

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

Week ending 4 July 2015

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:

*David R. Curry
Editor &
Founding Director
GE2P2 – Center for Governance, Evidence, Ethics, Policy, Practice*

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

Contents

- :: [Week in Review](#)***
- :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) - Selected Updates from 30+ entities***
- :: [NGO/Collaborations/Initiatives Watch](#) - Media Releases, Major Initiatives, Research***
- :: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) - Selected Updates***
- :: [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.

[Ethical Principles of Health Care in Times of Armed Conflict and Other Emergencies](#)

June 2015

Within the framework of the Health Care in Danger project, the World Medical Association (WMA), the International Committee of Military Medicine (ICMM), the International Council of Nurses (ICN) and the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) were consulted by the ICRC with the aim of these organizations agreeing on a common denominator of ethical principles of

health care applicable in times of armed conflict and other emergencies. The following document, which is the result of these consultations, is without prejudice to existing policy documents adopted by these organizations.

Civilian and military health-care organizations share the common goal of improving the safety of their personnel and other health assets and the delivery of impartial and efficient health care in armed conflicts and other emergencies,

Referring to the principles of humanity, whereby human suffering shall be prevented and alleviated wherever it may be found and impartiality, whereby health care shall be provided with no discrimination;

Bearing in mind the standards of international humanitarian law, in particular the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their 1977 Additional Protocols, and of international human rights law, specifically the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966);

Considering the principles of professional ethics adopted by health-care professional associations, including the WMA Regulations in Times of Armed Conflict and Other Situations of Violence;

Endorse the following ethical principles of health care:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Ethical principles of health care do not change in times of armed conflict and other emergencies and are the same as the ethical principles of health care in times of peace.
2. Health-care personnel shall at all times act in accordance with relevant international and national law, ethical principles of health care and their conscience. In providing the best available care, they shall take into consideration the equitable use of resources.
3. The primary task of health-care personnel is to preserve human physical and mental health and to alleviate suffering. They shall provide the necessary care with humanity, while respecting the dignity of the person concerned, with no discrimination of any kind, whether in times of peace or of armed conflict or other emergencies.
4. Privileges and facilities afforded to health-care personnel in times of armed conflict and other emergencies are never to be used for purposes other than for health-care needs.
5. No matter what arguments may be put forward, health-care personnel never accept acts of torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment under any circumstances, including armed conflict or other emergencies. They must never be present at and may never take part in such acts.

RELATIONS WITH PATIENTS

6. Health-care personnel act in the best interest of their patients and whenever possible with their explicit consent. If, in performing their professional duties, they have conflicting loyalties, their primary obligation, in terms of their ethical principles, is to their patients.

7. In armed conflict or other emergencies, health-care personnel are required to render immediate attention and requisite care to the best of their ability. No distinction is made between patients, except in respect of decisions based upon clinical need and available resources.
8. Health-care personnel respect patients' right to confidentiality. It is ethical for health-care personnel to disclose confidential information only with the patient's consent or when there is a real and imminent threat of harm to the patient or to others
9. Health-care personnel make their best efforts to ensure respect for the privacy of the wounded, sick and deceased, including avoiding the use of health care for the wounded and sick, whether civilian or military, for publicity or political purposes.

PROTECTION OF HEALTH-CARE PERSONNEL

10. Health-care personnel, as well as health-care facilities and medical transports, whether military or civilian, must be respected by all. They are protected while performing their duties and the safest possible working environment shall be provided to them.
11. Safe access by health-care personnel to patients, health-care facilities and equipment shall not be unduly impeded, nor shall patients' access to health-care facilities and health-care personnel be unduly impeded.
12. In fulfilling their duties and where they have the legal right, health-care personnel are identified by internationally recognized symbols such as the Red Cross, Red Crescent or Red Crystal as a visible manifestation of their protection under applicable international law.
13. Health-care personnel shall never be punished for executing their duties in compliance with legal and ethical norms.

FINAL

14. By endorsing these ethical principles of health care, the signatory organizations commit themselves to work for the promotion and implementation thereof wherever possible, including by appropriate dissemination amongst their members.

Press Release

Common ethical principles of health care in conflict and other emergencies

Article

30 June 2015

The World Medical Association (WMA), the International Committee of Military Medicine (ICMM), the International Council of Nurses (ICN), and the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP), representing more than 30 million people from both the military and civilian realms, have adopted the "Ethical Principles of Health Care in Times of Armed Conflict and Other Emergencies", a first-of-its-kind code of ethics that provides a common core for these major international health care organizations.

This document marks an important step towards the protection of health care, with the signatory's organizations showing a cohesive front against all forms of disrespect of ethical

principles affecting the access to and the delivery of health care in armed conflict and other emergencies.

Common code to protect health care workers from violence

Consistent information gathered by the ICRC through the Health Care in Danger initiative shows that, in armed conflict and other emergencies, health-care personnel are often coerced to act against health-care ethics, or are victims of threats and subjected to deprivation of liberty for acting in accordance with the ethical principles of their profession.

Within the framework of the HCID project, WMA, ICMM, ICN and FIP were consulted by the ICRC with the aim of these organizations agreeing on a common denominator of ethical principles of health care applicable in times of armed conflict and other emergencies. The document is the result of these consultations.

With the adoption of the Ethical Principles of Health Care in Times of Armed Conflict and Other Emergencies, the five organizations reinstate the importance of respect of ethical principles of health care for the full implementation of International Humanitarian Law and the protection of health care.

The code enumerates the principles guiding the relationship between patients and health-care workers, and contemplates issues such as discrimination, abuse of privileges, confidentiality, and torture. The principles underlying this relationship apply in times of armed conflict and other emergencies, thereby facilitating the oft-arduous application of ethics in wartime. In this sense, these ethical principles of health care constitute a significant negotiation tool for health-care personnel (in and beyond the humanitarian domain) with the authorities and other relevant actors.

About

The International Pharmaceutical Federation is the global federation of national associations of pharmacists and pharmaceutical scientists, and is a non-governmental organisation in official relations with the World Health Organization. With 132 member organisations FIP represents more than three million experts in medicines, supporting the responsible use of medicines around the world.

The World Medical Association is the global federation of National Medical Associations representing the millions of physicians worldwide. Acting on behalf of patients and physicians, the WMA endeavors to achieve the highest possible standards of medical care, ethics, education and health-related human rights for all people.

The ICMM is an International and Intergovernmental organization created in 1921 whose primary mission is to maintain and strengthen the bonds of cooperation and knowledge between the Armed Forces Medical Services of all Member States.

The International Council of Nurses is a federation of more than 130 national nurses associations representing the millions of nurses worldwide. Operated by nurses and leading nursing internationally, ICN works to ensure quality nursing care for all and sound health policies globally.

Peter Maurer on ethical principles of health care in conflict

30 June 2015

Speech given by Peter Maurer, President of the ICRC, at the launch of the "Ethical Principles of Health Care in Times of Armed Conflict and Other Emergencies."

[Excerpts]

Dear colleagues, Dear friends,

The nature of humanitarian work often has me deliver speeches with words of warning and caution, and with descriptions of the particularly distressing situations in which victims of violence find themselves. I am glad to deviate from such patterns today, at the launch of our "Ethical principles of health care in times of armed conflict and other emergencies".

Agreeing on these principles is indeed a substantive achievement and I would like to thank the World Medical Association (WMA), the International Committee of Military Medicine (ICMM), the International Council of Nurses (ICN) and the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) for their participation and commitment to this process under the auspices of the ICRC.

The ethical principles we are launching today are a ground-breaking document because now, for the first time, our global associations have a common and concise set of shared principles. They will apply to more than 30 million professionals, civilian and military, who may face ethical dilemmas in times of armed conflict and other emergencies...

...This set of principles is a great achievement and demonstrates the capacity of a single sector to produce far-reaching ethical standards. The process through which we achieved this result is a perfect example of what I like to describe as principled pragmatism – where professional experience meets normative frameworks. Practical solutions will have to come from those confronted with real-life challenges while we will need stronger political commitment to

The endorsement of the ethical principles also demonstrates the outstanding commitment of health care professionals to preserve the integrity of health care staff and their resolve to lead without waiting for a governmental process – while it is critically relevant, it may take some more years to materialize.

Indeed, professional ethics transcend borders and political interests. The principles can therefore be seen as an articulation by individuals and civil society of what is acceptable and what is unacceptable behavior. Our common purpose today is to discuss how we are going to disseminate these rules and give them more leverage with different stakeholders.

We hope that you will use your own power, influence and your different networks to encourage the establishment of robust national legislations and accountability mechanisms...

Peter Maurer, President of the ICRC

::::::

Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2015 Update and MDG Assessment

UNICEF and WHO

June 2015

ISBN: 978-92-4-150329-7 :: 90 pages

PDF: http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_82419.html#

Abstract

Looking back on 25 years of water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring, this report provides a comprehensive assessment of progress since 1990. The Millennium Development Goal target for drinking water was achieved in 2010, but, in 2015, 663 million people still lack improved drinking water sources. The world has missed the sanitation target by almost 700 million people, with 2.4 billion still lacking improved sanitation facilities and 946 million practicing open defecation.

Introduction [excerpts]

In 2000 the Member States of the United Nations signed the Millennium Declaration, which later gave rise to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Goal 7, to ensure environmental sustainability, included a target that challenged the global community to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), which began monitoring the sector in 1990, has provided regular estimates of progress towards the MDG targets, tracking changes over the 25 years to 2015.

In 1990, global coverage of the use of improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities stood at 76 per cent and 54 per cent, with respective MDG targets of 88 per cent and 77 per cent by 2015. The challenges were huge, as the global figures hid vast disparities in coverage between countries, many of which were battling poverty, instability and rapid population growth.

The JMP has monitored the changes in national, regional and global coverage, establishing a large and robust database and presenting analysis not only of the indicators detailed in the original framework for the MDGs, but also many other parameters. The analysis has helped shed light on the nature of progress and the extent to which the ambition and vision of the MDGs have been achieved. It has also helped to identify future priorities to be addressed in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

Despite significant progress in water and sanitation, much still remains to be done. This report shows how the world has changed since 1990. It provides an assessment of progress towards the MDG target, and insight into the remaining challenges....

Joint press release

UNICEF, WHO: Lack of sanitation for 2.4 billion people undermining health improvements

Final MDG progress report on water and sanitation released

NEW YORK/GENEVA, 30 June 2015 – Lack of progress on sanitation threatens to undermine the child survival and health benefits from gains in access to safe drinking water, warn WHO and UNICEF in a report tracking access to drinking water and sanitation against the Millennium Development Goals.

The Joint Monitoring Programme report, Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2015 Update and MDG Assessment, says worldwide, 1 in 3 people, or 2.4 billion, are still without sanitation facilities – including 946 million people who defecate in the open.

"What the data really show is the need to focus on inequalities as the only way to achieve sustainable progress," said Sanjay Wijesekera, head of UNICEF's global water, sanitation and hygiene programmes. "The global model so far has been that the wealthiest move ahead first, and only when they have access do the poorest start catching up. If we are to reach universal access to sanitation by 2030, we need to ensure the poorest start making progress right away." Access to improved drinking water sources has been a major achievement for countries and the international community. With some 2.6 billion people having gained access since 1990, 91 per cent of the global population now have improved drinking water – and the number is still growing. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, 427 million people have gained access – an average of 47,000 people per day every day for 25 years.

The child survival gains have been substantial. Today, fewer than 1,000 children under five die each day from diarrhoea caused by inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene, compared to over 2,000 15 years ago.

On the other hand, the progress on sanitation has been hampered by inadequate investments in behaviour change campaigns, lack of affordable products for the poor, and social norms which accept or even encourage open defecation. Although some 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation since 1990, the world has missed the MDG target by nearly 700 million people. Today, only 68 per cent of the world's population uses an improved sanitation facility – 9 percentage points below the MDG target of 77 per cent.

"Until everyone has access to adequate sanitation facilities, the quality of water supplies will be undermined and too many people will continue to die from waterborne and water-related diseases," said Dr Maria Neira, Director of the WHO Department of Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health.

Access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene is critical in the prevention and care of 16 of the 17 'neglected tropical diseases' (NTDs), including trachoma, soil-transmitted helminths (intestinal worms) and schistosomiasis. NTDs affect more than 1.5 billion people in 149 countries, causing blindness, disfigurement, permanent disability and death.

The practice of open defecation is also linked to a higher risk of stunting – or chronic malnutrition – which affects 161 million children worldwide, leaving them with irreversible physical and cognitive damage.

"To benefit human health it is vital to further accelerate progress on sanitation, particularly in rural and underserved areas," added Dr Neira.

Rural areas are home to 7 out of 10 people without access to improved sanitation and 9 out of 10 people who defecate in the open.

Plans for the new Sustainable Development Goals to be set by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 include a target to eliminate open defecation by 2030. This would require a doubling of current rates of reduction, especially in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, WHO and UNICEF say.

WHO and UNICEF say it is vitally important to learn from the uneven progress of the 1990-2015 period to ensure that the SDGs close the inequality gaps and achieve universal access to water and sanitation. To do so, the world needs:

- :: Disaggregated data to be able to pinpoint the populations and areas which are outliers from the national averages;
- :: A robust and intentional focus on the hardest to reach, particularly the poor in rural areas;
- :: Innovative technologies and approaches to bring sustainable sanitation solutions to poor communities at affordable prices;
- :: Increased attention to improving hygiene in homes, schools and health care facilities.

.....

Migration

ASEAN Ministers Meet on Irregular Movement of Persons

on Thursday, 02 July 2015. Posted in [2015](#), [ASEAN Secretariat News](#)

KUALA LUMPUR, 2 July 2015 – ASEAN Ministers responsible for combating transnational crime met in Kuala Lumpur today to discuss concerted regional action to address the recent influx of irregular movement of persons in Southeast Asia.

The Emergency ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime discussed feasible regional solutions to deal collectively with this issue and to explore the possibility of setting up a Task Force to respond to similar crisis in the future. The Ministers also supported the establishment of a trust fund for humanitarian and relief efforts related to the irregular movement of persons in Southeast Asia.

In noting the link between irregular movement of persons and the crime of trafficking in persons and people smuggling, the Ministers resolved to strengthen law enforcement efforts through information and intelligence sharing. Other measures to address this issue include conducting analysis and studies, developing regional communication campaigns and strengthening cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and international organisations.

EMERGENCY ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING ON TRANSNATIONAL CRIME CONCERNING IRREGULAR MOVEMENT OF PERSONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT – ADOPTED 2 JULY 2015

[Excerpt]

1. ASEAN Ministers overseeing the responsibilities of combating transnational crime and Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam met in Kuala Lumpur on 2 July 2015 for the convening of the Emergency ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (EAMMTC) concerning Irregular Movement of Persons in Southeast Asia. The Meeting was also attended by the Secretary General of ASEAN and Brunei Darussalam as the current Chairman of the Directors General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Divisions of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (DGICM)...

3. The Meeting discussed on three (3) main issues mainly*(i)*the Scenario on the Irregular Movement of Persons in Southeast Asia (by land and sea), (ii) the Connection between Irregular Movement of Persons with Human Trafficking and People Smuggling and (iii) Plan of Action / Way Forward to resolve these issues...

6. The Meeting have resolved to:

(i) Task SOMTC to consider including people smuggling as one of the transnational crimes under the purview of SOMTC and AMMTC and to work in tandem with the DGICM on this issue.

Look forward to the current discussion in the DGICM on irregular movement of persons including the possibility of establishing a Special Task Force or Heads of Specialist Unit on this issue;

- (ii) Strengthen law enforcement efforts to combating trafficking in persons and people smuggling as well as other forms of transnational crime at the national and regional level, among others, through the sharing of information and intelligence sharing and, where appropriate, the establishment of a special investigative taskforce;
- (iii) Utilise the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters to ensure that ASEAN Member States are well-equipped to prosecute perpetrators of the heinous crimes of trafficking in persons and people smuggling, and bringing such perpetrators to justice through due process;
- (iv) Conduct analysis and studies on the irregular movement of persons in the Southeast Asia and its connection with trafficking in persons and people smuggling as well as other forms of transnational crime with a view to assist ASEAN Member States in their efforts to address the long-term impact of this issue;
- (v) Develop and implement together with relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies comprehensive regional communication campaigns to send a strong message to the community to prevent irregular migration that is closely linked to trafficking in persons and people smuggling;
- (vi) Strengthen cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and related International Organisations in combating trafficking in persons and people smuggling, including through law enforcement cooperation, sharing of information and expertise, exchange of intelligence and capacity building;
- (vii) Support the establishment of a trust fund to be administered by the ASEAN Secretariat for voluntary contributions from ASEAN Member States and members of the international community to support the humanitarian and relief efforts involved in dealing with challenges resulting from irregular movement of persons in Southeast Asia;
- (viii) Recommend the ASEAN Leaders to task relevant ASEAN bodies to explore the possibility of setting up a Task Force to respond to crisis and emergency situation arising from irregular movement of persons in Southeast Asia, and
- (ix) Look forward to the early adoption of the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children (ACTIP) and the ASEAN Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children (APA) at the 10th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) in September 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia...

::::::

Joint Statement by UNHCR, OHCHR, IOM, the SRSG for Migration and Development, and UNODC

Press Releases, 1 July 2015

A comprehensive people-oriented approach to the irregular movement of migrants and refugees in South East Asia

We, the undersigned*, welcome the convening later this week of the Emergency ASEAN Ministerial meeting on Transnational Crime: Irregular Movement of Persons in the South East Asia Region. The meeting provides a timely opportunity to move meaningfully forward on the

comprehensive and durable solution called for by the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand in Putrajaya on 20 May 2015, in keeping with the spirit of unity and solidarity of a people-oriented and people-centred ASEAN.

Progress has been made on a number of the individual and collective actions called for in that statement, as well as on the 17 recommendations of the Special Meeting on Irregular Migration in the Indian Ocean held in Bangkok on 29 May 2015. But much more needs to be done. This includes providing access for relevant national and international actors, such as UNHCR and IOM, to the refugees and migrants. We encourage States to act consistently with the recommendation we made to avoid the use of immigration detention in our earlier Joint Statement of 19 May 2015.

We call on States to implement UNODC's recommendation to network ports and border crossings for operations to share information and improve policies in line with country commitments to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

We strongly urge States to undertake sustained efforts to expand avenues for safe and legal migration, including for family reunification and labour migration at all skill levels, while stepping up law enforcement. This includes prosecution of individuals involved in human trafficking and migrant smuggling syndicates – whoever they may be and whatever their affiliations – in a manner fully consistent with international standards for human rights in the administration of justice. Likewise, we continue to urge intensified efforts to identify and respond to the drivers and root causes of the irregular movement, as recommended in the Putrajaya Statement, and therefore call for the protection of the human rights of all migrants and refugees at places of origin, transit and destination.

The creation of an ongoing mechanism, such as the Task Force recommended at the Special Meeting, is the best way to ensure that a regular channel is available for international community support for efforts undertaken by affected States. This must include ensuring protection of the rights of all migrants and refugees, instituting appropriate law enforcement measures and responding to the drivers and root causes of forced movement. The Emergency Meeting on Thursday 2 July 2015 is a welcome opportunity to implement that recommendation.

**António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

William L. Swing, Director-General of the International Organization for Migration

Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Migration and

Development Yury Fedotov, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Migration by Sea

Joint statement from IMO Secretary-General Koji Sekimizu and IOM Director-General William L. Swing on enhanced cooperation and collaboration between the two Organizations

International Maritime Organization IMO); International Organization for Migration (IOM)

"At our meeting today, on 29 June 2015, in London at the Headquarters of the International Maritime Organization we discussed the ongoing situation of migration by sea. We noted the urgency with which the situation must be addressed of thousands of migrants who find themselves on perilous journeys. We held a silent minute in honour of the thousands of

migrants who lost their lives on such journeys and we resolved to intensify our Organizations' cooperation to find international solutions to the issues at hand;

We recalled the agreement of cooperation between the two organizations concluded in 1974 and noted with satisfaction the close engagement of the two organizations in accordance with arrangements made from time to time;

We recognized that unsafe mixed migration across the oceans and seas has been a serious concern for decades and that it has increased dramatically in recent years posing a major challenge to the international community;

Concerned about the loss of life, injury, trauma and serious human rights' violations affecting migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees travelling by sea, we acknowledged that the current situation is a humanitarian crisis and requires concerted global action;

In light of this we decided to:

1. Establish an inter-agency platform for information sharing on unsafe mixed migration by sea, in collaboration with other interested agencies, as soon as possible;
2. Disseminate information material on the dangers of unsafe and irregular migration by sea, in collaboration with other interested agencies;
3. Promote the relevant provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR), the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL), and international migration law;
4. Support the relevant technical cooperation programmes of each organization;
5. Remain engaged by setting up technical or advisory bodies, as appropriate, on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed upon in each case;
6. Facilitate discussions to find solutions to unsafe migration by sea;
7. Urge the international community to take robust measures against people smugglers who operate without fear or remorse and who deliberately and knowingly endanger the lives of thousands of migrants at sea."

::::::

Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015 – Settling In

OECD/European Union 2015

Published on July 02, 2015 :: 348 pages

ISBN 978-92-64-23230-3 (print)

ISBN 978-92-64-23402-4 (PDF)

This joint publication by the OECD and the European Commission presents the first broad international comparison across all EU and OECD countries of the outcomes for immigrants and their children, through 27 indicators organised around five areas: Employment, education and

skills, social inclusion, civic engagement and social cohesion (Chapters 5 to 12). Three chapters present detailed contextual information (demographic and immigrant-specific) for immigrants and immigrant households (Chapters 2 to 4). Two special chapters are dedicated to specific groups. The first group is that of young people with an immigrant background, whose outcomes are often seen as the benchmark for the success or failure of integration.

Press Release

Discrimination and poor job prospects hit children of immigrants

2/7/2015 - The children of immigrants continue to face major difficulties integrating in OECD countries, especially in the European Union, where their poor educational outcomes leave many struggling to find work, according to a new OECD/EU report.

Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015: Settling In finds that youth with immigrant parents experience nearly 50% more unemployment in the European Union than those with native-born parents.

Even if their labour market outcomes are generally better than those of their foreign-born parents, discrimination is felt more keenly among native-born children of immigrants than among persons who have themselves immigrated. This is true in EU countries, where one in five feels discriminated against, something not observed in non-European OECD countries.

Overall, educational outcomes are improving for many immigrant children and for those with immigrant parents but major gaps remain, notably for children with low-educated parents. In the European Union, the share of immigrant students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds who perform at the highest levels in the OECD's PISA literacy tests is only half that of native-born students.

"Where your parents were born still has a major impact on your life chances," said OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría. "Countries are not making enough progress helping immigrants and their children integrate. This is a wake-up call on the need to strengthen integration policies to get the most out of migration, for our economies and societies and for the migrants themselves."

The OECD/EU report presents the first detailed international comparison of the outcomes of immigrants and their children in all European Union and OECD countries. The indicators cover key dimensions of integration, including employment, education, income, housing, health, civic engagement and social cohesion. A special focus is on young people with a migration background.

In both the EU and the OECD, the immigrant population has grown by more than 30% since 2000. One in ten people living in the EU and OECD areas in 2012 was born abroad and one in four young people (15-34) is either foreign-born or the child of an immigrant.

The report finds that low-educated immigrants have higher employment rates than their native-born peers but often are stuck in low-paid jobs with poor working conditions. Employed immigrants are twice as likely as their native-born peers to live in a household whose income is below the country's relative poverty threshold. Partly as a result of their lower income,

immigrants are also more than twice as likely to live in overcrowded accommodation as their native-born peers (19% versus 8%) across the OECD.

More and more immigrants are high skilled – a promising development for future integration outcomes, the report notes. However, one in three immigrants of working age in the OECD and one in four in the EU now holds a tertiary education degree, with most obtaining their highest degree abroad. In contrast to the low educated, tertiary-educated immigrants have lower employment rates than their native-born peers in virtually all countries. When employed, they are overqualified more often than their native peers. This holds especially for those with foreign qualifications, who account for the majority of highly-educated immigrants.

Across the EU, 42% of highly-educated employed immigrants with foreign degrees have jobs that would require lower levels of education, twice the number of those who hold a qualification from the host country. Despite this, highly-educated immigrants still perform better in the labour market than low-educated immigrants...

::::::

\$2.3 billion required to send children to school in war-torn countries

29.06.2015 - UNESCOPRESS

A new paper by UNESCO's Education For All Global Monitoring Report (EFA GMR) shows that 34 million children and adolescents are out of school in conflict-affected countries. The most vulnerable are the hardest hit: the poorest are twice as likely to be out of school as their counterparts in peaceful countries. The paper shows that \$2.3 billion is required to place them in school - ten times the amount that education is receiving from humanitarian aid right now.

The [EFA GMR's last report](#) showed that only a third of countries had reached global education goals set in 2000, and identified conflict as one of the major barriers to achieving better results. Today's paper shows the extent of the challenges that conflict presents. Children in conflict-affected countries are more than twice as likely, and adolescents two-thirds more likely, to be out of school than in non-conflict affected countries. Young women are almost 90 per cent more likely to be out of secondary school in conflict affected-countries than elsewhere.

"Returning to school may be the only flicker of hope and normality for many children and youth in countries engulfed in crises," said Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO. "The Incheon Declaration adopted by 160 countries commits to meeting the needs of these populations through more resilient, resistive and inclusive education systems and a response to crisis that spans the phases of emergency, recovery and building. Education must be seen as part of the first response when crisis hits and an integral part of any peacebuilding strategy."

One of the core reasons conflict is taking such a heavy toll on education is lack of financing. In 2014, education received only two per cent of humanitarian aid. The paper determines that even the suggested target of four per cent, championed since 2011, is insufficient. Had this target been met in 2013, it would have left 15.5 million children and youth without any humanitarian assistance in education.

Aaron Benavot, Director of the EFA GMR, said: "A new target for directing funds to education in times of conflict has been required for some time. Present targets are hugely insufficient and

diverting attention from the true needs of children and youth on the ground. For primary education, an extra \$38 is needed per child in conflict situations. \$113 is needed per adolescent in lower secondary education. Surely we can find these funds. Most of us carry the cost for one child in our pocket."

Media attention unfairly prioritizes some countries over others: more than half of available humanitarian aid to education was allocated to just 15 out of 342 appeals between 2000 and 2014.

Many appeals do not cover all those in need. In 2013, 21 million people in conflict-affected zones were identified as requiring education support. Just eight million were included in appeals. Of those, just three million received assistance once funding was distributed – leaving 18 million without any help at all.

The paper proposes a new, evidence-based finance target, and makes recommendations for tightening the current aid structure for education in crises:

- :: There must be a consistent and objective education needs assessment to truly understand the requirements of children and adolescents in conflict.
- :: There should be better connections between humanitarian and development financing: The World Humanitarian Summit in July 2016 together with a High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing to be formed later in 2015 represent opportunities to make the architecture of humanitarian funding more relevant and realistic.
- :: The \$2.3 billion funding gap for education in conflict, which is ten times more than education currently receives from humanitarian aid, urgently needs to be filled.
- :: Any new global emergency education fund should ensure that resources for education in crises are additional, flexible and predictable. Funding must be aligned to need. It should work closely with the Global Partnership for Education and the Global Education Cluster.

::::::

2015 World Food Prize Laureate: Leading a Generation out of Poverty

Founder of BRAC to receive \$250,000 prize for giving nearly 150 million people worldwide the opportunity for enhanced food security and a pathway out of poverty

Washington, D.C. (July 1, 2015) – Sir Fazle Hasan Abed of Bangladesh was announced today as the 2015 winner of the World Food Prize, the most prominent global award for individuals whose breakthrough achievements alleviate hunger and promote global food security...

"I offer my sincerest congratulations to Sir Fazle and appreciation for the progress he has made in improving people's lives, alleviating hunger, and providing pathways out of poverty. Sir Fazle's and his organization's recognition that engaging women in STEAM fields—science, technology, engineering, agriculture, and math—benefits our local and global communities is a vision that we share at USDA. It is my honor to participate in this event today with people who see the need for innovative approaches to feeding our rapidly growing population," said U.S. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack.

Awarded by the World Food Prize Foundation, the \$250,000 prize honors Sir Fazle's unparalleled achievement in building the unique, integrated development organization BRAC,

which is headquartered in Bangladesh and operates programs in 10 other countries around the globe. Since he created it over 40 years ago, Sir Fazle's organization has provided the opportunity for nearly 150 million people worldwide to improve their lives, have enhanced food security and follow a pathway out of poverty through its dynamic and effective development programs.

"At a time when the world confronts the great challenge of feeding over nine billion people, Sir Fazle Abed and BRAC, the organization he founded and leads, have created the preeminent model being followed around the globe on how to educate girls, empower women and lift whole generations out of poverty. For this monumental achievement, Sir Fazle truly deserves recognition as the 2015 World Food Prize Laureate," commented World Food Prize President, Ambassador Kenneth M. Quinn in making public the Laureate's name.

BRAC, which was formally known as Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, has been hailed as the most effective anti-poverty organization in the world. Its agricultural and development innovations have improved food security for millions and contributed to a significant decline in poverty levels through direct impacts to farmers and small communities across the globe. Today BRAC operates 18 financially and socially profitable enterprises, across health, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, education, green energy, printing and retail sectors, and has been responsible for extraordinary advancements in the poultry, seed, and dairy industries in Bangladesh and other countries in which it operates in Africa...

On receiving the award, Sir Fazle commented: "Being selected to receive the 2015 World Food Prize is a great honor. I consider this award recognition of the work of BRAC, which I have had the privilege to lead over the last 43 years. The real heroes in our story are the poor themselves and, in particular, women struggling with poverty. In situations of extreme poverty, it is usually the women in the family who have to make do with scarce resources. When we saw this at BRAC, we realised that women needed to be the agents of change in our development effort. Only by putting the poorest, and women in particular, in charge of their own destinies, will absolute poverty and deprivation be removed from the face of the earth." ...

Saudi prince to donate \$32bn fortune to charity

BBC | 1 July 2015

Saudi Arabian billionaire Prince Alwaleed bin Talal has said he will donate his \$32bn (£20bn; €29bn) personal fortune to charity.

The 60-year-old nephew of King Salman is one of the world's richest people.

He said he had been inspired by the Gates Foundation, set up by Bill and Melinda Gates in 1997.

The money would be used to "foster cultural understanding", "empower women", and "provide vital disaster relief", among other things, he said.

Mr Gates praised the decision, calling it an "inspiration to all of us working in philanthropy around the world".

Prince Alwaleed is at number 34 on the Forbes list of the world's richest people.

The money will go to the prince's charitable organisation, Alwaleed Philanthropies, to which he has already donated \$3.5bn.

The prince, who does not hold an official government position, is chairman of investment firm Kingdom Holding Company.

:::::::

EBOLA/EVD [to 4 July 2015]

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC); "Threat to international peace and security" (UN Security Council)

Ebola Situation Report - 1 July 2015

[Excerpts]

SUMMARY

:: There were 20 confirmed cases of Ebola virus disease (EVD) reported in the week to 28 June, the same as the previous week. Weekly case incidence has been between 20 and 27 cases for 5 consecutive weeks. In Guinea, 12 cases were reported from 3 prefectures: Boke, Conakry, and Forecariah. All 3 prefectures reported cases the previous week. In Sierra Leone, 8 cases were reported from the same 3 districts as the previous week: Kambia, Port Loko, and the district that includes the capital, Freetown. Challenges tracing and monitoring contacts continue to hamper efforts to end transmission, with a proportion of cases not detected until after death, increasing the risk of further transmission.

:: On 29 June, routine surveillance detected a confirmed case of EVD in Margibi County, Liberia—the first new confirmed case in the country since 20 March. The case is a 17-year-old male who first became ill on 21 June. After presenting at a local health facility the patient was treated for malaria and discharged. He died on 28 June and received a safe burial the same day. An oral swab taken before the burial subsequently tested positive twice for EVD. 102 contacts have been identified, although that number is expected to increase as investigations continue. At this stage the origin of infection is not known. The case reportedly had no recent history of travel, contact with visitors from affected areas, or funeral attendance...

:: Two new health worker infections were reported from Boke, Guinea, for a second consecutive week. No new health worker infections were reported from Sierra Leone. There have been a total of 874 confirmed health worker infections reported from Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone since the start of the outbreak, with 509 reported deaths.

COUNTRIES WITH WIDESPREAD AND INTENSE TRANSMISSION

:: There have been a total of 27,443 reported confirmed, probable, and suspected cases of EVD in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (figure 1, table 1) up to 28 June, with 11,220 reported deaths (this total includes reported deaths among probable and suspected cases, although outcomes for many cases are unknown). A total of 12 new confirmed cases were reported in Guinea and 8 in Sierra Leone in the 7 days to 28 June. ...

UNMEER

:: UNMEER Chief says Ebola comeback in Liberia underscores need for rigorous testing 02 Jul 2015

UNICEF [to 4 July 2015]

http://www.unicef.org/media/media_78364.html

UNICEF teams, supplies arrive in areas affected by new Ebola cases in Liberia

MONROVIA/DAKAR/GENEVA, 3 July 2015 – Responding to Liberia's first confirmed cases of Ebola in more than three months, UNICEF has begun distributing emergency supplies in the affected communities including tents for isolating those under quarantine, hygiene kits and chlorine and buckets for handwashing stations.

ILO International Labour Organization [to 4 July 2015]

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

Occupational safety and health

Ebola: How decent work in the health sector saves lives of health personnel

01 July 2015

International labour standards and tools, if correctly applied, are very effective in protecting frontline health workers treating patients with potentially deadly infectious diseases, such as Ebola, says Christiane Wiskow, Senior Health Sector Specialist at the International Labour Organization (ILO).

ODI [to 4 July 2015]

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

After Ebola: why and how capacity support to Sierra Leone's health sector needs to change

Research reports and studies | July 2015 |

Lisa Denney and Richard Mallett with Ramatu Jalloh

The central argument of this report is that capacity building in Sierra Leone's health sector has been thought about and operationalised in a narrow, technical way and that a smarter model of capacity building is needed.

* * * *

:: 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 System Organizational Chart

:: 8.5" x 11" / 216 x 279 mm :: 11" x 17" / 279 x 432 mm

United Nations – Secretary General, Security Council, General Assembly

[to 4 July 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases/Meetings Coverage

30 June 2015

SC/11956

[Peacekeeping, Children in Armed Conflict Dominate June Agenda, as Security Council Wraps Up Month](#)

Peacekeeping, peacebuilding and children in armed conflict had been the centrepieces of the Security Council's work over the past four weeks, said the Permanent Representative of Malaysia, President of the body for June, in a monthly wrap-up meeting this afternoon.

29 June 2015

SC/11952

['Any and Every' Route in Syria Must Be Opened for Life-Saving Humanitarian Aid, Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator Tells Security Council in Briefing](#)

As a "nightmare of violence and destruction" continued without end in Syria, it was crucial for humanitarian workers to use every route, across borders and conflict lines, to deliver life-saving aid, a top United Nations humanitarian official told the Security Council this morning.

UN OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/media.aspx?IsMediaPage=true>

[Human Rights Council adopts texts on enhancing the efficiency of the Council, Rohingya Muslims, the protection of the family, and Ukraine](#)

03 July 2015

[Human Rights Council extends mandates on Belarus and Eritrea, asks OHCHR to undertake a fact-finding mission to South Sudan](#)

02 July 2015

[Human Rights Council adopts twelve texts, on protection of migrants in transit, unaccompanied migrant children, and others](#)

02 July 2015

Committee on the Rights of the Child [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx>

No new digest content identified.

Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

[to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/ChildrenIndex.aspx>

No new digest content identified.

SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and

Armed Conflict [to 4 July 2015]

<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/virtual-library/press-release-archive/>

No new digest content identified.

SRSG/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/media/press-releases/>

29 Jun 2015

[Bosnia and Herzegovina: UN Special Representative welcomes court decision in the Kotor Varoš case](#)

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/search?page=&comid=4a0950336&cid=49aea93a7d&scid=49aea93a40>

[UNHCR welcomes ASEAN proposals to respond to boat crisis in South-East Asia](#)

3 July 2015

[Mediterranean Crisis 2015 at six months: refugee and migrant numbers highest on record](#)

1 July 2015

[Joint Statement by UNHCR, OHCHR, IOM, the SRSG for Migration and Development, and UNODC](#)

1 July 2015

UN OCHA [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.unocha.org/media-resources/press-releases>

02 Jul 2015

[occupied Palestinian territory: The Gaza Strip: The Humanitarian Impact of the Blockade, July 2015](#)

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: occupied Palestinian territory KEY FACTS

01 Jul 2015

[World: Pacific voices heard on humanitarian action](#)

Talks about the future of humanitarian action in the Pacific have wrapped up with calls for stronger partnerships with vulnerable and crisis affected communities.

29 Jun 2015

[Ukraine: Five things you need to know about the crisis in Ukraine](#)

29 Jun 2015

[Syrian Arab Republic: Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien: Statement to the Security Council on Syria, New York, 29 June 2015](#)

UNICEF [to 4 July 2015]

http://www.unicef.org/media/media_78364.html

Selected press release and news notes

[UNICEF teams, supplies arrive in areas affected by new Ebola cases in Liberia](#)

MONROVIA/DAKAR/GENEVA, 3 July 2015 – Responding to Liberia's first confirmed cases of Ebola in more than three months, UNICEF has begun distributing emergency supplies in the

affected communities including tents for isolating those under quarantine, hygiene kits and chlorine and buckets for handwashing stations.

[Urgent action needed to tackle child labour caused by Syrian Crisis: Save the Children and UNICEF](#)

AMMAN, 2 July 2015 - The conflict and humanitarian crisis in Syria are pushing an ever increasing number of children into exploitation in the labour market, and much more needs to be done to reverse the trend, according to a new report released by Save the Children and UNICEF.

[UNICEF, WHO: Lack of sanitation for 2.4 billion people undermining health improvements](#)

NEW YORK/GENEVA, 30 June 2015 – Lack of progress on sanitation threatens to undermine the child survival and health benefits from gains in access to safe drinking water, warn WHO and UNICEF in a report tracking access to drinking water and sanitation against the Millennium Development Goals.

[Millions of children in war-torn Yemen at risk of disease and malnutrition – UNICEF](#)

SANA'A, Yemen, 30 June 2015 – The ongoing conflict in Yemen is having a devastating impact on the country's health system, and exposing millions of children to the threat of preventable diseases, says UNICEF.

IOM / International Organization for Migration [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.iom.int/press-room/press-releases>

Selected Press Releases

[Yemen: Airstrikes, Mortars Damage IOM Premises in Haradh and Basateen](#)

07/03/15

Yemen - Airstrikes and mortars damaged an IOM office in Haradh as well as the Migrant Response Point (MRP) in Basateen.

[IOM Responds to Recent Displacement in Salah al-Din Governorate, Iraq](#)

07/03/15

Iraq - IOM preliminary data indicates that more than 20,400 individuals have been displaced within Salah al-Din governorate from June 14 to 27.

[Funding from Government of Italy Strengthens Psychosocial Support for Displaced in South Sudan](#)

07/03/15

South Sudan - IOM has received EUR 1 million from the Government of Italy to expand the current psychosocial support for displaced communities.

[IOM Combats Irregular Somali Migration with Youth Employment](#)

07/03/15

Somalia - In an attempt to curb irregular youth migration from Somaliland to Europe, IOM, in partnership with local authorities, has concluded a ten-day soft skills training for 40 unemployed graduate youth from Gabley and Borama in Somalia.

[IOM Hosts Festivals to Promote Rights of Migrants in Mexico and Central America](#)

07/03/15

Mexico - IOM has started a series of community festivals to promote the rights of migrants in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

[Japan Provides IOM Thailand USD 2.5 Million for Assistance to Migrants in Andaman Sea](#)

06/30/15

Thailand - Japan is committing USD 2.5 million to IOM in response to IOM's USD 26 million appeal to assist those affected by the migrant crisis in the Andaman Sea.

[IOM and Partners Complete Cholera Vaccination Campaign in Bentiu, South Sudan](#)

06/30/15

South Sudan - IOM and its partners have completed the final round of an oral cholera vaccine campaign at the UN Protection of Civilians site in Bentiu, Unity State.

[IOM Hails Efforts to Raise Migrant Death Ship Off Libya's Coast](#)

06/30/15

[Free Movement and Migration in West Africa Launches Call for Proposals for Non-State Actors](#)

06/30/15

Nigeria - The Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission and IOM are launching the Non-State Actors (NSA) Fund call for proposals at the ECOWAS Commission Secretariat in Abuja, Nigeria, today (30 June 2015).

[IOM, Government of Rwanda Honour Gains Made by Rwandan Returnees](#)

06/30/15

Rwanda - A total of 782 Rwandan returnees, majority of whom came from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are advancing today after successfully completing a five-month practical skills training programme carried out under the framework of the "One United Nations" Sustainable Return and Reintegration Programme.

[First Ever IOM-NGO Consultations Focusing Solely on Humanitarian Issues](#)

06/30/15

Switzerland - IOM, with the support of the Non-Governmental Organization consortium International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Tuesday will host delegates from more than 40 NGOs and 17 countries to a one-day meeting in Geneva, Switzerland on humanitarian action concerning displaced populations and migrants.

[IOM Boosts Border Actions for Vulnerable Migrants in Central America](#)

06/30/15

El Salvador - IOM concluded this month the workshop "Exchange of border experience in Honduras and El Salvador to optimize response capabilities to cater to the needs of vulnerable people," which served as a platform for the generation of a cross-border action plan and sharing of best practices of inter-institutional work at the local level.

[IOM Ghana Distributes Solar Lanterns to Rescued Children](#)

06/30/15

Ghana - IOM in Ghana has distributed 34 solar lanterns to child survivors of trafficking who were rescued from fishing communities along Lake Volta.

UN Women [to 4 July 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases

["There must be significantly enhanced, prioritized, and dedicated investment for implementing gender equality commitments" – Executive Director](#)

Date : July 1, 2015

Opening remarks delivered by Executive Director of UN Women, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, on 30 June at the opening event of UN Women's Executive Board Annual Session held in New York City

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues [to 4 July 2015]

<http://undesadspd.org/IndigenousPeoples.aspx>

No new digest content identified.

WHO & Regionals [to 4 July 2015]

[WHO validates elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis in Cuba](#)

News release

30 JUNE 2015 | GENEVA | WASHINGTON - Cuba today became the first country in the world to receive validation from WHO that it has eliminated mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis.

"Eliminating transmission of a virus is one of the greatest public health achievements possible," said Dr Margaret Chan, WHO Director-General. "This is a major victory in our long fight against HIV and sexually transmitted infections, and an important step towards having an AIDS-free generation" she added.

Michel Sidibé, Executive Director of UNAIDS: "This is a celebration for Cuba and a celebration for children and families everywhere. It shows that ending the AIDS epidemic is possible and we expect Cuba to be the first of many countries coming forward to seek validation that they have ended their epidemics among children."...

[Heatwaves and health: guidance on warning-system development](#)

1 July 2015 -- [Read the heatwave guidance document](#)

The [Weekly Epidemiological Record \(WER\) 3 July 2015](#), vol. 90, 27 (pp. 337–348) includes:

:: Introduction of inactivated polio vaccine and switch from trivalent to bivalent oral poliovirus vaccine worldwide, 2013–2016

:: Performance of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance and incidence of poliomyelitis, 2015

[GIN June 2015 pdf, 1.47Mb - 3 July 2015](#)

[WHO Regional Offices](#)

[WHO African Region AFRO](#)

[:: WHO Regional Director for Africa calls for greater commitment to improve access to medicines in the Region](#)

Brazzaville, 2 July 2015 - As members of an EU/WHO/ACP partnership* to improve access to quality medicines meet in Brazzaville, Dr Matshidiso Moeti, WHO Regional Director for Africa, praised progress made and called for greater commitment to ensure that Africans have access to the quality, affordable medicines they need.

:: [WHO and AUC take stock on joint efforts to improve health on the continent](#)

Brazzaville, 30 June 2015 – High ranking officials from the African Union Commission (AUC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are meeting in Brazzaville to take stock of their collaborative efforts to improve the health of people in Africa...

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

:: [WHO validates Cuba's elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis](#)
(06/30/2015)

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

No new digest identified.

WHO European Region EURO

:: [Second meeting of the Small countries initiative in Andorra: implementing the life-course approach vision](#) 03-07-2015
:: [What to do in heatwaves: public health advice](#) 02-07-2015

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

No new digest identified.

WHO Western Pacific Region

:: [Scaling-up HIV testing is critical to end the AIDS epidemic in Asia-Pacific HIV/AIDS programme managers and community groups join hands to strengthen and expand HIV testing](#)

Joint news release of WHO and UNAIDS

MANILA, 02 July 2015 - Ten national HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection (STI) programmes, civil society and development partners in the Western Pacific Region have joined forces to ensure that everyone living with HIV knows their status and is able to access HIV treatment. This push for expanded HIV testing coverage came during a recent two-day meeting organized by the World Health Organization's (WHO) Regional Office for the Western Pacific and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in Manila, the Philippines...

UNAIDS [to 4 July 2015]

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

[WHO validates elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis in Cuba](#)

30 June 2015 | [PDF](#)

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.unfpa.org/press/press-release>

No new digest content identified.

UNDP United Nations Development Programme [to 4 July 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases

[Statement delivered by Magdy Martínez-Solimán : Reimagining 2050 - the power of sustainable infrastructure to create smart cities, Fourth Annual Global Sustainability Summit](#)

Jul 2, 2015 Madrid

[Experts call for more rights based, evidence informed drug control policies](#)

Jul 2, 2015

Evidence shared at the two-day consultation revealed that drug laws, policies and enforcement activities intersect with, and have consequences for, a broad spectrum of human rights issues, including public health, arbitrary detention without due process, forced labour and women and children's rights.

[Sevamob: Using Mobile Technology to Improve Health](#)

Jun 30, 2015

The social enterprise Sevamob is fundamentally transforming primary healthcare in India through mobile clinics and a tele-health marketplace. The newest company to join the Business Call to Action (BCtA), Sevamob, has committed to reducing anemia by 30 percent, HIV transmission to children by at least half of the national average, and dental issues like caries by 25 percent, in the areas where it is active.

[Helen Clark: Opening Speech at World Humanitarian Summit Pacific Consultations](#)

Jun 30, 2015 Auckland, New Zealand

UN Division for Sustainable Development [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN Statistical Commission :: UN Statistics Division [to 4 July 2015]

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>

No new digest content identified.

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.unep.org/newscentre/?doctypeID=1>

Selected Press Releases

[Financial Experts Call for Better Alignment between the Financial System and World's Sustainable Development Needs Ahead of Climate Conference](#)

New Rules for New Horizons: Reshaping Finance for Sustainability
03/07/

[UNEP Executive Director and IUCN Director General Meet with Environmental and Sustainable Development NGOs](#)

01/07/2015

[UNEP Executive Director Participates in UN General Assembly Panel on Climate Change](#)
30/06/2015

UNISDR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [to 4 July 2015]

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

[Africa meets to align with Sendai Framework](#)

NAIROBI, 2 July 2015

...The 7th Africa Working Group Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction and High Level Meeting will take place in Yaoundé from 21-23 July 2015. It will bring together government representatives and Africa's Regional Economic Communities and seek to align Africa's existing programme of action with the Sendai Framework. Over 30 countries will be represented including 14 at ministerial level...

UN DESA United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [to 4 July 2015]

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

[Better science needed to guide policy decisions for sustainable development](#)

30 June 2015, New York

A new United Nations flagship report launched today finds that solutions to the challenges to people and planet must build on clear scientific findings in order to be sustainable. "The successful implementation of the new sustainable development agenda requires a strong scientific foundation that is understood by policymakers," said Wu Hongbo, UN DESA's Under-Secretary-General, referring to the proposed 17 sustainable development goals, scheduled for adoption in September in New York...

UNESCO [to 4 July 2015]

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

[Sites in China, Iran, Mongolia and Singapore inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List](#)

4 July 2015

The World Heritage Committee this morning approved the inscription of six cultural sites on World Heritage List: Tusi Sites (China), Susa, Cultural Landscape of Maymand (both in the Islamic Republic of Iran), Singapore Botanic Gardens (Singapore), Baekje Historic Areas (Republic of Korea), Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (Mongolia).

[Sites in Italy, Jordan and Saudi Arabia inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List](#)

3 July 2015

The World Heritage Committee inscribed three new cultural sites on the World Heritage List this afternoon: Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalú and Monreale in Italy; Baptism Site "Bethany Beyond the Jordan" (Al-Maghtas) in Jordan and Rock Art in the Hail Region of Saudi Arabia. - See more at: <http://en.unesco.org/news/sites-italy-jordan-and-saudi-arabia-inscribed-unesco-s-world-heritage-list#sthash.gYrvn3gB.dpuf>

[Establishing a Global Centre for Excellence for Persons with Disabilities using ICTs](#)

3 July 2015

An international expert meeting on the "Establishment of a Global Centre for Excellence for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities using Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)" was held on 29 and 30 June 2015 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France. The meeting brought together more than a dozen experts from Brazil, Ecuador, France, India, Ireland, Kuwait, UK and USA, as well as the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia (UNECA), in cooperation with the Permanent Delegation of the State of Kuwait to UNESCO.

...Over the two days, the experts discussed the proposed Centre, to be based in the State of Kuwait, defining its vision, mission, functions, objectives, scope and title. They further proceeded to the development of a strategic roadmap, and proposals for the structure of the Global Centre, as well as resources and infrastructure required.

[Reconstruction of Timbuktu mausoleums nears completion](#)

1 July 2015

[\\$2.3 billion required to send children to school in war-torn countries](#)

28 June 2015

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/allpress.html?ref=fp>

03/07/2015 –

[Tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts, and Components and Ammunition](#)

02/07/2015 –

[Colombia Survey 2014: UNODC study shows significant increase in coca leaf production in high density areas](#)

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme [to 4 July 2015]

<http://unhabitat.org/media-centre/press-releases/>

No new digest content identified.

FAO Food & Agriculture Organization [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.fao.org/news/archive/news-by-date/2015/en/>

[Huge opportunities for agricultural growth in West Africa](#)

West Africa has unprecedented opportunities for agricultural growth, but making the most of them will require more effective regional integration, says a new 400-page book by the African Development Bank (AfDB), FAO and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

2-07-2015

[OECD – FAO expect stronger production, lower prices over coming decade](#)

Strong crop yields, higher productivity and slower growth in global demand, along with lower oil and fertilizer prices, should contribute to a gradual decline in real prices for agricultural products over the coming decade, according to the latest Agricultural Outlook report produced by the OECD and FAO.

1-07-2015

[FAO Director-General highlights role of trade in food security and the use of public standards to ensure food safety](#)

Global trade can play an important role in improving food security and nutrition and in fighting poverty and hunger while the use of science-based public standards is essential to ensure food safety, FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva has told participants in the World Trade Organization's 5th Global Review of Aid For Trade.

1-07-2015

[Child Labour in Agriculture](#)

Child labour is defined as work that is inappropriate for a child's age, affects children's education, or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals. It should be emphasized that not all work carried out by children is considered child labour. Some activities may help children acquire important livelihood skills and contribute to their survival and food security.

29-06-2015

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.ifad.org/media/press/index.htm>

29 June 2015: [IFAD reaffirms its commitment to promote pro-family-farming policies in Latin America](#)

| [Spanish](#)

ILO International Labour Organization [to 4 July 2015]

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

Occupational safety and health

[Ebola: How decent work in the health sector saves lives of health personnel](#)

01 July 2015

International labour standards and tools, if correctly applied, are very effective in protecting frontline health workers treating patients with potentially deadly infectious diseases, such as Ebola, says Christiane Wiskow, Senior Health Sector Specialist at the International Labour Organization (ILO).

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.icao.int/Newsroom/Pages/pressrelease.aspx>

[Republic of Chad Committed to Working with ICAO to Improve Safety and Security in Central Africa](#)

3/7/15

IMO International Maritime Organization [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/Home.aspx>

[Nippon Foundation's Sasakawa to be awarded 2014 International Maritime Prize](#)

03/07/2015 IMO Council awards the prestigious International Maritime Prize for 2014 to Mr. Yohei Sasakawa.

[Mr. Ki-tack Lim \(Republic of Korea\) elected as IMO Secretary-General](#)

30/06/2015 Mr. Lim has been elected as the Secretary-General of IMO with effect from 1 January 2016, for an initial four-year term.

[Maritime and migration heads pledge action on unsafe mixed migration by sea](#)

29/06/2015 IMO Secretary-General Sekimizu and IOM Director-General Swing recognized need for concerted global action.

WMO World Meteorological Organization [to 4 July 2015]

<https://www.wmo.int/media/?q=news>

[WMO, WHO Issue Guidance on Heat Health Warning Systems](#)

1 July 2015

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have issued new joint guidance on Heat–Health Warning Systems to address the health risks posed by heatwaves, which are becoming more frequent and more intense as a result of climate change.

“Heatwaves are a dangerous natural hazard, and one that requires increased attention,” said Maxx Dilley, Director of WMO’s Climate Prediction and Adaptation Branch, and Maria Neira, Director of WHO’s Department of Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health. “They lack the spectacular and sudden violence of other hazards, such as tropical cyclones or flash floods but the consequences can be severe.”

Arabic ([pdf](#)) Chinese ([pdf](#)) Russian ([pdf](#))

[SEAMLESS PREDICTION: FROM MINUTES TO MONTHS](#)

30 June 2015

A new WMO publication *Seamless Prediction of the Earth System: From Minutes to Months* provides a consolidated road map for future weather research to foster the science needed to make society less vulnerable to high-impact weather.

It synthesizes discussions and outcomes of the World Weather Open Science Conference held in Montreal in August 2014. . The conference brought together the entire weather science and user communities for the first time to review the state-of-the-art and chart the scientific frontiers for the next decade and more.

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.unido.org/en/news-centre/news.html>

[UNIDO's Programmes for Country Partnership to help reduce the costs of trade](#)

GENEVA, 1 July 2015 – During the Fifth Global Review on Aid for Trade, Célestin Monga, Managing Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), participated in a high-level panel discussion on reducing...

[Enhanced cooperation between UNIDO and China Development Bank to help promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development](#)

Wednesday, 01 July 2015

ADDIS ABABA, 1 July 2015 - The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the China Development Bank (CDB) will jointly promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development in developing countries located...

[UNIDO builds national capacity in Kyrgyzstan to mitigate global environmental problems](#)

BISHKEK, 30 June 2015 – A workshop on the mitigation of global environmental problems organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) opened in Bishkek today. It brought together national and...

[UNIDO and Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade to jointly help developing countries, emerging economies](#)

VIENNA, 29 June 2015 – The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET), the Republic of Korea's leading research institute and economic think...

UNWTO World Tourism Organization [to 4 July 2015]

<http://media.unwto.org/news>

[12th UNWTO Awards open for applications](#)

2 July 2015

UNWTO has opened the call for applications for the 12th edition of the UNWTO Awards for Excellence and Innovation in Tourism. Tourism initiatives from around the world are encouraged to apply before 30 October 2015.

ITU International Telecommunications Union [to 4 July 2015]

http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/index.aspx?lang=en#.VF8FYcl4WF8

No new digest content identified.

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/>

No new digest content identified.

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.cbd.int/press-releases/>

[New manual presents guidelines on sustainable tourism and management in sensitive biodiversity areas](#)

Montreal, 3 July 2015 – Enforcing the notion that a healthy natural environment is one of the world's most important tourism attractions, and that visiting nature serves to heighten awareness of its intrinsic value for us all, a new manual launched by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) presents guidelines on sustainable tourism and management.

[Tourism Supporting Biodiversity – A Manual on applying the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development](#)

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

July 2015 :: 60 pages

ISBN: 92-9225-585-1 (print)

ISBN: 92-9225-585-X (electronic)

PDF online at: www.cbd.int/tourism/doc/tourism-manual-2015-en.pdf

Introduction

This Manual provides information for planners, developers, managers and decision makers involved with tourism development and resource management in areas of sensitive biodiversity. The purpose is to help them to mainstream biodiversity concerns and ecosystem services within sustainable tourism development. Its primary target is public authorities and other agencies in a position to influence tourism impacts, while also being relevant to potential developers of tourism projects.

The Manual has been prepared as a result of decisions taken by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2012 (COP 11) and further developed in 2014 (COP 12) to improve knowledge and materials to better inform the integration of biodiversity into sustainable tourism development.

The Manual is based on the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development. However, it also reflects a wider perspective on approaches and experience in sustainable tourism development and management.

This Manual, with an emphasis on management and governance, complements the more technical User's Manual on the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development published in 2007.

:::::

USAID [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases>

[United States and Brazil Expand Partnership to Promote Food Security in Mozambique](#)

July 1, 2015

President Obama announced \$2 million to expand the partnership between the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) through Feed the Future and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) to help Mozambique increase agricultural production, food security, and family nutrition. The investment will raise agricultural production through new science and technology and provide training for agricultural policy makers, technicians, and farmers.

DFID [to 4 July 2015]

<https://www.gov.uk/government/latest?departments%5B%5D=department-for-international-development>

[Changing world, changing aid: Where international development needs to go next](#)

[Department for International Development](#) and [The Rt Hon Justine Greening MP](#)

Published 3 July 2015

Speech by the International Development Secretary at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London, focussing on the need for development to go beyond aid.

I'm extremely grateful to [ODI](#) and [Bond](#) for hosting my first major development speech since this government was returned in May and I'm delighted to be back at DFID.

We've been saying for a while that the 12 months ahead are absolutely critical for development.

It starts with the [Financing For Development conference](#) in Addis the week after next, then the [sustainable development goals](#) that will be set at UNGA in September. Then the Climate

Change Conference in Paris in November, and the World Trade Organisation Conference in Nairobi in December. And then right through to the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul next May....

[DFID management response to the ICAI recommendations on: How DFID works with multilateral agencies to achieve impact, June 2015](#)

Published 3 July 2015 Independent report DFID

Part of a collection: [DFID management responses to the Independent Commission for Aid Impact \(ICAI\) reports](#)

[DFID management response to the ICAI recommendations on DFID's Approach to Delivering Impact, July 2015](#)

Published 2 July 2015 Independent report DFID

Part of a collection: [DFID management responses to the Independent Commission for Aid Impact \(ICAI\) reports](#)

[New programmes to strengthen vulnerable states in Africa and more support for Syria crisis](#)

Published 2 July 2015 Press release DFID

Additional help from the UK to provide emergency aid, jobs and education, to help address the root causes of the migrant crisis.

A range of new programmes from the UK will provide emergency aid as well as jobs and education to help address the root causes of the migrant crisis, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced today.

This new support forms part of a wider approach by the UK government to tackle the migrant crisis and will focus on the fragile and vulnerable states from which the majority of migrants are leaving. This includes Syria and its neighbours as well as a number of African countries such as Nigeria, South Sudan and Kenya.

Millions of refugees and vulnerable people affected by conflict and instability will benefit from immediate, lifesaving support such as food and clean water.

The new support will also help to create jobs and opportunities, provide protection for vulnerable groups, and address underlying causes of conflict and tension so that people are able to build their lives in the region...

ECHO [to 4 July 2015]

<http://ec.europa.eu/echo/en/news>

[New €15 million EU aid package for Ukraine](#)

01/07/2015

The EU is increasing its humanitarian response to help people affected by the crisis in eastern Ukraine, with a new aid package worth €15 million announced today by EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides...

:::::

African Union [to 4 July 2015]

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

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives, recognizing that a number of country-level announcements are added each week]

Jul.03.2015

[Fridays of the Commission: "The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030. The Future of Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in Africa", Addis Ababa, Ethiopia](#)

Jul.01.2015

[Ambassador Mfasoni hands over the AUC's Secretary General Office to Ms. Djeneba Diarra](#)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1st July 2015: The handing over ceremony between Ambassador Jean Mfasoni, outgoing Secretary General, and Ms. Djeneba Diarra, incoming Secretary General and first woman to occupy the position, took place on 30th June 2015 at the African Union Headquarters.

The African Development Bank Group [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/>

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives, recognizing that a number of country-level announcements are added each week]

[African Development Bank Group approves debt relief for Chad](#)

03/07/2015 - The Boards of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) on Wednesday, July 1, 2015 approved debt relief for the Republic of Chad under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative in the amount of US \$37 million (at end 2000 Net Present Value terms, or approximately US \$66.04 million, in nominal terms). This follows a joint assessment of the country in April 2015 by the IMF and World Bank as having attained the HIPC 'Completion Point'.

[Skills that lead to jobs: AfDB provides US \\$62 million to support Technical and Vocational Education in Kenya](#)

03/07/2015 - The Executive Board of Directors of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) on Wednesday, July 1, 2015 approved a US \$62-million loan to finance the second phase of Kenya's Support to Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) for Relevant Skills Development project.

[The African Water Facility catalyses the development of waste management businesses to improve sanitation services in Arba Minch, Ethiopia](#)

02/07/2015 - The African Water Facility (AWF) announced on Wednesday, July 1, 2015 that it is providing a €1.2-million grant to the Government of Ethiopia to improve sanitation and faecal waste management in Arba Minch. The project will benefit over 21,000 people who will have access to improved toilet facilities. It will also boost local agriculture through the provision of new and affordable fertiliser.

[AfDB approves US \\$22.5-million to improve investment climate and forest governance in Congo](#)

01/07/2015 - The Board of Directors of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) on Wednesday, July 1, 2015 approved a US \$22.5-million loan to the Republic of Congo to help finance the country's Investment Climate and Forest Governance Support Project (PACIGOF).

[Côte d'Ivoire's President launches West African Energy Leaders Group](#)

30/06/2015 - Côte d'Ivoire's President Alassane Ouattara headed a top-level line-up of political and business leaders on Tuesday, June 30 in Abidjan to launch the African Energy Leaders

Group (AELG) in West Africa, with concrete plans to drive sector reforms and a pipeline of bankable investment projects for sustainable energy access across the region.

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations [to 4 July 2015]

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

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives, recognizing that a number of country-level announcements are added each week]

[ASEAN launches People's Awards; Recipients to be honoured at next Summit](#)

on Friday, 03 July 2015. Posted in [2015](#), [ASEAN Secretariat News](#)

JAKARTA, 2 July 2015 – The search is on for the Recipients of the ASEAN People's Awards. Ten outstanding individuals and/or organisations from ASEAN Member States will be honoured for their contributions to ASEAN community building. The Recipients will be recognized at the next ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur this November where their work will also be exhibited to the public

[ASEAN Ministers Meet on Irregular Movement of Persons](#)

on Thursday, 02 July 2015. Posted in [2015](#), [ASEAN Secretariat News](#)

KUALA LUMPUR, 2 July 2015 – ASEAN Ministers responsible for combating transnational crime met in Kuala Lumpur today to discuss concerted regional action to address the recent influx of irregular movement of persons in Southeast Asia.

The Emergency ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime discussed feasible regional solutions to deal collectively with this issue and to explore the possibility of setting up a Task Force to respond to similar crisis in the future. The Ministers also supported the establishment of a trust fund for humanitarian and relief efforts related to the irregular movement of persons in Southeast Asia.

In noting the link between irregular movement of persons and the crime of trafficking in persons and people smuggling, the Ministers resolved to strengthen law enforcement efforts through information and intelligence sharing. Other measures to address this issue include conducting analysis and studies, developing regional communication campaigns and strengthening cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and international organisations.

Please click [here](#) to view the Chairman's Statement

European Union [to 4 July 2015]

http://europa.eu/newsroom/index_en.htm

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives]

[Joint statement by High Representative / Vice-President Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides on the crisis in Yemen](#)

External relations and foreign affairs | 03/07/2015 16:29 | European External Action Service (EEAS)

OECD [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/publicationsdocuments/bydate/>

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives, recognizing that a number of country-level announcements are added each week]

[Discrimination and poor job prospects hit children of immigrants](#)

2-July-2015

The children of immigrants continue to face major difficulties integrating in OECD countries, especially in the European Union, where their poor educational outcomes leave many struggling to find work, according to a new OECD/EU report.

[OECD and FAO expect stronger agricultural production, lower prices over coming decade - Rising incomes in developing world spurring demand for food, dietary changes](#)

1-July-2015

Strong crop yields, higher productivity and slower growth in global demand should contribute to a gradual decline in real prices for agricultural products over the coming decade, but nonetheless, prices will likely remain at levels above those in the early-2000s, according to the latest Agricultural Outlook report produced by the OECD and FAO.

[China signs cooperation agreements with OECD and joins OECD Development Centre](#)

1-July-2015

In a historic visit by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang to the OECD in Paris, the People's Republic of China today decided to enhance longstanding collaboration with the OECD and to join the OECD Development Centre.

Organization of American States (OAS) [to 4 July 2015]

http://www.oas.org/en/media_center/press_releases.asp

[Honduras: OAS and UN to Facilitate National Dialogue on Corruption and Impunity](#)

E-203

June 29, 2015

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.oic-oci.org/oicv2/news/>

[Resolution by OIC on Protecting the Family Receives Majority Vote at the Human Rights Council](#)

A resolution on Protection of the Family that warns of the "increasing vulnerabilities" facing the family unit was adopted yesterday, 3 July 2015 at the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva. The resolution was sponsored by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and was voted for by the majority of the HRC member states. It reaffirms that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State...
04/07/2015

[Human Rights Council adopts OIC resolution on ensuring accountability and justice for violations in Occupied Palestinian Territory](#)

The United Nations Human Rights Council adopted today the resolution sponsored by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on "Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem". ..
03/07/2015

[OIC-Proposed Resolution on Human Rights of Rohingya Gets Adopted by UN Human Rights Council](#)

A resolution proposed by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on Myanmar titled "Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar"

(A/HRC/29/L.30) was adopted by consensus at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva today, Friday, 3 July 2015. The adoption of this resolution without a vote conveys the strong support of the international community, particularly the member states of the HRC, to the content of this important resolution...

03/07/2015

Group of 77 [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.g77.org/>

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives, recognizing that a number of country-level announcements are added each week]

[Intervention on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by the Representative of South Africa at the first preparatory meeting for the General Assembly Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society \(WSIS\) \(New York, 1 July 2015\)](#)

[Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by a representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations, at the adoption of the QCPR draft resolution \(New York, 29 June 2015\)](#)

[Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by a representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations, at the informal consultations of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation \(New York, 29 June 2015\)](#)

UNCTAD [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

World Trade Organisation [to 4 July 2015]

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

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives, recognizing that a number of country-level announcements are added each week]

Speech

["Clear and immediate actions within reach" to reduce trade costs](#)

WTO members must do more to bring down excessively high trade costs, and there are some "clear and immediate actions within reach" which can contribute to achieving this, Director-General Roberto Azevêdo said on 2 July at the close of the WTO's Fifth Global Review of Aid for Trade.

IMF [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.imf.org/external/news/default.aspx>

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives, recognizing that a number of country-level announcements are added each week]

[Press Release: Statement by the IMF on Greece](#) June 30, 2015

World Bank [to 4 July 2015]

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

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives, recognizing that a number of country-level announcements are added each week]

[The Investing in Africa Forum: Partnering to Accelerate Investment, Industrialization, and Results in Africa](#)

ADDIS ABABA, July 1, 2015 - The Investing in Africa Forum: Partnering to Accelerate Investment, Industrialization, and Results, was held June 30-July 1, 2015, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, co-organized by the Government of Ethiopia, the China Development Bank, the China-Africa Development Fund, the World Bank Group, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. It brought together representatives of the public and private sector from China and African countries. Regional institutions, development partners and think tanks also attended. Participants exchanged views on how African countries could attract greater investment, accelerate industrialization, create jobs and sustain development. The Chinese and African experiences were shared in order to provide information and lessons learned, and identify opportunities for enhanced partnerships...

Date: July 1, 2015 Type: Press Release

[Global Food Prices Drop to a Five-Year Low](#)

WASHINGTON, July 1, 2015 – International food prices decreased by 14% between August 2014 and May 2015, dropping to a five-year low, according to the latest edition of Food Price Watch. Cheap oil contributed to abundant global supplies of food in 2014 and prospects of a bumper crop for wheat, maize and rice in 2015—factors that are driving the sharp decline in international food prices. The agriculture and food sector continue to benefit from less expensive chemical fertilizer, fuel and transportation costs brought on by the previous year's oil price declines, with food prices holding steady despite recent oil price hikes. Between August 2014 and May 2015, wheat prices plunged by 18%, rice prices dropped by 14% and maize prices declined by 6%. However, the arrival of El Nino, the appreciation of the U.S. dollar and the recent increase in oil prices could drive up food prices in the coming months...

Date: July 1, 2015 Type: Press Release

[World Bank Commits to Greater Access to Information on the Policy's Fifth Anniversary](#)

WASHINGTON, July 1, 2015—The World Bank's Access to Information (AI) Policy and Open Data Initiative launched five years ago, with more than 6.1 million documents and reports downloaded and over 18,000 development indicators made available, thereby spreading the organization's wealth of operational information, research, statistics, and data on development challenges around the globe. Access to information and data can enable citizens to make informed decisions. "There is no one-size-fits-all solution to development challenges. But there is evidence that when citizens have access to information, they are empowered to participate in decisions that affect their lives and positively influence their community," said World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim, "Our goal is to continue to create new opportunities for knowledge exchange, and, ultimately, support our clients' application of evidence-based solutions to development challenges," he added...

Date: July 1, 2015 Type: Press Release

[Speech by World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim on Trade's Role in Ending Poverty by 2030](#)

Date: June 30, 2015 Type: Speeches and Transcripts

[Statement by World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim on the Establishment of AIIB](#)

WASHINGTON, June 28, 2015—The World Bank Group today issued the following statement from World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim on the signing of the articles of agreement by the founding members of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: "I congratulate all founding members of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank on the establishment of the new development institution today. More funding for infrastructure will help the poor, and we are pleased to be working with China and others to help the AIIB hit the ground running. The developing world's infrastructure investment needs are too huge for any single institution. The world spends about \$1 trillion a year on infrastructure, but the vast majority of that goes to developed countries. Emerging markets and low-income countries face an annual gap of \$1 trillion to \$1.5 trillion in infrastructure spending. We view the AIIB as an important new partner that shares a common goal: ending extreme poverty..."

Date: June 28, 2015 Type: Press Release

IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.ipu.org/english/news.htm>

[MPs identify strategies for implementing new SDGs](#)

30 JUNE 2015

MPs from nine European and Central Asian countries gathered in the Romanian capital, Bucharest in mid-June to identify how parliaments can be most effective in implementing the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They recommended that each country should devise its own sustainable development strategy, identifying specific goals and the means of achieving them with input from relevant parties including women's groups. MPs at the two-day regional seminar also urged parliaments to promote strong inter-parliamentary cooperation, including the development of joint projects between countries. It recommended IPU set up a global parliamentary mechanism to track and evaluate progress so that national and regional experiences can be fed back to the global level and encourage further progress. The seminar, jointly organized by IPU and Romania's Chamber of Deputies, was attended by MPs from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Serbia and Romania.

[IT project aids Egyptian Parliament](#)

30 JUNE 2015

A three-month IPU programme to train staff at the Egyptian parliament is the first stage in efforts to establish a modern parliamentary library with full internet access and capable of meeting the needs of future MPs. The newly-launched programme, supported by the Japanese foundation Worldwide Support for Development (WSD), includes training 210 staff in information technology management relating to the provision of library, information and research services (LRIS) - one of the priorities identified during a needs-assessment mission to Egypt in late 2014. The training, together with a recently installed faster computer system, will enable staff to use IT and the internet more effectively.

[Supporting new Tunisian MPs](#)

30 JUNE 2015

IPU and partner organizations have joined forces to provide a series of orientation workshops for Tunisian MPs elected late last year to the country's first parliament since the Arab Spring.

In a first session organized by IPU and the UN's Development Programme (UNDP), the MPs focused on standards for democratic parliaments based on IPU's Parliament and democracy in the 21st century and measures to put in place a gender equal parliament using the Organization's Plan of Action for Gender-sensitive Parliaments. The MPS are due to explore the essential functions of parliaments – law-making, oversight and representation at another session in September. Meanwhile, at an event organized by IPU and International IDEA and supported by the UAE's Federal National Council, the MPs focused on increasing cross-party cooperation between female MPs through both formal and informal means. Tunisia is one of only two Arab countries where more than 30 per cent of the MPs are women through the use of electoral quotas. Algeria became the first Arab country to achieve this.

[New move to strengthen women's rights in Mali](#)

30 JUNE 2015

IPU and the National Assembly of Mali have launched a two-year initiative to improve the status of women and strengthen their rights. The project aims to support parliamentary bodies responsible for gender issues, and back parliamentary efforts to develop the legislative and political framework needed to improve women's status. Training for MPs in late June will focus on developing the capacity and leadership skills of female MPs and on strengthening male and female MPs skills in advocating gender equality and fighting violence against women and girls. Priorities for parliamentary action include national reconciliation, gender equality, improvements in healthcare for women and children, better education for girls, combating violence, and women's participation in decision-making. Women hold only 13 of the 147 seats in parliament – fewer than 9 per cent - although this represents a substantial improvement on previous figures.

[Strengthening parliamentary action on maternal and child health in Bangladesh](#)

30 JUNE 2015

The Bangladesh Parliament and IPU have signed an agreement setting in motion a partnership aimed at developing the capacity of the country's MPs to promote maternal and child health (MNCH), including efforts to end child marriage. The agreement, signed in Dhaka during an official visit to the country by IPU Secretary General Martin Chungong and Senior Secretary of the Parliament Ashraful Moqbul, will focus on how parliament can improve its oversight and representation responsibilities on MNCH, develop strategies on strengthening parliament's influence on the issue including community outreach and advocacy, and the importance of data collection on birth and marriage registrations. A range of activities supported by IPU will begin soon. Although Bangladesh is one of a few developing countries that have achieved the Millennium Development Goal on reducing child mortality, and made progress on maternal mortality, there is still work to be done to reduce maternal mortality to 140 per 100,000 live births. The persistence of harmful practices against women and girls, including child marriage and the lack of universal access to health are key challenges...

*

*

*

*

:: INGO/Consortia/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 announcement, programs or appeals.

Amref Health Africa [to 4 July 2015]

<http://amref.org/news/news/>

Meet Amref Health Africa's New CEO

"Global health is changing, and Amref Health Africa is well positioned for the shift" – Dr Githinji Gitahi

Dr Gitahi Githinji joined Amref Health Africa on June 1, 2015. Until this appointment he was the Vice President and Regional Director for Africa, Smile Train International, where he successfully established partnerships for long-term sustainability with various African governments. Read his bio [here](#)

Aravind Eye Care System [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.aravind.org/default/currentnewscontent>

No new digest content identified.

BRAC [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.brac.net/content/stay-informed-news#.VPstwC5nBhV>

2015 World Food Prize Laureate: Leading a Generation out of Poverty

Founder of BRAC to receive \$250,000 prize for giving nearly 150 million people worldwide the opportunity for enhanced food security and a pathway out of poverty

Washington, D.C. (July 1, 2015) – Sir Fazle Hasan Abed of Bangladesh was announced today as the 2015 winner of the World Food Prize, the most prominent global award for individuals whose breakthrough achievements alleviate hunger and promote global food security...

CARE International [to 4 July 2015]

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

New CARE Study: Evidence of Worsening Conditions as Syrian Refugees in Jordan Run Out of Resources

JORDAN

30 JUNE 2015

Aid agency CARE International releases "Five Years Into Exile: The challenges faced by Syrian refugees outside camps in Jordan and how they and their host communities are coping". Syrian refugees in Jordan continue to face immense and increasing challenges leading to grave concerns about their vulnerability and protection, the study reports.

Danish Refugee Council [to 4 July 2015]

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

DRC calls for comprehensive solutions for Protection at Sea (02.07.15)

More than 59 million people are displaced due to conflicts and persecution. But they are part of an even larger and increasing number of people moving in mixed migratory flows, including a dramatically high number of people risking their lives at sea. Ahead of the UNCHR Annual Consultations with NGOs July 1-3, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) calls for comprehensive regional solutions...

Casa Alianza [to 4 July 2015]

Covenant House [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.casa-alianza.org.uk/news>

<https://www.covenanthouse.org/>

No new digest content identified.

ECPAT [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.ecpat.net/news>

[ECPAT e-Bulletin 29 June 2015](#)

-Casa Alianza Nicaragua celebrates 17th Anniversary

-EU supported project to combat CSEC in Russia

-ECPAT hosts SACG meeting

Fountain House [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.fountainhouse.org/about/news-press>

No new digest content identified.

Handicap International [to 4 July 2015]

http://www.handicap-international.us/press_releases

No new digest content identified.

Heifer International [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.heifer.org/about-heifer/press/press-releases.html>

No new digest content identified.

HelpAge International [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

IRC International Rescue Committee [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.rescue.org/press-release-index>

02 Jul 2015

[Media Advisory: UN humanitarian chief declares Yemen high-level emergency](#)

02 Jul 2015

[New Ebola cases in Liberia are stark reminder of ongoing threats to the region](#)

ICRC [to 4 July 2015]

<https://www.icrc.org/en/whats-new>

[Yemen: Vital food aid delivered across front lines in Aden](#)

[News release](#)

02 July 2015

Sana'a/Geneva (ICRC) – The International Committee of the Red Cross has today started a distribution of food across the front lines in the southern city of Aden. The consignment of more than 160 tons will cover the emergency needs of 17,500 people. Around half of Aden's population are displaced from their homes, seeking shelter in any available space in the town.

[Nepal: ICRC introduces new app to help reconnect families](#)

[Article](#)

01 July 2015

The ICRC has introduced Familylinks ANSWERS, a new web application to help reconnect families separated by the earthquakes in Nepal earlier this year. This new technology, which can also be used in times of other disasters, means families will be reconnected more quickly.

[Common ethical principles of health care in conflict and other emergencies](#)

[Article](#)

30 June 2015

The World Medical Association (WMA), the International Committee of Military Medicine (ICMM), the International Council of Nurses (ICN), and the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP), representing more than 30 million people from both the military and civilian realms, have adopted the "[Ethical Principles of Health Care in Times of Armed Conflict and Other Emergencies](#)", a first-of-its-kind code of ethics that provides a common core for these major international health care organizations.

[Mali: Over 250,000 people receive aid in north](#)

[News release](#)

29 June 2015

Geneva / Bamako (ICRC) – Enduring terrible hardship, often with no means of survival or even shelter: that is the reality for thousands who have fled widespread violence in northern Mali in recent months. Their plight has prompted the distribution of 1,400 tonnes of food, as well as seed and other essential supplies, in and around Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), working together with the Mali Red Cross and community leaders.

IRCT [to 4 July 2015]

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

[News](#)

[SAVE THE DATE: Delivering on the promise of the right to rehabilitation - IRCT's 10th scientific symposium to take place in Mexico](#)

03-07-2015

What are the challenges in the implementation of the right to rehabilitation for survivors of torture? What are the developments and trends in research and evidence of what rehabilitation approaches work? How can we learn from each other and especially how can we learn from survivors? These are some of the topics that will be discussed at IRCT's global interdisciplinary scientific symposium taking place 14 to 16 March 2016 in Mexico City as part of the movement's General Assembly.

Islamic Relief [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.islamic-relief.org/category/news/>

No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/news-stories/press/press-releases>

Press Release

[Mauritania: Malian Refugees at Risk of Malnutrition Due to Canceled Food Aid](#)

July 02, 2015

BASSIKNOU, MAURITANIA/NEW YORK, JULY 2, 2015—The cancellation of monthly food rations will likely increase global acute malnutrition among 49,500 Malian refugees in southeastern Mauritania, the international medical humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) warned today, calling on the international donor community to ensure that the refugees have reliable sources of food.

Field news

[Afghanistan: MSF Condemns Violent Armed Intrusion of Kunduz Hospital](#)

July 03, 2015

Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) condemns the violent intrusion by armed members of Afghan Special Forces in the organization's trauma center in Kunduz, Afghanistan. The incident is an unacceptable breach of International Humanitarian Law, which protects medical services from attacks.

Field news

[South Sudan: Civilians Shot in Malakal](#)

July 02, 2015

Following a shooting incident directed at the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Malakal, Upper Nile State, on July 1, 2015, Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) received nine wounded patients, women and the elderly among them, at its hospital in the PoC. The humanitarian situation in the state has been steadily deteriorating over the last few weeks, leaving the civilian population constantly exposed to episodes of violence. The numbers of wounded and displaced, along with rates of malnutrition and the risk of outbreaks, all continue to rise.

Field news

[Libya: Ongoing Conflict Complicates Provision of Aid](#)

July 01, 2015

Tensions are rising in eastern Libya and medical needs are increasing in turn. Fighting in the region has now expanded beyond the city of Benghazi, which has been the scene of armed

confrontations for more than a year, to Derna, the stronghold of the so-called Islamic State (IS) in the area, where clashes started three weeks ago. This violence has strained the health care system and triggered population displacement, including more than 2,000 families who are now seeking sanctuary in Benghazi.

Field news

[South Sudan: MSF Resumes Activities in Melut](#)

June 29, 2015

Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has resumed activities in Melut, in South Sudan's Upper Nile State, 16 days after renewed fighting forced the organization to suspend medical activities and evacuate staff. However, the ongoing conflict and recurrent periods of shelling in Malakal and Melut are still making it difficult for MSF teams to access the population to provide medical assistance and for populations to access health care facilities.

Mercy Corps [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Operation Smile [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.operationsmile.org/press-room>

[Program Schedule](#)

Here's what we're doing worldwide to make a difference in the lives of children who deserve every opportunity for safe surgical care.

OXFAM [to 4 July 2015]

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

[Nepal should grab opportunity to rebuild stronger, says Oxfam](#)

[Rich countries provided 20% of funds for Copenhagen finance goal - scaling up is vital for Paris](#)

29 June 2015

The chance of a successful Paris climate deal depends on rich countries showing they have kept their past commitments, especially the promise they made in Copenhagen to jointly mobilize \$100bn of climate financing per year by 2020, warned Oxfam today.

Norwegian Refugee Council [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.nrc.no/>

No new digest content identified.

Partners In Health [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.pih.org/blog>

[Partners In Health Celebrates 10 Years in Rwanda](#)

July 02, 2015

Listen as Ophelia Dahl, chair of Partners In Health's board and former executive director, tells the story of PIH's involvement in Rwanda and some of its successes over the last decade. PIH

and its sister organization, Inshuti Mu Buzima, work in partnership with Rwanda's Ministry of Health.

PATH [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.path.org/news/index.php>

No new digest content identified.

Plan International [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Save The Children [to 4 July 2015]

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

[Burundian Refugees in Tanzania Predicted to Reach 250,000](#)

Fairfield, Conn. (July 3, 2015) — The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) on Wednesday, July 1, announced in Dar es Salaam that it was expecting the number of Burundian refugees in Tanzania to increase from the current 70,000 to between 250,000 and 500,000 as a result of the continued volatile situation related to the presidential elections in Burundi, scheduled to be held on July 15...

... Save the Children, Plan International and IRC are working in a coordinated response to this crisis focusing primarily on child protection and education needs. The focus now is on doing everything possible to scale up our activities and prepare for the new influx....

... A new camp site is soon to be announced to accommodate 40,000 of the existing 70,000 refugees. "We hope that the shift will be phased so that basic services are up and running before refugee families are taken to the new site," said Save the Children's country director, Steve Thorne. "As agencies ready to support, we call for early information on plans for the new camp so that we can best coordinate our efforts to support the refugee move to the new area."

"The risk is that we find ourselves in a situation where vulnerable families, and especially children, are left further traumatized in difficult living conditions. One site may well not be enough for the high number of refugees expected and overcrowding could lead to further outbreaks of cholera and other communicable diseases. We urge UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania to identify additional sites early, in order to better prepare for increased flows of men, women and children who will be in urgent need of help when they cross the border," he said...

[Urgent Action Needed to Tackle Child Labor Caused By Syrian Crisis](#)

Amman (July 2, 2015) — The conflict and humanitarian crisis in Syria are pushing an increasing number of children into exploitation in the labor market, and much more needs to be done to reverse the trend, according to a new report released by Save the Children and UNICEF.

The report shows that inside Syria, children are now contributing to the family income in more than three quarters of surveyed households, In Jordan, close to half of all Syrian refugee children are now the joint or sole family breadwinners in surveyed households, while in some parts of Lebanon, children as young as six years old are reportedly working...

SOS-Kinderdorf International [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.sos-childrensvillages.org/about-sos/press/press-releases>

3 July 2015

"Listen to children" high level forum to be told

SOS Federation Vice-President Gitta Trauernicht to represent child focused agencies at SDG negotiations...

...Dr Trauernicht will call on world leaders to make an effort to reach out to children and young people – to communicate to them in language they understand and to keep listening to them throughout the implementation and monitoring process.

SOS Children's Villages believes that the new SDGs must focus on supporting the world's most vulnerable – especially children without parental care or those at risk of losing it. Many children were clearly not reached by the MDGs, and SOS Children's Villages has been fighting for their needs to be addressed by the new agenda.

More on our views and input to the process can be found [here](#).

Tostan [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.tostan.org/latest-news>

No new digest content identified.

Women for Women International [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.womenforwomen.org/press-releases>

[Women for Women International's Monthly Newsletter - June 2015](#)

:::::

ChildFund Alliance [to 4 July 2015]

<http://childfundalliance.org/news/>

[Panel to review UN response to child sexual abuse allegations in CAR](#)

ChildFund Alliance welcomes news of Panel to review UN response to child sexual abuse allegations in Central African Republic ChildFund Alliance welcomes the news that ...

[Undated]

CONCORD [to 4 July 2015]

European NGO confederation for relief and development

<http://www.concordeurope.org/news-room>

No new digest content identified.

Disasters Emergency Committee [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.dec.org.uk/media-centre>

[Action Aid, Age International, British Red Cross, CAFOD, Care International, Christian Aid, Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children, Tearfund and World Vision]

No new digest content identified.

The Elders [to 4 July 2015]
<http://theelders.org/news-media>

News
30 June 2015

[What would a transparent and democratic selection process for the Secretary-General look like?](#)
At an event on Wednesday in New York, Mary Robinson and two others debated before the

News
Mary Robinson 29 June 2015

[A Secretary-General to represent all the world's peoples](#)
Speaking at a debate at UN headquarters in New York, Mary Robinson outlines three proposals to strengthen the role of Secretary-General.

Opinion
Gro Harlem Brundtland, Jimmy Carter 28 June 2015

[UN report shows accountability is key to unlocking peace in Israel and Gaza](#)
Writing in [Haaretz](#), Gro Harlem Brundtland and Jimmy Carter welcome the UN Human Rights Council's report into the 2014 Gaza conflict, arguing that it is a milestone to ending impunity for violations against international law.

END Fund [to 4 July 2015]
<http://www.end.org/news>
No new digest content identified.

GAVI [to 4 July 2015]
<http://www.gavialliance.org/library/news/press-releases/>
No new digest content identified.

Global Fund [to 4 July 2015]
<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/mediacenter/newsreleases/>
No new digest content identified.

Hilton Prize Laureates [to 4 July 2015]
<http://prizelaureates.charity.org/about-us/>
No new digest content identified.

InterAction
<http://www.interaction.org/media-center/press-releases>
No new digest content identified.

Start Network [to 4 July 2015]

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

[Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies]

No new digest content identified.

Muslim Charities Forum [to 4 July 2015]

<https://www.muslimcharitiesforum.org.uk/media/news>

[An umbrella organisation for Muslim-led international NGOs based in the UK. It was set up in 2007 and works to support its members through advocacy, training and research, by bringing charities together. Our members have a collective income of £150,000,000 and work in 71 countries.]

[New Job Vacancies at Human Appeal International](#)

1st July 2015

There are job vacancies available at our member Human Appeal International. The deadline for all roles is Friday 17th July 2015. You can find more information on each role by clicking on the links below. Programme Coordinator (Arabic) Programmes Director Orphans and Child Welfare Manager...

::::::

Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

CHS International Alliance

<http://chsalliance.org/news-events/news>

03/07/2015

[Save the date: Sexual Violence Management Conference for the Humanitarian Sector](#)

We encourage you to save the date, Thursday 3 September, for this unique CHS Alliance event in London (venue tbc) that aims to raise awareness of sexual violence and ensure support is in place for affected staff.

EHLRA/R2HC [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.elrha.org/resource-hub/news/>

No new digest content identified.

Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

ODI [to 4 July 2015]

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

[After Ebola: why and how capacity support to Sierra Leone's health sector needs to change](#)

Research reports and studies | July 2015 |

Lisa Denney and Richard Mallett with Ramatu Jalloh

The central argument of this report is that capacity building in Sierra Leone's health sector has been thought about and operationalised in a narrow, technical way and that a smarter model of capacity building is needed.

[Humanitarian trends and challenges for the Pacific region](#)

Research reports and studies | July 2015 |

Katie Peters, Emma Lovell, Elizabeth Carabine, Alice Caravani

This briefing report supports the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) consultation for the Pacific region. It sets out the current humanitarian challenges and trends in the post-2015 era.

[Pathways for irrigation development in Africa - summary](#)

Working and discussion papers | June 2015 |

Naomi Oates, Guy Jobbins, Beatrice Mosello and John Arnold

This paper summarises the findings of a rapid review to determine the policies and practices that have shaped irrigation performance over the last 50 years in three African countries: Ethiopia, Morocco and Mozambique.

[Shockwatch: Food prices annual review 2014/15](#)

Books or book chapters | June 2015 |

Steve Wiggins and Sharada Keats

The annual review examines changes to cereals prices seen since May 2014 and looks at how domestic prices for cereals in the developing world have moved since the 2007/08 price spike.

[Urban finance: rapid evidence assessment](#)

resource | June 2015 |

Hamish Nixon, Victoria Chambers, Sierd Hadley and Thomas Hart

This paper explores the fiscal challenge posed by urbanisation, which demands that resources to fund the expenditure needs created by rapid growth are deployed while contributing to continued economic growth and employment.

[Bringing taxation into social protection analysis and planning](#)

Working and discussion papers | June 2015 |

Francesca Bastagli

Social protection and tax policy are commonly examined separately, yet they are strongly linked. Tax revenue levels and 'mix' matter to the resources available for social protection financing and their sustainability over time. They also matter to the net incidence and...

[Country priorities for data development: what does history tell us?](#)

Research reports and studies | June 2015 |

Amina Khan, Joseph Wales and Elizabeth Stuart

This report explores country priorities in improving data collection and statistical capacity, using South Africa, Pakistan and Mexico as case studies.

[Trade facilitation: Rapid Evidence Assessment](#)

Research reports and studies | June 2015 |

Yurendra Basnett and Isabella Massa

This report reviews the evidence of trade facilitation's impact on trade performance including trade costs, volumes and values.

[Mapping current incentives and investment in Viet Nam's transport sector: informing private climate finance](#)

Working and discussion papers | June 2015 |

Emily Darko, Nguyen Manh Hai and Shelagh Whitley

The application of a diagnostic tool to the mapping of current incentives and investment in the Viet Nam transport sector for the National Climate Change Strategy, the Green Growth Strategy, and for sub-national adaptation to climate change.

[Regional infrastructure for trade facilitation – impact on growth and poverty reduction. A literature survey](#)

Research reports and studies | June 2015 |

Marie-Agnes Jouanjean, Marie Gachassin and Dirk Willem te Velde

Evidence on how regional infrastructure impacts economic growth and poverty reduction - and the policy interventions that could reduce risks to the poor.

The Sphere Project [to 4 July 2015]

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

[The Sphere Story, a video documentary](#)

30 June 2015 | Sphere Project

Just released, The Sphere Story is a three-part video documentary on the origins, dissemination and impact of Sphere principles and standards. It also looks at the challenges and opportunities for improving the quality and accountability of humanitarian response today, complementing other Sphere films such as Humanitarian standards in context...

Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP) [to 4 July 2015]

<https://phap.org/>

No new digest content identified.

*

*

*

*

:: Foundation/Major Donor Watch

We will primarily 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 [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Clinton Foundation [to 4 July 2015]
<https://www.clintonfoundation.org/press-releases-and-statements>
No new digest content identified.

Ford Foundation [to 4 July 2015]
<http://www.fordfoundation.org/newsroom>
No new digest content identified.

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation [to 4 July 2015]
<http://www.hewlett.org/newsroom/search>
No new digest content identified.

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation [to 4 July 2015]
<http://www.hiltonfoundation.org/news>
No new digest content identified.

IKEA Foundation [to 4 July 2015]
<http://www.ikeafoundation.org/news/>
No new digest content identified.

HHMI - Howard Hughes Medical Institute [to 4 July 2015]
<https://www.hhmi.org/news>
No new digest content identified.

Kellogg Foundation [to 4 July 2015]
<http://www.wkkf.org/news-and-media#pp=10&p=1&f1=news>
No new digest content identified.

MacArthur Foundation [to 4 July 2015]
<http://www.macfound.org/>
Publication
[Responding to Racial Disparities in the Justice System](#)
Published June 25, 2015

A [report](#) by the [Brennan Center for Justice](#) pinpoints the drivers of racial disparities in the criminal justice system and identifies common sense reforms to reduce them. The report, supported by MacArthur through the [Safety and Justice Challenge](#), reflects input from 25 criminal justice leaders. Recommendations include increasing public defense representation for misdemeanor offenses, encouraging prosecutors to prioritize serious and violent offenses, limiting the use of pretrial detention, and requiring training to reduce racial bias for all those involved in running our justice system...

Open Society Foundation [to 4 July 2015]

[http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/termsearch/8175/listing?f\[0\]=type%3Anews](http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/termsearch/8175/listing?f[0]=type%3Anews)

No new digest content identified.

David and Lucile Packard Foundation [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Pew Charitable Trusts [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/about/news-room/press-releases>

Press Release

[Pew: Consumers Without Banks Use Prepaid Cards Like Checking Accounts](#)

June 30, 2015

WASHINGTON—The Pew Charitable Trusts released a [report](#) today that finds the use of general purpose reloadable (GPR) prepaid cards on the rise among consumers. In particular, prepaid cardholders who are known as “unbanked,” because they don’t have traditional bank accounts, use their cards like checking accounts. This fact is a key reason the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau should bring more safety and transparency to this market by adopting its pending proposal on prepaid cards.

GPR prepaid cards, also called GPR prepaid accounts, allow consumers to load funds via direct deposit or with cash and can then be used to withdraw funds from ATMs or to make purchases at retail outlets. Today, about 23 million adults use prepaid cards regularly.

The report, called “*Banking on Prepaid*” and based on a nationally representative telephone survey of adults who use GPR prepaid cards at least once a month, examined consumers’ knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions based on whether they have a checking account...

Press Release

[Pew Supports Tribe's Expansion of the Dental Workforce](#)

June 30, 2015

[Children's Dental Policy](#)

WASHINGTON—The Pew Charitable Trusts applauds the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community for taking steps to expand its dental team to include a Dental Health Aide Therapist. This decision follows evidence showing that incorporating midlevel providers into a dentist’s team increases access to care. The Swinomish, a federally recognized Indian tribe from Washington state, is the first tribal community in the United States outside of Alaska to send a student to be trained as a Dental Health Aide Therapist.

Jane Koppelman, Pew’s research director for children’s dental policy, issued the following statement:

“The Swinomish Indian Tribal Community is taking an important step to address its need for dental care by training a Dental Health Aide Therapist to work with its dental team. For the past 10 years, these providers have delivered top quality and cost-effective care to tens of thousands of Alaska Native people, many of whom previously had no regular source of dental care. This action will provide similar benefits for the Swinomish people and could do so across the nation, if adopted by other tribes and state governments.

"Native Americans suffer from poor oral health due in part to a lack of available dentists: More than 2.4 million Native Americans lived in counties with dental care shortages in 2014. In addition, preschool-aged Native American children had four times more untreated tooth decay than white children, and in 1999, the most recent year for which complete data are available, 43 percent of Native American adults had both untreated decay and periodontal disease...

Rockefeller Foundation [to 4 July 2015]

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

['Global Resilience Challenge' Teams Identify Major Barriers to Building Resilience](#)

[Undated] NEW YORK—The Global Resilience Partnership today announced that 17 finalists in the Global Resilience Challenge will move forward with bold new proposals to build resilience in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Southeast Asia.

These finalist teams are made up of a diverse array of more than 150 experts from countries across Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas. After months of research, these multisectoral teams— involving 70 local and 47 international partners from academia, local and international NGOs, and the private sector— have published problem statements addressing some of the toughest challenges to building resilience to recurring shocks and stresses — from droughts and floods to rapid urbanization and chronic food insecurity. In March and April, the teams came together in Bangkok and Nairobi to collaborate and consider how to incorporate innovation, technology, gender assessment tools, and private partnerships into their solutions. In September, the Partnership will announce which teams will each receive funding to implement and scale up their solutions to these challenges.

The Global Resilience Challenge is a three-stage grant competition led by the Global Resilience Partnership, a \$150 million effort of The Rockefeller Foundation, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to help the global community pivot from being reactive in the wake of disasters to driving evidence-based investments that allow communities to create smart plans that will minimize inevitable risks they face on the path to sustainable development, while enhancing the quality of everyday life...

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation [to 4 July 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 4 July 2015]

<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/News/2015/index.htm>

[Wellcome Trust Governor Kay Davies to receive award](#)

The American Society of Human Genetics (ASHG) has named Professor Dame Kay Davies the 2015 recipient of the annual William Allan Award.

1st July 2015

*

*

*

*

:: 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 2015, Volume 10, Number 1

<http://pnpcsw.pnpco.com/cadmus/testvol.asp?year=2015&journal=ajdm>

Article

Emergency preparedness of families of children with developmental disabilities:

What public health and safety emergency planners need to know

Susan Wolf-Fordham, JD; Carol Curtin, MSW; Melissa Maslin, MEd; Linda Bandini, PhD; Charles D. Hamad, PhD

Winter 2015; pages 23-34

Abstract

Objective: To assess the emergency preparedness knowledge, behaviors, and training needs of families of children with developmental disabilities (DD).

Design: An online survey. **Participants:** A sample of 314 self-selecting US parents/guardians of children with DD, aged birth-21 years. **Main outcome measures:** 1) Preparedness self-assessment; 2) self-report regarding the extent to which families followed 11 specific preparedness action steps derived from publicly available preparedness guides; and 3) parent training and support needs.

Results: Although most participants assessed themselves to be somewhat to moderately well prepared, even those who reported being "very well prepared" had taken fewer than half of 11 recommended action steps. Most participants expressed a need for preparedness support; virtually all the respondents felt that training was either important or very important.

Conclusions: Children with disabilities are known to be particularly vulnerable to negative disaster impacts. Overall, parents in this study appeared under-prepared to meet family disaster needs, although they recognized its importance. The results suggest opportunities and methods for public health and safety planning, education and outreach to parents of children with DD who would benefit from targeted training such as information and skill building to develop effective family preparedness plans and connections to local emergency management and responders.

DOI:10.5055/ajdm.2015.0185

Article

Local health department workers, public policy, and willingness to respond during emergencies

Lainie Rutkow, JD, PhD, MPH; Jon S. Vernick, JD, MPH; Carol B. Thompson, MS, MBA; Robert Hudson, MSN; Daniel J. Barnett, MD, MPH

Winter 2015; pages 41-50

Abstract

Objectives: To determine whether an association exists between a state's authority to declare a public health emergency and local public health workers' response willingness.

Design: The 2009-2010 Johns Hopkins~Public Health Infrastructure Response Survey Tool included questions about demographics and attitudes/beliefs regarding local public health

workers' response willingness during public health emergencies. Survey data were merged with data about presence/absence of a law granting states the authority to declare a public health emergency. Logistic regression analyses were performed with the presence/absence of the law and were adjusted for individuals' demographic and locale characteristics.

Setting: Data were collected from eight clusters of local health department workers in nine states.

Participants: Two thousand nine hundred ninety-three local health department workers.

Main outcome measure: Willingness to respond to four different public health emergency scenarios.

Results: For naturally occurring and human-caused disasters, in unadjusted analyses, there was no statistically significant difference in willingness to respond between individuals living in states with a law that allowed for a governmental declaration of public health emergency and those living in states without such a law. Adjusted analyses yielded similar results.

Conclusions: While laws giving the state the authority to declare a public health emergency are not associated with response willingness, findings may reflect the fact that states rarely declare public health emergencies, giving local public health workers few opportunities to become familiar with the implementation of these laws. In light of this, local health departments should consider altering their own internal policies to promote response willingness among their employees.

DOI:10.5055/ajdm.2015.0187

American Journal of Infection Control

July 2015 Volume 43, Issue 7, p663-784, e19-e38

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

What does the public know about Ebola? The public's risk perceptions regarding the current Ebola outbreak in an as-yet unaffected country

Anat Gesser-Edelsburg, Yaffa Shir-Raz, Samah Hayek, Oshrat Sassoni-Bar Lev

p669–675

Published online: April 24, 2015

Preview

The unexpected developments surrounding the Ebola virus in the United States provide yet another warning that we need to establish communication preparedness. This study examines what the Israeli public knew about Ebola after the initial stages of the outbreak in a country to which Ebola has not spread and assesses the association between knowledge versus worries and concerns about contracting Ebola.

Ebola infection control in Sierra Leonean health clinics: A large cross-agency cooperative project

Benjamin Levy, Carol Y. Rao, Laura Miller, Ngozi Kennedy, Monica Adams, Rosemary Davis, Laura Hastings, Augustin Kabano, Sarah D. Bennett, Momodu Sesay

p752–755

Published online: April 18, 2015

Preview

The Ebola virus disease outbreak occurring in West Africa has resulted in at least 199 cases of Ebola in Sierra Leonean health care workers, many as a result of transmission occurring in health facilities. The Ministry of Health and Sanitation of Sierra Leone recognized that improvements in infection prevention and control (IPC) were necessary at all levels of health care delivery. To this end, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, United Nations

Children's Fund, and multiple nongovernmental organizations implemented a national IPC training program in 1,200 peripheral health units (PHUs) in Sierra Leone.

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

July 2015 Volume 49, Issue 1, p1-160, e1-e8

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

American Journal of Public Health

Volume 105, Issue S3 (July 2015)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

June 2015; 92 (6)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

Study protocol

[**Protocol for the evaluation of a free health insurance card scheme for poor pregnant women in Mbeya region in Tanzania: a controlled-before and after study**](#)

Josephine Borghi, Kate Ramsey, August Kuwawenaruwa, Jitihada Baraka, Edith Patouillard, Ben Bellows, Peter Binyaruka, Fatuma Manzi BMC Health Services Res

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

Debate

[**Evaluating community engagement in global health research: the need for metrics**](#)

Kathleen MacQueen, Anant Bhan, Janet Frohlich, Jessica Holzer, Jeremy Sugarman, the Ethics Working Group of the HIV Prevention Trials Network BMC Medical Ethics 2015, 16:44 (1 July 2015)

Abstract

Background

Community engagement in research has gained momentum as an approach to improving research, to helping ensure that community concerns are taken into account, and to informing ethical decision-making when research is conducted in contexts of vulnerability. However, guidelines and scholarship regarding community engagement are arguably unsettled, making it difficult to implement and evaluate.

Discussion

We describe normative guidelines on community engagement that have been offered by national and international bodies in the context of HIV-related research, which set the stage for similar work in other health related research. Next, we review the scholarly literature regarding community engagement, outlining the diverse ethical goals ascribed to it. We then discuss practical guidelines that have been issued regarding community engagement. There is a lack of consensus regarding the ethical goals and approaches for community engagement, and an associated lack of indicators and metrics for evaluating success in achieving stated goals. To address these gaps we outline a framework for developing indicators for evaluating the contribution of community engagement to ethical goals in health research.

Summary

There is a critical need to enhance efforts in evaluating community engagement to ensure that the work on the ground reflects the intentions expressed in the guidelines, and to investigate the contribution of specific community engagement practices for making research responsive to community needs and concerns. Evaluation mechanisms should be built into community engagement practices to guide best practices in community engagement and their replication across diverse health research settings.

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

Research article

Implementation of couples' voluntary HIV counseling and testing services in Durban, South Africa

William Kilembe, Kristin Wall, Mammekwa Mokgoro, Annie Mwaanga, Elisabeth Dissen, Miriam Kamusoko, Hilda Phiri, Jean Sakulanda, Jonathan Davitte, Tarylee Reddy, Mark Brockman, Thumbi Ndung'u, Susan Allen

BMC Public Health 2015, 15:601 (2 July 2015)

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

British Medical Journal

04 July 2015(vol 351, issue 8015)

<http://www.bmj.com/content/351/8015>

[No new relevant content identified]

Brown Journal of World Affairs

Volume XXI Issue 1 Fall–Winter 2014

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 93, Number 7, July 2015, 437-512

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/93/7/en/>

Editorials

Technology, innovation and health equity

Hildy Fong a & Eva Harris a

a. Center for Global Public Health and Division of Infectious Diseases and Vaccinology, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA, United States of America.

Bulletin of the World Health Organization 2015;93:438-438A. doi:

[Initial text]

Innovative technologies have enormous potential to improve human well-being. However, technological progress does not guarantee equitable health outcomes. As advances in technology redefine the ways people, systems and information interact, resource-poor communities are often excluded. Where technological fixes have been imposed on communities, the results have included abandoned equipment, incompatible computer programs and ineffective policies....

Research

A comparative analysis of national HIV policies in six African countries with generalized epidemics

Kathryn Church, Francis Kiweewa, Aisha Dasgupta, Mary Mwangome, Edith Mpandaguta, Francesc Xavier Gómez-Olivé, Samuel Oti, Jim Todd, Alison Wringe, Eveline Geubbels, Amelia Crampin, Jessica Nakiyingi-Miilo, Chika Hayashi, Muthoni Njage, Ryan G Wagner, Alex Ridoux Ario, Simon D Makombe, Owen Mugurungi & Basia Zaba

Abstract

Objective

To compare national human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) policies influencing access to HIV testing and treatment services in six sub-Saharan African countries.

Methods

We reviewed HIV policies as part of a multi-country study on adult mortality in sub-Saharan Africa. A policy extraction tool was developed and used to review national HIV policy documents and guidelines published in Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe between 2003 and 2013. Key informant interviews helped to fill gaps in findings. National policies were categorized according to whether they explicitly or implicitly adhered to 54 policy indicators, identified through literature and expert reviews. We also compared the national policies with World Health Organization (WHO) guidance.

Findings

There was wide variation in policies between countries; each country was progressive in some areas and not in others. Malawi was particularly advanced in promoting rapid initiation of antiretroviral therapy. However, no country had a consistently enabling policy context expected to increase access to care and prevent attrition. Countries went beyond WHO guidance in certain areas and key informants reported that practice often surpassed policy.

Conclusion

Evaluating the impact of policy differences on access to care and health outcomes among people living with HIV is challenging. Certain policies will exert more influence than others and official policies are not always implemented. Future research should assess the extent of policy implementation and link these findings with HIV outcomes.

Policy & Practice

The need to accelerate access to new drugs for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis

Helen S Cox, Jennifer J Furin, Carole D Mitnick, Colleen Daniels, Vivian Cox & Eric Goemaere

Abstract

Approximately half a million people are thought to develop multidrug-resistant tuberculosis annually. Barely 20% of these people currently receive recommended treatment and only about 10% are successfully treated. Poor access to treatment is probably driving the current epidemic, via ongoing transmission. Treatment scale-up is hampered by current treatment regimens, which are lengthy, expensive, poorly tolerated and difficult to administer in the settings where most patients reside. Although new drugs provide an opportunity to improve treatment regimens, current and planned clinical trials hold little promise for developing regimens that will facilitate prompt treatment scale-up. In this article we argue that clinical trials, while necessary, should be complemented by timely, large-scale, operational research that will provide programmatic data on the use of new drugs and regimens while simultaneously improving access to life-saving treatment. Perceived risks – such as the rapid development of resistance to new drugs – need to be balanced against the high levels of mortality and transmission that will otherwise persist. Doubling access to treatment and increasing treatment success could save approximately a million lives over the next decade.

Perspectives

Redefining shared sanitation

Thilde Rheinländer a, Flemming Konradsen a, Bernard Keraita a, Patrick Apoya b & Margaret Gyapong c

a. Department of Public Health, University of Copenhagen, Øster Farimagsgade 5, 1014 Copenhagen, Denmark.

b. Africa Sanitation Think Tank, 03 BP 7112, Ouagadougou 03, Burkina Faso.

c. Dodowa Health Research Center and School of Public Health, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana.

(Submitted: 20 August 2014 – Revised version received: 09 February 2015 – Accepted: 16 February 2015 – Published online: 28 April 2015.)

Bulletin of the World Health Organization 2015;93:509-510. doi:

[Excerpt]

As the Millennium Development Goals reach their deadline, it is clear that the world is not on track to achieve global sanitation targets. With sanitation trends, global developments and local contexts in mind, it is time to adopt a more flexible approach to achieving universal functional sanitation. By functional sanitation, we mean toilet facilities that protect human health by preventing contamination of the environment with human faecal waste....

...Key sanitation stakeholders and donors should recognize the potential of household shared sanitation as an important driver behind sanitation progress in African and Asian high-density

areas and low-income populations. Accepting household shared sanitation as a suitable toilet type could have major implications. This would legitimize innovative funding mechanisms, shared maintenance schemes and upgrading of large numbers of existing shared toilets to acceptable standards.

We argue that the focus for future sanitation programmes should be on improving the hygienic standards of shared facilities to a level that satisfies and protects sanitation users – irrespective of the toilet design. If well managed, household shared sanitation can be a feasible, economical, practical and socially acceptable choice for millions of sanitation users.

Chronicle of Philanthropy

June 1, 2015 Volume 27, Issue 10

<https://philanthropy.com/issue>

[Reviewed earlier]

Complexity

May/June 2015 Volume 20, Issue 5 Pages C1–C1, 1–76

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cplx.v20.5/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

[Accessed 4 July 2015]

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

[No new relevant content identified]

Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

Developing World Bioethics

April 2015 Volume 15, Issue 1 Pages ii–iii, 1–57

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dewb.2015.15.issue-1/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 25, Issue 5, 2015

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

[Development-induced displacement in Asia: conflicts, risks, and resilience](#)

DOI: 10.1080/09614524.2015.1052374

Andreas Neef* & Jane Singer

pages 601-611

Abstract

This introduction to the themed special feature on development-induced displacement in Asia discusses the scope and major drivers of development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR) in Asia, and recent policy developments at the national and international level. It describes some of the existing conceptual frameworks in the field of DIDR and presents a new set of questions and concerns that are addressed by the five articles that make up this special feature.

A no-displacement option? Rights, risks and negotiated settlement in development displacement

DOI:10.1080/09614524.2015.1051514

Susanna Price*

pages 673-685

Abstract

“Voluntary” land transfer agreements, negotiated directly between “willing buyers and willing sellers”, present a seemingly empowering alternative to the use of legal instruments for land acquisition or transfer which entail forced displacement. Yet asymmetrical bargaining power between the negotiating parties can undermine the fairness of negotiated outcomes and the right of the sellers to a “no-displacement” option. Viewed against a complex background of burgeoning land transfers in multiple sites, this article examines rights-based and risks-based approaches to negotiated settlements, concluding that measures to address asymmetries in bargaining power must look beyond enhanced negotiation procedures to address underlying social and political dimensions.

Can top-down community enterprise development reduce poverty and out-migration? Evidence from Thailand

DOI:10.1080/09614524.2015.1047739

Vipavee Valeepitakdej* & Winai Wongsurawat

pages 737-746

Abstract

This article examines the performance of a poverty alleviation policy in Thailand known as the Small and Micro Community Enterprises (SMCEs) programme. It investigates provincial determinants affecting the establishments of the SMCEs and assesses the effects of the programme on household income and out-migration by using panel data analysis and propensity score matching model. The research findings indicated that such enterprises have spread widely. Average household expenditure, the rate of poverty, and agricultural output were significant predictors of SMCE establishments. However, the research did not find any concrete evidence to support the claim that this policy helped reduce poverty or out-migration

Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology

Volume 10, Number 4 (July 2015)

<http://informahealthcare.com/toc/ldt/current>

Special Section: Assistive Technology Access to Assistive Technology in Resource Limited Environments

[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 9 - Issue 03 - June 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

July 2015 Volume 39, Issue 3 Pages 407–609

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/disa.2015.39.issue-3/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Emergency Medicine Journal

June 2015, Volume 32, Issue 6

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemics

Volume 11, In Progress (June 2015)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

End of Life Journal

2015, Volume 5, Issue 1

<http://eolj.bmjjournals.com/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 143 - Issue 11 - August 2015

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 25, Issue 3, 01 June 2015

<http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/25/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

Food Policy

Volume 54, In Progress (July 2015)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Food Security

Volume 7, Issue 3, June 2015

<http://link.springer.com/journal/12571/7/2/page/1>

Special Theme: Strengthening the links between nutrition and health outcomes and agricultural research

This special section has three groups of papers. The first three set the stage by laying out the context of the enabling socio-political environment, and desired outcomes of the food system: improving multiple aspects of nutrition simultaneously, and sustainably within environmental boundaries. The second set of papers deals with increasing access to nutritious, safe food through markets, as well as non-market channels. The last two papers synthesize what this current research means for agricultural research and policy.

[Reviewed earlier]

Forum for Development Studies

Volume 42, Issue 2, 2015

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/sfds20/current> [Reviewed earlier]

[Reviewed earlier]

Genocide Studies International

Volume 9 No. 1, Spring 2015

<http://www.utpjournals.press/toc/gsi/current>

Issue Focus: The Ottoman Genocides of Armenians, Assyrians, and Greeks

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

June 2015 | Volume 3 | Issue 2

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health Governance

<http://blogs.shu.edu/ghg/category/complete-issues/spring-autumn-2014/>

[Accessed 4 July 2015]

[No new relevant content]

Global Public Health

Volume 10, Issue 5-6, 2015

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rgph20/current>

Special Issue: Circumcision and HIV prevention: Emerging debates in science, policies and programs

[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 4 July 2015]

Research

A study of mobile phone use among patients with noncommunicable diseases in La Paz, Bolivia: implications for mHealth research and development

Kamis K, Janevic MR, Marinac N, Jantz R, Valverde H and Piette JD *Globalization and Health* 2015, 11:30 (4 July 2015)

Abstract

Background

While global momentum supporting mobile health (mHealth) research and development is increasing, it is imperative to assess the potential fit of mHealth programs in local settings. We describe the penetration of mobile technologies among Bolivian patients with noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) to inform research on mHealth interventions for the Andean region as well as low- and middle-income countries more generally.

Methods

Five-hundred and fifty-nine NCD patients were identified from outpatient clinics affiliated with four hospitals in the cities of La Paz and El Alto. Respondents completed surveys about their use of standard mobile phones and smartphones. Respondents also provided information about their sociodemographic characteristics, health status, and access to care. We used descriptive statistics and logistic regression to understand the variation in mobile phone use across groups defined by patient characteristics associated with health service access and socioeconomic vulnerability.

Results

Respondents were on average 52 years of age, 33 % had at most a sixth grade education, and 30 % spoke an indigenous language in their home. Eighty-six percent owned a mobile phone and 13 % owned a smartphone. Fifty-eight percent of mobile phone users sent or received a text message at least once a week. Some mobile phone owners reported connectivity problems, such as lacking mobile signal (9 %) or credit to make a call (17 %). Younger age, male gender, high health literacy, more years of education, and having fewer previously diagnosed NCDs were positively related to mobile phone ownership. Among mobile phone users, respondents with lower education and other indicators of vulnerability were less likely than their counterparts to report frequent usage of texting services.

Conclusions

Mobile phones have high penetration among NCD patients in La Paz, Bolivia, including among those who are older, less educated, and who have other socioeconomic risk factors.

Smartphone use is still relatively uncommon, even among patients who are younger and more educated. While certain patient characteristics such as age or education impact patients' use of text messaging, mobile phone-based mHealth interventions are feasible strategies for increasing NCD patients' access to self-management support between face-to-face clinical encounters.

Health Affairs

June 2015; Volume 34, Issue 6

<http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health and Human Rights

Volume 17, Issue 1 June 2015

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

Special Section on Bioethics and the Right to Health

in collaboration with the Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto
Editorial

Bioethics and the Right to Health: Advancing a Complementary Agenda

Jennifer L. Gibson, PhD, Lisa Forman, SJD, Stephanie A. Nixon, PT, PhD

Guest Editors

[Initial text]

This special section in Health and Human Rights Journal explores the relationship between bioethics and the right to health. Although bioethics scholars may argue for a right to health, particularly in the domains of universal health coverage and global health governance, and human rights scholars may advance ethical norms in their work, there has been little scholarly attention to the intersections, synergies, and contrasts between these two areas of study. At first glance, this is surprising given that bioethics and human rights share conceptual and normative terrain in articulating guidance for action on health-related issues and international policy and practice is explicitly interrelating human rights and ethics...

The Foundations of a Human Right to Health: Human Rights and Bioethics in Dialogue

Audrey Chapman

PDF

A Sensitive Period: Bioethics, Human Rights, and Child Development

Avram Denburg

I PDF

Setting a Minimum Standard of Care in Clinical Trials: Human Rights and Bioethics as Complementary Frameworks

Fatma E. Marouf and Bryn S. Esplin

PDF

Commentaries

Limiting Rights and Freedoms in the Context of Ebola and Other Public Health Emergencies: How the Principle of Reciprocity Can Enrich the Application of the Siracusa Principles

Diego S. Silva, Maxwell J. Smith

PDF

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 10 - Issue 03 - July 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

July 2015 30 (6)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 4 July 2015]

Human Rights Quarterly

Volume 37, Number 2, May 2015

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/human_rights_quarterly/toc/hrq.37.2.html

[Reviewed earlier]

Human Service Organizations Management, Leadership & Governance

Volume 39, Issue 3, 2015

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wasw21/current> [Reviewed earlier]

[Reviewed earlier]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

ISSUE 63 January 2015

<http://www.odihpn.org/humanitarian-exchange-magazine/issue-63>

The Typhoon Haiyan response

[Reviewed earlier]

IDRiM Journal

Vol 5, No 1 (2015) June 2015

<http://idrimjournal.com/index.php/idrim/issue/view/13>

[Reviewed earlier]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

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

[Accessed 4 July 2015]

[No new relevant content]

International Health

Volume 7 Issue 3 May 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction

Volume 13, In Progress (September 2015)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/22124209/13>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

June 2015 Volume 35, p1

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Mass Emergencies & Disasters

March 2015 (VOL. 33, NO. 1)

<http://www.ijmed.org/issues/33/1/>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology

Volume 22, Issue 4, 2015

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tsdw20/current#.VSj2SpMw1hX>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Migration Review

Summer 2015 Volume 49, Issue 2 Pages 271–552, e1–e16

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.2015.49.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

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

July 2015 - Volume 13 - Issue 2 pp: 104-198

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

JAMA

June 23/30, 2015, Vol 313, No. 24

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

Viewpoint / June 23/30, 2015 Scientific Discovery and the Future of Medicine

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA Pediatrics

June 2015, Vol 169, No. 6

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 40, Issue 4, August 2015

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10900/40/4/page/1>

[New issue; No relevant content]

Journal of Development Economics

Volume 115, Pages A1-A2, 1-232 (July 2015)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03043878/115>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

June 2015, Volume 69, Issue 6

<http://jech.bmj.com/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 11, Issue 1, 2015

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjge20/.U2V-Elf4L0I#.VAJEj2N4WF8>

Forum: The Sustainable Development

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Infectious Diseases (JGID)

April-June 2015 Volume 7 | Issue 2 Page Nos. 53-94

<http://www.jgid.org/currentissue.asp?sabs=n>

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 26, Number 2, May 2015 Supplement

https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal_of_health_care_for_the_poor_and_underserved/toc/hpu.26.2A.html

SUPPLEMENT FOCUS: Shining the Light on Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Health

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Volume 5 Issue 1 2015

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/jhlscm/5/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 17, Issue 3 – June 2015

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10903/17/3/page/1>

Special Focus: Cancer Risk, Screening, Prevention, and Treatment

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 13, Issue 2, 2015

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wimm20/current#.VQS0KOFnBhW>

Special Issue: Implementing Human Rights: Civil Society and Migration Policies
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 212 Issue 1 July 1, 2015
<http://jid.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>
[New issue; No relevant content identified]

Journal of International Development

May 2015 Volume 27, Issue 4 Pages 415–572
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.v27.4/issuetoc>
[Reviewed earlier]

The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics

Spring 2015 Volume 43, Issue 1 Pages 6–166
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jlme.2015.43.issue-1/issuetoc>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

July 2015, Volume 41, Issue 7
<http://jme.bmjjournals.com/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)

Volume 4 Issue 2 June 2015
<http://jpids.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 36, Issue 2 (May 2015)
<http://www.palgrave-journals.com/jphp/journal/v36/n2/index.html>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

06 May 2015; volume 12, issue 106
<http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Knowledge Management for Development Journal

Vol 11, No 1 (2015)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Jul 04, 2015 Volume 386 Number 9988 p1-102

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

Comment

Keeping score: fostering accountability for children's lives

Christopher Murray, Ray Chambers

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)61171-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)61171-0)

Preview

We live in a remarkable era of accelerated progress in reducing child deaths in the poorest countries.¹ The death rate in children younger than 5 years in low-income countries has dropped by 28·1% since 2000. The Millennium Declaration set an ambitious goal of reducing the death rate in this age group by two-thirds in each country.² Progress has not been even, but since the year 2000 reductions were recorded in 136 of 138 low-income and middle-income countries. In the few months remaining until the end of the Millennium Development Goal period, even more can be achieved.

Comment

Final results from a pivotal phase 3 malaria vaccine trial

Vasee S Moorthy, Jean-Marie Okwo-Bele

Published Online: 23 April 2015

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)60767-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)60767-X)

Preview

In *The Lancet*, the RTS,S Clinical Trials Partnership¹ report the most recent results from the pivotal phase 3 trial of RTS,S/AS01 malaria vaccine, the fourth major publication from this randomised controlled trial.^{2–4} The trial enrolled 15 459 infants and young children at 11 centres in seven sub-Saharan African countries: Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania. Two age groups were included: 6–12 weeks and 5–17 months at first dose. The schedule involved a primary series of three monthly doses, with a booster dose given 18 months later in one of the three trial groups.

Articles

Efficacy and safety of RTS,S/AS01 malaria vaccine with or without a booster dose in infants and children in Africa: final results of a phase 3, individually randomised, controlled trial

RTS,S Clinical Trials Partnership - Members listed at end of paper

Published Online: 23 April 2015

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)60721-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)60721-8)

Summary

Background

The efficacy and safety of the RTS,S/AS01 candidate malaria vaccine during 18 months of follow-up have been published previously. Herein, we report the final results from the same trial, including the efficacy of a booster dose.

Methods

From March 27, 2009, until Jan 31, 2011, children (age 5–17 months) and young infants (age 6–12 weeks) were enrolled at 11 centres in seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Participants were randomly assigned (1:1:1) at first vaccination by block randomisation with minimisation by

centre to receive three doses of RTS,S/AS01 at months 0, 1, and 2 and a booster dose at month 20 (R3R group); three doses of RTS,S/AS01 and a dose of comparator vaccine at month 20 (R3C group); or a comparator vaccine at months 0, 1, 2, and 20 (C3C [control group]). Participants were followed up until Jan 31, 2014. Cases of clinical and severe malaria were captured through passive case detection. Serious adverse events (SAEs) were recorded. Analyses were by modified intention to treat and per protocol. The coprimary endpoints were the occurrence of malaria over 12 months after dose 3 in each age category. In this final analysis, we present data for the efficacy of the booster on the occurrence of malaria. Vaccine efficacy (VE) against clinical malaria was analysed by negative binomial regression and against severe malaria by relative risk reduction. This trial is registered with [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov), number NCT00866619.

Findings

8922 children and 6537 young infants were included in the modified intention-to-treat analyses. Children were followed up for a median of 48 months (IQR 39–50) and young infants for 38 months (34–41) after dose 1. From month 0 until study end, compared with 9585 episodes of clinical malaria that met the primary case definition in children in the C3C group, 6616 episodes occurred in the R3R group (VE 36·3%, 95% CI 31·8–40·5) and 7396 occurred in the R3C group (28·3%, 23·3–32·9); compared with 171 children who experienced at least one episode of severe malaria in the C3C group, 116 children experienced at least one episode of severe malaria in the R3R group (32·2%, 13·7 to 46·9) and 169 in the R3C group (1·1%, –23·0 to 20·5). In young infants, compared with 6170 episodes of clinical malaria that met the primary case definition in the C3C group, 4993 episodes occurred in the R3R group (VE 25·9%, 95% CI 19·9–31·5) and 5444 occurred in the R3C group (18·3%, 11·7–24·4); and compared with 116 infants who experienced at least one episode of severe malaria in the C3C group, 96 infants experienced at least one episode of severe malaria in the R3R group (17·3%, 95% CI –9·4 to 37·5) and 104 in the R3C group (10·3%, –17·9 to 31·8). In children, 1774 cases of clinical malaria were averted per 1000 children (95% CI 1387–2186) in the R3R group and 1363 per 1000 children (995–1797) in the R3C group. The numbers of cases averted per 1000 young infants were 983 (95% CI 592–1337) in the R3R group and 558 (158–926) in the R3C group. The frequency of SAEs overall was balanced between groups. However, meningitis was reported as a SAE in 22 children: 11 in the R3R group, ten in the R3C group, and one in the C3C group. The incidence of generalised convulsive seizures within 7 days of RTS,S/AS01 booster was 2·2 per 1000 doses in young infants and 2·5 per 1000 doses in children.

Interpretation

RTS,S/AS01 prevented a substantial number of cases of clinical malaria over a 3–4 year period in young infants and children when administered with or without a booster dose. Efficacy was enhanced by the administration of a booster dose in both age categories. Thus, the vaccine has the potential to make a substantial contribution to malaria control when used in combination with other effective control measures, especially in areas of high transmission.

Funding

GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA and the PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative.

Articles

[**Breakdown of simple female genital fistula repair after 7 day versus 14 day postoperative bladder catheterisation: a randomised, controlled, open-label, non-inferiority trial**](#)

Dr Mark A Barone, DVM, Mariana Widmer, MSc, Steven Arrowsmith, MD, Joseph Ruminjo, MMed, Armando Seuc, PhD, Evelyn Landry, MPH, Thierno Hamidou Barry, MD, Dantani Danladi, MBBS, Lucien Djangnikpo, MD, Tagie Gbawuru-Mansaray, MBChB, Issoufa Harou, MD, Alyona

Lewis, MD, Mulu Muleta, MD, Dolorès Nembunzu, MD, Robert Olupot, MMed, Prof Ileogben Sunday-Adeoye, MBBS, Weston Khisa Wakasiaka, MMed, Sihem Landoulsi, MSc, Alexandre Delamou, MD, Lilian Were, MPH, Vera Frajzyngier, PhD, Karen Beattie, MA, A Metin Gürmezoglu, MD

Published Online: 21 April 2015

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)62337-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)62337-0)

Summary

Background

Duration of bladder catheterisation after female genital fistula repair varies widely. We aimed to establish whether 7 day bladder catheterisation was non-inferior to 14 days in terms of incidence of fistula repair breakdown in women with simple fistula.

Methods

In this randomised, controlled, open-label, non-inferiority trial, we enrolled patients at eight hospitals in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. Consenting patients were eligible if they had a simple fistula that was closed after surgery and remained closed 7 days after surgery, understood study procedures and requirements, and agreed to return for follow-up 3 months after surgery. We excluded women if their fistula was not simple or was radiation-induced, associated with cancer, or due to lymphogranuloma venereum; if they were pregnant; or if they had multiple fistula. A research assistant at each site randomly allocated participants 1:1 (randomly varying block sizes of 4–6; stratified by country) to 7 day or 14 day bladder catheterisation (via a random allocation sequence computer generated centrally by WHO). Outcome assessors were not masked to treatment assignment. The primary outcome was fistula repair breakdown, on the basis of dye test results, any time between 8 days after catheter removal and 3 months after surgery. The non-inferiority margin was 10%, assessed in the per-protocol population. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number [NCT01428830](http://ClinicalTrials.gov).

Findings

We randomly allocated 524 participants between March 7, 2012, and May 6, 2013; 261 in the 7 day group and 263 in the 14 day group. In the per-protocol analysis, ten (4%) of 250 patients had repair breakdown in the 7 day group (95% CI 2–8) compared with eight (3%) of 251 (2–6) in the 14 day group (risk difference 0·8% [95% CI –2·8 to 4·5]), meeting the criteria for non-inferiority.

Interpretation

7 day bladder catheterisation after repair of simple fistula is non-inferior to 14 day catheterisation and could be used for management of women after repair of simple fistula with no evidence of a significantly increased risk of repair breakdown, urinary retention, or residual incontinence up to 3 months after surgery.

Funding

US Agency for International Development.

The Lancet Global Health

Jul 2015 Volume 3 Number 7 e341-e422

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

Editorial

[**African children in the spotlight**](#)

Zoë Mullan

Open Access

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(15\)00058-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(15)00058-3)

Summary

June 16 is the Day of the African Child—an African Union initiative to commemorate the hundreds who died during the 1976 protests by black schoolchildren against racially biased educational practices in Soweto, South Africa. Today the anniversary is an opportunity to highlight the rights of all African children to a quality education, and to a healthy childhood

Articles

[Association between maternal age at childbirth and child and adult outcomes in the offspring: a prospective study in five low-income and middle-income countries \(COHORTS collaboration\)](#)

Caroline H D Fall, Harshpal Singh Sachdev, Clive Osmond, Maria Clara Restrepo-Mendez, Cesar Victora, Reynaldo Martorell, Aryeh D Stein, Shikha Sinha, Nikhil Tandon, Linda Adair, Isabelita Bas, Shane Norris, Linda M Richter, COHORTS investigators
e366

[Maternal mortality and distance to facility-based obstetric care in rural southern Tanzania: a secondary analysis of cross-sectional census data in 226 000 households](#)

Claudia Hanson, Jonathan Cox, Godfrey Mbaruku, Fatuma Manzi, Sabine Gabrysch, David Schellenberg, Marcel Tanner, Carine Ronsmans, Joanna Schellenberg

[Tanzania's Countdown to 2015: an analysis of two decades of progress and gaps for reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, to inform priorities for post-2015](#)

Hoviyeh Afnan-Holmes, Moke Magoma, Theopista John, Francis Levira, Georgina Msemo, Corinne E Armstrong, Melisa Martínez-Alvarez, Kate Kerber, Clement Kihinga, Ahmad Makuwani, Neema Rusibamayila, Asia Hussein, Joy E Lawn, Tanzanian Countdown Country Case Study Group

[Countdown to 2015: changes in official development assistance to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, and assessment of progress between 2003 and 2012](#)

Leonardo Arregoces, Felicity Daly, Catherine Pitt, Justine Hsu, Melisa Martinez-Alvarez, Giulia Greco, Anne Mills, Peter Berman, Josephine Borghi

The Lancet Infectious Diseases

Jul 2015 Volume 15 Number 7 p747-866

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

Comment

[Ebola: the hidden toll](#)

Mary J Hamel, Laurence Slutsker

Published Online: 23 April 2015

Open Access

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(15\)70167-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(15)70167-2)

Summary

The first anniversary of the west African Ebola epidemic has just passed. In Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, Ebola virus disease has resulted in more than 10 000 reported deaths while the virtual collapse of the countries' health-care systems has contributed to countless more. In The Lancet Infectious Diseases, Patrick Walker and colleagues¹ describe a mathematical model to estimate the effect of the ongoing Ebola disease epidemic on a less exotic and more familiar killer—malaria. The estimates are sobering, if not surprising: up to 10 900 additional malaria

deaths in these three countries in 2014 can be attributed to the disruption of health-care services, with another 3900 attributed to lapses in the delivery of insecticide-treated bednets.

Articles

Malaria morbidity and mortality in Ebola-affected countries caused by decreased health-care capacity, and the potential effect of mitigation strategies: a modelling analysis

Patrick G T Walker, PhD, Michael T White, PhD, Jamie T Griffin, PhD, Alison Reynolds, MA, Prof Neil M Ferguson, PhD, Prof Azra C Ghani, PhD

Published Online: 23 April 2015

Open Access

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(15\)70124-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(15)70124-6)

Summary

Background

The ongoing Ebola epidemic in parts of west Africa largely overwhelmed health-care systems in 2014, making adequate care for malaria impossible and threatening the gains in malaria control achieved over the past decade. We quantified this additional indirect burden of Ebola virus disease.

Methods

We estimated the number of cases and deaths from malaria in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone from Demographic and Health Surveys data for malaria prevalence and coverage of malaria interventions before the Ebola outbreak. We then removed the effect of treatment and hospital care to estimate additional cases and deaths from malaria caused by reduced health-care capacity and potential disruption of delivery of insecticide-treated bednets. We modelled the potential effect of emergency mass drug administration in affected areas on malaria cases and health-care demand.

Findings

If malaria care ceased as a result of the Ebola epidemic, untreated cases of malaria would have increased by 45% (95% credible interval 43–49) in Guinea, 88% (83–93) in Sierra Leone, and 140% (135–147) in Liberia in 2014. This increase is equivalent to 3·5 million (95% credible interval 2·6 million to 4·9 million) additional untreated cases, with 10 900 (5700–21 400) additional malaria-attributable deaths. Mass drug administration and distribution of insecticide-treated bednets timed to coincide with the 2015 malaria transmission season could largely mitigate the effect of Ebola virus disease on malaria.

Interpretation

These findings suggest that untreated malaria cases as a result of reduced health-care capacity probably contributed substantially to the morbidity caused by the Ebola crisis. Mass drug administration can be an effective means to mitigate this burden and reduce the number of non-Ebola fever cases within health systems.

Funding

UK Medical Research Council, UK Department for International Development, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Review

The HIV care continuum in Latin America: challenges and opportunities

Alicia Piñeirúa, MD, Juan Sierra-Madero, MD, Pedro Cahn, MD, Rafael Napoleón Guevara Palmero, MD, Ernesto Martínez Buitrago, MD, Dr Benjamin Young, MD, Prof Carlos Del Rio, MD

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(15\)00108-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(15)00108-5)

Summary

Combination antiretroviral therapy (ART), also known as highly active antiretroviral therapy, provides clinical and immunological benefits for people living with HIV and is an effective strategy to prevent HIV transmission at the individual level. Early initiation of ART as part of a test and treat approach might decrease HIV transmission at the population level, but to do so the HIV continuum of care, from diagnosis to viral suppression, should be optimised. Access to ART has improved greatly in Latin America, and about 600 000 people are on treatment. However, health-care systems are deficient in different stages of the HIV continuum of care, and in some cases only a small proportion of individuals achieve the desired outcome of virological suppression. At present, data for most Latin American countries are not sufficient to build reliable metrics. Available data and estimates show that many people living with HIV in Latin America are unaware of their status, are diagnosed late, and enter into care late. Stigma, administrative barriers, and economic limitations seem to be important determinants of late diagnosis and failure to be linked to and retained in care. Policy makers need reliable data to optimise the HIV care continuum and improve individual-based and population-based outcomes of ART in Latin America.

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

July 2015; 35 (5)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

June 2015 Volume 93, Issue 2 Pages 223–445

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/milq.2015.93.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 523 Number 7558 pp5-122 2 July 2015

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

New England Journal of Medicine

July 2, 2015 Vol. 373 No. 1

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

Perspective

[**International Health Care Systems: India's Aspirations for Universal Health**](#)

[**Coverage**](#)

K.S. Reddy

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly

June 2015; 44 (3)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration

Volume 4, No. 2 December 2014

<http://oxmofm.com/current-issue/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Pediatrics

July 2015, VOLUME 136 / ISSUE 1

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/current.shtml>

[New issue, No relevant content]

PLOS Currents: Disasters

<http://currents.plos.org/disasters/>

[Accessed 4 July 2015]

Application of Behavioral Theories to Disaster and Emergency Health Preparedness: A Systematic Review

July 1, 2015 · Research article

Background: Preparedness for disasters and emergencies at individual, community and organizational levels could be more effective tools in mitigating (the growing incidence) of disaster risk and ameliorating their impacts. That is, to play more significant roles in disaster risk reduction (DRR). Preparedness efforts focus on changing human behaviors in ways that reduce people's risk and increase their ability to cope with hazard consequences. While preparedness initiatives have used behavioral theories to facilitate DRR, many theories have been used and little is known about which behavioral theories are more commonly used, where they have been used, and why they have been preferred over alternative behavioral theories. Given that theories differ with respect to the variables used and the relationship between them, a systematic analysis is an essential first step to answering questions about the relative utility of theories and providing a more robust evidence base for preparedness components of DRR strategies. The goal of this systematic review was to search and summarize evidence by assessing the application of behavioral theories to disaster and emergency health preparedness across the world.

Methods: The protocol was prepared in which the study objectives, questions, inclusion and exclusion criteria, and sensitive search strategies were developed and pilot-tested at the beginning of the study. Using selected keywords, articles were searched mainly in PubMed, Scopus, Mosby's Index (Nursing Index) and Safetylit databases. Articles were assessed based on their titles, abstracts, and their full texts. The data were extracted from selected articles and results were presented using qualitative and quantitative methods.

Results: In total, 2040 titles, 450 abstracts and 62 full texts of articles were assessed for eligibility criteria, whilst five articles were archived from other sources, and then finally, 33 articles were selected. The Health Belief Model (HBM), Extended Parallel Process Model (EPPM), Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and Social Cognitive Theories were most commonly applied to influenza (H1N1 and H5N1), floods, and earthquake hazards. Studies were predominantly conducted in USA (13 studies). In Asia, where the annual number of disasters and victims exceeds those in other continents, only three studies were identified. Overall, the main

constructs of HBM (perceived susceptibility, severity, benefits, and barriers), EPPM (higher threat and higher efficacy), TPB (attitude and subjective norm), and the majority of the constructs utilized in Social Cognitive Theories were associated with preparedness for diverse hazards. However, while all the theories described above describe the relationships between constituent variables, with the exception of research on Social Cognitive Theories, few studies of other theories and models used path analysis to identify the interdependence relationships between the constructs described in the respective theories/models. Similarly, few identified how other mediating variables could influence disaster and emergency preparedness.

Conclusions: The existing evidence on the application of behavioral theories and models to disaster and emergency preparedness is chiefly from developed countries. This raises issues regarding their utility in countries, particularly in Asia and the Middle East, where cultural characteristics are very different to those prevailing in the Western countries in which theories have been developed and tested. The theories and models discussed here have been applied predominantly to disease outbreaks and natural hazards, and information on their utility as guides to preparedness for man-made hazards is lacking. Hence, future studies related to behavioral theories and models addressing preparedness need to target developing countries where disaster risk and the consequent need for preparedness is high. A need for additional work on demonstrating the relationships of variables and constructs, including more clearly articulating roles for mediating effects was also identified in this analysis.

Post Disaster Governance, Complexity and Network Theory

Evidence from Aceh, Indonesia After the Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004

July 1, 2015 · Research article

This research aims to understand the organizational network typology of large-scale disaster intervention in developing countries and to understand the complexity of post-disaster intervention, through the use of network theory based on empirical data from post-tsunami reconstruction in Aceh, Indonesia, during 2005/2007. The findings suggest that the 'degrees of separation' (or network diameter) between any two organizations in the field is 5, thus reflecting 'small world' realities and therefore making no significant difference with the real human networks, as found in previous experiments. There are also significant loops in the network reflecting the fact that some actors tend to not cooperate, which challenges post disaster coordination. The findings show the landscape of humanitarian actors is not randomly distributed. Many actors were connected to each other through certain hubs, while hundreds of actors make 'scattered' single 'principal-client' links. The paper concludes that by understanding the distribution of degree, centrality, 'degrees of separation' and visualization of the network, authorities can improve their understanding of the realities of coordination, from macro to micro scales.

Support Needs for Canadian Health Providers Responding to Disaster: New Insights from a Grounded Theory Approach

July 1, 2015 · Research article

Introduction: An earlier descriptive study exploring the various supports available to Canadian health and social service providers who deployed to the 2010 earthquake disaster in Haiti, indicated that when systems are compromised, professionals are at physical, emotional and mental risk during overseas deployment. While these risks are generally well-identified, there is little literature that explores the effectiveness of the supports in place to mitigate this risk. This study provides evidence to inform policy development regarding future disaster relief, and the effectiveness of supports available to responders assisting with international disaster response. **Methods:** This study follows Strauss and Corbin's 1990 structured approach to grounded theory to develop a framework for effective disaster support systems. N=21 interviews with Canadian

health and social service providers, who deployed to Haiti in response to the 2010 earthquake, were conducted and analyzed. Resulting data were transcribed, coded and analysed for emergent themes.

Results and Discussion: Three themes were identified in the data and were used to develop the evolving theory. The interview data indicate that the experiences of responders are determined based on an interaction between the individual's 'lens' or personal expectations, as well as the supports that an organization is able to provide. Therefore, organizations should consider the following factors: experience, expectations, and supports, to tailor a successful support initiative that caters to the needs of the volunteer workforce.

Twitter as a Potential Disaster Risk Reduction Tool. Part I: Introduction, Terminology, Research and Operational Applications

June 29, 2015 · [Research article](#)

Twitter, a popular communications platform, is identified as contributing to improved mortality and morbidity outcomes resulting from the 2013 Hattiesburg, Mississippi EF-4 Tornado. This study describes the methodology by which Twitter was investigated as a potential disaster risk reduction and management tool at the community level and the process by which the at-risk population was identified from the broader Twitter user population. By understanding how various factors contribute to the superspreading of messages, one can better optimize Twitter as an essential communications and risk reduction tool. This study introduces Parts II, III and IV which further define the technological and scientific knowledge base necessary for developing future competency base curriculum and content for Twitter assisted disaster management education and training at the community level.

Twitter as a Potential Disaster Risk Reduction Tool. Part II: Descriptive Analysis of Identified Twitter Activity during the 2013 Hattiesburg F4 Tornado

June 29, 2015 · [Research article](#)

Background: This article describes a novel triangulation methodological approach for identifying twitter activity of regional active twitter users during the 2013 Hattiesburg EF-4 Tornado.

Methodology: A data extraction and geographically centered filtration approach was utilized to generate Twitter data for 48 hrs pre- and post-Tornado. The data was further validated using six sigma approach utilizing GPS data. **Results:** The regional analysis revealed a total of 81,441 tweets, 10,646 Twitter users, 27,309 retweets and 2637 tweets with GPS coordinates.

Conclusions: Twitter tweet activity increased 5 fold during the response to the Hattiesburg Tornado. Retweeting activity increased 2.2 fold. Tweets with a hashtag increased 1.4 fold. Twitter was an effective disaster risk reduction tool for the Hattiesburg EF-4 Tornado 2013.

Twitter as a Potential Disaster Risk Reduction Tool. Part III: Evaluating Variables that Promoted Regional Twitter Use for At-risk Populations During the 2013 Hattiesburg F4 Tornado

June 29, 2015 · [Research article](#)

Introduction: Study goals attempt to identify the variables most commonly associated with successful tweeted messages and determine which variables have the most influence in promoting exponential dissemination of information (viral spreading of the message) and trending (becoming popular) in the given disaster affected region.

Methods: Part II describes the detailed extraction and triangulation filtration methodological approach to acquiring twitter data for the 2013 Hattiesburg Tornado. The data was then divided into two 48 hour windows before and after the tornado impact with a 2 hour pre-tornado buffer to capture tweets just prior to impact. Criteria-based analysis was completed for Tweets and users. The top 100 pre-Tornado and post-Tornado retweeted users were compared to establish the variability among the top retweeted users during the 4 day span.

Results: Pre-Tornado variables that were correlated to higher retweeted rates include total user tweets (0.324), and total times message retweeted (0.530). Post-Tornado variables that were correlated to higher retweeted rates include total hashtags in a retweet (0.538) and hashtags #Tornado (0.378) and #Hattiesburg (0.254). Overall hashtags usage significantly increased during the storm. Pre-storm there were 5,763 tweets with a hashtag and post-storm there was 13,598 using hashtags.

Conclusions: Twitter's unique features allow it to be considered a unique social media tool applicable for emergency managers and public health officials for rapid and accurate two way communication. Additionally, understanding how variables can be properly manipulated plays a key role in understanding how to use this social media platform for effective, accurate, and rapid mass information communication.

[Twitter as a Potential Disaster Risk Reduction Tool. Part IV: Competency-based Education and Training Guidelines to Promote Community Resiliency](#)

June 29, 2015 · Perspective

Twitter can be an effective tool for disaster risk reduction but gaps in education and training exist in current public health and disaster management educational competency standards.

Eleven core public health and disaster management competencies are proposed that incorporate Twitter as a tool for effective disaster risk reduction. Greater funding is required to promote the education and training of this tool for those in professional schools and in the current public health and disaster management workforce.

PLoS Currents: Outbreaks

<http://currents.plos.org/outbreaks/>

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[No new content]

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[Mistreatment of Women in Childbirth: Time for Action on This Important Dimension of Violence against Women](#)

Rachel Jewkes, Loveday Penn-Kekana

Perspective | published 30 Jun 2015 | PLOS Medicine 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001849

[The Mistreatment of Women during Childbirth in Health Facilities Globally: A Mixed-Methods Systematic Review](#)

Meghan A. Bohren, Joshua P. Vogel, Erin C. Hunter, Olha Lutsiv, Suprita K. Makh, João Paulo Souza, Carolina Aguiar, Fernando Saraiva Coneglian, Alex Luíz Araújo Diniz, Özge Tunçalp, Dena Javadi, Olufemi T. Oladapo, Rajat Khosla, Michelle J. Hindin, A. Metin Gürmezoglu

Research Article | published 30 Jun 2015 | PLOS Medicine 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001847

[Inequitable and Ineffective: Exclusion of Mental Health from the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#)

Alexander C. Tsai, Mark Tomlinson

Editorial | published 30 Jun 2015 | PLOS Medicine 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001846

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted at the turn of the century, represented a milestone in global development by committing United Nations member states to eradicating extreme poverty and achieving specific targets over the subsequent decade and a half. At this

time the world's attention is increasingly focused on the post-2015 development agenda, which will be unveiled in September of this year in the form of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Given that mental health and other non-communicable diseases were conspicuously omitted from the MDGs, and have only been weakly mentioned in draft SDG targets, in this essay we argue for a place for mental health on the post-2015 development agenda. Its continued exclusion will not only contribute to the failure of the SDGs given the centrality of mental health in most aspects of human development and well-being but also formalize our collective failure to care for the most vulnerable among us.

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[No new relevant content]

PLoS One

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

PLoS Pathogens

<http://journals.plos.org/plospathogens/>

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

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

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

(Accessed 4 July 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 30 - Issue 03 - June 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 8 Issue 1 April 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

July 2015; 25 (7)
<http://qhr.sagepub.com/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Refugee Survey Quarterly
Volume 34 Issue 2 June 2015
<http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health
Volume 12 Supplement 1 [2015]
<http://www.reproductive-health-journal.com/supplements/12/S1>
Special Supplement - True costs of maternal death
[Reviewed earlier]

Resilience: International Policies, Practices and Discourses
Volume 3, Issue 2, 2015
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/resi20/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública/Pan American Journal of Public Health (RPSP/PAJPH)
April/May 2015 Vol. 37, Nos. 4/5
<http://www.paho.org/journal/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Analysis
May 2015 Volume 35, Issue 5 Pages 759–959
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risa.2015.35.issue-5/issuetoc>
[Reviewed earlier]

Science
3 July 2015 vol 349, issue 6243, pages 1-112
<http://www.sciencemag.org/current.dtl>
[New issue; No relevant content identified]

Social Science & Medicine
Volume 138, In Progress (August 2015)
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02779536/138>
[Reviewed earlier]

Stability: International Journal of Security & Development

<http://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles>

[accessed 4 July 2015]

Research Article

In Search of Local Knowledge on ICTs in Africa

Iginio Gagliardone , Ashnah Kalemara, Lauren Kogen, Lillian Nalwoga, Nicole Stremlau, Wakabi Wairagala

Abstract

This article explores whether, and to what extent, local knowledge features in research on the role of ICTs in statebuilding and peacebuilding in Africa, with a particular focus on neighboring Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia. We question whether the claims of the transformative power of ICTs are backed by 'evidence' and whether local knowledge – e.g., traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution – is taken into consideration by ICT-based development initiatives. To assess this, we systematically reviewed literature in the region, focusing on academic outputs as well as research published by non-governmental and governmental organizations. Several key findings emerged, including: 1) empirical evidence on the successful use of ICTs to promote peacebuilding and statebuilding is thin; 2) few differences exist between scholarship emanating from the Global North and from Africa; and 3) overall, the literature exhibits a simplistic assumption that ICTs will drive democratic development without sufficient consideration of how ICTs are actually used by the public.

Sustainability

Volume 7, Issue 5 (May 2015), Pages 4783-6335

<http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/7/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

TORTURE Journal

Volume 25, Nr. 1, 2015

<http://www.irct.org/torture-journal>

[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine and Health

Vol. 43(2015) No. 2

https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/tmh/43/0/_contents

[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

July 2015 Volume 20, Issue 7 Pages 821–966

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/tmi.2015.20.issue-7/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

UN Chronicle

Vol. LI No. 4 2014 April 2015

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

Beyond 2015

The report of the Open Working Group of the United Nations General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals, submitted to the Assembly in August 2014, contained 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. In this issue, the UN Chronicle takes a closer look at those proposed Sustainable Development Goals.

Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies

An International Interdisciplinary Journal for Research, Policy and Care

Volume 10, Issue 2, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

World Heritage Review

n°77 - June 2015

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/review/77>

Special Issue on Iraq

Cultural World Heritage sites are representative of the creativity and genius of humanity. While World Heritage belongs to everyone, and we share the responsibility to protect it, each site embodies the history, values, beliefs and skills of the people who created it. Whenever a cultural site is destroyed, it is a particularly devastating loss for those who hold the site as a reflection of their history, culture and identity.

Yale Human Rights & Development Law Journal

Volume XIV, Issue 2

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

[Reviewed earlier]

#

#

#

#

The Sentinel is a service of the Center for Governance, Evidence, Ethics, Policy, Practice [ge2p2] which is solely responsible for its content, and is an open access publication, subject to the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>). Copyright is retained by ge2p2.

#

#

#

#