan based on priority outcomes and outputs of the AUC 2014-2017 Strategic Plan vis-à-vis areas of expertise of the PAQI Pillar Organizations. The outcome would be a Strategic Plan Document that identifies priority areas for the AUC where PAQI can provide requisite policy support over the planning period.

The work of the four PAQI institutions is critical for economic integration in Africa and can play a critical catalytic role in the establishment and effective implementation of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) by 2017 among other issues....

ASEAN

<http://www.asean.org/news>

No new digest content identified

World Trade Organisation [to 4 October 2014]

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/news13_e.htm

Day 2 of Public Forum looks at why trade matters to Africa

The plenary session of the second day of the Public Forum offered trade facilitation, regional integration and development of small and medium-sized enterprises as some of the elements that would help foster fair and inclusive growth in Africa. Liberia's Commerce and Industry Minister Axel Addy said that economic development of Africa was "only a matter of time".

Azevêdo highlights trade role in realizing Africa's "sheer potential"

Director— General Roberto Azevêdo, in opening the WTO Public Forum's second plenary session "Why Trade Matters to Africa" on 2 October, said that trade has an important role in realizing Africa's "sheer potential". He said that fully implementing the Trade Facilitation Agreement "will help to integrate Africa—and cut the costs of trade significantly".

Audio: [Statement by Roberto Azevêdo](#)

IMF [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>

Press Release: IMF Helps Member Countries Move from Stabilization to Sustainable Growth

October 02, 2014

Seven years after the onset of the global financial crisis, the world still has a way to go to secure a sustainable recovery marked by strong growth that supports rapid job creation and benefits all, International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director Christine Lagarde says in her foreword to the institution's Annual Report 2014—From Stabilization to Sustainable Growth, published today.

"The recovery is ongoing, but it is still too slow and fragile, subject to the vagaries of financial sentiment. Millions of people are still looking for work. The level of uncertainty might be diminishing, but it is certainly not disappearing." Ms. Lagarde said that "throughout the crisis and in the recovery period, the IMF has been, and continues to be, an indispensable agent of economic cooperation" for its membership...

The IMF's Annual Report 2014: www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/ar/2014/eng.

World Bank [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/all>

[Kim: Boosting Shared Prosperity Is Key to Tackling Inequality](#)

[Speech by World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim at Howard University: "Boosting Shared Prosperity"](#)

World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim said boosting shared prosperity for the lowest 40% of income earners in developing countries will improve the lives of all members of society, not only a fortunate few. "Our goal of boosting shared prosperity will be achieved by raising incomes, creating jobs, educating children and providing all with access to food, water and health care," said Kim in a speech given in advance of the IMF-World Bank Group Annual Meetings to students and faculty at Howard University on Wednesday. "By doing so, we will grow our wealth and nurture our humanity." The president stressed the need to help low-income countries grow their economies. In the last four years alone, high growth rates in China and India have meant that 233 million people no longer live in poverty. But poorest people in these countries must share in the gains of that growth, he said. Kim cited a recent Oxfam International report that found the world's richest 85 people have as much combined wealth...

Date: October 1, 2014

[Africa: More Research in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math Needed to Meet Region's Promising Economic Potential](#)

WASHINGTON, September 30, 2014 – A new report from the World Bank and Elsevier* notes that Sub-Saharan Africa's striking economic growth in recent years is reflected in its growing capacity for research in science, technology, engineering and mathematics—the so-called "STEM" fields. However, research in key areas remains insufficient to meet the needs of the rapidly modernizing continent, the report argues. "Research in science, technology, engineering and mathematics has doubled in Africa over the past decade and vastly improved in quality, but is still not sufficient to fuel its fast-growing economies," said Makhtar Diop, World Bank Vice President for Africa...

Date: September 30, 2014

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:: NGO/Collaborations/Initiatives Watch

We will monitor media releases and other announcements around key initiatives, new research and major organizational change from a growing number of global NGOs, collaborations, and initiatives across the human rights, humanitarian response and development spheres of action. This Watch section is intended to be indicative, not exhaustive. We will not include fund raising content.

Amref Health Africa [to 4 October 2014]

[Amref Virtual Training School does it again!](#)

Published: 03 October 2014 by Marie Kinyanjui

Students from the AVTS get top scores in national licensure exams For the fourth consecutive year, students of the Amref Virtual Training School (AVTS) have excelled in Nursing Council of Kenya (NCK) licensure exams...

Aravind Eye Care System [to 4 October 2014]

No new digest content identified.

BRAC [to 4 October 2014]

No new digest content identified.

CARE International [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.care-international.org/news/press-releases.aspx>

['World Cannot Look Away From Suffering Of Refugees Fleeing Fighting In Syria', Says Aid Agency CARE International](#)

SYRIA CRISIS

02 OCTOBER 2014

Terrified, and exhausted, more than 140,000 people who have fled the violence in Kobane for Turkey are in desperate need of support from the international community.

Danish Refugee Council [to 4 October 2014]

<http://drc.dk/news/archive/>

[Four local employees have lost their lives in Pakistan](#)

04.10.14

Danish Refugee Councils Demining unit Danish Demining Group have lost four local employees. The four were working for DDG in the Central and Northern Afghanistan and were abducted and killed by unknown armed men when travelling to their homes in Pakistan for EID holiday.

Casa Alianza [to 4 October 2014]

Covenant House [to 4 October 2014]

[We Can Do Better For Our Kids](#)

Friday, October 3

...The [Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act](#) needs co-sponsors to smooth its passage through the Senate. Last month it passed through the Senate Judiciary Committee, but for it to continue onwards successfully, we need as many sponsors as possible, from both sides of the aisle, between now and early November. The bill, introduced by Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Senator Susan Collins (R-ME) has 14 [co-sponsors](#): Senators Richard Blumenthal (CT), Barbara Boxer (CA), Sherrod Brown (OH), Christopher Coons (DE), Richard Durbin (IL), Al Franken (MN), Kirsten Gillibrand (NY), Mazie Hirono (HI), Angus King (ME), Carl Levin (MI), Christopher Murphy (CT), Patty Murray (WA), Charles Schumer (NY), and Sheldon Whitehouse (RI). If your senator's name isn't on this list, please urge him or her to co-sponsor the bill by delivering a message through this [link](#), via the National Network for Youth.

The 40-year-old Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, in its updated version, provides for temporary housing, street outreach, family reunification, crisis intervention, counseling, and transitional living programs, including help with schooling and employment, and enhanced services for victims of human trafficking -- homeless young people are particularly [vulnerable](#) to such sexual exploitation...

ECPAT [to 4 October 2014]

[ECPAT urges the government of Zambia to provide more protection for children and victims of commercial sexual exploitation](#)

01 OCTOBER 2014, BANGKOK, THAILAND: ECPAT International released the Zambia Country Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children today that calls on the Government of Zambia to domesticate its commitment to international conventions into a strong legal framework that protects children and supports necessary social change.

Handicap International [to 4 October 2014]

No new digest content identified

Heifer International [to 4 October 2014]

September 29, 2014

[Media Advisory: Join Heifer International's 'Communities of Change' Event in Atlanta](#)

ATLANTA, Georgia

This year marks both the 70th anniversary of Heifer International and the United Nations proclamation of 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming. To recognize both of these, Heifer International is hosting Beyond Hunger: Communities of Change Atlanta, Saturday, October 4, 2014...

HelpAge International [to 4 October 2014]

[Global AgeWatch 2014: Norway tops the list, Latin America leads pension revolution, life expectancy continues to rise](#)

Today (1 October 2014), the United Nations International Day of Older Persons, HelpAge International is launching the Global AgeWatch Index 2014 ranking 96 countries according to the social and economic wellbeing of older people.

Posted: 01 October 2014

International Rescue Committee [to 4 October 2014]

01 Oct 2014

[Joint NGO statement International Conference: Effective International Response to Defeat Ebola in Sierra Leone](#)

29 Sep 2014

[IRC releases evaluation: Cash transfers work for refugees in emergencies](#)

ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/index.jsp>

[Syria and Iraq: ICRC calls for better compliance with humanitarian law](#)

News release

26 September 2014

The International Committee of the Red Cross is appealing to all parties involved in the Syria and Iraq conflicts to uphold the fundamental principle of human dignity, to spare the civilian population the effects of the hostilities and to facilitate neutral, independent and impartial humanitarian activities....

[New York: ICRC and WHO urge concrete steps to better protect health care in conflict](#)

News release

25 September 2014

Geneva/New York (ICRC) – The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are seeking stronger action by States to protect people providing or receiving health care in conflict situations...

[Somalia: Urgent food aid for 36 000 displaced people](#)

News release

23 September 2014

Nairobi (ICRC) – The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), assisted by the Somali Red Crescent Society, just completed a distribution of food to over 36,000 displaced people in the town of Beletweyne, in the central part of the country. In addition, 4,000 children under five years of age and 860 pregnant women were provided with one-month supplies of therapeutic nutritional products...

[IRCT](#) [to 4 October 2014]

Press releases

[European IRCT members gather for regional meeting in Croatia from 6th October](#)

03 October 2014

In the media

[IRCT and the American University Washington College of Law collaborate on interdisciplinary programme](#)

02 October 2014

[MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières](#) [to 4 October 2014]

[Ebola: Massive Distribution of Home Disinfection Kits Underway in Monrovia](#)

October 02, 2014

MSF is distributing more than 50,000 home disinfection kits in Monrovia, Liberia, as part of its Ebola response.

[DRC: Treating Ebola Under Extremely Difficult Conditions in Equateur Province](#)

October 01, 2014

The Ebola outbreak that was declared in August in the Equateur province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has not yet been contained.

[Mercy Corps](#) [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.mercycorps.org/press-room/releases>

No new digest content identified.

Operation Smile [to 4 October 2014]

Upcoming Mission Schedule

Oct 2 - 10 | Monterrey, Mexico
Oct 10 - 18 | Abraminch, Ethiopia
Oct 10 - 17 | Fengkai, Guangdong, China
Oct 11 - 19 | Kottayam, Kerala, India
Oct 16 - 22 | Handan, Hebei, China
Oct 17 - 26 | Lubumbashi, DRC
Oct 17 - 19 | Lima, Peru
Oct 20 - 24 | Panama City, Panama
Oct 23 - 31 | Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Oct 25 - Nov 2 | Grozny, Russia
Oct 29 - Nov 4 | Lincang, Yunnan, China

OXFAM [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases>

[Oxfam is tripling its aid in Ebola hit countries as the disease spirals out of control](#)

2 October 2014

International agency Oxfam is planning to triple its Ebola prevention programme in Sierra Leone and needs at least £10 million to help 2.5 million people at risk of catching the disease, it said today at the donor conference in London.

It will be significantly stepping up its water and sanitation supply to Ebola treatment centres and community care centres, supply of hygiene materials and boosting its mass public information campaign.

Oxfam has already helped over half a million people by providing water supplies at treatment and isolation centres, hand washing facilities in community areas, hygiene kits to communities (soap, bleach etc), supplying of personal protective clothing for those front line community health workers and training of community health workers. The agency has also been running public information campaigns about how people can best protect themselves from catching the disease...

[Europe seeks to expand big pharma monopoly at expense of poor people, warn NGOs ahead of TTIP talks](#)

29 September 2014

The European Commission is putting the interests of multinational drug companies above those of millions of people with no access to affordable life-saving medicines, warn Oxfam and Health Action International

Partners In Health [to 4 October 2014]

No new digest content identified.

PATH [to 4 October 2014]

Announcement | October 03, 2014

[Statement from PATH: PATH's contributions to the global fight against Ebola](#)

... As the crisis deepens and the virus threatens other countries in the region, PATH has been asked by the World Health Organization (WHO), ministries of health, and other partners to take on an expanded role in supporting the international response to the outbreak. PATH is responding by bringing our technical, scientific, and logistics expertise to bear...

Plan International [to 4 October 2014]

<http://plan-international.org/about-plan/resources/media-centre>

29/09/2014

[A call for strong, deliberate action for adolescent girls in the post-2015 agenda](#)

Save The Children [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.savethechildren.org/site/c.8rKLIXMGIpI4E/b.6150563/k.D0E9/Newsroom.htm>

[Desperate Demand for Ebola Treatment in Sierra Leone; Five People Infected Every Hour](#)

Oct. 1, 2014

[How Thousands of Bookmarks Are Going to Improve Global Literacy](#)

Sept. 29, 2014

[Save the Children Builds Its First Ebola Treatment Center in Liberia](#)

Sept. 27, 2014

SOS-Kinderdorf International [to 4 October 2014]

[Liberia: SOS Medical Centre loses co-worker to Ebola](#)

26 September 2014 – The SOS Children's Villages community has suffered a second, tragic loss as a result of the Ebola virus. Kebbeh Zawu, a registered nurse, who worked at the SOS Medical Centre in Monrovia, the Liberian capital hard hit by the Ebola outbreak, died on 13 September. She contracted the deadly virus while attending to her sick brother-in-law, in his home. Both died.

Ms Zawu's death came as a severe shock to co-workers at the SOS Medical Centre and [SOS Children's Villages Liberia...](#)

Tostan [to 4 October 2014]

October 2, 2014

[Free Ophthalmologic consultations for communities in Thiès](#)

A day of free ophthalmologic consultations was held on September 25, 2014 in the health center of Keur Thieme Saware, a village of about a thousand inhabitants in Thiès ...

Women for Women International [to 4 October 2014]

No new digest content identified.

WorldVision [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.worldvision.org/about-us/press-center>

Oct 6, 2014

[International Day of the Girl Child furthers awareness, empowerment of vulnerable women on October 11](#)

Three years after the United Nations declared October 11 as the International Day of the Girl Child, the 2014 World Vision Gift Catalog encourages men and women to further awareness and advocacy for vulnerable girls worldwide.

Sep 30, 2014

[Some progress made on protecting potential child soldiers](#)

Today the U.S. released the list of countries that will lose military assistance in 2015 because of their use of child soldiers. However, military aid to continue to flow to some countries actively recruiting or using children in their armed forces.

EHLRA/R2HC [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.elrha.org/news/elrha>

No new digest content identified

GAVI [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.gavialliance.org/library/news/press-releases/>

[:: Norway to commit at least US\\$ 215 million a year to Gavi between 2016 and 2020](#)

Commitment will support immunisation programmes in developing countries to save lives and protect children's health.

Global Fund [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/mediacenter/announcements/>

[Luxembourg Raises Contribution to the Global Fund](#)

29 September 2014

NEW YORK – Luxembourg is increasing its financial commitment to the Global Fund for 2014, thereby unlocking additional contributions from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Prime Minister Xavier Bettel announced at the 2014 Global Citizen Festival in New York on Saturday that Luxembourg is making an additional pledge of €500,000 for 2014, in addition to its earlier pledge of €2.5 million. Both the United States and the United Kingdom have geared their own contributions to the Global Fund in a way that maximizes donations by other countries.

ODI [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.odi.org/media>

No new digest content identified

The Sphere Project [to 4 October 2014]

<http://www.sphereproject.org/news/>

[New Farsi translation of the Sphere Handbook](#)

The Sphere Handbook 2011 edition is now available in Farsi. With this new language version, the Handbook is now available in 24 languages.

Start Network [Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies] [to 4 October 2014]

http://www.start-network.org/news-blog/#.U9U_O7FR98E

[New challenges to the humanitarian project: a discussion starter](#)

September 29, 2014

On the 25th September the Start Team presented a discussion starter at the Oxfam Global Learning Event, which addressed future challenges faced by NGO leaders and staff.

"We are caught in a race between the growing size of the humanitarian challenge, and our ability to cope; between humanity and catastrophe. And, at present, this is not a race we are winning". (The Humanitarian Emergency Response Review, July 2011)[i]

The humanitarian system is creaking. The international community is once again dealing with multiple crises at scale. The international community appears increasingly unable to deal with these challenges and the challenges of the future which for sure will include more demand, more surprise, more complexity and the increasing political significance of humanitarian crises set against the back drop of funding limitations in western economies. (For example, despite an overall increase in humanitarian funding to \$22bn in 2013, over a third of funding requirements went unmet in UN-coordinated humanitarian appeals alone[ii]. According to Start Network estimates, 70% of initial emergency response is carried out by local actors and yet in 2012 only 2.3% (\$51m) of the overall funding went direct to national and local NGOs / CSOs.[iii])...

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:: Foundation/Major Donor Watch

Beginning 4 October 2014, we will monitor media releases announcing key initiatives and new research from a growing number of global foundations and donors engaged in the human rights, humanitarian response and development spheres of action. This Watch section is not intended to be exhaustive, but indicative.

BMGF (Gates Foundation)

<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Media-Center/Press-Releases>

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

[Gates Foundation Announces Finalists for \\$20 Million in Digital Courseware Investments](#)

Next generation challenge aims to develop personalized courseware that improves outcomes for low-income postsecondary students

Ford Foundation

<http://www.fordfoundation.org/newsroom>

No new digest content identified.

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

<http://www.hewlett.org/newsroom/search>

[Designs for a Better World: Program Officer Margot Fahnestock on how a new partnership is helping Zambian teens](#)

Sep 29, 2014

[Alecia A. DeCoudreaux to Join the Board of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation](#)

Sep 29, 2014

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation

<http://www.hiltonfoundation.org/news>

No new digest content identified.

Kellogg Foundation

<http://www.wkkf.org/news-and-media#pp=10&p=1&f1=news>

No new digest content identified.

MacArthur Foundation

<http://www.macfound.org/>

No new digest content identified.

David and Lucile Packard Foundation

<http://www.packard.org/about-the-foundation/news/press-releases-and-statements/>

No new digest content identified.

Rockefeller Foundation

<http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/newsroom>

No new digest content identified.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

<http://www.rwjf.org/en/about-rwjf/newsroom/news-releases.html>

No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust

<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/News/2014/index.htm>

No new digest content identified.

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:: Journal Watch

The Sentinel will track key peer-reviewed journals which address a broad range of interests in human rights, humanitarian response, health and development. It is not intended to be exhaustive. We will add to those monitored below as we encounter relevant content and upon recommendation from readers. We selectively provide full text of abstracts and other content but note that successful access to some of the articles and other content may require subscription or other access arrangement unique to the publisher. Please suggest additional journals you feel warrant coverage.

American Journal of Disaster Medicine

Winter 2014, Volume 9, Number 1

<http://www.pnpco.com/pn03000.html>

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

Volume 47, Issue 4, p375-530, e7-e10 October 2014

<http://www.ajpmonline.org/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Public Health

Volume 104, Issue 10 (October 2014)

<http://ajph.aphapublications.org/toc/ajph/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

October 2014; 91 (4)

<http://www.ajtmh.org/content/current>**Formative Investigation of Acceptability of Typhoid Vaccine During a Typhoid Fever Outbreak in Neno District, Malawi**Lauren S. Blum*, Holly Dentz, Felix Chingoli, Benson Chilima, Thomas Warne, Carla Lee, Terri Hyde, Jacqueline Gindler, James Sejvar and Eric D. Mintz***Author Affiliations***

Waterborne Disease Prevention Branch, Division of Foodborne, Waterborne, and Environmental Diseases, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, (NCEZID), CDC, Atlanta, Georgia; Strengthening Immunization Systems Branch, Global Immunization Division, Center for Global Health (CGH), CDC, Atlanta, Georgia; Neno District Health Office, Neno, Malawi; Community Health Services Unit, MOH, Lilongwe, Malawi; Global AIDS Program Malawi, Division of Global HIV AIDS, CGH, CDC, Lilongwe, Malawi; Office of the Director, Division of High Consequence Pathogens and Pathology, NCEZID, CDC, Atlanta, Georgia

Abstract.

Typhoid fever affects an estimated 22 million people annually and causes 216,000 deaths worldwide. We conducted an investigation in August and September 2010 to examine the acceptability of typhoid vaccine in Neno District, Malawi where a typhoid outbreak was ongoing. We used qualitative methods, including frelisting exercises, key informant and in-depth interviews, and group discussions. Respondents associated illness with exposure to "bad wind," and transmission was believed to be airborne. Typhoid was considered extremely dangerous because of its rapid spread, the debilitating conditions it produced, the number of related fatalities, and the perception that it was highly contagious. Respondents were skeptical about the effectiveness of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) interventions. The perceived severity of typhoid and fear of exposure, uncertainty about the effectiveness of WaSH measures, and widespread belief in the efficacy of vaccines in preventing disease resulted in an overwhelming interest in receiving typhoid vaccine during an outbreak.

BMC Health Services Research

(Accessed 4 October 2014)

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmchealthservres/content>

[No new relevant content]

BMC Infectious Diseases

(Accessed 4 October 2014)

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcinfectdis/content>

[No new relevant content]

BMC Medical Ethics

(Accessed 4 October 2014)

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcmedethics/content>

[No new relevant content]

BMC Public Health

(Accessed 4 October 2014)

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcpublichealth/content>

Research article

BCG coverage and barriers to BCG vaccination in Guinea-Bissau: an observational study

Sanne Marie Thysen, Stine Byberg, Marie Pedersen, Amabelia Rodrigues, Henrik Ravn, Cesario Martins, Christine Stabell Benn, Peter Aaby and Ane Bærent Fisker

Author Affiliations

BMC Public Health 2014, 14:1037 doi:10.1186/1471-2458-14-1037

Published: 4 October 2014

Abstract (provisional)

Background

BCG vaccination is recommended at birth in low-income countries, but vaccination is often delayed. Often 20-dose vials of BCG are not opened unless at least ten children are present for vaccination ("restricted vial-opening policy"). BCG coverage is usually reported as 12-month coverage, not disclosing the delay in vaccination. Several studies show that BCG at birth lowers neonatal mortality. We assessed BCG coverage at different ages and explored reasons for delay in BCG vaccination in rural Guinea-Bissau.

Methods

Bandim Health Project (BHP) runs a health and demographic surveillance system covering women and their children in 182 randomly selected village clusters in rural Guinea-Bissau. BCG coverage was assessed for children born in 2010, when the restricted vial-opening policy was universally implemented, and in 2012-2013, where BHP provided BCG to all children at monthly visits in selected intervention regions. Factors associated with delayed BCG vaccination were evaluated using logistic regression models. Coverage between intervention and control regions were evaluated in log-binomial regression models providing prevalence ratios.

Results

Among 3951 children born in 2010, vaccination status was assessed for 84%. BCG coverage by 1 week of age was 11%, 38% by 1 month, and 92% by 12 months. If BCG had been given at

first contact with the health system, 1-week coverage would have been 35% and 1-month coverage 54%. When monthly visits were introduced in intervention regions, 1-month coverage was higher in intervention regions (88%) than in control regions (51%), the prevalence ratio being 1.74 (1.53-2.00). Several factors, including socioeconomic factors, were associated with delayed BCG vaccination in the 2010-birth cohort. When BCG was available at monthly visits these factors were no longer associated with delayed BCG vaccination, only region of residence was associated with delayed BCG vaccination.

Conclusion

BCG coverage during the first months of life is low in Guinea-Bissau. Providing BCG at monthly vaccination visits removes the risk factors associated with delayed BCG vaccination.

Research article

[Perceptions of consent, permission structures and approaches to the community: a rapid ethical assessment performed in North West Cameroon](#)

Jonas A Kengne-Ouaf, Theobald M Nji, William F Tantoh, Doris N Nyoh, Nicholas Tendongfor, Peter A Enyong, Melanie J Newport, Gail Davey and Samuel Wanji

Author Affiliations

BMC Public Health 2014, 14:1026 doi:10.1186/1471-2458-14-1026

Published: 2 October 2014

Abstract (provisional)

Background

Understanding local contextual factors is important when conducting international collaborative studies in low-income country settings. Rapid ethical assessment (a brief qualitative intervention designed to map the ethical terrain of a research setting prior to recruitment of participants), has been used in a range of research-naïve settings. We used rapid ethical assessment to explore ethical issues and challenges associated with approaching communities and gaining informed consent in North West Cameroon.

Methods

This qualitative study was carried out in two health districts in the North West Region of Cameroon between February and April 2012. Eleven focus group discussions (with a total of 107 participants) were carried out among adult community members, while 72 in-depth interviews included health workers, non-government organisation staff and local community leaders. Data were collected in English and pidgin, translated where necessary into English, transcribed and coded following themes.

Results

Many community members had some understanding of informed consent, probably through exposure to agricultural research in the past. Participants described a centralised permission-giving structure in their communities, though there was evidence of some subversion of these structures by the educated young and by women. Several acceptable routes for approaching the communities were outlined, all including the health centre and the Fon (traditional leader). The importance of time spent in sensitizing the community and explaining information was stressed.

Conclusions

Respondents held relatively sophisticated understanding of consent and were able to outline the structures of permission-giving in the community. Although the structures are unique to these communities, the role of certain trusted groups is common to several other communities in Kenya and Ethiopia explored using similar techniques. The information gained through Rapid Ethical Assessment will form an important guide for future studies in North West Cameroon.

BMC Research Notes

(Accessed 4 October 2014)

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcresnotes/content>

[No new relevant content]

British Medical Journal

04 October 2014(vol 349, issue 7977)

<http://www.bmjjournals.org/content/349/7977>

[No relevant content]

Brown Journal of World Affairs

20.1 Fall–Winter 2013

<http://brown.edu/initiatives/journal-world-affairs/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 92, Number 9, September 2014, 621-696

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/92/9/en/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Complexity

September/October 2014 Volume 20, Issue 1 Pages fmi–fmi, 1–73

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cplx.v20.1/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

[Accessed 4 October 2014]

<http://www.conflictandhealth.com/>

Review**[Human resource management in post-conflict health systems: review of research and knowledge gaps](#)**

Edward Roome, Joanna Raven and Tim Martineau

Author Affiliations

Conflict and Health 2014, 8:18 doi:10.1186/1752-1505-8-18

Published: 2 October 2014

Abstract (provisional)

In post-conflict settings, severe disruption to health systems invariably leaves populations at high risk of disease and in greater need of health provision than more stable resource-poor countries. The health workforce is often a direct victim of conflict. Effective human resource management (HRM) strategies and policies are critical to addressing the systemic effects of conflict on the health workforce such as flight of human capital, mismatches between skills and service needs, breakdown of pre-service training, and lack of human resource data. This paper

reviews published literatures across three functional areas of HRM in post-conflict settings: workforce supply, workforce distribution, and workforce performance. We searched published literatures for articles published in English between 2003 and 2013. The search used context-specific keywords (e.g. post-conflict, reconstruction) in combination with topic-related keywords based on an analytical framework containing the three functional areas of HRM (supply, distribution, and performance) and several corresponding HRM topic areas under these. In addition, the framework includes a number of cross-cutting topics such as leadership and governance, finance, and gender. The literature is growing but still limited. Many publications have focused on health workforce supply issues, including pre-service education and training, pay, and recruitment. Less is known about workforce distribution, especially governance and administrative systems for deployment and incentive policies to redress geographical workforce imbalances.

Apart from in-service training, workforce performance is particularly under-researched in the areas of performance-based incentives, management and supervision, work organisation and job design, and performance appraisal. Research is largely on HRM in the early post-conflict period and has relied on secondary data. More primary research is needed across the areas of workforce supply, workforce distribution, and workforce performance. However, this should apply a longer-term focus throughout the different post-conflict phases, while paying attention to key cross-cutting themes such as leadership and governance, gender equity, and task shifting. The research gaps identified should enable future studies to examine how HRM could be used to meet both short and long term objectives for rebuilding health workforces and thereby contribute to achieving more equitable and sustainable health systems outcomes after conflict.

Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

(Accessed 4 October 2014)

<http://www.resource-allocation.com/>

[No new relevant content]

Developing World Bioethics

August 2014 Volume 14, Issue 2 Pages ii–viii, 59–110

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dewb.2014.14.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 24, Issue 5-6, 2014

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cdip20/current>

Special Issue: Endogenous Development

[This special issue includes 14 articles around this theme with selected articles focused on the experience in Rwanda, Malawi, Nigeria, Ghana, and Somalia.]

[Reviewed earlier]

Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology

Volume 9, Number 5 (September 2014)

<http://informahealthcare.com/toc/1dt/current>

SPECIAL SECTION: Technology Transfer of Hearing Aids to Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs)
[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 8 - Issue 04 - August 2014

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayIssue?jid=DMP&tab=currentissue>

[No new relevant content]

Disaster Prevention and Management

Volume 23 issue 4 - Latest Issue

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=0965-3562&show=latest>

[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

October 2014 Volume 38, Issue 4 Pages ii–ii, 673–877

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dis.2014.38.issue-4/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Emergency Medicine Journal

October 2014, Volume 31, Issue 10

<http://emj.bmjjournals.org/content/current>

Commentary

Guide to the design and review of emergency research when it is proposed that consent and consultation be waived

Hugh Davies¹, Haleema Shakur², Andrew Padkin³, Ian Roberts², Anne-Marie Slowther⁴, Gavin D Perkins⁵

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Published Online First 31 July 2014

Like all others, we believe that patients who need urgent treatment should receive evidence-based care. However, until recently, there have been particular difficulties or uncertainties for research when consent and consultation 'at the time of the emergency' are impossible or inappropriate and, therefore, should be waived.^{1,2} In this commentary we describe a practical

framework of 'questions and considerations' for those developing or reviewing such research. The framework was developed in a workshop hosted by the Health Research Authority, UK, with the aim of providing a structured approach to the issues that arise when planning research that involves a waiver of consent or consultation.

Epidemics

Volume 8, In Progress (September 2014)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/17554365>

[Reviewed earlier]

End of Life Journal

Summer 2014 Vol 4 Issue 2

<http://endoflifejournal.stchristophers.org.uk/current-issue>

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 24 Issue 5 October 2014

<http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Food Policy

Volume 49, Part 1, In Progress (December 2014)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03069192>

[Reviewed earlier]

Food Security

Volume 6, Issue 4, August 2014

<http://link.springer.com/journal/12571/6/4/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Forum for Development Studies

Volume 41, Issue 2, 2014

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/sfds20/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Genocide Studies International

Volume 8, Number 2 /2014

<http://utpjournals.metapress.com/content/w67003787140/?p=8beccd89a51b49fc94adf1a5c9768f4f&pi=0>

[**The United Nations and Genocide Prevention: The Problem of Racial and Religious Bias**](#)

Hannibal Travis

Abstract

Could racial or religious bias within the United Nations be hindering efforts to prevent and punish the crime of genocide? I answer this question by surveying the UN response to a variety of alleged genocides, ranging from Biafra starting in the late 1960s to Syria starting in 2012. In terms of quantitative analysis, this article explores whether the UN response to claims of genocide is proportionate to the scale of actual harm, using absolute death tolls and percentage reductions in the populations of specific minority groups to assess harm. It finds that voting blocs based on racial or religious identity may be warping the UN response to potential genocides, resulting in disproportionate attention across cases. In this regard, the Arab League, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the Republic of Turkey appear to play important roles in shaping UN responses. In terms of qualitative analysis, the article surveys evidence that key actors at the United Nations may have been motivated by bias in framing collective responses to claims of genocide and other mass violence

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

August 2014 | Volume 2 | Issue 3

<http://www.ghspjournal.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health Governance

[Accessed 4 October 2014]

<http://blogs.shu.edu/ghg/category/complete-issues/summer-2013/>

[No new relevant content]

Global Public Health

Volume 9, Supplement 1, 2014

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rgph20/.Uq0DgeKy-F9#.U4onnCjDU1w>

This Special Supplement is dedicated to all the Afghan and international health workers who sacrificed their lives during the rebuilding of the Afghan health system.

[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

[Accessed 4 October 2014]

<http://www.globalizationandhealth.com/>

Research

[The limits of global health diplomacy: Taiwan's observer status at the world health assembly](#)

Herington J and Lee K Globalization and Health 2014, 10:71 (1 October 2014)

Research

[Country progress towards the millennium development goals: adjusting for socioeconomic factors reveals greater progress and new challenges](#)

Cohen RL, Alfonso YN, Adam T, Kuruvilla S, Schweitzer J and Bishai D Globalization and Health 2014, 10:67 (1 October 2014)

Health and Human Rights

Volume 16, Issue 2 December 2014

<http://www.hhrjournal.org/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 9 - Issue 04 - October 2014

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayIssue?jid=HEP&tab=currentissue>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 29 Issue 6 September 2014

<http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

<http://www.health-policy-systems.com/content>

[Accessed 4 October 2014]

[No new relevant content]

Human Organization

Volume 73, Number 3 / Fall 2014

<http://sfaa.metapress.com/content/j2q1q276gm72/?p=76f6fdab022e4b4bbf2f1e6c69dbd88c&pi=0>

[Reviewed earlier]

Human Rights Quarterly

Volume 36, Number 3, August 2014

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/human_rights_quarterly/toc/hrq.36.3.html

[Reviewed earlier]

Human Service Organizations Management, Leadership & Governance

Volume 38, Issue 4, 2014

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wasw21/current#.U0sFzFcWNdc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

Issue 61 May 2014

<http://www.odihpn.org/humanitarian-exchange-magazine/issue-61>

[Reviewed earlier]

IDRiM Journal

Vol 4, No 1 (2014)

<http://idrimjournal.com/index.php/idrim/issue/view/11>

[Reviewed earlier]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

[Accessed 4 October 2014]

<http://www.idpjurnal.com/content>

Research Article

Interaction between climatic, environmental, and demographic factors on cholera outbreaks in Kenya

James D Stoltzfus, Jane Y Carter, Muge Akpinar-Elci, Martin Matu, Victoria Kimotho, Mark J Giganti, Daniel Langat and Omur Cinar Elci

Author Affiliations

Infectious Diseases of Poverty 2014, 3:37 doi:10.1186/2049-9957-3-37

Published: 1 October 2014

Abstract (provisional)

Background

Cholera remains an important public health concern in developing countries including Kenya where 11,769 cases and 274 deaths were reported in 2009 according to the World Health Organization (WHO). This ecological study investigates the impact of various climatic, environmental, and demographic variables on the spatial distribution of cholera cases in Kenya.

Methods

District-level data was gathered from Kenya's Division of Disease Surveillance and Response, the Meteorological Department, and the National Bureau of Statistics. The data included the entire population of Kenya from 1999 to 2009.

Results

Multivariate analyses showed that districts had an increased risk of cholera outbreaks when a greater proportion of the population lived more than five kilometers from a health facility (RR: 1.025 per 1% increase; 95% CI: 1.010, 1.039), bordered a body of water (RR: 5.5; 95% CI: 2.472, 12.404), experienced increased rainfall from October to December (RR: 1.003 per 1 mm increase; 95% CI: 1.001, 1.005), and experienced decreased rainfall from April to June (RR: 0.996 per 1 mm increase; 95% CI: 0.992, 0.999). There was no detectable association between cholera and population density, poverty, availability of piped water, waste disposal methods, rainfall from January to March, or rainfall from July to September.

Conclusion

Bordering a large body of water, lack of health facilities nearby, and changes in rainfall were significantly associated with an increased risk of cholera in Kenya.

International Health

Volume 6 Issue 3 September 2014

<http://inthealth.oxfordjournals.org/content/6/3.toc>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 43 Issue 4 August 2014

<http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>

[New issue; No relevant content]

International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment

Volume 5 issue 2 2014

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=1759-5908&volume=5&issue=2>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction

Volume 10, Part A, In Progress (December 2014)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/22124209/10/part/PA>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

Vol 26 Complete | September 2014 | Pages 1-172

<http://www.ijidonline.com/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Mass Emergencies & Disasters

August 2014 (VOL. 32, NO. 2)

<http://www.ijmed.org/issues/32/2/>

Developing a Local Recovery Management Framework: Report on the Post-Disaster Strategies and Approaches Taken by Three Local Governments in the U.S. Following Major Disasters

August 2014 (VOL. 32, NO. 2)

Abstract

Comparative case studies of post-disaster recovery are limited, and even fewer have explored organizational approaches to disaster recovery, especially local governments. This paper describes research on the post-disaster strategies and approaches taken by three local governments in the U.S. following major disasters: Los Angeles, California (following the 1994 Northridge earthquake); Grand Forks, North Dakota (following the 1997 Red River flood); and New Orleans, Louisiana (following 2005 Hurricane Katrina). The management practices, recovery timelines, and resulting outcomes were examined for each city. This research proposes a local recovery management framework that can extend the Incident Command System (ICS)-based emergency management structure into recovery, helping to standardize recovery management practices and improve local government effectiveness in recovery. Such a model has diagnostic application to determine gaps in local government capabilities to manage post-disaster recovery and identify needed support and resources—both financial and technical; it can also serve as a framework for recovery exercises and training.

International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology

Volume 21, Issue 4, 2014

http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tsdw20/current#.U_nO92MXxyI

[Reviewed earlier]

International Migration Review

Fall 2014 Volume 48, Issue 3 Pages 577–917

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.2014.48.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Intervention – Journal of Mental Health and Psychological Support in Conflict Affected Areas

July 2014 - Volume 12 - Issue 2 pp: 168-318

<http://journals.lww.com/interventionjnl/pages/currenttoc.aspx>

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

September 24, 2014, Vol 312, No. 12

<http://jama.jamanetwork.com/issue.aspx>

[Why Should High-Income Countries Help Combat Ebola?](#)

Annette Rid, MD; Ezekiel J. Emanuel, MD, PhD

[Evaluating Novel Therapies During the Ebola Epidemic](#)

Steven Joffe, MD, MPH

JAMA Pediatrics

September 2014, Vol 168, No. 9

<http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/issue.aspx>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 39, Issue 5, October 2014

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10900/39/4/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Development Economics

Volume 111, In Progress (November 2014)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03043878/110>

[The economic consequences of AIDS mortality in South Africa](#)

Cally Ardington, Till Bärnighausen, Anne Case, Alicia Menendez

Original Research Article

Pages 48-60

Highlights

:: Households with an AIDS death are poorer than other households long before the death.

- :: Following a death due to AIDS, households are observed being poorer still.
- :: The socioeconomic losses following AIDS deaths and sudden deaths are very similar.
- :: Funeral expenses and financing explain some of the impoverishing effects of death.
- :: ART has not yet changed the socioeconomic status gradient observed in AIDS deaths.

Naturally negative: The growth effects of natural disasters

Gabriel Felbermayr, Jasmin Gröschl

Original Research Article

Pages 92-106

Highlights

- :: We provide a new global database of the physical intensity of natural disasters.
- :: Data based on damage reports lead to biased estimates of the disaster-growth nexus.
- :: The new data strongly indicate negative growth effects of natural disasters.
- :: Institutional quality and international openness mitigate the negative effects.

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 10, Issue 1, 2014

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjge20/current#.U2V-Elf4L0I>

Tenth Anniversary Forum: The Future of Global Ethics

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved (JHCPU)

Volume 25, Number 3, August 2014

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal_of_health_care_for_the_poor_and_underserved/toc/hpu.25.3.html

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Volume 4 issue 1 - Current Issue

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=2042-6747&volume=4&issue=1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 16, Issue 5, October 2014

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10903/16/4/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 12, Issue 3, 2014

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wimm20/current#.UyWnvIUWNdc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 210 Issue 7 October 1, 2014
<http://jid.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>
[New issue; No relevant content]

Journal of International Development
August 2014 Volume 26, Issue 6 Pages 749–938
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.v26.6/issuetoc>
[Reviewed earlier]

The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics
Fall 2014 Volume 42, Issue 3 Pages 280–401
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jlme.2014.42.issue-2/issuetoc>
Special Issue: SYMPOSIUM: Concussions and Sports

Journal of Medical Ethics
October 2014, Volume 40, Issue 10
<http://jme.bmj.com/content/current>
[No relevant content]

Journal of Policy and Complex Systems
Volume 1, Issue 1, pages 4-21 Spring 2014
<http://www.ipsonet.org/publications/open-access/policy-and-complex-systems/policy-and-complex-systems-volume-1-issue-1-spring-2014>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Public Health Policy
Volume 35, Issue 3 (August 2014)
<http://www.palgrave-journals.com/jphp/journal/v35/n3/index.html>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface
December 6, 2014; 11 (101)
<http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/current>
[No new relevant content]

Journal of Sustainable Development
Vol 7, No 5 October 2014
<http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/jsd/issue/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Knowledge Management for Development Journal

Vol 10, No 1 (2014)

<http://journal.km4dev.org/journal/index.php/km4dj/index>

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Oct 04, 2014 Volume 384 Number 9950 p1237 – 1320 e47 – 48

<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/current>

Effect of integrated responsive stimulation and nutrition interventions in the Lady Health Worker programme in Pakistan on child development, growth, and health outcomes: a cluster-randomised factorial effectiveness trial

Dr Aisha K Yousafzai PhD ^a, Muneera A Rasheed MSc ^a, Arjumand Rizvi MSc ^a, Robert Armstrong PhD ^b, Prof Zulfiqar A Bhutta PhD ^{a c}

Summary

Background

Stimulation and nutrition delivered through health programmes at a large scale could potentially benefit more than 200 million young children worldwide who are not meeting their developmental potential. We investigated the feasibility and effectiveness of the integration of interventions to enhance child development and growth outcomes in the Lady Health Worker (LHW) programme in Sindh, Pakistan.

Methods

We implemented a community-based cluster-randomised effectiveness trial through the LHW programme in rural Sindh, Pakistan, with a 2×2 factorial design. We randomly allocated 80 clusters (LHW catchments) of children to receive routine health and nutrition services (controls; $n=368$), nutrition education and multiple micronutrient powders (enhanced nutrition; $n=364$), responsive stimulation (responsive stimulation; $n=383$), or a combination of both enriched interventions ($n=374$). The allocation ratio was 1:20 (ie, 20 clusters per intervention group). The data collection team were masked to the allocated intervention. All children born in the study area between April, 2009, and March, 2010, were eligible for enrolment if they were up to 2·5 months old without signs of severe impairments. Interventions were delivered by LHWs to families with children up to 24 months of age in routine monthly group sessions and home visits. The primary endpoints were child development at 12 and 24 months of age (assessed with the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development, Third Edition) and growth at 24 months of age. Analysis was by intention to treat. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT007159636.

Findings

1489 mother–infant dyads were enrolled into the study, of whom 1411 (93%) were followed up until the children were 24 months old. Children who received responsive stimulation had significantly higher development scores on the cognitive, language, and motor scales at 12 and 24 months of age, and on the social–emotional scale at 12 months of age, than did those who did not receive the intervention. Children who received enhanced nutrition had significantly higher development scores on the cognitive, language, and social-emotional scales at 12 months of age than those who did not receive this intervention, but at 24 months of age only the language scores remained significantly higher. We did not record any additive benefits when responsive stimulation was combined with nutrition interventions. Responsive stimulation effect sizes (Cohen's d) were 0·6 for cognition, 0·7 for language, and 0·5 for motor development at 24 months of age; these effect sizes were slightly smaller for the combined

intervention group and were low to moderate for the enhanced nutrition intervention alone. Children exposed to enhanced nutrition had significantly better height-for-age Z scores at 6 months ($p<0.0001$) and 18 months ($p=0.02$) than did children not exposed to enhanced nutrition. Longitudinal analysis showed a small benefit to linear growth from enrolment to 24 months ($p=0.026$) in the children who received the enhanced nutrition intervention.

Interpretation

The responsive stimulation intervention can be delivered effectively by LHWs and positively affects development outcomes. The absence of a major effect of the enhanced nutrition intervention on growth shows the need for further analysis of mediating variables (eg, household food security status) that will help to optimise future nutrition implementation design.

The Lancet Global Health

Oct 2014 Volume 2 Number 10 e550 – 615

<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/issue/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet Infectious Diseases

Oct 2014 Volume 14 Number 10 p899 - 1022

<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/issue/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 18, Issue 8, October 2014

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10995/18/7/page/1>

[No relevant content]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

September 2014 Volume 92, Issue 3 Pages 407–631

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1468-0009/currentissue](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1468-0009/currentissue)

Op-Ed

[Global Polio Eradication: Espionage, Disinformation, and the Politics of Vaccination](#)

LAWRENCE O. GOSTIN

First published: 9 September 2014

DOI: 10.1111/1468-0009.12065

[No abstract]

Nature

Volume 514 Number 7520 pp5-134 2 October 2014

http://www.nature.com/nature/current_issue.html

[Ebola outbreak shuts down malaria-control efforts](#)

Public-health experts fear that one epidemic may fuel another in West Africa.

Erika Check Hayden

As the Ebola death toll spirals into the thousands in West Africa, the outbreak could have a spillover effect on the region's deadliest disease. The outbreak has virtually shut down malaria control efforts in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, raising fears that cases of the mosquito-borne illness may start rising — if they haven't already.

So far, at least 3,000 people are estimated to have died of Ebola in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia in the current outbreak, although World Health Organization (WHO) staff acknowledge that official figures vastly underestimate the total. By contrast, malaria killed more than 6,300 people in those countries in 2012, most of them young children. Overall, malaria deaths have fallen by about 30% in Africa since 2000 thanks to national programmes supported by international funding agencies such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the US Agency for International Development and the WHO's Roll Back Malaria initiative. The schemes distribute free bed nets to protect sleeping children from mosquitoes, train health workers to find malaria cases and offer tests and treatment at no charge to patients.

But the Ebola outbreak has brought those efforts to a standstill in the three affected countries. "Nobody is doing a thing," says Thomas Teuscher, acting executive director of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, based in Geneva, Switzerland...

New England Journal of Medicine

October 2, 2014 Vol. 371 No. 14

<http://www.nejm.org/toc/nejm/medical-journal>

[New issue; No relevant content]

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly

October 2014; 43 (5)

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/current>

Research Trends in Nonprofit Graduate Studies

A Growing Interdisciplinary Field

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Abstract

This study examines the growth of the academic study of the formal nonprofit sector by focusing on dissertations and theses written between 1986 through 2010. Using a keyword search, we find and examine 3,790 abstracts available in the ProQuest Dissertation and Theses database. There has been a growing number of theses and dissertations since 1986; the majority (80.2%) were completed at schools in the United States. Thematic analysis found five main themes: (a) Resources (human and financial); (b) Organizational effectiveness and performance; (c) Organization development (context, processes, and culture); (d) Intra-organizational context (leadership, structure, etc.); and (e) Interaction and collaboration (with other organizations, government, etc.). Findings demonstrate an emerging interdisciplinary field in the study of the formal nonprofit sector. Trends across the 25-year time span relating to country of origin, theme, and subject are explored and discussed.

Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration

OxMo Volume 4, No. 1 May 2014
<http://oxmofm.com/current-issue/>
[Reviewed earlier]

The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal
September 2014 - Volume 33 - Issue 9 pp: 893-996,e219-e246
<http://journals.lww.com/pidj/pages/currrenttoc.aspx>
[Reviewed earlier]

PLoS One
[Accessed 4 October 2014]
<http://www.plosone.org/>
[No new relevant content]

PLOS Currents: Disasters
[Accessed 4 October 2014]
<http://currents.plos.org/disasters/>

[**The EnRiCH Community Resilience Framework for High-Risk Populations**](#)

October 2, 2014 · [Research article](#)

Introduction: Resilience has been described in many ways and is inherently complex. In essence, it refers to the capacity to face and do well when adversity is encountered. There is a need for empirical research on community level initiatives designed to enhance resilience for high-risk groups as part of an upstream approach to disaster management. In this study, we address this issue, presenting the EnRiCH Community Resilience Framework for High-Risk Populations.

Methods: The framework presented in this paper is empirically-based, using qualitative data from focus groups conducted as part of an asset-mapping intervention in five communities in Canada, and builds on extant literature in the fields of disaster and emergency management, health promotion, and community development.

Results: Adaptive capacity is placed at the centre of the framework as a focal point, surrounded by four strategic areas for intervention (awareness/communication, asset/resource management, upstream-oriented leadership, and connectedness/engagement). Three drivers of adaptive capacity (empowerment, innovation, and collaboration) cross-cut the strategic areas and represent levers for action which can influence systems, people and institutions through expansion of asset literacy. Each component of the framework is embedded within the complexity and culture of a community.

Discussion: We present recommendations for how this framework can be used to guide the design of future resilience-oriented initiatives with particular emphasis on inclusive engagement across a range of functional capabilities.

PLoS Medicine
(Accessed 4 October 2014)
<http://www.plosmedicine.org/>
[No new relevant content]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

(Accessed 4 October 2014)

<http://www.plosntds.org/>

[No new relevant content]

PNAS - Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

(Accessed 4 October 2014)

<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/>

[No new relevant content]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 29 - Issue 04 - August 2014

<https://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayIssue?jid=PDM&tab=currentissue>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 7 Issue 2 July 2014

<http://phe.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

October 2014; 24 (10)

<http://qhr.sagepub.com/content/current>

Special Issue: Values, Perceptions, & Health

[Reviewed earlier]

Refugee Survey Quarterly

Volume 33 Issue 3 September 2014

<http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Resilience: International Policies, Practices and Discourses

Volume 2, Issue 2, 2014

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/resi20/current#.U3im6SjDU1w>

[Reviewed earlier]

Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública/Pan American Journal of Public Health (RPSP/PAJPH)

July 2014 Vol. 36, No. 1

http://www.paho.org/journal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=148&Itemid=261&lang=en

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Analysis

August 2014 Volume 34, Issue 8 Pages 1359–1579

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risa.2014.34.issue-8/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Science

3 October 2014 vol 346, issue 6205, pages 1-136

<http://www.sciencemag.org/current.dtl>

Infectious Diseases

When Ebola protection fails

Jon Cohen

More than 300 health care workers have contracted Ebola in the current epidemic and half have died. Three survivors explain that they only have hunches about how they became infected, and they discuss the role of transmission in places outside of Ebola treatment units, including emergency rooms and even between the crew decontaminating people taking off their personal protective equipment. Scant data exist about the infectiousness of different bodily fluids and environmental factors like countertops, but the one study that has looked at this question had surprising results. Training is ramping up of health care workers about to travel to affected countries to help, and this should address one of the key factors that clearly increase the risk of transmission: a shortage of trained people to do the difficult job of caring for the infected.

The early spread and epidemic ignition of HIV-1 in human populations

Nuno R. Faria, Andrew Rambaut, Marc A. Suchard, Guy Baele, Trevor Bedford, Melissa J. Ward, Andrew J. Tatem, João D. Sousa, Nimalan Arinaminpathy, Jacques Pépin, David Posada, Martine Peeters, Oliver G. Pybus, and Philippe Lemey

Science 3 October 2014: 56-61.

The early history of HIV centered on Kinshasa before accelerating in 1960 as a result of seismic social change after independence.

Abstract

Thirty years after the discovery of HIV-1, the early transmission, dissemination, and establishment of the virus in human populations remain unclear. Using statistical approaches applied to HIV-1 sequence data from central Africa, we show that from the 1920s Kinshasa (in what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo) was the focus of early transmission and the source of pre-1960 pandemic viruses elsewhere. Location and dating estimates were validated using the earliest HIV-1 archival sample, also from Kinshasa. The epidemic histories of HIV-1 group M and nonpandemic group O were similar until ~1960, after which group M underwent an epidemiological transition and outpaced regional population growth. Our results reconstruct the early dynamics of HIV-1 and emphasize the role of social changes and transport networks in the establishment of this virus in human populations.

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 120, In Progress (November 2014)
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02779536/118>
[Reviewed earlier]

Stability: International Journal of Security & Development

[accessed 4 October 2014]
<http://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles>

Contestation and Reconstruction: Natural Capital and Post-Conflict Development in Borderland Regions

Roger Zetter, Brad K. Blitz

Abstract

Though often remote and underdeveloped, borderlands are contested territories. The incorporation of borderlands into the post-conflict state highlights many important land-related paradigms, including the conversion of natural resources for economic, political, and civic purposes. This article explores the relationship between the natural resources of borderlands and their post-conflict development, management, and sustainability. Based on case study data and secondary material drawn from Croatia and Cyprus, the paper seeks to establish how the interplay of cross-border, national, and sub-national interests in post-conflict settings may contribute to the creation of new opportunities for economic development and the reconstruction of borderlands. It considers how the exploitation of natural resources may advance the agendas for the political development and incorporation of previous sites of contestation; and equally how their incorporation may constrain policies of sustainability, potentially giving rise to new conflicts. The paper sheds light on issues such as: the conversion of borderland natural capital to political capital as post-conflict states assert sovereignty claims and consolidate territorial identity; the ways in which the non-monetary value of natural capital is reconceived as commercial use value in post-conflict reconstruction; and the involvement of non-state actors and civil society in promoting environmental agendas, often as a counterbalance to state power

Sustainability

Volume 6, Issue 9 (September 2014), Pages 5512-
<http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/6/8>
[Reviewed earlier]

TORTURE Journal

Latest issue: Volume 24, Supplementum 1, 2014
<http://www.irct.org/torture-journal>
Issue Theme: Of death and rebirth: Life histories of Rwandan female genocide survivors
[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine and Health

Vol. 42(2014) No. 3
https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/tmh/42/3/_contents
[Reviewed earlier]

UN Chronicle

Vol. LI No. 1 2014 May 2014

<http://unchronicle.un.org/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies

An International Interdisciplinary Journal for Research, Policy and Care

Volume 9, Issue 4, 2014

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rvch20/current#.Uzg2bFcWNdc>

[Reviewed earlier]

World Heritage Review

n°72 - June 2014

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/review/72/>

Special Issue - World Heritage in Qatar

Each year, the special issue of World Heritage coinciding with the annual World Heritage Committee session gives us the opportunity to focus on the heritage of a particular country or region. This year the 38th session of the Committee is hosted by the State of Qatar so we are taking a closer look at the cultural and natural heritage of this country, which deserves to be better known.

Yale Human Rights & Development Law Journal

Volume XIV, Issue 2

<http://www.law.yale.edu/academics/YHRDLJcurrentissue.htm>

[Reviewed earlier]

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