

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

Week ending 10 October 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:

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

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:: [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.

[Refugees/Migrants/IDPs](#) [to 10 October 2015]

[Editor's Note:](#)

The crises across the globe involving refugees, migrants and internally-displaced persons continue. We continue to track and present the numerous statements, analyses and calls to action from the IOM and other UN agencies, state actors, CSOs and INGOs in the respective "Watch" sections below. We highlight below Security Council Resolution 2240 (2015) authorizing – under Chapter VII – Member States to intercept vessels off the Libyan Coast

suspected of migrant smuggling; UNHCR's press release which challenges the "growing politicization" of the crises, and the historic joint address this week by François Hollande and Angela Merkel to the European Parliament

Adopting Resolution 2240 (2015), Security Council Authorizes Member States to Intercept Vessels off Libyan Coast Suspected of Migrant Smuggling

7532nd Meeting (AM)

9 October 2015

SC/12072

The Security Council this morning decided to authorize Member States for a period of one year to inspect vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya that they had reasonable grounds to suspect were being used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from that country.

Adopting resolution 2240 (2015) with 14 votes in favour and one abstention by Venezuela, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council further decided to authorize Member States to seize vessels that were confirmed as being used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya. Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations were authorized to use all measures in confronting migrant smuggling or human trafficking in full compliance with international human rights law. However, the Council also underscored that the authorizations did not apply with respect to vessels entitled to sovereign immunity under international law.

The Council called upon Member States acting nationally or through regional organizations engaged in the fight against migrant smuggling and human trafficking to inspect on the high seas off the coast of Libya any unflagged vessels that they had reasonable grounds to believe had been, were being, or imminently would be used by organized criminal enterprises for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya, including inflatable boats, rafts and dinghies.

The Council further called for Member States to consider ratifying or acceding to, and for States parties to effectively implement the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

The Council took those actions as it deplored the continuing maritime tragedies in the Mediterranean Sea that had resulted in hundreds of casualties and noted with concern that such casualties were in some cases the result of exploitation and misinformation by transnational criminal organizations that facilitated the illegal smuggling via dangerous methods for personal gain and with callous disregard for human life.

UNHCR's Volker Türk warns against growing politicization of refugee and asylum matters as number of forcibly displaced soars, urges new global compact

Press Release, 8 October 2015

...In a speech in Geneva to UNHCR's annual Executive Committee meeting and looking at how protection of refugees and others is bearing up under pressure of today's almost 60 million people forcibly displaced people globally, Volker Türk, UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Protection spoke of a worrying outlook, with asylum and humanitarian considerations too often becoming trumped by security and domestic ones.

Türk described in his speech a troubled global landscape of increased war and conflict, a worsening humanitarian funding crunch, some countries building fences or walls to keep refugees out, countries using deterrence to push people away or simply shift them onto the territories of their neighbours, miserable reception and living conditions that make it impossible for refugees to stay where they are, detention of asylum seekers including children, absence of schooling for children and – for adults – denial of possibility to work legally.

"Push-backs, building walls, increasing detention, and further restricting access, combined with few legal avenues to safety, will never be the answer," he said. "The impact is simply the diversion of refugee movements along other routes and the aggravation of already precarious situations in regions embroiled in conflict. Worse still, these measures compel more people who have nothing left to lose to risk dangerous journeys onward in the hope of finding eventual safety and stability."...

...Türk paid tribute to what he called the "remarkable outpouring of public compassion and a groundswell of public support" seen in Europe and elsewhere this year in response to such arrivals, including from NGOs, faith-based organizations, political and spiritual leaders, private individuals and communities – including the many instances of people inviting refugees to stay in their homes or tourists handing out emergency care.

But he warned too that with the rapidly rising numbers of refugees and migrants in Europe and continued increases in the numbers of forcibly displaced people globally, today's biggest challenge had become "populist politics and toxic public debates, and the climate of fear they engender"...

..."We need an all-out effort to ensure that protection, and in particular the institution of asylum remains life-saving, non-political, and fundamentally humanitarian," he said, adding that the 1951 Refugee Convention recognizes in its opening lines that the problems of forced displacement cannot be achieved by countries working in isolation.

"This speaks to the most critical protection gap we are facing today – the need for a global compact on predictable and equitable burden and responsibility-sharing. In a world in turmoil, we need a sense of equanimity, purpose, and trust to make such a compact a reality."

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[**François Hollande and Angela Merkel face MEPs**](#)

07-10-2015

[Video: 1:55:27](#)

Plenary Session Press release

The current situation in the European Union and challenges to be tackled together, and notably migration, were at the heart of Wednesday afternoon's debate between European Parliament

political group leaders, President of the French Republic François Hollande and Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Angela Merkel.

The visit by François Hollande and Angela Merkel was "a symbol of Franco-German reconciliation and European unity", said Parliament's President Martin Schulz.

Since their predecessors François Mitterrand and Helmut Kohl addressed the European Parliament in 1989, "you are the first heads of state and government to take the floor together, to address Europe's unprecedented challenges before the representatives of European peoples", he noted.

"When Franco-German cooperation does not work well, the whole of Europe suffers. If, in crises, France and Germany come to a good compromise, it is beneficial for all partners and the whole of the EU", added Mr Schulz.

President of the French Republic François Hollande

Against the temptation for EU countries "to retreat into their national shells", which condemns Europe to "powerlessness", Mr Hollande advocated an "outgoing Europe", able to "reaffirm the simple and clear principles of solidarity, responsibility and firmness". Firmness in the face of the "brutal violation of international law" in Ukraine. And responsibility against terrorism, "which threatens the soul of our continent". Mr Hollande also defended the principle of solidarity with refugees.

"Faced with these challenges, I am convinced that if we do not move ahead with integration, we shall stop or slip back", said Mr Hollande. He therefore proposed "consolidating the Euro area" in order to "coordinate policies, promote fiscal convergence and harmonisation, investment, and tax and social policy", adding that "Institutional choices will be necessary".

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Angela Merkel

"The huge number of refugees is a test of historic proportions. And to allow these people a dignified life in their homelands, is a European and a global challenge" said Ms Merkel.

"We must now resist the temptation to fall back into national government action. Right now we need more Europe! Germany and France are ready. Only together will we in Europe succeed in reducing the global causes of flight and expulsion. We can protect our external borders successfully only if we do something to deal with the many crises in our neighborhood - Turkey plays a key role", said Ms Merkel, adding that "EU-wide return programmes are also important. The Dublin process, in its current form, is obsolete"...

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Fundamental Principles: Reaffirming our Humanity, Reasserting our Neutrality and Impartiality

Statement - 08 October 2015

By Tadateru Konoé, President of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and Peter Maurer, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross

The 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Fundamental Principles is an opportunity to reflect on the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's role in shaping principled humanitarian action in the past, present, and future.

Although we are celebrating the anniversary of their formal adoption these principles did not simply appear overnight in 1965. They were forged at the very beginning of the Red Cross, on the battlefields of Solferino, and have been shaped by over a century of experience in protecting the lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflicts and disasters worldwide.

Our principles – Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity and Universality – guide our decisions, provide substance for our reflections and help us shape our actions to the situation and era in which we operate. They give us the courage and inspiration to respond to the most complex and daunting humanitarian challenges that mark our era.

The Fundamental Principles bind our Movement together, and they give us our distinct identity. Visit any of the 189 National Societies and you will see that, despite the breadth of activities they deliver, they are underpinned by a common architecture that creates the space in which humanitarian action is possible: a commitment to Humanity, and to responding to the needs of communities in an impartial and neutral way.

Reaffirming our Humanity

We are marking the anniversary of the Fundamental Principles at a time when millions of people are affected by conflict. This spiral of horror has forced millions of people to flee their homes, triggering movements of people across Europe and the Middle East, and throughout Africa, the Americas and Asia. For many, the decision to flee is also prompted by other factors, including natural disasters, poverty, the impacts of climate change, and scarcity of basic services. For too many, humanitarian aid is the only lifeline.

But among the many tragedies, there are also stories of Humanity. Thousands of Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers from Mexico to Greece to Indonesia have mobilized to provide basic healthcare, food and water, and to help people reconnect with their loved ones. This is just one of many examples – from the Nepal earthquakes, to the Indian Ocean Tsunami to the Haiti earthquake – where Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers have stood shoulder to shoulder with their communities to offer hope beyond tragedy and disaster.

On the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Fundamental Principles, we reaffirm Humanity as the *raison d'être* of our work. We may still feel the overawed by the problems that we face, but guided by Humanity we do not shirk the challenges before us.

Reasserting our Impartiality and Neutrality

While Humanity is at the core of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent mission, we can only carry out effective humanitarian action if our Neutrality and Impartiality is understood and respected.

Whether it be safe drinking water or the medical care that's vital to ensure people's basic health, we deliver services impartially to people on all sides of a conflict, and to those affected by a disaster, whatever their ethnicity, religion or nationality. The only criterion is need and need alone.

Our impartial engagement, however, is too often cast under a light of suspicion; somehow, people make out that our assistance – especially if we have to negotiate with armed groups to get it through - legitimizes a political end. The reality is quite the contrary; we are able to provide services impartially because we are a neutral organization, but our neutral and impartial identity needs to be accepted and respected.

The politicization of humanitarian aid is the biggest threat to our ability to provide assistance in some parts of the world. On the 50th anniversary, let us remind ourselves that to maintain access and delivery of services where the needs are the most severe, we must reclaim our Neutrality and Impartiality from being hijacked for political ends. We call on States to respect our Neutrality, and we urge humanitarian actors to be rigorous as they apply Impartiality in the delivery of humanitarian aid.

The way to navigate through today's uncharted humanitarian waters might be confusing and unclear, but this is where the Fundamental Principles come into their own. For 150 years they have been our compass, guiding our ethical and operational choices. On the 50th anniversary of their formal adoption, we must pause to mark the Fundamental Principles' continued relevance to humanitarian protection and assistance even today. We must continue to nurture them, reaffirm our commitment to them, and introduce them to new generations.

Why? Because they work.

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Urban services during protracted armed conflict: A call for a better approach to assisting affected people

ICRC

02-10-2015 - Publication Ref. 4249 :: 72 pages

Pdf: <https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/publications/icrc-002-4249.pdf>

Overview

Urbanization is constantly on the rise, with cities already absorbing more than half of the world's population and armed conflicts increasingly being fought in urban settings. Regions facing protracted armed conflict see a steady decline in essential public services, while the relief-rehabilitation-development paradigm and funding mechanisms fail to provide a satisfactory response in these settings. Based on more than 30 years of ICRC experience in protracted armed conflict in urban settings, this report underlines the challenges, describes the characteristics and complexity of essential services, questions current paradigms and proposes new avenues to be explored to better respond to the needs of urban communities increasingly affected by these phenomena.

[From Executive Summary]

What are the main messages of this report?

1. The relief-rehabilitation-development paradigm is counterproductive in contexts of protracted armed conflict in urban areas. Experience of disaster relief and rural armed conflict has shown that it constricts planning by limiting interventions to those that are "relief" or "post-war" in nature and that may be seen as the first steps in bridging an artificial gap between

conflict and development. In many current protracted armed conflict contexts, interventions in urban areas can fall far short of the mark when it comes to people's needs.

2. A new paradigm is required in order to rise to the challenges posed by protracted armed conflict in urban areas. It must take account of the complexity of the challenges, whose origins lie in (a) the sheer scale of the challenges (infrastructure is so complex in large cities that the restoration of parts of it can immediately benefit several hundred thousand people but the option is often too costly for municipalities and humanitarian agencies that are geared to more traditional emergency responses); (b) the duration of the challenges (the people in Iraq have been living in a combination of international armed conflict (IAC) and non-international armed conflict (NIAC) for decades; (c) the multifaceted interconnectivity of the essential services; (d) cumulative and indirect impacts as well as direct impacts; (e) the politics of a highly securitized operating environment (implicitly, good relationships with local authorities are not only crucial, they are constantly changing and not without risk); (f) the significant shortcomings resulting from gaps in evidence and analysis; (g) challenges associated with the enforcement and application of international humanitarian law (IHL); and (h) funding that does not match the duration or scale of the needs.

3. Urban services are based on interdependent people, hardware and consumables. Disruptions to essential urban services can be caused by adverse effects on any one of the components that make up the service: critical people (especially operations and maintenance staff), critical hardware (e.g. infrastructure, equipment) and critical consumables (e.g. fuel, chlorine, medicine). No one component is sufficient on its own. It is pointless having the spare parts required to repair a power substation, for instance, if the only skilled staff able to install them have fled the conflict.

4. "Urban" extends beyond the city. Some critical elements of essential services (e.g. those provided by electrical power plants, supply routes, water and wastewater treatment plants) are more often than not located outside the city limits. Very distant active combat can thus have dramatic effect on urban dwellers. In this report, we define "urban" in the context of humanitarian responses as the area within which civilians vulnerable to disruptions in essential services reside and the network of components supporting those services.

5. Urban services are interconnected. For instance, a damaged electrical transformer can immediately shut down the supply of water to an entire neighbourhood or hospital, greatly reducing the quality of the public health service and drastically increasing the risks posed to public health and wellbeing. The set of skills required to best address such interconnectivity calls into question the silo mentality that exists all too often in municipalities and humanitarian agencies and that impedes cross-sectoral cooperation (e.g. between health, water and sanitation, energy and agriculture). Moreover, many humanitarian agencies have tended to focus historically on developing their capacity to deal with water quantity and quality issues and few, if any, have developed the necessary competences to tackle the urban infrastructural challenges associated with energy supply and wastewater treatment.

6. Services are disrupted by interconnected direct, indirect and cumulative impact.

Armed conflict can disrupt any one of the three components (people, hardware and consumables) that make up a service either directly (e.g. a water tower pierced by a tank shell, chlorine shortages due to sanctions) or indirectly (e.g. critical municipal or humanitarian agency

staff not showing up for work because access is unsafe). Over time, direct and indirect effects can have an incremental impact on a service, with the result that their effect is cumulative – and much more difficult to address.

7. If not dealt with in time, “vicious cycles” may render the restoration of a service unfeasible. The accumulation of incremental impacts can lead to progressive deterioration of any service and an associated cumulative impact on people. The effect may at some point become unavoidable and the “vicious cycles” of cumulative impact on all three components (people, hardware and consumables) during protracted armed conflicts in urban areas can lead to a condition that is too technically difficult or simply too expensive to reverse. At present, most assistance is failing to achieve the objective of avoiding such cycles. The new paradigm is therefore driven by a desire to remedy that situation.

8. International humanitarian law (IHL) offers a degree of protection. However, while IHL protects all service components from the direct impact of armed conflict, there are specific challenges arising from its interpretation and application in urban warfare, in particular the extent to which IHL provides protection against the indirect or cumulative impact of hostilities on essential services. The ICRC is actively seeking to address some of these challenges, in particular through its work on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas.

9. Insufficient research has been conducted on the impact of disruptions to urban services on people’s lives over time. One priority area is the need to gain an understanding of how disruptions to services affect people’s livelihoods, food security, human security and health. Many humanitarian agencies have programmes targeting the direct impact of these disruptions but not the indirect or cumulative impact.

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Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change

Global Monitoring Report | 2015/2016 :: 307 pages

World Bank Group/IMF

Pdf: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/pubdocs/publicdoc/2015/10/503001444058224597/Global-Monitoring-Report-2015.pdf>

Overview

This year’s Global Monitoring Report, produced jointly by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, details the progress the world has made towards global development goals and examines the impact of demographic change on achieving these goals.

The report details the decline of those living in global poverty, which is reclassified as living on \$1.90 or less a day, to a forecast 9.6 percent of the world’s population in 2015 -- a projected 200 million fewer people living in extreme poverty than in 2012. It also revises world economic growth projections for 2015 down to 3.3 percent on the basis of lower growth prospects in emerging markets.

The Global Monitoring Report also analyzes how profound demographic shifts could alter the course of global development. The world is undergoing a major population shift that will reshape economic development for decades. The direction and pace of this transition varies

dramatically from country to country, with differing implications depending on where a country stands on the spectrum of aging and economic development, the report said.

"With the right set of policies, this era of demographic change can be turned into one of sustained development progress," said World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim. To accelerate gains, the report says, development policies must take into account this altering landscape. Depending on the circumstances, this means that countries need to spark their demographic transition, accelerate job creation, sustain productivity growth, and adapt to aging.

Press Release

[World Undergoing Major Population Shift with Far-reaching Implications for Migration, Poverty, Development: WB/IMF Report](#)

LIMA, October 7, 2015 -- As migrants and refugees from Africa and the Middle East continue to arrive in Europe in unprecedented numbers, a new World Bank/IMF report says that large-scale migration from poor countries to richer regions of the world will be a permanent feature of the global economy for decades to come as a result of major population shifts in countries.

According to the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016: Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change, released in Peru at the start of the Annual Meetings of the World Bank and the IMF, the world is undergoing a major population shift that will reshape economic development for decades and, while posing challenges, offers a path to ending extreme poverty and shared prosperity if the right evidence-based policies are put in place nationally and internationally.

The share of global population that is working age has peaked at 66 percent and is now on the decline. World population growth is expected to slow to 1 percent from more than 2 percent in the 1960s. The share of the elderly is anticipated to almost double to 16 percent by 2050, while the global count of children is stabilizing at 2 billion.

The direction and pace of this global demographic transition varies dramatically from country to country, with differing implications depending on where a nation stands on the spectrum of aging and economic development. Regardless of this diversity, countries at all stages of development can harness demographic transition as a tremendous development opportunity, the report says.

"With the right set of policies, this era of demographic change can be an engine of economic growth," said World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim. "If countries with aging populations can create a path for refugees and migrants to participate in the economy, everyone benefits, Most of the evidence suggests that migrants will work hard and contribute more in taxes than they consume in social services."

More than 90 percent of global poverty is concentrated in lower-income countries with young, fast-growing populations that can expect to see their working-age populations grow significantly. At the same time, more than three-quarters of global growth is generated in higher-income countries with much-lower fertility rates, fewer people of working age, and rising numbers of the elderly.

"The demographic developments analyzed in the report will pose fundamental challenges for policy-makers across the world in the years ahead," said IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde. "Whether it be the implications of steadily aging populations, the actions needed to benefit from a demographic dividend, the handling of migration flows—these issues will be at the center of national policy debates and of the international dialogue on how best to cooperate in handling these pressures."

World Bank Forecasts Global Poverty to Fall Below 10% for First Time; Major Hurdles Remain in Goal to End Poverty by 2030

WASHINGTON, October 4, 2015 – The number of people living in extreme poverty around the world is likely to fall to under 10 percent of the global population in 2015, according to World Bank projections...

Date: October 4, 2015 Type: Press Release

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Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015: Scaling up investments in decent jobs for youth

08 October 2015 :: 98 pages :: 978-92-2-129635-5[ISBN]

Pdf: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_412015.pdf

Overview

The Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015 provides an update on key youth labour market indicators and trends, focusing both on the continuing labour market instability and on structural issues in youth labour markets. The report offers valuable lessons learned on "what works" for youth employment and on emerging practices in policy responses. Ideally, these will shape future investments in youth employment, as countries continue to prioritize youth in their national policy agendas.

Press Release

Youth employment crisis easing but far from over

Despite a mild recovery in the 2012-2014 period, the youth unemployment rate remains well above its pre-crisis level. For millions of young people around the world finding a decent job is still a drawn-out uphill struggle.

GENEVA (ILO News) – The global youth unemployment rate has stabilized at 13 per cent following a period of rapid increase between 2007 and 2010 but it is still well above the pre-crisis level of 11.7 per cent, according to the ILO's Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015 report released today.

The report highlights a drop in the number of unemployed youth to 73.3 million in 2014. That is 3.3 million less than the crisis peak of 76.6 million in 2009.

Compared to 2012, the youth unemployment rate has decreased by 1.4 percentage points in Developed Economies and the European Union and by half a percentage point or less in Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS, Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa. The remaining regions – East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, the Middle

East and North Africa – saw an increase in the youth unemployment rate between 2012 and 2014, or no change in the case of South Asia...

...The report offers new evidence on how young people move into the labour market based on data from recent school-to-work transition surveys (SWTS)*. For young people who aspire to a stable job, the transition period takes an average of 19 months. A young person with university education is able to move to a stable job in one-third of the time needed for a youth with primary education. In most cases the transition takes longer for young women than men.

Time to scale up action: Investing in skills and in quality job creation

Rapid changes in technology, in patterns of work and employment relationship, as well as new forms of start-ups, require constant adjustment to new labour market conditions and addressing skills mismatches.

Providing youth the best opportunity to transition to a decent job calls for investing in education and training of the highest possible quality, providing youth with skills that match labour market demands, giving them access to social protection and basic services regardless of their contract type, as well as levelling the playing field so that all aspiring youth can attain productive employment regardless of their gender, income level or socio-economic background.

"We know that today's youth do not face an easy labour market transition and with the continued global economic slowdown, this is likely to continue, but we also know that greater investment in targeted action to boost youth employment pays off. It is time to scale up action in support of youth employment," says Azita Berar Awad, Director of the ILO's Employment Policy Department...

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Global Standards for quality health-care services for adolescents

WHO

2015 :: Number of pages: 40, 28, 100, 132

WHO reference number: 978 92 4 154933 2

Volume 1: Standards and criteria pdf, 918kb

Volume 2: Implementation guide pdf, 867kb

Volume 3: Tools to conduct quality and coverage measurement surveys to collect data about compliance with the global standards pdf, 887kb

Volume 4: Scoring sheets for data analysis pdf, 927kb

Policy brief pdf, 770kb

Overview

Global initiatives are urging countries to prioritize quality as a way of reinforcing human rights-based approaches to health. Yet evidence from both high- and low-income countries shows that services for adolescents are highly fragmented, poorly coordinated and uneven in quality. Pockets of excellent practice exist, but, overall, services need significant improvement and should be brought into conformity with existing guidelines.

WHO/UNAIDS Global Standards for quality health care services for adolescents aim to assist policy-makers and health service planners in improving the quality of health-care services so

that adolescents find it easier to obtain the health services that they need to promote, protect and improve their health and well-being.

Press Release

[WHO and UNAIDS launch new standards to improve adolescent care](#)

GENEVA, 6 October 2015—New Global Standards for quality health-care services for adolescents developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS aim to help countries improve the quality of adolescent health care.

Existing health services often fail the world's adolescents (10-19-year-olds). Many adolescents who suffer from mental health disorders, substance use, poor nutrition, intentional injuries and chronic illness do not have access to critical prevention and care services. Meanwhile, many behaviours that have a lifelong impact on health begin in adolescence.

"These standards provide simple yet powerful steps that countries – both rich and poor – can immediately take to improve the health and wellbeing of their adolescents, reflecting the stronger focus on adolescents in the new Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health that was launched in New York in September," says Dr Anthony Costello, Director of Maternal, Children's and Adolescents' Health at WHO.

Adolescents form a unique group, rapidly developing both physically and emotionally but are often dependent on their parents or guardians. WHO and UNAIDS Global Standards for quality health-care services for adolescents recommend making services more "adolescent friendly", providing free or low-cost consultations, and making medically accurate age-appropriate health information available. They also highlight the need for adolescents to be able to access services without necessarily having to make an appointment or requiring parental consent, safe in the knowledge that any consultation remains confidential, and certain that they will not experience discrimination...

... "AIDS is the leading cause of death among adolescents in Africa and the second primary cause of death among adolescents globally," says Dr Mariângela Simão, Director of Rights, Gender, Prevention and Community Mobilization at UNAIDS. "All adolescents, including key populations, have a right to the information and services that will empower them to protect themselves from HIV." ...

... The Global Standards for quality health-care services for adolescents call for an inclusive package of information, counselling, diagnostic, treatment and care services that go beyond the traditional focus on sexual and reproductive health.

Adolescents should be meaningfully involved in planning, monitoring and providing feedback on health services and in decisions regarding their own care.

More than 25 low- and middle-income countries have already adopted national standards for improving adolescent health services.

The global standards from WHO and UNAIDS are built on research from these countries, as well as feedback from health providers and more than 1000 adolescents worldwide. They are

accompanied by an implementation and evaluation guide that outlines concrete steps that countries can take to improve health care for adolescents.

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Nobel Prizes

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

2015 Nobel Peace Prize

Press release

Oslo, 10 October 2015

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided that the Nobel Peace Prize for 2015 is to be awarded to the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011. The Quartet was formed in the summer of 2013 when the democratization process was in danger of collapsing as a result of political assassinations and widespread social unrest. It established an alternative, peaceful political process at a time when the country was on the brink of civil war. It was thus instrumental in enabling Tunisia, in the space of a few years, to establish a constitutional system of government guaranteeing fundamental rights for the entire population, irrespective of gender, political conviction or religious belief.

The National Dialogue Quartet has comprised four key organizations in Tunisian civil society: the Tunisian General Labour Union (UGTT, Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail), the Tunisian Confederation of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA, Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat), the Tunisian Human Rights League (LTDH, La Ligue Tunisienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme), and the Tunisian Order of Lawyers (Ordre National des Avocats de Tunisie). These organizations represent different sectors and values in Tunisian society: working life and welfare, principles of the rule of law and human rights. On this basis, the Quartet exercised its role as a mediator and driving force to advance peaceful democratic development in Tunisia with great moral authority. The Nobel Peace Prize for 2015 is awarded to this Quartet, not to the four individual organizations as such.

The Arab Spring originated in Tunisia in 2010-2011, but quickly spread to a number of countries in North Africa and the Middle East. In many of these countries, the struggle for democracy and fundamental rights has come to a standstill or suffered setbacks. Tunisia, however, has seen a democratic transition based on a vibrant civil society with demands for respect for basic human rights.

An essential factor for the culmination of the revolution in Tunisia in peaceful, democratic elections last autumn was the effort made by the Quartet to support the work of the constituent assembly and to secure approval of the constitutional process among the Tunisian population at large. The Quartet paved the way for a peaceful dialogue between the citizens, the political parties and the authorities and helped to find consensus-based solutions to a wide range of challenges across political and religious divides. The broad-based national dialogue that the Quartet succeeded in establishing countered the spread of violence in Tunisia and its function is therefore comparable to that of the peace congresses to which Alfred Nobel refers in his will.

The course that events have taken in Tunisia since the fall of the authoritarian Ben Ali regime in January 2011 is unique and remarkable for several reasons. Firstly, it shows that Islamist and secular political movements can work together to achieve significant results in the country's best interests. The example of Tunisia thus underscores the value of dialogue and a sense of national belonging in a region marked by conflict. Secondly, the transition in Tunisia shows that civil society institutions and organizations can play a crucial role in a country's democratization, and that such a process, even under difficult circumstances, can lead to free elections and the peaceful transfer of power. The National Dialogue Quartet must be given much of the credit for this achievement and for ensuring that the benefits of the Jasmine Revolution have not been lost.

Tunisia faces significant political, economic and security challenges. The Norwegian Nobel Committee hopes that this year's prize will contribute towards safeguarding democracy in Tunisia and be an inspiration to all those who seek to promote peace and democracy in the Middle East, North Africa and the rest of the world. More than anything, the prize is intended as an encouragement to the Tunisian people, who despite major challenges have laid the groundwork for a national fraternity which the Committee hopes will serve as an example to be followed by other countries.

2015 Nobel Prize in Literature

The Nobel Prize in Literature for 2015 is awarded to the Belarusian author Svetlana Alexievich "for her polyphonic writings, a monument to suffering and courage in our time".

[Press release](#)

2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2015 was awarded with one half jointly to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Ōmura for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites and the other half to Youyou Tu for her discoveries concerning a novel therapy against Malaria.

[Read more](#)

2015 Nobel Prize in Physics

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2015 was awarded jointly to Takaaki Kajita and Arthur B. McDonald "for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that neutrinos have mass".

[Read more about the prize](#)

2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2015 was awarded jointly to Tomas Lindahl, Paul Modrich and Aziz Sancar "for mechanistic studies of DNA repair".

[Read more](#)

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50 years after UNICEF received Nobel Peace Prize, children still face 'conflict and crisis, deprivation and disadvantage' -- UNICEF Chief

Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake marking the 50th Anniversary of UNICEF being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize

NEW YORK, 6 October 2015 –

"In accepting the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of UNICEF in 1965, UNICEF's second Executive Director, Henry Labouisse, said that "the welfare of today's children is inseparably linked with the peace of tomorrow's world." Today, in a world of growing turmoil, his words still ring true. And they speak to us all.

"For while a child born in 2015 has a far greater chance to survive and fulfil her potential than a child born in 1965, the welfare of far too many children today is jeopardized by conflict and crisis, deprivation and disadvantage. Many are seeing and experiencing things no child should ever face. And in every society, far too many children are growing up deprived of all they need to grow up healthy and strong.

"When we work in common cause to reach these children – to alleviate their suffering, to help them grow and learn – we are not only giving them a chance at having a future. We are giving them a chance at building a better future for themselves, their families and their societies. A generation of children not only able but willing to create stronger, more stable, peaceful societies. A generation healed, not hardened.

"Every child has the right to the quiet blessing of a normal childhood. UNICEF has worked every day since we were honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize, as we will continue working every day, to advance that right for every child, everywhere. For this is the surest path to a future where peace is possible."

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CBD Convention on Biological Diversity [to 10 October 2015]

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

The first internationally recognized certificate of compliance is issued under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing

Montreal, 7 October 2015 – The first internationally recognized certificate of compliance was issued on 1 October 2015, following a permit made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) Clearing-House by India.

Under the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, Parties are to issue a permit or its equivalent at the time of access as evidence that access to genetic resources was based on prior informed consent and that mutually agreed terms were established. Parties are required by the Nagoya Protocol to make information on the permit or its equivalent, available to the ABS Clearing-House for the constitution of the internationally recognized certificate of compliance.

The permit was issued by India's National Biodiversity Authority, the competent national authority under the Nagoya Protocol. The certificate then constituted through the ABS Clearing-House serves as evidence of the decision by India to grant access to ethno-medicinal knowledge of the Siddi community from Gujarat to a researcher affiliated with the University of Kent in the United Kingdom. The researcher can now demonstrate that s/he has respected the ABS requirements of India when using this knowledge.

"Last week was an important week for the Nagoya Protocol," said Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity. "In addition to having the first internationally recognized certificate of compliance published in the ABS Clearing-House,

two additional countries joined the Protocol: the Philippines and Djibouti, which brings the total number of ratifications to 68."...

[\[back to table of contents\]](#)

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:: Agency/Government/IGO Watch

We will monitor a growing number of relevant agency, government and IGO organizations for key media releases, announcements, research, and initiatives. Generally, we will focus on regional or global level content recognizing limitation of space, meaning country-specific coverage is limited. Please suggest additional organizations to monitor.

United Nations – Secretary General, Security Council, General Assembly

[to 10 October 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases/Meetings Coverage

9 October 2015

SC/12072

[Adopting Resolution 2240 \(2015\), Security Council Authorizes Member States to Intercept Vessels off Libyan Coast Suspected of Migrant Smuggling](#)

The Security Council this morning decided to authorize Member States for a period of one year to inspect vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya that they had reasonable grounds to suspect were being used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from that country.

8 October 2015

SG/SM/17200-OBV/1531

[Dignity Integral to Healthy, Fulfilling Lives for People with Mental Disabilities, Secretary-General Says in World Mental Health Day Message](#)

8 October 2015

GA/11702-PAL/2197

[Deputy Chief of Palestine Refugee Agency Paints Dire Picture of Financial Position as Member States Announce Donations at Pledging Conference](#)

A total of 21 donors today announced contributions, or their intention to contribute, to the 2016 budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), as officials urged stable financing for the Agency against a backdrop of expanding crises in the Middle East.

3 October 2015

GA/11701

[Concluding Debate, General Assembly Speakers Call on United Nations to Invoke Compassion, Dignity amid Waves of Refugees, War, Climate Threats](#)

In addressing the world's enormous challenges — serving waves of refugees in the Mediterranean, brokering necessary peace in the Middle East and managing the "existential"

threat of climate change — speakers in the General Assembly today called on the United Nations to invoke the spirit that had underpinned its historic founding 70 years ago: one of compassion and dignity.

UN OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [to 10 October 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases/Announcements

[Migrant crisis: "High time for Europe to reclaim a leading role in human rights" – UN experts](#)
10/9/2015

[Right to pain relief: 5.5 billion people have no access to treatment, warn UN experts](#)
World Hospice and Palliative Care Day - Saturday 10 October 2015
10/9/2015

["Dignity must prevail" – An appeal to do away with non-consensual psychiatric treatment](#)
World Mental Health Day – Saturday 10 October 2015
10/8/2015

[Using the death penalty to fight drug crimes violates international law, UN rights experts warn](#)
World Day Against the Death Penalty – Saturday 10 October
10/8/2015

[EU migration policy will fail unless comprehensive and grounded in human rights – Zeid](#)
10/8/2015

... "A migration policy that seeks simply to exclude irregular migrants, without taking into account a holistic analysis as to why they are moving, is unlikely to result in better management of migration. Instead, it is very likely to come at an unacceptable cost to the rights of migrants, including more deaths, detention and abuse of innocent people," Zeid said.

Committee on the Rights of the Child [to 10 October 2015]

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

[UN Committee on the Rights of the Child publishes its concluding observations on UAE, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Poland, Brazil, Chile, Timor Leste, Madagascar, and Cuba](#)

8 October 2015

Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
[to 10 October 2015]

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

09 Oct 2015

[Concern over mounting child casualties and grave violations in Kunduz voiced by Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui](#)

09 Oct 2015

[Accountability best defence for deterring attacks on schools: Leila Zerrougui](#)

SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict [to 10 October 2015]

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

02 Oct 2015

[Joint statement on Somalia's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child](#)

SRSG/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict [to 10 October 2015]

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

05 Oct 2015

[UN Special Representative hails announcement of Japan's first National Action Plan on Security Council resolution 1325](#)

(New York, 05 October 2015) United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zainab Hawa Bangura has hailed the announcement by the Government of Japan of its first National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, stating that "I am very glad that Japan has launched its first national plan, which exemplifies the country's leading role in pushing for the protection and empowerment of women."...

UN OCHA [to 10 October 2015]

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

09 Oct 2015

[Somalia: Somalia: Early action by aid partners to step up El Niño preparedness](#)

Mogadishu, 9 October 2015): Aid agencies are ramping up efforts to mitigate the impact of the El Niño phenomenon in Somalia between October and December. More than 600,000 people in southern and central Somalia and in Puntland are likely to be affected by flooding, which may result in disease and deterioration in the food security and nutritional situations...

09 Oct 2015

[Nepal: Early Recovery Cluster: Nepal Earthquake Cluster Response April to September 2015](#)

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS The Early Recovery Cluster and its partners reached 1,289,000 people out of the 2 million people targeted: Debris management and safe demolition An estimated 93,000 households benefitted from safe demolition and debris removal. The shift of implementation strategy to prioritise public buildings over private buildings contributed to a reach 250 per cent of the initial cluster target...

08 Oct 2015

[Yemen: Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien - Statement on Yemen, 8 October 2015 \[EN/AR\]](#)

Yemen - I am deeply disturbed by the news of civilians being killed by coalition air strikes that hit a wedding party in Yemen's Dhamar Governorate yesterday. The Ministry of Public Health and Population reports that at least 47 civilians were killed, and 35 injured, among them many women and children. Once again we are seeing the devastating impact of explosive weapons – used by all parties – in this conflict...

06 Oct 2015

[Central African Republic: Central African Republic: Humanitarian Coordinator stresses that humanitarian organizations are strongly committed to staying and delivering assistance](#)

06 Oct 2015

[World: World Humanitarian Summit: Global consultation in Switzerland](#)

WHEN: 14-16 October 2015

WHERE: International Conference Centre (CICG) in Geneva, Switzerland

The Global Consultation in Geneva 14-16 October will complete the consultative process on the way to the World Humanitarian Summit called for by the UN Secretary-General and hosted by Turkey on 23-24 May 2016.

UNICEF [to 10 October 2015]

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

Selected press release and news notes

[UNICEF and WHO ready to support immediate polio vaccination campaign in Ukraine](#)

KYIV, Ukraine/COPENHAGEN/GENEVA, 9 October 2015 – Six weeks after the polio outbreak in Ukraine, UNICEF and WHO have stepped up calls for an immediate first round of nationwide polio vaccination.

[50 years after UNICEF received Nobel Peace Prize, children still face 'conflict and crisis, deprivation and disadvantage' -- UNICEF Chief](#)

NEW YORK, 6 October 2015 – "In accepting the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of UNICEF in 1965, UNICEF's second Executive Director, Henry Labouisse, said that "the welfare of today's children is inseparably linked with the peace of tomorrow's world." Today, in a world of growing turmoil, his words still ring true. And they speak to us all

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [to 10 October 2015]

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

[International community commits to refocus attention on Afghan refugee situation; calls for increased support for regional solutions](#)

8 October 2015

[UNHCR's Volker Türk warns against growing politicization of refugee and asylum matters as number of forcibly displaced soars, urges new global compact](#)

8 October 2015

IOM / International Organization for Migration [to 10 October 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases

[IOM Monitors Mediterranean Migrant Flows: 7,000 Crossing Daily to Greece](#)

10/09/15

Greece - In the past week, IOM staff in the Greek islands have recorded a sharp increase in the number of newly arrived migrants and refugees to some 7,000 a day.

[Conditions Improve in South Sudan's Malakal Site, But Displaced Face Ongoing Hardship](#)

10/09/15

South Sudan - Living conditions for new arrivals at the UN protection of civilians (PoC) site in Malakal, Upper Nile State, South Sudan, have improved since a 10-day influx of 11,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in early August. However, the site remains congested due to space constraints.

[Swing Asks EU to Respect Rights of Vulnerable Migrants Arriving on its Shores](#)

10/08/15

Luxembourg - IOM DG Swing has called on the EU to adopt policies that balance full protection for refugees, orderly border management and dignified return.

[IOM, UNHCR Work Together to Aid Migrants and Refugees Fleeing Yemen](#)

10/06/15

Kenya - Representatives from IOM and UNHCR have presented a Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan to respond to the crisis in Yemen at a donor meeting held in Nairobi.

[IOM Monitors Latest Migrant Arrivals, Deaths in Mediterranean](#)

10/06/15

Italy - IOM's Missing Migrants Project calculates that 2,987 migrants so far this year have perished in the Mediterranean.

[IOM Warns of Misinformation Campaigns, Following Renewed CAR Violence](#)

10/06/15

Central African Republic - The recent attack on IOM's office in Bangui has seriously diminished IOM CAR's operational capacity.

[West African States Discuss West African Irregular Migration Challenges](#)

10/06/15

Nigeria - The Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) 2015 conference on "Irregular Migration: Challenges and Solutions" will be held this week (6-8 October) in Nouakchott, Mauritania. The conference, which will include a two-day experts meeting, followed by a one-day Ministerial meeting, is supported by the Swiss Government.

UN Women [to 10 October 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases

[Statement by UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka for International Day of the Girl Child, 11 October 2015](#)

Date : October 9, 2015

We know we have an extraordinarily long way to go to achieve what we want for our 15-year-olds. But they must know that they, and all their siblings, are in the spotlight. Today is the Day when we focus our attention on the Girl Child, but it is not a day in isolation. It is part of a massive and relentless drive towards a world of equality: a Planet 50-50 by 2030...

WHO & Regionals [to 10 October 2015]

[WHO Welcomes Nobel Prize for Medicine Awards for Discoveries of Tropical Disease Drugs](#)

October 2015 -- WHO welcomes the decision to award the Nobel Prize for Medicine for the discovery of drugs that have radically improved treatment for tropical diseases such as Malaria, onchocerciasis (River Blindness), and lymphatic filariasis.

[World Mental Health Day 2015](#)

Dignity in mental health

:: [WHO Regional Offices](#)

[WHO African Region AFRO](#)

:: [Dr Moeti - Health is a reliable measure of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Cape Town, 6 October 2015 - The WHO Regional Director for Africa, Dr Matshidiso Moeti has underscored the critical role of health in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Addressing delegates at the Second Ministerial Forum on China-Africa Health Development, in Cape Town, South Africa, Dr Moeti observed that although health is a desirable outcome of the SDGs in its own right and an input into other goals, it is a reliable measure of sustainable development. She noted that health can no longer be considered as a consuming sector...

[WHO Region of the Americas PAHO](#)

:: [Breast cancer awareness, screening and treatment save lives, PAHO experts say](#)

(10/06/2015)

[WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO](#)

:: [Dignity in mental health](#) - 10 October 2015

:: [Ensure eye care for all](#) - 08 October 2015

[WHO European Region EURO](#)

:: [UNICEF and WHO ready to support immediate polio vaccination campaign in Ukraine](#) 09-10-2015

:: [Food, water and health care: WHO reviews basic services for refugees crossing Serbia](#) 09-10-2015

:: [New WHO guidelines on antiretroviral therapy and pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV infection](#) 07-10-2015

:: [Medical professionals trained in refugee and migrant health in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia](#) 05-10-2015

[WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO](#)

:: [62nd session of the WHO Regional Committee concludes in Kuwait](#)

9 October 2015 – The WHO Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean concluded its 62nd session on 8 October with the adoption of important resolutions and decisions to advance the health agenda in the Region. Resolutions outline the joint work expected from Member States and WHO in the areas of health security, prevention and control of emerging infections, prevention of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer, medical education, mental health, and assessment and monitoring of the implementation of the IHR 2005, among others.

:: [Scaling up response to the cholera outbreak in Iraq](#) - 8 October 2015
:: [WHO delivers additional medical supplies to Yemen](#) - 8 October 2015

WHO Western Pacific Region
No new digest content identified.

UNAIDS [to 10 October 2015]
<http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/>
[UNAIDS calls for the empowerment of young women and girls on International Day of the Girl Child](#)
08 October 2015 |

[WHO and UNAIDS launch new standards to improve adolescent care](#)
06 October 2015 |

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund [to 10 October 2015]
<http://www.unfpa.org/press/press-release>
No new digest content identified.

UNDP United Nations Development Programme [to 10 October 2015]
<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter.html>
[Twenty Ministers of Finance agree on financial mechanisms to foster greater investment in climate resiliency](#)

Oct 8, 2015 Lima - Finance Ministers of the Vulnerable Twenty (V20), representing close to 700 million people threatened by climate change and spanning world regions, held their inaugural meeting on 8 October 2015 in Lima, Peru. They announced a series of actions to foster greater investment in climate resiliency and low emissions development at home and internationally.

[Japan, UN support reintegration of child soldiers in Eastern DRC](#)

Oct 7, 2015 Japan is contributing USD 4 million to help with the reintegration of former child soldiers and vulnerable children – including boys and girls who were victims of sexual violence - - in the province of North Kivu, situated in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

UN Division for Sustainable Development [to 10 October 2015]
<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>
SDGs: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics>
No new digest content identified.

UN Statistical Commission :: UN Statistics Division [to 10 October 2015]
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>
<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

No new digest content identified.

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme [to 10 October 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases

[New UN Report Details Ecosystem Services of Almost One Billion Dollars Annually in Four Pilot Countries](#)

ProEcoServ assessed ecosystem services such as water, soil retention, shoreline protection, carbon sequestration and pollination in South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam and Chile
07/10/2015

UNISDR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [to 10 October 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases

[Europe adopts Sendai roadmap](#)

9 Oct 2015

European countries on Friday issued a broad-ranging plan to energize their implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, an international agreement that aims by 2030 to reduce substantially the number of deaths and economic damage caused by natural and man-made hazards.

[Flash floods are a major global threat says UN](#)

9 Oct 2015

The head of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), Margareta Wahlström, today said that urban areas must invest more in reducing the risk from flash floods such as those which have claimed hundreds of lives in Guatemala, South Carolina in the US and the south of France in recent days.

UN DESA United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

UNESCO [to 10 October 2015]

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

09 October 2015

[Nobel Peace Prize – UNESCO Director-General says the choice is “a tribute to civil society”](#)

08 October 2015

[Right to Education Programme launched in Pakistan aims to get 50,000 more girls in remote areas into school](#)

05 October 2015

[Laureates of the 2016 L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women In Science Awards](#)

05 October 2015

[Director-General condemns the destruction of the Arch of Triumph in Palmyra: "Extremists are terrified of history"](#)

05 October 2015

[UNESCO panel of experts calls for ban on "editing" of human DNA to avoid unethical tampering with hereditary traits](#)

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [to 10 October 2015]

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

[UNODC/South African presentation on Nelson Mandela Rules underscores need to treat prisoners with dignity](#)

New York / Vienna, 8 October 2015 - "Prisoners are human beings, born in dignity and entitled to security and to the protection of their human rights," said the President of the General Assembly, Mogens Lykketoft, yesterday, at a presentation of the revised UN Standard Minimum Rules on the Treatment of prisoners (also known as the "Nelson Mandela Rules" after the former South African President).

Mr. Lykketoft noted: "Too often, the driving principle behind prisoner treatment has been to see these individuals as entirely separate from our communities and our societies. Hidden from our gaze, and indeed sometimes before our very eyes, prisoners have suffered abuse and mistreatment."

He welcomed the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) work with its partners, both within and outside the UN system, to help countries implement the Nelson Mandela Rules, and by doing so, improve prisoners' lives...

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme [to 10 October 2015]

<http://unhabitat.org/media-centre/news/>

[Calls for sustainable urbanisation as the globe celebrates World Habitat Day](#)

New York/New Delhi/Nairobi 6 October 2015—World Habitat Day was marked on Monday with calls for sustainable urbanisation across the globe.

Posted October 6, 2015

[UN-Habitat and the International Road Transport Union sign MOU](#)

New York 6th October 2015 — On the sidelines of the historic United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, UN-Habitat and the International Road Transport Union signed a Memorandum of Understanding. "The MOU marks the beginning..."

Posted October 6, 2015

FAO Food & Agriculture Organization [to 10 October 2015]

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

[First global food and agriculture plant genetics data library gets go-ahead](#)

The agreement to proceed with the proposal for a Global Information System (GLIS) from the FAO-based seed treaty came during a week-long meeting of the 6th biennial Governing Body that ended in Rome on October 9.

9-10-2015

[FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries celebrates 20-year anniversary](#)

Twenty years after its birth, FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries shared a moment in the limelight with ministers, researchers and leaders in the fisheries industry at the first International Fisheries Stakeholders Forum that opened in Vigo, Spain, today.

8-10-2015

[Genetic makeup of thousands of rice varieties placed in global seed data pool](#)

The Philippines-based International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and the Treaty (ITPGRFA) made the announcement at the 6th session of the Governing Body of the FAO-based 136-member nation plant treaty that is being held in Rome this week.

7-10-2015

[South Sudan: FAO air operation delivers agriculture aid to hard-to-access areas](#)

FAO's rapid response operation in conflict-torn South Sudan has delivered livelihood assistance to 60,000 food-insecure households in hard-to-reach areas of northern Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States, where food stocks are running out and most families have been unable to produce food this year.

5-10-2015

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

ILO International Labour Organization [to 10 October 2015]

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

Greening economies

[Climate change is a world of work issue](#)

09 October 2015

Dr. Ester Byer-Suckoo, Minister of Labour for Barbados and chair of an ILO expert meeting on transitioning to a sustainable economy, spoke to ILO news about green jobs and decent work.

Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015

[Youth employment crisis easing but far from over](#)

08 October 2015

Despite a mild recovery in the 2012-2014 period, the youth unemployment rate remains well above its pre-crisis level. For millions of young people around the world finding a decent job is still a drawn-out uphill struggle.

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

IMO International Maritime Organization [to 10 October 2015]

<http://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/Home.aspx>
No new digest content identified.

WMO World Meteorological Organization [to 10 October 2015]

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

[WMO signs maritime safety accord with International Hydrographic Organization](#)
[8 October 2015](#)

WMO has signed an agreement with the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) to strengthen cooperation and coordination in the provision of maritime safety information to protect lives at sea.

A Memorandum of Understanding, signed on 7 October, commits the two organizations to coordinate activities related to the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System, in support of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. These are two of the main instruments designed to improve the safety of merchant shipping.

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization [to 10 October 2015]

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

[New report highlights renewable energy and energy efficiency growth in Southern African Development Community](#)

Wednesday, 07 October 2015

CAPE TOWN, 7 October 2015 - The Southern African Development Community (SADC) region of 15 countries, with approximately 23.5 per cent of energy generated from renewables, is becoming a key player in the international trend.

UNWTO World Tourism Organization [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

ITU International Telecommunications Union [to 10 October 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 10 October 2015]

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

[WIPO Welcomes Australia's Continuing Support of IP Capacity-Building Projects](#)

WIPO Director General Francis Gurry welcomed on October 9, 2015 an Australian contribution of AUD 3 million for projects to help developing and least developing countries (LDCs) build capacity in the field of intellectual property.

Oct 9, 2015 PR/2015/782

[Director General Francis Gurry Opens WIPO Assemblies](#)

WIPO Director General Francis Gurry opened the WIPO Assemblies by saying that increasing interest in intellectual property is driving uptake of WIPO's global IP systems and resulting in a healthy financial state for the Organization.

Oct 5, 2015 PR/2015/781

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Rural women are integrally connected to all aspects of local biodiversity – as users, custodians and agents of change.](#)

2015-10-09

[The first internationally recognized certificate of compliance is issued under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing](#)

7 October 2015

::::::

US Department of State

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/index.htm>

10/09/15 [Completion of the Libyan Political Framework Text](#); Secretary of State John Kerry; Washington, DC

10/09/15 [Joint Statement on Libya by the Governments of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States](#); Office of the Spokesperson; Washington, DC

10/09/15 [Remarks at the 2015 Global Diaspora Week Launch Event "Partnering for Global Impact"](#); Secretary of State John Kerry; Loy Henderson Auditorium; Washington, DC

10/08/15 [Key U.S. Outcomes at the UN Human Rights Council 30th Session](#); Office of the Spokesperson; Washington, DC

10/07/15 [Under Secretary Sarah Sewall Joins UN Rollout of Global Standards for Treatment of Prisoners](#); Office of the Spokesperson; Washington, DC

Today, Under Secretary of State for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights Sarah Sewall spoke at the United Nations (UN) launch of the revised Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMRs), the first update to the SMRs in 60 years. These international non-binding standards, which will guide nations' practices around the world, are known as the "Mandela Rules" in honor of the late South African president who spent many years in Robben Island prison. In 2012, the United States joined South Africa and others in a multi-year process to update the SMRs, which will culminate in UN General Assembly adoption of the revised Standards this fall.

Other international dignitaries who spoke at this high-level UN event include Mogens Lykketoft, President of the UN General Assembly, Yury Fedotov, Director of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, and senior-level justice officials from several nations.

Under Secretary Sewall highlighted U.S. cooperation with other nations to support corrections systems reforms, in order to better safeguard human rights, promote reintegration into society, and prevent and counter violent extremism.

USAID [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Statement from USAID Associate Administrator Eric Postel on Sammie's Award](#)

October 8, 2015

USAID Ebola Disaster Assistance Response Team Honored with Service to America Medal

DFID [to 10 October 2015]

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

Selected Announcements

[Statement opposing female genital mutilation](#)

Updated 7 October 2015 Guidance DfE, DFID, DH, Home Office and MOJ

This outlines what FGM is, the legislation and penalties involved and the help and support available. The statement is often referred to as a health passport.

PDF, 217KB, 7 pages: [Statement opposing female genital mutilation](#)

[Giving women a voice in Kenya](#)

Published 7 October 2015 Case study DFID and FCO

ECHO [to 10 October 2015]

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

[EU boosts humanitarian funding for refugee crisis in the Western Balkans](#)

08/10/2015

The EU today approved €7 million in humanitarian aid for Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, bringing the emergency assistance for refugees transiting through the countries to €8.74 million.

::::::

African Union [to 10 October 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]

Oct.05.2015 [Ambassadors briefed on Africa's health policy direction Pledge to support the 2016 Global Fund Replenishment efforts](#)

The African Development Bank Group [to 10 October 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 to triple Annual Climate Financing to nearly \\$5 billion by 2020](#)

09/10/2015 - The President of the African Development Bank (AfDB), Akinwumi Adesina, announced on Friday, October 9 that the AfDB would nearly triple its annual climate financing to

reach \$5 billion a year by 2020. AfDB's climate spending will increase to 40% of its total new investments by 2020.

[AfDB President calls for enhanced partnerships to unlock Africa's energy potential as G20 adopts Action Plan on Energy Access in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)

08/10/2015 - African Development Bank Group (AfDB) President Akinwumi Adesina delivered the special keynote address at the first G20 Energy Ministers meeting held in Istanbul, Turkey, on October 2, 2015. The meeting organized under the theme "Inclusive Energy Collaboration: Delivering on the G20 Principles" was officially opened by Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President of Turkey, under the aegis of Turkey's current G20 Presidency.

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations [to 10 October 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]

No new digest content identified.

European Union [to 10 October 2015]

<http://europa.eu/rapid/search-result.htm?query=18&locale=en&page=1>

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

[EU approves additional €17 million to help Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia cope with refugee influx](#)

Date: 08/10/2015

European Commission - Press release 8 October 2015 EU approves additional €17 million to help Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia cope with refugee influx Today the European Commission has detailed its support of €17 million to help Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia cope with...

[Draft Action Plan: Stepping up EU-Turkey cooperation on support of refugees and migration management in view of the situation in Syria and Iraq](#)

Date: 06/10/2015

European Commission - Fact Sheet Brussels, 6 October 2015 This Action Plan reflects the agreement between the EU and the Republic of Turkey to step up their cooperation on support of refugees and migration management to address the unprecedented refugee crisis.

[Funding of migration-related activities in the Southern Neighbourhood region](#)

Date: 06/10/2015

European Commission - Fact Sheet Brussels, 6 October 2015 Updated with the most recent data available on 6 October 2015 The Global Approach on Migration and Mobility (GAMM) adopted in 2011 provides the general framework for the EU engagement in migration in the EU's Southern Neighbourhood.

[Funding to main migration-related activities in the Western Balkans and Turkey](#)

Date: 06/10/2015

European Commission - Fact Sheet Brussels, 6 October 2015 Updated with the most recent data available on 6 October 2015 For candidate countries (Albania, the former Yugoslav

Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey) and potential candidates (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo), the EU provides both financial and technical support.

OECD [to 10 October 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]

[G20 finance ministers endorse reforms to the international tax system for curbing avoidance by multinational enterprises](#)

9-October-2015

G20 finance ministers endorsed the final package of measures for a comprehensive, coherent and co-ordinated reform of the international tax rules during a meeting on 8 October, in Lima, Peru.

Organization of American States (OAS) [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) [to 10 October 2015]

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

Selected Press Releases

[Secretary General Seeks Partnership With All Stakeholders Towards Popularising Islamic Financial Products](#)

The need to promote active collaboration among the various stakeholders has been identified as necessary for the popularisation of Islamic financial products, with a view to addressing the challenge of financial exclusion facing the peoples of OIC member states. In his keynote address before the Global Islamic Economic Summit, which concluded its proceedings in Dubai, United Arab Emirates on 6th October 2015, the OIC Secretary General observed that the OIC is currently working on mobilizing governments of OIC member states, public sector operators, members of the intelligentsia and research centers to fashion out ways and means of deepening their engagements in these critical sectors of Islamic Finance. These include such areas as Islamic Banking and Finance, the Halal Food and Pharmaceutical industries, Islamic Tourism, Fashion and Arts, and Islamic Social Finance. [...](#)

08/10/2015

Group of 77 [to 10 October 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]

No new digest content identified.

UNCTAD [to 10 October 2015]

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

Press Releases

06 Oct 2015 - [As volatile financial markets create rumblings in developing countries, UNCTAD report calls for fresh policy thinking](#)

06 Oct 2015 - [Rich countries need to boost demand if global slowdown to be avoided, UNCTAD report argues](#)

06 Oct 2015 - [Bolder financial regulation and a more stable, diversified international monetary system needed to get a grip on globalized finance, UNCTAD report says](#)

06 Oct 2015 - [Global economy needs fair and efficient sovereign debt workout mechanism – sooner rather than later, UNCTAD report says](#)

06 Oct 2015 - [Investing long-term needs right kind of financing vehicles – UNCTAD calls for greater support for development banks](#)

World Trade Organisation [to 10 October 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]

No new digest content identified.

IMF [to 10 October 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]

[Communiqué of the Thirty-Second Meeting of the IMFC Chaired by Mr. Agustín Carstens, Governor of the Bank of Mexico](#)

October 09, 2015

[Speech: Brothers and Sisters, There is Much to Do by Christine Lagarde, IMF Managing Director](#)

October 09, 2015

2015 IMF-World Bank Annual Meetings Plenary

Lima, Peru

World Bank [to 10 October 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]

[World Bank Group Pledges One-Third Increase in Climate Financing](#)

At Annual Meetings, institution announces annual funding could total \$29 billion LIMA, Peru, October 9, 2015—The World Bank Group today announced it will increase climate financing to potentially \$29 billion...

Date: October 9, 2015 Type: Press Release

[Statement from World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim on 2015 Nobel Peace Prize Winners, Tunisia's National Dialogue Quartet](#)

LIMA, October 9, 2015— World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim today congratulated the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet on being awarded the 2015 Nobel Prize for Peace in Stockholm, Sweden: "The...

Date: October 9, 2015 Type: Press Release

[The World Bank Group Integrity Update Highlights Continued Progress Driven by the Impact of Sanctions, Enhanced Investigative, Forensic and Preventive Tools and Diligent Compliance Monitoring](#)

This year's integrity Annual Report underscores the Value of early warning systems and knowledge exchange as key elements in support of a Global Movement to End Corruption

WASHINGTON, October 9, 2015...

Date: October 9, 2015 Type: Press Release

[Finance Ministers from the Americas and the Caribbean Discuss Challenges Amid Global Slowdown](#)

Lima, October 8, 2015-- Finance Ministers from the Americas and the Caribbean met today to exchange ideas on the challenges that the region faces amid an uncertain macroeconomic context, and to assess...

Date: October 8, 2015 Type: Press Release

[World Undergoing Major Population Shift with Far-reaching Implications for Migration, Poverty, Development: WB/IMF Report](#)

LIMA, October 7, 2015 -- As migrants and refugees from Africa and the Middle East continue to arrive in Europe in unprecedented numbers, a new World Bank/IMF report says that large-scale migration from...

Date: October 7, 2015 Type: Press Release

[Africa Faces the Challenge of Sustaining Growth amid Weak Global Conditions](#)

WASHINGTON, October 5, 2015— Sub-Saharan Africa countries are continuing to grow, albeit at a slower pace, due to a more challenging economic environment. Growth will slow in 2015 to 3.7 percent from 4.6...

Date: October 5, 2015 Type: Press Release

[Statement on the Trans-Pacific Partnership \(TPP\) Agreement](#)

WASHINGTON, October 5, 2015—The World Bank Group welcomes the conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations. In a statement today, Anabel González, Senior Director of the World Bank Group's...

Date: October 5, 2015 Type: Press Release

[World Bank Forecasts Global Poverty to Fall Below 10% for First Time; Major Hurdles Remain in Goal to End Poverty by 2030](#)

WASHINGTON, October 4, 2015 – The number of people living in extreme poverty around the world is likely to fall to under 10 percent of the global population in 2015, according to World Bank projections...

Date: October 4, 2015 Type: Press Release

IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

International Criminal Court (ICC)

http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/Pages/default.aspx

No new digest content identified.

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:: INGO/Consortia/Joint 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 10 October 2015]

[Mambo vipi! All the latest news from Amref Health Africa UK](#)

Published: 05 October 2015 Marie Kinyanjui

Check out Amref Health Africa's new look September newsletter, Mambo Vipi or 'hows things' in Swahili.

Aravind Eye Care System [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Prof Allen Foster Honoured with Dr. G. V Endowment Award](#)

Madurai, October 1

Aravind Eye Care honoured Prof Allen Foster, Co-Director of the International Centre for Eye Health as well as the International Centre for Evidence in Disability, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine at a spectacular ceremony held at Dr. G. Venkataswamy Eye Research Institute on October 1...

Prof Allen delivered the oration titled *Leadership: Relevance to Eye Health*. Prof Allen chairs the Commonwealth Eye Health Consortium Steering Group and is a member of Standard Chartered Bank Eye Innovation Fund Advisory Board. He is a renowned name in the realm of global eye care for more than thirty years. His contributions mainly focused on prevention and treatment of blindness and providing easy access to health services for persons with disabilities. He was deeply involved in eye care projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Allen helped develop training courses in Community Eye Health, in developing countries. His areas of interest

include research and education to improve eye care and also healthcare for persons with disabilities, with a focus on low-income countries. The award has been given in recognition of his commitment and outstanding contribution to eye care in the developing world.

Instituted since 2009 in memory of Dr. G. Venkataswamy, Founder Chairman, Aravind Eye Hospitals, the award recognises outstanding professionals in ophthalmology and vision sciences who have taken humanity a step forward towards the goal of elimination of needless blindness in the community. The award is being given every year on October 1, the birth anniversary of Dr. Venkataswamy.

BRAC [to 10 October 2015]

<http://www.brac.net/#news>

No new digest content identified.

CARE International [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Casa Alianza [to 10 October 2015]

Covenant House [to 10 October 2015]

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

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

["This case provides chilling insights into the way pimps operate."](#)

October 5, 2015

Read Covenant House President Kevin Ryan's reaction to the indictment of Michael Lamb, 33, who court papers say advertised free rent to young woman staying in shelters to lure them into the escort business.

Danish Refugee Council [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Resurgence of violence in CAR causes new displacements](#)

(06.10.15)

A wave of violence on a scale not seen since the establishment of the Transitional Government in January 2014, has hit Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic (CAR), leaving the population without access to necessary assistance and protection. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) calls for access to provide emergency assistance and protection to the affected communities.

ECPAT [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Fountain House [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Handicap International [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Heifer International [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Heifer International Weekly](#)

Tuesday, Oct. 06, 2015

HelpAge International [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

IRC International Rescue Committee [to 10 October 2015]

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

Press Release

[Resurgence of violence in Bangui: People trapped, humanitarian workers targeted](#)

05 Oct 2015 - The below statement is signed by the following 19 organizations:

International Rescue Committee (IRC), DRC, NRC, Alima, ACF, ACTED, ASF, COOPI, FIN CHURCH AID, INTERSOS, SOLIDARITE, JRS, THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION, DAN CHURCH AID, MERCY CORPS, OXFAM, PREMIERE URGENCE, SAVE THE CHILDREN, ASF, TRIANGLE...

[Excerpt]

...We are calling for:

:: The international community as a whole to strongly and publicly condemn the attacks and violence against humanitarian organizations.

:: All parties to the conflict to respect the neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian workers, and to facilitate at all times the carrying out of their mission. Health facilities, as well as all structures necessary for the survival of the population (water infrastructures, etc...) must be preserved and respected by all in accordance with International Humanitarian Law.

:: The MINUSCA to perform its role of securing and protecting the population by demonstrating anticipation and responsiveness.

The international community – which gathered at the UN in New York- to seriously strengthen their response and support to the ongoing crisis in CAR and immediately increase its aid to help reconstitute resources and stocks which are essential to ensure response capacity. Emergency assistance to IDPs must be set up and a real contingency plan defined with financial

:: All stakeholders to defend, promote and respect the distinction between political action and humanitarian intervention. This is essential to stop the confusion faced by NGOs because of the strong resentment against the international community.

ICRC [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Fundamental Principles: Reaffirming our Humanity, Reasserting our Neutrality and Impartiality](#)

The 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Fundamental Principles is an opportunity to reflect on the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's role in shaping principled humanitarian action in the past, present, and future.

08-10-2015 | Statement

[Ukraine: Aid for war-torn communities in Lugansk and Donetsk stepped up as winter looms](#)

Kiev/Lugansk (ICRC) – The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is scaling up its activities in Ukraine, in particular in the opposition-held territory of Lugansk Region, after having suspended them for more than a month. Today over 2,000

07-10-2015 | News release

[Afghanistan: ICRC welcomes greater efforts to respect international humanitarian law](#)

The ICRC has said it would welcome all impartial investigations which could help to determine the facts behind the bombing of a hospital run by the charity MSF in Kunduz, Afghanistan and to try to make sure such tragedies are not repeated.

07-10-2015 | News release

[South Sudan: ICRC forced to withdraw from Leer County following threats and looting](#)

Juba, 5 October 2015 - The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been forced to withdraw all its staff from a humanitarian compound in Leer County, Unity State after it was looted and its aid workers threatened.

05-10-2015 | News release

[New report: Urban services during protracted armed conflict](#)

50 million people in urban areas face protracted and repeated armed violence.

05-10-2015 | Report

IRCT [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Islamic Relief [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Support for Syrian refugees across Europe](#)

October 6, 2015

Islamic Relief offices are supporting refugees arriving in Europe.

Every day more than 1,000 Syrian refugees are arriving in Sweden, and Islamic Relief is meeting them in Malmö, Gothenburg and Stockholm to offer help.

Aid stations have been established in either the railway stations or ferry terminals of three cities where Islamic Relief offers advice and support. Those who are passing through Sweden on their way to either Norway or Finland are offered short-term shelter...

[Faith groups a force for peace in international aid](#)

October 6, 2015

The role of faith-based organizations as major contributors to humanitarian work will be the topic of a panel discussion by the Lutheran World Federation and Islamic Relief Worldwide at a side event at the annual United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Executive Committee meeting.

The discussion, People of Faith for People in Need, will take place from 08.00-10.00 on 8 October 2015 at the United Nations' Palais des Nations in Geneva...

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 10 October 2015]

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

Press Release

[**MSF Denounces Blatant Breach of International Humanitarian Law**](#)

October 06, 2015

Statement by Dr Joanne Liu, President, MSF International

For four years, the MSF trauma center in Kunduz was the only facility of its kind in northeastern Afghanistan, offering essential medical and surgical care. On Saturday, October 3, this came to an end when the hospital was deliberately bombed. Twelve MSF staff and 10 patients, including three children, were killed, and 37 people were injured, including 19 members of the MSF team. The attack was unacceptable.

Press release

[**Statement by MSF on the Conclusion of TPP Negotiations in Atlanta**](#)

October 05, 2015

Statement by Judit Rius Sanjuan, US Manager & Legal Policy Adviser, MSF Access Campaign

Press release

[**MSF Response to Spurious Claims That Kunduz Hospital Was "A Taliban Base"**](#)

October 04, 2015

Following an earlier statement Sunday morning reiterating MSF's call for an independent investigation of the bombing of its hospital in Kunduz, MSF General Director Christopher Stokes released this additional statement on Sunday, in response to claims from Afghan officials that MSF's hospital in Kunduz was routinely used by the Taliban for military purposes:

Press release

[**Statement on Kunduz Hospital Bombing**](#)

October 04, 2015

Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) issued the following statement today from Christopher Stokes, MSF General Director, on the bombing of MSF's hospital in Kunduz, Afghanistan:

"Under the clear presumption that a war crime has been committed, MSF demands that a full and transparent investigation into the event be conducted by an independent international body. Relying only on an internal investigation by a party to the conflict would be wholly insufficient.

Mercy Corps [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Russian Entry Significantly Impacts Humanitarian Response in Syria, Says Mercy Corps](#)

Syria, October 8, 2015

Military involvement poses a serious danger to civilian lives and disrupts already strained aid efforts

Washington, DC —The growing involvement of Russia in the Syrian conflict is likely to lead to even greater civilian displacement and further complicates delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance, warns the global organization [Mercy Corps](#) in testimony to the [House Committee on Foreign Affairs](#), Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa. In addition, the possible redeployment of armed opposition groups to areas targeted by Russian strikes will likely have a major impact on the fragile balance of power in places like Aleppo city and North Aleppo governorates. This shift leaves areas vulnerable to the possibility of ISIS gaining footholds in additional territory.

[Testimony of Michael Bowers to U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa](#)

October 8, 2015

Michael Bowers, Vice President of Humanitarian Leadership and Response at Mercy Corps, testified before the United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa hearing on the Syrian humanitarian crisis.

[Mercy Corps Testimony HFAC.pdf](#)

[Mercy Corps Names Dara Royer Chief Development and Marketing Officer](#)

October 6, 2015

Royer to lead global organization's resource development team

Portland, Ore. — Mercy Corps has appointed Dara Royer to the position of Chief Development and Marketing Officer. In this role, Royer will lead Mercy Corps' fundraising, marketing and communications teams to advance the work of Mercy Corps in over 40 countries...

Operation Smile [to 10 October 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 10 October 2015]

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

[Climate finance and corporate tax reform will be litmus test for success in Lima finance meetings](#)

7 October 2015

Ministers must deliver on their climate finance promises and support a second wave of attack on corporate tax cheats if their Lima meeting is to succeed, said Oxfam today.

[Utterly inadequate international response for Syrians both in and outside borders, says new Oxfam report](#)

7 October 2015

The international community is proving utterly inadequate in helping Syrians both inside and outside their country. Oxfam's damning verdict is in a new report today *Solidarity with Syrians* that analyses the "fair shares" of rich and powerful countries to provide money, resettlement places for refugees and leadership to end the bloodshed.

Norwegian Refugee Council [to 10 October 2015]

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

Statement

[EU Should Ramp Up Its Refugee Response](#)

08. oktober 2015

The European Union and its Member States must urgently scale up their responses to the refugee crisis in the Middle East and Europe as winter approaches before more lives get lost, five major humanitarian organisations said today.

As another high-level EU migration meeting convenes on October 8, the organisations – CARE International, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Welthungerhilfe, International Catholic Migration Committee (ICMC), and World Vision – called for a common and comprehensive approach that addresses root causes of displacement and prioritizes human rights...

Latest News

[Thousands of refugees return to Syria from Jordan](#)

06. oktober 2015

Close to 4000 refugees returned to Syria from Jordan in August, about twice as many as the previous month. "This is a very worrying trend, showing how hard the situation is for many families in Syria's neighbouring countries", said Petr Kostohryz, Country Director for the Norwegian Refugee Council in Jordan.

Kunduz bombing

[A deepening humanitarian crisis](#)

05. oktober 2015

NRC is deeply concerned about the humanitarian situation in Kunduz and urges both sides of the conflict to uphold their responsibilities under international law to ensure that civilians are protected. The ongoing conflict has resulted in a dire humanitarian situation in Kunduz, with humanitarian actors unable to provide much-needed assistance to families.

Pact [to 10 October 2015]

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

[New impact investing forum launched for INGOs](#)

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, USA | October 7, 2015 – Today, InsideNGO, Pact and Mercy Corps jointly announced the establishment of a new forum for international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) engaging in impact investing and social enterprise. This emerging space at the intersection of the private and nonprofit sectors allows for new types of organizational forms that blend social missions with financial returns in what is commonly termed the "double bottom line."

The announcement was made at the annual SOCAP (Social Capital Markets) conference in San Francisco, which brings together entrepreneurs and cross-sector innovators for three days of learning and collaboration.

The new Forum will convene leaders from a wide range of international nonprofits who are engaging the emerging cross-sectoral spaces of impact investing and social enterprise. The Forum will provide a place for INGOs to learn, collaborate, conduct joint research and collectively advocate...

Partners In Health [to 10 October 2015]

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

Oct 05, 2015

[Safe House Helps Women Transition to Everyday Life in Peru](#)

In July, Partners In Health established the first safe house for women living with schizophrenia in Lima.

PATH [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Plan International [to 10 October 2015]

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

Publications & research

[Getting the Evidence: Asia Child Marriage Initiative](#)

8 October 2015

Plan International and Coram Children's Legal Centre have developed the Asia Child Marriage Initiative to gather in-depth and detailed evidence on the root causes of child marriage in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indonesia. The research focused on exploring social attitudes, values and norms concerning child marriage, and identifying the structural and environmental factors which influence them...

Publications & research

[Act to Adapt: The Next Generation Leads the Way](#)

7 October 2015

Climate change represents a real and urgent threat to vulnerable children and their communities. The Earth's atmosphere is warming, largely as a result of increased greenhouse gas emissions, creating uncertainty in weather patterns and increasing the likelihood of climate-related disasters and crises. These include rising temperatures and sea levels, changing rainfall patterns, more frequent extreme weather events such as severe floods or extended droughts and increasing intensity of storms...

Save The Children [to 10 October 2015]

<http://www.savethechildren.org/site/c.8rKLiXMGIpI4E/b.6150563/k.D0E9/Newsroom.htm>

[Bulgari Global Ambassadors Experience First-Hand Save the Children's Lifesaving Work Supported by Bulgari in Quake-Affected Nepal](#)

October 9, 2015

SOS-Kinderdorf International [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Tostan [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Women for Women International [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Afghan Women a Year into Ghani Presidency](#)

October 5, 2015 | Council on Foreign Relations

One year after Ashraf Ghani became President of Afghanistan, Women for Women International's CEO Jennifer Windsor reflects on how he and First Lady Rula Ghani have worked to include women at the highest levels of government. Yet the vast majority of women still face discrimination, violence, and human rights violations that require a holistic approach to create opportunities for women across the country...

:::::

ChildFund Alliance [to 10 October 2015]

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

[A new Global Partnership to End Violence against Children](#)

[Undated]

Author: Child Fund Alliance

Governments from all over the world gathered in New York recently to adopt the new Global Goals for Sustainable Development and a new Global Partnership to end violence against children was launched.

ChildFund Alliance, Plan International, Save the Children, SOS Children's Villages International, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and World Vision International co-hosted a side-event entitled 'Building a world that is safer for children,' where the partnership was announced.

The event took place on September 27th 2015, at UNICEF headquarters in New York, and was an opportunity to draw attention to the partnership, to target 16.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to engage senior government officials and influential leaders, and garner a public commitment from them...

CONCORD [to 10 October 2015]

European NGO confederation for relief and development

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

No new digest content identified..

Disasters Emergency Committee [to 10 October 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 10 October 2015]

<http://theelders.org/news-media>

No new digest content identified.

END Fund [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Gavi [to 10 October 2015]

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

[New commitment from the Republic of Korea to Gavi will support childhood immunisation in the world's poorest countries](#)

06 October 2015

Korean support for immunisation in developing countries now stands at US\$ 15 million.

[Make vaccine coverage a key UN health indicator](#)

Track progress towards universal care using a wide-reaching intervention that all countries can readily measure, says Seth Berkley.

06 October 2015

Nature 526, 165 (08 October 2015) doi:10.1038/526165a

Global Fund [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Hilton Prize Laureates [to 10 October 2015]

<http://prizelaureates.charity.org/about-us/>

No new digest content identified.

InterAction [to 10 October 2015]

<http://www.interaction.org/media-center/press-releases>

[NGO Alliance Condemns MSF hospital attack in Kunduz, Afghanistan](#)
Oct 06, 2015

Start Network [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies]

[Start Fund crisis update](#)

October 9, 2015

Posted by Helen James in News.

A summary of small to medium scale crises that the Start Fund has been alerted to, between 16 September and 5 October 2015.

:: Displacement in Columbia

:: Flooding in Sierra Leone

:: Drought in Central America

:: Outbreak of violence and displacement in Central African Republic

:: Flooding in Benin

Muslim Charities Forum [to 10 October 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.]

[Muslim Charities Forum condemn the stifling of debate at Conservative Party Conference](#)

4th October 2015

Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) [to 10 October 2015]

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

ALNAP EVENT

[Beyond methods: Unpacking evaluation challenges](#)

ODI London | 13 October 2015 | 16.30 - 18.00

Development and humanitarian aid often involve working in complicated and complex environments, addressing entrenched economic or social issues and involving multiple groups and interests. But too often, evaluations fail to take this into account.

CHS International Alliance [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

EHLRA/R2HC [to 10 October 2015]

[http://www.elrha.org/resource-hub/news/
Amplify Programme launch call for proposals](http://www.elrha.org/resource-hub/news/Amplify%20Programme%20launch%20call%20for%20proposals)

06.10.2015

DFID launch their fourth challenge in the Amplify programme, which poses the question: How might urban slum communities become more resilient to the effects of climate change? The challenge provides...

[Field Ready: News from Nepal](#)

05.10.2015

Our team has been up to some amazing work! In this brief note, I'd like to highlight two recent activities. First, Dara Dotz presented recently at TEDx in Kansas City...

Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Conflict escalation in the Central African Republic](#)

Report Synopsis

Date: 2015/10/07

On 2 October 2015 we responded to a funding alert in response to conflict escalation in the Central African Republic.

The violence outbreak led to massive population displacement with an estimated 42,575 newly persons displaced in the Bangui region. The sudden and massive population movement is leading to many traumatised and unaccompanied or separated children from their families. The elections scheduled for 18 October 2015 are no longer taking place.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed or contributed US\$342.8 million of humanitarian assistance to the Central African Republic so far in 2015. The US is the top donor, having contributed or committed US\$84.8 million to the crisis.

So far in 2015, according to our analysis, US\$17.9 million has been disbursed to the Bangui region of the Central African Republic. Of the total funding in 2015, an estimated US\$21.5 million (6% of total) was committed or contributed to support internally displaced persons.

:: [Read our full analysis of the current funding situation.](#)

ODI [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Resilience scan 2015 Q2](#)

Research reports and studies | October 2015 | Thomas Tanner, Aditya Bahadur, Florence Pichon, Hani Morsi

This resilience scan summarises resilience writing and debates in the field from April to June 2015.

[Low-carbon development in sub-Saharan Africa: 20 cross-sector transitions](#)

Working and discussion papers | October 2015 | James Ryan Hogarth, Caroline Haywood, Shelagh Whitley

20 transitions in sub-Saharan Africa that can promote low-carbon development.

[Protection of civilians in armed conflict: bridging the gap between law and reality](#)

Briefing papers | October 2015 | Eva Svoboda and Emanuela-Chiara Gillard

Despite improvements in laws on protection, civilians continue to suffer systematic violence in conflicts. This policy brief examines the gap between laws on protection and reality and offers key suggestions.

[Getting ready for SDG implementation in Latin America](#)

resource | October 2015 | Paula Lucci, Javier Surasky and Camilo Gamba

UN governments agreed the SDGs at the General Assembly in September, but with 17 goals and 169 targets, how will Latin America approach implementation?

[Psychological resilience: state of knowledge and future research agendas](#)

Working and discussion papers | October 2015 | Rebecca Gruber, Florence Pichon, Elizabeth Carabine

This paper investigates new insights in contemporary psychological resilience research.

[Implementing the new development framework in countries affected by conflict and fragility](#)

Briefing papers | October 2015 | Marcus Manuel

A revolution in the rate of progress is required to achieve the SDGs, particularly in poor fragile and conflict affected states. This paper identifies elements of a possible new platform for necessary global collective action if we are to ensure no country is left...

[Reforming the roads sector in Uganda: a six-year retrospective](#)

Working and discussion papers | October 2015 | David Booth and Frederick Golooba-Mutebi

This study examines CrossRoads, a multi-donor development programme geared towards supporting the construction and maintenance of roads in Uganda.

The Sphere Project [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP) [to 10 October 2015]

<https://phap.org/>

Upcoming Events

14 Oct 2015

[PHAP Online Learning Series on Humanitarian Law and Policy – Unpacking the concept of direct participation in hostilities](#)

[\[back to table of contents\]](#)

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:: 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 10 October 2015]
<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Media-Center/Press-Releases>
No new digest content identified.

Clinton Foundation [to 10 October 2015]
<https://www.clintonfoundation.org/press-releases-and-statements>
No new digest content identified.

Ford Foundation [to 10 October 2015]
<http://www.fordfoundation.org/newsroom>
6 October 2015:
[Ford appoints Elizabeth Alexander as director of Creativity and Free Expression](#)
In her new role, Alexander will shape and direct the foundation's grant programs on arts, media, and culture

6 October 2015:
[Ford names Michelle Alexander senior fellow](#)
The legal scholar and author will contribute to the foundation's work on democracy, rights and justice

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation [to 10 October 2015]
<http://www.hewlett.org/newsroom/search>
No new digest content identified.

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation [to 10 October 2015]
<http://www.hiltonfoundation.org/news>
[Homelessness in LA: Living in a state of emergency](#)
No new digest content identified.

IKEA Foundation [to 10 October 2015]
<http://www.ikeafoundation.org/news/>
[From child brides to artisans: How the IKEA Foundation is helping Indian women living in poverty earn their own incomes](#)
October 9, 2015

HHMI - Howard Hughes Medical Institute [to 10 October 2015]
<https://www.hhmi.org/news>
[Paul Modrich Awarded 2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry](#)

HHMI's Paul Modrich shares 2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Tomas Lindahl and Aziz Sancar for studies of DNA repair.

October 7, 2015

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences announced today that Paul Modrich, a Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) investigator at Duke University, Tomas Lindahl of the Francis Crick Institute and Clare Hall Laboratory in the UK, and Aziz Sancar of University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, are the recipients of the 2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for mechanistic studies of DNA repair.

The trio is being honored for having mapped, at a molecular level, how cells repair damaged DNA and safeguard the genetic information. According to the Nobel Foundation, their work has provided fundamental knowledge of how a living cell functions and is, for instance, used for the development of new cancer treatments. (Listen to Modrich's interview with the Nobel Foundation.)...

Kellogg Foundation [to 10 October 2015]

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

No new digest content identified.

MacArthur Foundation [to 10 October 2015]

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

Publication

October 8, 2015

[Verifying Energy Efficiency Job Creation](#)

A report by the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy examines the complexity of verifying whether energy efficiency improvements help create jobs. Job creation is often a motivating argument for investing in energy efficiency. The MacArthur-supported report identifies some of the issues that contribute to a lack of consistency in attempting to verify efficiency-related job creation, and proposes an analytically rigorous framework for program evaluators to use in future assessments. An accompanying blog post by Economist Jim Barrett also looks at best practices in verifying job creation.

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation [to 10 October 2015]

<https://www.moore.org/newsroom/press-releases>

No new digest content identified.

Open Society Foundation [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Open Society Foundations Support Civil Society's Response to Refugee Crisis in Europe](#)

October 2, 2015News

The Open Society Foundations continue to support civil society organizations in Europe working to address the refugee crisis in a humane and responsible way

David and Lucile Packard Foundation [to 10 October 2015]

<http://www.packard.org/news/>
No new digest content identified.

Pew Charitable Trusts [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Pew and Bertarelli Praise Chile's Creation of Easter Island Marine Park](#)

Press Release

October 05, 2015 The Pew Charitable Trusts and The Bertarelli Foundation applaud today's action by the Chilean government to create one of the world's largest fully protected marine parks in the waters surrounding Easter Island, a Chilean territory in the South Pacific Ocean. The park was announced by Chile's president, Michelle Bachelet.

Rockefeller Foundation [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Rebuild by Design Competition Receives Federal Award for Innovation](#)

NEW YORK—Rebuild by Design, the international design competition tasked with developing innovative plans to protect the New York region from another Superstorm Sandy, has been awarded the first-ever "Most Groundbreaking Federal Challenge or Prize Competition" by the General Services Administration (GSA). Rebuild was selected by GSA to receive this award from a group of more than 100 nominations. The award marks the fifth anniversary of [Challenge.gov](#), a GSA platform that hosts competitions for more than 80 federal agencies. The award recognizes some of the most innovative prize designs that have created groundbreaking solutions to significant, intractable problems.

Rebuild by Design was an initiative of the Presidential Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Task Force and was formed as a partnership between The Rockefeller Foundation and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) , to develop creative and viable solutions to challenges that Superstorm Sandy made all too clear..

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Why Nursing is Key to a Culture of Health](#)

October 9, 2015

[How Public Health Sharing Arrangements Fit Into the Value Equation](#)

October 6, 2015

In recent years, cross-jurisdictional sharing has been a focus for policymakers and public health officials wishing to increase effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of public health services. Measuring its impact is next.

Wellcome Trust [to 10 October 2015]

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

[Wellcome Trust reaction to Nobel Prize for Chemistry](#)

Wellcome Trust Director Jeremy Farrar and Deputy Chair Professor Dame Kay Davies comment on the news that the 2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry has been awarded to Tomas Lindahl from the Francis Crick Institute.

7 October 2015

[James Peto appointed Head of Public Programmes at Wellcome Collection](#)

James Peto has been appointed Head of Public Programmes at Wellcome Collection. Peto has been at the museum since it opened in 2007, co-curating, amongst others, its first temporary exhibition, The Heart and, as Chief Curator, managing a team that has delivered critically acclaimed and increasingly popular shows exploring the connections between life, art and medicine.

05 October 2015

[Wellcome Trust reaction to Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2015](#)

Wellcome Trust Director Jeremy Farrar has issued the below statement in reaction today's announcement that the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine has been awarded for groundbreaking work on parasitic diseases.

5 October 2015

The 2015 prize is shared between William C Campbell and Satoshi Omura for their work on a new way of tackling infections caused by roundworm parasites; and Tu Youyou for her role in the discovery of a therapy against malaria.

Dr Jeremy Farrar, Director of the Wellcome Trust, said: "I am delighted that the development of drugs to tackle parasitic infectious diseases has been recognised. Today's Nobel Prize rightly highlights the impact of studying the neglected tropical diseases that kill millions worldwide – the discovery of artemisinin and avermectins has transformed the treatment of malaria, river blindness and lymphatic filariasis.

"The restrictions of the Prize, however, mean that other Chinese scientists who played a critical role in the discovery of artemisinin are unfortunately not acknowledged alongside Dr Tu Youyou. The pivotal role they played in China's first Nobel Prize for medicine should be honoured and celebrated. We should also remember those whose work ensured it was developed as a medicine and then used worldwide. Scientific endeavour is increasingly a collaborative and global effort that involves great contributions from many individuals."

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:: Journal Watch

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

subscription or other access arrangement unique to the publisher. Please suggest additional journals you feel warrant coverage.

American Journal of Disaster Medicine

Spring 2015, Volume 10, Number 2

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Infection Control

October 2015 Volume 43, Issue 10, p1027-1146, e61-e66

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

October 2015 Volume 49, Issue 4, p493-660, e23-e52

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Public Health

Volume 105, Issue S4 (October 2015)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

October 2015; 93 (4)

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

Economic Burden of Dengue Virus Infection at the Household Level Among Residents of Puerto Maldonado, Peru

Gabriela Salmon-Mulanovich, David L. Blazes, Andres G. Lescano, Daniel G. Bausch, Joel M. Montgomery, and William K. Pan

Am J Trop Med Hyg 2015 93:684-690; Published online July 27, 2015, doi:10.4269/ajtmh.14-0755

Detection of Chikungunya Virus in Nepal

Basu Dev Pandey, Biswas Neupane, Kishor Pandey, Mya Myat Ngwe Tun, and Kouichi Morita
Am J Trop Med Hyg 2015 93:697-700; Published online July 20, 2015, doi:10.4269/ajtmh.15-0092

Investigating Barriers to Tuberculosis Evaluation in Uganda Using Geographic Information Systems

Jennifer M. Ross, Adithya Cattamanchi, Cecily R. Miller, Andrew J. Tatem, Achilles Katamba, Priscilla Haguma, Margaret A. Handley, and J. Lucian Davis

Am J Trop Med Hyg 2015 93:733-738; Published online July 27, 2015, doi:10.4269/ajtmh.14-0754

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 10 October 2015)

Research article

[Propensity to seek healthcare in different healthcare systems: analysis of patient data in 34 countries](#)

Tessa van Loenen, Michael van den Berg, Marjan Faber, Gert Westert BMC Health Services Research 2015, 15:465 (9 October 2015)

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 10 October 2015)

Editorial

[Challenges to the management of curable sexually transmitted infections](#)

Marcus Y Chen, Sepehr N Tabrizi BMC Infectious Diseases 2015, 15:337 (1 December 2015)

Abstract

Each year, hundreds of millions of new cases of curable sexually transmitted infections (STIs) occur worldwide resulting in reproductive and other serious sequelae, as well as enhanced transmission of HIV. The clinical management and control of these STIs should include as a minimum access to services that provide timely and accurate diagnostic testing together with effective treatment. The provision of appropriate treatment is challenged by the development of increasing antimicrobial resistance, in particular with gonorrhoea and Mycoplasma genitalium infections, requiring new treatments and management algorithms. In addition, infections such as chlamydia, syphilis and trichomoniasis, which show few signs of resistance, are nevertheless highly prevalent and require better public health control measures. While these may be achievable in high income countries, they are still beyond the reach of many low and middle income countries, making substantial improvements in STI management and reductions in STI prevalence challenging.

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 10 October 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 10 October 2015)

Research article

[Changes in equity of maternal, newborn, and child health care practices in 115 districts of rural Ethiopia: implications for the health extension program](#)

Ali Karim, Addis Tamire, Araya Medhanyie, Wuleta Betemariam BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth 2015, 15:238 (5 October 2015)

Abstract

Background

Reducing within-country inequities in the coverage of maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) interventions is essential to improving a country's maternal and child health and survival rates. The community-based health extension program (HEP) of Ethiopia, launched in 2003, aims to provide equitable primary health care services. Since 2008 the Last Ten Kilometers Project (L10K) has been supporting the HEP in promoting equitable MNCH interventions in 115 districts covering about 14 million people. We report the inequities in MNCH programmatic indicators in 2008 and in 2010 in the L10K areas, along with changes in equity between the two survey periods, and the implications of these results for the national program.

Methods

The study used cross-sectional surveys of 3932 and 3867 women from 129 representative kebeles (communities) conducted in December 2008 and December 2010, respectively. Nineteen HEP outreach activity coverage and MNCH care practice indicators were calculated for each survey period, stratified by the inequity factors considered (i.e. age, education, wealth and distance from the nearest health facility). We calculated relative inequities using concentration indices for each of the indicators and inequity factors. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals and survey design adjusted Wald's statistics were used to assess differentials in equity.

Results

Education and age related inequities in the MNCH indicators were the most prominent (observed for 13 of the 19 outcomes analyzed), followed in order by wealth inequity (observed for eight indicators), and inequity due to distance from the nearest health facility (observed for seven indicators). Age inequities in six of the indicators increased between 2008 and 2010; nevertheless, there was no consistent pattern of changes in inequities during that period. Some related issues such as inequities due to wealth in household visits by the health extension workers and prevalence of modern family household; and inequities due to education in household visits by community health promoters showed improvement.

Conclusions

Addressing these inequities in MNCH interventions by age, education and wealth will contribute significantly toward achieving Ethiopia's maternal health targets for the Millennium Development Goals and beyond. HEP will require more innovative strategies to achieve equitable MNCH services and outcomes and to routinely monitor the effectiveness of those strategies.

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 10 October 2015)

Research article

[The role of men in abandonment of female genital mutilation: a systematic review](#)

Nesrin Varol, Sabera Turkmani, Kirsten Black, John Hall, Angela Dawson BMC Public Health 2015, 15:1034 (8 October 2015)

Open Access

Abstract

Background

Men in their roles as fathers, husbands, community and religious leaders may play a pivotal part in the continuation of female genital mutilation (FGM). However, the research on their views of FGM and their potential role in its abandonment are not well described.

Methods

We undertook a systematic review of all publications between 2004 and 2014 that explored men's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours in regards to FGM, as well as their ideas about FGM prevention and abandonment.

Results

We included twenty peer-reviewed articles from 15 countries in the analysis. Analysis revealed ambiguity of men's wishes in regards to the continuation of FGM. Many men wished to abandon this practice because of the physical and psychosexual complications to both women and men. Social obligation and the silent culture between the sexes were posited as major obstacles for change. Support for abandonment was influenced by notions of social obligation, religion, education, ethnicity, urban living, migration, and understanding of the negative sequelae of FGM. The strongest influence was education.

Conclusion

The level of education of men was one of the most important indicators for men's support for abandonment of FGM. Social obligation and the lack of dialogue between men and women were two key issues that men acknowledged as barriers to abandonment. Advocacy by men and collaboration between men and women's health and community programs may be important steps forward in the abandonment process.

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 10 October 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

BMJ Open

2015, Volume 5, Issue 10

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

[Reviewed earlier]

British Medical Journal

10 October 2015 (vol 351, issue 8026)

<http://www.bmjjournals.org/content/351/8026>

[**Trends in utilization of FDA expedited drug development and approval programs, 1987-2014: cohort study**](#)

BMJ 2015; 351 :h4633 (Published 23 September 2015)

Open Access

Abstract

Objective To evaluate the use of special expedited development and review pathways at the US Food and Drug Administration over the past two decades.

Design Cohort study.

Setting FDA approved novel therapeutics between 1987 and 2014.

Population Publicly available sources provided each drug's year of approval, their innovativeness (first in class versus not first in class), World Health Organization Anatomic Therapeutic Classification, and which (if any) of the FDA's four primary expedited development and review programs or designations were associated with each drug: orphan drug, fast track, accelerated approval, and priority review.

Main outcome measures Logistic regression models evaluated trends in the proportion of drugs associated with each of the four expedited development and review programs. To evaluate the number of programs associated with each approved drug over time, Poisson models were employed, with the number of programs as the dependent variable and a linear term for year of approval. The difference in trends was compared between drugs that were first in class and those that were not.

Results The FDA approved 774 drugs during the study period, with one third representing first in class agents. Priority review (43%) was the most prevalent of the four programs, with accelerated approval (9%) the least common. There was a significant increase of 2.6% per year in the number of expedited review and approval programs granted to each newly approved agent (incidence rate ratio 1.026, 95% confidence interval 1.017 to 1.035, $P<0.001$), and a 2.4% increase in the proportion of drugs associated with at least one such program (odds ratio 1.024, 95% confidence interval 1.006 to 1.043, $P=0.009$). Driving this trend was an increase in the proportion of approved, non-first in class drugs associated with at least one program for drugs ($P=0.03$ for interaction).

Conclusions In the past two decades, drugs newly approved by the FDA have been associated with an increasing number of expedited development or review programs. Though expedited programs should be strictly limited to drugs providing noticeable clinical advances, this trend is being driven by drugs that are not first in class and thus potentially less innovative.

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 10, October 2015, 665-740

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/93/10/en/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Complexity

September/October 2015 Volume 21, Issue 1 Pages C1–C1, 1–386

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cplx.v21.1/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

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

[Accessed 10 October 2015]

Research

Militarization, human rights violations and community responses as determinants of health in southeastern Myanmar: results of a cluster survey

Davis WW, Mullany LC, Schissler M, Albert S and Beyer C *Conflict and Health* 2015, 9:32 (6 October 2015)

Research

The influence of maternal health education on the place of delivery in conflict settings of Darfur, Sudan

Adam IF *Conflict and Health* 2015, 9:31 (5 October 2015)

Research

Health service resilience in Yobe state, Nigeria in the context of the Boko Haram insurgency: a systems dynamics analysis using group model building

Ager AK, Lembani M, Mohammed A, Mohammed Ashir G, Abdulwahab A, de Pinho H, Delobelle P and Zarowsky C *Conflict and Health* 2015, 9:30 (5 October 2015)

Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 10 October 2015)

[No new relevant content]

Developing World Bioethics

August 2015 Volume 15, Issue 2 Pages ii–iii, 59–114

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dewb.2015.15.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 25, Issue 8, 2015

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

Articles

When development breeds contempt: case examples of community-driven health systems initiatives

Ingrid Nanne, Mosa Moshabela, Uyen Huynh & Papa Meissa Diop

pages 1120-1130

Abstract

This article discusses case examples of community-led initiatives triggered by the introduction of an external development programme in Senegal and Mali. These are community initiatives that learn from projects initiated and funded by an external donor organisation, and transform interventions to better meet their own needs. The circumstances leading to the demand for, and successful establishment of, health infrastructure are examined to understand the triggers. These breakthroughs demonstrate unintended benefits of development, and the need to leverage donor-led initiatives. Therefore, community involvement, participation, and empowerment are key in establishing local ownership in development projects.

Practical Note

Social and economic inclusion of people with disabilities: practical lessons from Bangladesh

Waheduzzaman Polu, Aprue Mong & Catherine Nelson

pages 1182-1188

Abstract

People with disabilities remain one of the most excluded minorities, often deprived of the benefits of mainstream development programmes. This practical note reports on lessons learnt in delivering a programme combining a community based rehabilitation (CBR) and self-help group approach with disabled persons in rural Bangladesh. Our findings demonstrate how targeted programmes can bring about the social and economic inclusion of disabled persons. We also highlight the greater effectiveness of CBR programmes when targeting a more diverse client base, when not based on debt recovery, and how targeted programmes can even benefit the wider community.

Viewpoint

Twenty reasons why local knowledge will remain relevant to development

Oluwatoyin Dare Kolawole

pages 1189-1195

DOI:10.1080/09614524.2015.1078777

pages 1189-1195

Abstract

Local knowledge has continued to gain popularity among development practitioners in the last four decades. However, the future of local knowledge seems hazy to some academics and researchers, perhaps due to the methodological challenges in operationalising local knowledge in development research. Rather than appropriate its full potential for sustainable (global) progress, renditions on the relevance of local knowledge in development research agenda have largely become rhetoric. Nonetheless, this viewpoint outlines 20 pertinent reasons in support of the relevance of local knowledge and why it has a future in development theory and practice.

Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology

Volume 10, Issue 6, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 9 / Issue 05 / October 2015

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

Ebola Special Section

Several articles surveying the Ebola epidemic and response strategies

[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

October 2015 Volume 39, Issue 4 Pages 611–810

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dis.2015.39.issue-4/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Emergency Medicine Journal

October 2015, Volume 32, Issue 10

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemics

Volume 13, In Progress (December 2015)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

End of Life Journal

2015, Volume 5, Issue 1

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 143 - Issue 14 - October 2015

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

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 25, Issue 5, 1 October 2015

<http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/25/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

Food Policy

Volume 56, In Progress (October 2015)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Food Security

Volume 7, Issue 5, October 2015

<http://link.springer.com/journal/12571/7/5/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Forum for Development Studies

Volume 42, Issue 2, 2015

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

[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)

September 2015 | Volume 3 | Issue 3

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health Governance

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

[Accessed 10 October 2015]

[No new content]

Global Public Health

Volume 10, Issue 9, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 10 October 2015]

[No new content]

Health Affairs

October 2015; Volume 34, Issue 10

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

Global Health: Insurance

[Assessing Latin America's Progress Toward Achieving Universal Health Coverage](#)

Adam Wagstaff, Tania Dmytraczenko, Gisele Almeida, Leander Buisman, Patrick Hoang-Vu Eozenou, Caryn Bredenkamp, James A. Cercone, Yadira Diaz, Daniel Maceira, Silvia Molina, Guillermo Paraje, Fernando Ruiz, Flavia Sarti, John Scott, Martin Valdivia, and Heitor Werneck
Health Aff October 2015 34:1704-1712; doi:10.1377/hlthaff.2014.1453

Abstract

Two commonly used metrics for assessing progress toward universal health coverage involve assessing citizens' rights to health care and counting the number of people who are in a financial protection scheme that safeguards them from high health care payments. On these metrics most countries in Latin America have already "reached" universal health coverage.

Neither metric indicates, however, whether a country has achieved universal health coverage in the now commonly accepted sense of the term: that everyone—irrespective of their ability to pay—gets the health services they need without suffering undue financial hardship. We operationalized a framework proposed by the World Bank and the World Health Organization to monitor progress under this definition and then constructed an overall index of universal health coverage achievement. We applied the approach using data from 112 household surveys from 1990 to 2013 for all twenty Latin American countries. No country has achieved a perfect universal health coverage score, but some countries (including those with more integrated health systems) fare better than others. All countries except one improved in overall universal health coverage over the time period analyzed.

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 10 - Special Issue 04 - October 2015

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

SPECIAL ISSUE: 10th Anniversary Issue

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 30 Issue 8 October 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 10 October 2015]

[No new relevant content identified]

Human Rights Quarterly

Volume 37, Number 3, August 2015

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/human_rights_quarterly/toc/hrq.37.3.html

[Reviewed earlier]

Human Service Organizations Management, Leadership & Governance

Volume 39, Issue 4, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

Issue 64 June 2015

<http://www.odihpn.org/humanitarian-exchange-magazine/issue-64>

[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>

[No new relevant content]

International Health

Volume 7 Issue 10 October 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Human Rights Law Review

Volume 4, Issue 1, 2015

<http://booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/journals/22131035/4/1>

[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

September 2015 Volume 38, In Progress

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Mass Emergencies & Disasters

August 2015 (VOL. 33, NO. 2)

<http://www.ijmed.org/issues/33/2/>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology

Volume 22, Issue 5, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Migration Review

Fall 2015 Volume 49, Issue 3 Pages 555–839, e17–e32

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.2015.49.issue-3/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/currenttoc.aspx>

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

October 6, 2015, Vol 314, No. 13

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

JAMA Pediatrics

October 2015, Vol 169, No. 10

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

American Pediatric Society

Global Collaboration to Develop New and Existing Drugs for Neonates

Jonathan M. Davis, MD; Mark A. Turner, MB, PhD, MRCPCH

This Viewpoint discusses the specific areas that should be considered by global investigators when collaborating on the development of drugs for neonatal patients.

Neonates do not have access to medicines that have been adequately tested for dosing, safety, and efficacy.¹ Physicians must use their best judgment to make up for these knowledge gaps, leading to incorrect, and possibly harmful, doses of unnecessary and expensive medications. Some experts even believe that it is difficult or unethical for research to be conducted in neonates.² Neither of these beliefs are justified, and it is inappropriate to expose neonates to potential risk without conclusive evidence that the drugs they are receiving are safe and efficacious. Neonates must participate in all stages of drug development in trials that use contemporary methods, because the health care industry has an ethical duty to meet the needs of this population.³

Review

Influenza A Virus Infection, Innate Immunity, and Childhood

Bria M. Coates, MD; Kelly L. Staricha; Kristin M. Wiese, MD; Karen M. Ridge, PhD

Abstract

Infection with influenza A virus is responsible for considerable morbidity and mortality in children worldwide. While it is apparent that adequate activation of the innate immune system is essential for pathogen clearance and host survival, an excessive inflammatory response to infection is detrimental to the young host. A review of the literature indicates that innate immune responses change throughout childhood. Whether these changes are genetically programmed or triggered by environmental cues is unknown. The objectives of this review are to summarize the role of innate immunity in influenza A virus infection in the young child and to highlight possible differences between children and adults that may make children more susceptible to severe influenza A infection. A better understanding of age-related differences in innate immune signaling will be essential to improve care for this high-risk population.

Journal of Asian Development

Vol 1, No 1 (2015)

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 40, Issue 5, October 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Development Economics

Volume 116, Pages 1-266 (September 2015)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03043878/115>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

October 2015, Volume 69, Issue 10

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 11, Issue 2, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Infectious Diseases (JGID)

July-September 2015 Volume 7 | Issue 3 Page Nos. 95-124

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 26, Number 3, August 2015
https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal_of_health_care_for_the_poor_and_underserved/toc/hpu.26.3.html
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management
Volume 5 Issue 2 2015
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/jhlscm/5/2>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health
Volume 17, Issue 5, October 2015
<http://link.springer.com/journal/10903/17/4/page/1>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies
Volume 13, Issue 3, 2015
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wimm20/current#.VQS0KOFnBhW>
Special Issue: Social Work and Migration in Europe [Reviewed earlier]
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases
Volume 212 Issue 7 October 1, 2015
<http://jid.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of International Development
August 2015 Volume 27, Issue 6 Pages 717–880
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.v27.6/issuetoc>
Special Issue: The Post-2015 Moment: Towards Sustainable Development Goals and a New Global Development Paradigm
[Reviewed earlier]

The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics
Summer 2015 Volume 43, Issue 2 Pages 174–430
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jlme.2015.43.issue-2/issuetoc>
Special Issue: SYMPOSIUM: Intersections in Reproduction: Perspectives on Abortion and Assisted Reproductive Technologies
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

October 2015, Volume 41, Issue 10
<http://jme.bmjjournals.org/content/current>
[New issue; No relevant content identified]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)
Volume 4 Issue 3 September 2015
<http://juids.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Public Health Policy
Volume 36, Issue 3 (August 2015)
<http://www.palgrave-journals.com/jphp/journal/v36/n3/index.html>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface
06 August 2015; volume 12, issue 109
<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
Oct 10, 2015 Volume 386 Number 10002 p1419-1508 e17
<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/current>
[New issue; No relevant content identified]

The Lancet Global Health
Oct 2015 Volume 3 Number 10 e576-e654
<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/issue/current>
Comment

New WHO recommendations to improve the outcomes of preterm birth
Joshua P Vogel, Olufemi T Oladapo, Alexander Manu, A Metin Gürmezoglu, Rajiv Bahl
Open Access
DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(15\)00183-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(15)00183-7)

Summary
An estimated 15 million babies are born preterm annually.¹ Preterm birth complications account for more than 15% of deaths in children younger than 5 years² and survivors often have long-term consequences with respect to their health, growth, and psychosocial functioning.^{3,4} The most beneficial interventions available are those that improve newborn outcomes when preterm

birth is inevitable (tertiary interventions) and those that focus on special care for preterm newborns. Today WHO publishes new recommendations on interventions for pregnant women in whom preterm birth is imminent (including antenatal corticosteroids, tocolytics, magnesium sulfate, antibiotics, and mode of delivery) and for care of preterm neonates (including thermal care, continuous positive airway pressure [CPAP], surfactant administration, and oxygen therapy) to improve preterm birth outcomes.

Mortality risks in children aged 5–14 years in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic empirical analysis

Kenneth Hill, Linnea Zimmerman, Dean T Jamison
e609

Prevalence of malaria infection in pregnant women compared with children for tracking malaria transmission in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Anna M van Eijk, Jenny Hill, Abdisalan M Noor, Robert W Snow, Feiko O ter Kuile
e617

Comparison of community-wide, integrated mass drug administration strategies for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis: a cost-effectiveness modelling study

Nathan C Lo, Isaac I Bogoch, Brian G Blackburn, Giovanna Raso, Eliézer K N'Goran, Jean T Coulibaly, Sören L Becker, Howard B Abrams, Jürg Utzinger, Jason R Andrews
e629

The Lancet Infectious Diseases

Oct 2015 Volume 15 Number 10 p1115-1242
<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/issue/current>

Editorial

MERS—an uncertain future

The Lancet Infectious Diseases
DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(15\)00324-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(15)00324-2)

Summary

Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), caused by the MERS coronavirus, has taken something of a back seat to Ebola among emerging diseases, but following the outbreak in South Korea earlier this year and a recent upsurge in cases in Saudi Arabia the disease is again in the limelight. 3 years after MERS was first reported, WHO has recorded 1517 confirmed cases worldwide with 539 deaths, a case fatality rate of 36%. Risk factors for infection include being aged at least 50 years and having an underlying medical condition such as diabetes.

Comment

Good news for billions of children who will receive IPV

Kimberly M Thompson
Published Online: 16 August 2015
DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(15\)00099-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(15)00099-7)

Summary

In The Lancet Infectious Diseases, Shahed Iqbal and colleagues¹ present their analysis of data from the US [Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System \(VAERS\)](#), the largest database of

reported events temporally associated with, but not necessarily causally related to, the delivery of inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV). Their results show low numbers of temporally associated events reported with the delivery of more than 250 million IPV doses in the USA and no substantial adverse events, which confirms the safety of IPV.

Comment

Overcoming barriers to polio eradication in conflict areas

Julie R Garon, Walter A Orenstein

Summary

Substantial progress has been made in the effort to eradicate polio. In 1988, the year the eradication effort began, an estimated 350,000 people were paralysed by poliovirus infection, which was regarded as endemic in 125 countries. By contrast, in 2014, 359 cases were detected worldwide, and only three countries are currently deemed endemic: Pakistan, Nigeria, and Afghanistan.¹ Further progress has been made, particularly in Nigeria, which as of June 17, 2015, has not seen a case of polio caused by wild viruses since July 24, 2014, or a case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 since Nov 16, 2014.

Article

The effect of dose on the safety and immunogenicity of the VSV Ebola candidate vaccine: a randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 1/2 trial

Angela Huttner, Julie-Anne Dayer, Sabine Yerly, Christophe Combescure, Floriane Auderset, Jules Desmeules, Markus Eickmann, Axel Finckh, Ana Rita Goncalves, Jay W Hooper, Gürkan Kaya, Verena Krähling, Steve Kwilas, Barbara Lemaître, Alain Matthey, Peter Silvera, Stephan Becker, Patricia E Fast, Vasee Moorthy, Marie Paule Kieny, Laurent Kaiser, Claire-Anne Siegrist, VSV-Ebola Consortium

Summary

Background

Safe and effective vaccines against Ebola could prevent or control outbreaks. The safe use of replication-competent vaccines requires a careful dose-selection process. We report the first safety and immunogenicity results in volunteers receiving 3×10^5 plaque-forming units (pfu) of the recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus-based candidate vaccine expressing the Zaire Ebola virus glycoprotein (rVSV-ZEBOV; low-dose vaccinees) compared with 59 volunteers who had received 1×10^7 pfu (n=35) or 5×10^7 pfu (n=16) of rVSV-ZEBOV (high-dose vaccinees) or placebo (n=8) before a safety-driven study hold.

Methods

The Geneva rVSV-ZEBOV study, an investigator-initiated phase 1/2, dose-finding, placebo-controlled, double-blind trial conducted at the University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland, enrolled non-pregnant, immunocompetent, and otherwise healthy adults aged 18–65 years. Participants from the low-dose group with no plans to deploy to Ebola-affected regions (non-deployable) were randomised 9:1 in a double-blind fashion using randomly permuted blocks of varying sizes to a single injection of 3×10^5 pfu or placebo, whereas deployable participants received single-injection 3×10^5 pfu open-label. Primary safety and immunogenicity outcomes were the incidence of adverse events within 14 days of vaccination and day-28 antibody titres, respectively, analysed by intention to treat. After viral oligoarthritis was observed in 11 of the first 51 vaccinees (22%) receiving 10^7 or 5×10^7 pfu, 56 participants were given a lower dose (3×10^5 pfu, n=51) or placebo (n=5) to assess the effect of dose reduction on safety and immunogenicity. This trial is ongoing with a follow-up period of 12 months; all reported results

are from interim databases. This study is registered with [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov), number [NCT02287480](#).

Findings

Between Jan 5 and Jan 26, 2015, 43 non-deployable participants received low-dose rVSV-ZEBOV (3x105 pfu) or placebo in a double-blind fashion, whereas 13 deployable participants received 3x105 pfu open-label. Altogether, in the low-dose group, 51 participants received rVSV-ZEBOV and five received placebo. No serious adverse events occurred. At 3 × 105 pfu, early-onset reactogenicity remained frequent (45 [88%] of 51 compared with 50 [98%] of 51 high dose and two [15%] of 13 placebo recipients), but mild. Objective fever was present in one (2%) of 51 low-dose versus 13 (25%) of 51 high-dose vaccinees receiving at least 1 × 10⁷ pfu ($p < 0.0001$). Subjective fever ($p < 0.0001$), myalgia ($p = 0.036$), and chills ($p = 0.026$) were significantly reduced and their time of onset delayed, reflecting significantly lower viraemia ($p < 0.0001$) and blood monocyte-activation patterns ($p = 0.0233$). Although seropositivity rates remained similarly high (48 [94%] of 51), day-28 EBOV-glycoprotein-binding and neutralising antibody titres were lower in low-dose versus high-dose vaccinees (geometric mean titres 344.5 [95% CI 229.7–516.4] vs 1064.2 [757.6–1495.1]; $p < 0.0001$; and 35.1 [24.7–50.7] vs 127.0 [86.0–187.6]; $p < 0.0001$, respectively). Furthermore, oligoarthritis again occurred on day 10 (median; IQR 9–14) in 13 (25%) of 51 low-dose vaccinees, with maculopapular, vesicular dermatitis, or both in seven (54%) of 13; arthritis was associated with increasing age in low-dose but not high-dose vaccinees. Two vaccinees presented with purpura of the lower legs; histological findings indicated cutaneous vasculitis. The presence of rVSV in synovial fluid and skin lesions confirmed causality.

Interpretation

Reducing the dose of rVSV-ZEBOV improved its early tolerability but lowered antibody responses and did not prevent vaccine-induced arthritis, dermatitis, or vasculitis. Like its efficacy, the safety of rVSV-ZEBOV requires further definition in the target populations of Africa.

Funding

Wellcome Trust through WHO.

[**Preparation for global introduction of inactivated poliovirus vaccine: safety evidence from the US Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System, 2000–12**](#)

Shahed Iqbal, Jing Shi, Katherine Seib, Paige Lewis, Pedro L Moro, Emily J Woo, Tom Shimabukuro, Walter A Orenstein

Summary

Background

Safety data from countries with experience in the use of inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) are important for the global polio eradication strategy to introduce IPV into the immunisation schedules of all countries. In the USA, IPV has been included in the routine immunisation schedule since 1997. We aimed to analyse adverse events after IPV administration reported to the US Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS).

Methods

We analysed all VAERS data associated with IPV submitted between Jan 1, 2000, and Dec 31, 2012, either as individual or as combination vaccines, for all age and sex groups. We analysed the number and event type (non-serious, non-fatal serious, and death reports) of individual reports, and explored the most commonly coded event terms to describe the adverse event. We classified death reports according to previously published body-system categories (respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological, gastrointestinal, other infectious, and other non-infectious) and reviewed death reports to identify the cause of death. We classified sudden infant death

syndrome as a separate cause of death considering previous concerns about sudden infant syndrome after vaccines. We used empirical Bayesian data mining methods to identify disproportionate reporting of adverse events for IPV compared with other vaccines. Additional VAERS data from 1991 to 2000 were analysed to compare the safety profiles of IPV and oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV).

Findings

Of the 41,792 adverse event reports submitted, 39 568 (95%) were for children younger than 7 years. 38,381 of the reports for children in this age group (97%) were for simultaneous vaccination with IPV and other vaccines (most commonly pneumococcal and acellular pertussis vaccines), whereas standalone IPV vaccines accounted for 0·5% of all reports. 34,880 reports were for non-serious events (88%), 3905 reports were for non-fatal serious events (10%), and 783 reports were death reports (2%). Injection-site erythema was the most commonly coded term for non-serious events (29%), and pyrexia for non-fatal serious events (38%). Most deaths (96%) were in children aged 12 months or younger; most (52%) had sudden infant death syndrome as the reported cause of death. The safety profiles of combined IPV and whole-cell pertussis vaccines, OPV and whole-cell pertussis vaccines, and OPV and acellular pertussis vaccines were similar. We noted no indication of disproportionate reporting of adverse events after immunisation with IPV-containing vaccines compared with other vaccines between 1990 and 2013.

Interpretation

Fairly few adverse events were reported for the more than 250 million IPV doses distributed between 2000 and 2012. Sudden infant death syndrome reports after IPV were consistent with reporting patterns for other vaccines. No new or unexpected vaccine safety problems were identified for fatal, non-fatal serious, and non-serious reports in this assessment of adverse events after IPV.

Funding

None.

Threats to polio eradication in high-conflict areas in Pakistan and Nigeria: a polling study of caregivers of children younger than 5 years

Gillian K SteelFisher, Robert J Blendon, Sherine Guirguis, Amanda Brulé, Narayani Lasala-Blanco, Michael Coleman, Vincent Petit, Mashrur Ahmed, Noah Mataruse, Melissa Corkum, Mazhar Nisar, Eran N Ben-Porath, Susan Gigli, Christoph Sahm

Summary

Background

Elimination of poliovirus from endemic countries is a crucial step in eradication; however, vaccination programmes in these areas face challenges, especially in regions with conflict. We analysed interviews with caregivers of children living in two polio-endemic countries to assess whether these challenges are largely operational or also driven by resistance or misinformation in the community.

Methods

We designed and analysed polls based on face-to-face interviews of a random sample of parents and other caregivers of children younger than 5 years in regions of Pakistan and Nigeria at high risk for polio transmission. In both countries, the sample was drawn via a stratified multistage cluster design with random route household selection. The questionnaire covered awareness, knowledge, and attitudes about polio and oral polio vaccine (OPV), trust in vaccination efforts, and caregiver priorities for government action. We assessed experiences of

caregivers in accessible higher-conflict areas and compared their knowledge and attitudes with those in lower-conflict areas. Differences were tested with two-sample t tests.

Findings

The poll consisted of 3396 caregivers from Pakistan and 2629 from Nigeria. About a third of caregivers who responded in higher-conflict areas of Pakistan (Federally Administered Tribal Areas [FATA], 30%) and Nigeria (Borno, 33%) were unable to confirm that their child was vaccinated in the previous campaign. In FATA, 12% of caregivers reported that they were unaware of polio, and in Borno 12% of caregivers reported that vaccinators visited but their child did not receive the vaccine or they did not know whether the child was vaccinated.

Additionally, caregivers in higher-conflict areas are less likely to hold beliefs about OPV that could motivate acceptance and are more likely to hold concerns than are caregivers in lower-conflict areas.

Interpretation

Beyond the difficulties in reaching homes with OPV, challenges for vaccination programmes in higher-conflict areas extend to limited awareness, negative attitudes, and gaps in trust.

Vaccination efforts might need to address underlying attitudes of caregivers through direct communications and the selection and training of local vaccinators.

Funding

Harvard T H Chan School of Public Health and UNICEF.

Out-of-pocket health expenditures and antimicrobial resistance in low-income and middle-income countries: an economic analysis

Marcella Alsan, Lena Schoemaker, Karen Eggleston, Nagamani Kammili, Prasanthi Kolli, Jay Bhattacharya

Summary

Introduction

The decreasing effectiveness of antimicrobial agents is a growing global public health concern. Low-income and middle-income countries are vulnerable to the loss of antimicrobial efficacy because of their high burden of infectious disease and the cost of treating resistant organisms. We aimed to assess if copayments in the public sector promoted the development of antibiotic resistance by inducing patients to purchase treatment from less well regulated private providers.

Methods

We analysed data from the WHO 2014 Antibacterial Resistance Global Surveillance report. We assessed the importance of out-of-pocket spending and copayment requirements for public sector drugs on the level of bacterial resistance in low-income and middle-income countries, using linear regression to adjust for environmental factors purported to be predictors of resistance, such as sanitation, animal husbandry, and poverty, and other structural components of the health sector. Our outcome variable of interest was the proportion of bacterial isolates tested that showed resistance to a class of antimicrobial agents. In particular, we computed the average proportion of isolates that showed antibiotic resistance for a given bacteria-antibacterial combination in a given country.

Findings

Our sample included 47 countries (23 in Africa, eight in the Americas, three in Europe, eight in the Middle East, three in southeast Asia, and two in the western Pacific). Out-of-pocket health expenditures were the only factor significantly associated with antimicrobial resistance. A ten point increase in the percentage of health expenditures that were out-of-pocket was associated with a 3·2 percentage point increase in resistant isolates (95% CI 1·17–5·15; $p=0·002$). This

association was driven by countries requiring copayments for drugs in the public health sector. Of these countries, moving from the 20th to 80th percentile of out-of-pocket health expenditures was associated with an increase in resistant bacterial isolates from 17·76% (95% CI 12·54–22·97) to 36·27% (31·16–41·38).

Interpretation

Out-of-pocket health expenditures were strongly correlated with antimicrobial resistance in low-income and middle-income countries. This relation was driven by countries that require copayments on drugs in the public sector. Our data suggest cost-sharing of antimicrobials in the public sector might drive demand to the private sector in which supply-side incentives to overprescribe are probably heightened and quality assurance less standardised.

Funding

National Institutes of Health.

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 19, Issue 10, October 2015

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10995/19/10/page/1>

Original Paper

Individual and Area Level Factors Associated with Prenatal, Delivery, and Postnatal Care in Pakistan

Henna Budhwani, Kristine Ria Hearld, Hanne Harbison

Original Paper

Depressive Symptoms Prior to Pregnancy and Infant Low Birth Weight in South Africa

Andrew Tomita, Charlotte A. Labys, Jonathan K. Burns

Original Paper

Association Between Disrespect and Abuse During Childbirth and Women's Confidence in Health Facilities in Tanzania

Stephanie Kujawski, Godfrey Mbaruku, Lynn P. Freedman...

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

October 2015; 35 (7)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

September 2015 Volume 93, Issue 3 Pages 447–649

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/milq.2015.93.issue-3/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 526 Number 7572 pp164-286 8 October 2015

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

World View

Make vaccine coverage a key UN health indicator

Track progress towards universal care using a wide-reaching intervention that all countries can readily measure, says Seth Berkley.

The effect of malaria control on Plasmodium falciparum in Africa between 2000 and 2015

S. Bhatt, D. J. Weiss, E. Cameron, D. Bisanzio, B. Mappin+ **et al.**

In this study, the authors present an analysis of the malaria burden in sub-Saharan Africa between 2000 and 2015, and quantify the effects of the interventions that have been implemented to combat the disease; they find that the prevalence of Plasmodium falciparum infection has been reduced by 50% since 2000 and the incidence of clinical disease by 40%, and that interventions have averted approximately 663 million clinical cases since 2000, with insecticide-treated bed nets being the largest contributor.

Nature Medicine

October 2015, Volume 21 No 10 pp1103-1234

<http://www.nature.com/nm/journal/v21/n10/index.html>

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

New England Journal of Medicine

October 8, 2015 Vol. 373 No. 15

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

Perspective

Shifting to Sustainable Development Goals — Implications for Global Health

Christopher J.L. Murray, M.D., D.Phil.

N Engl J Med 2015; 373:1390-1393

October 8, 2015

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp1510082

Preview

The Millennium Development Goals have brought remarkable success for global collective action. Unfortunately, the new Sustainable Development Goals are broad, with many aspirational or vague targets, and health does not occupy as central a role as it did in the MDG

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly

October 2015; 44 (5)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration

OxMo Volume 5, No. 1 – August 2015

<http://oxmofm.com/current-issue/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Pediatrics

October 2015, VOLUME 136 / ISSUE 4

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/current.shtml>

Monthly Feature

[Treating Children With Cancer Worldwide—Challenges and Interventions](#)

Trijn Israels, Julia Challinor, Scott Howard, and Ramandeep Harman Arora

Pediatrics 2015; 136:607-610

Summary

Although morbidity from childhood cancer is second only to unintentional injuries in high-income countries, in low-income countries, it hardly hits the radar screen compared with death from pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, neonatal sepsis, preterm birth, and neonatal asphyxia. Nevertheless, the extraordinary progress made in treating childhood cancer in high-income countries brings into harsh focus the mammoth disparities that exist in impoverished areas of the world. As the capacity to diagnose and treat childhood cancer improves in low- and middle-income countries, the ability to improve outcomes for the more common diseases benefits as well. The authors have summarized the issues related to childhood cancer care with thoughtful attention to how children everywhere can gain from the advances in medical science in high-income nations.

Jay E. Berkelhamer

Column Editor

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 33, Issue 10, October 2015

<http://link.springer.com/journal/40273/33/10/page/1>

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

PLOS Currents: Disasters

<http://currents.plos.org/disasters/>

[Accessed 10 October 2015]

[Kindling Kindness for Compassionate Disaster Management](#)

October 5, 2015 · Perspective

In the health sector, it has become clear that staff who feel better supported deliver better care. Can disaster management learn from this drive to ensure compassionate care to avoid the perils of burnout and empathy exhaustion?

PLoS Currents: Outbreaks

<http://currents.plos.org/outbreaks/>

(Accessed 10 October 2015)

[No new relevant content]

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 10 October 2015)
[No new relevant content identified]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 10 October 2015)

What Is Needed to Eradicate Lymphatic Filariasis? A Model-Based Assessment on the Impact of Scaling Up Mass Drug Administration Programs

Randee J. Kastner, Christopher M. Stone, Peter Steinmann, Marcel Tanner, Fabrizio Tediosi
Research Article | published 09 Oct 2015 | PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases
10.1371/journal.pntd.0004147

PLoS One

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

[Accessed 10 October 2015]

Achieving a “Grand Convergence” in Global Health: Modeling the Technical Inputs, Costs, and Impacts from 2016 to 2030

Colin F. Boyle, Carol Levin, Arian Hatifi, Solange Madriz, Nicole Santos
Research Article | published 09 Oct 2015 | PLOS ONE
10.1371/journal.pone.0140092

Abstract

Background

The Commission on Investing in Health published its report, GlobalHealth2035, in 2013, estimating an investment case for a grand convergence in health outcomes globally. In support of the drafting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we estimate what the grand convergence investment case might achieve—and what investment would be required—by 2030.

Methods and Findings

Our projection focuses on a sub-set of low-income (LIC) or lower-middle-income countries (LMIC). We start with a country-based (bottom-up) analysis of the costs and impact of scaling up reproductive, maternal, and child health tools, and select HIV and malaria interventions. We then incorporate global (top-down) analyses of the costs and impacts of scaling up existing tools for tuberculosis, additional HIV interventions, the costs to strengthen health systems, and the costs and benefits from scaling up new health interventions over the time horizon of this forecast. These data are then allocated to individual countries to provide an aggregate projection of potential cost and impact at the country level. Finally, incremental costs of R&D for low-income economies and the costs of addressing NTDs are added to provide a global total cost estimate of the investment scenario.

Results

Compared with a constant coverage scenario, there would be more than 60 million deaths averted in LIC and 70 million deaths averted in LMIC between 2016 and 2030. For the years 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030, the incremental costs of convergence in LIC would be (US billion) \$24.3, \$21.8, \$24.7, and \$27, respectively; in LMIC, the incremental costs would be (US billion) \$34.75, \$38.9, \$48.7, and \$56.3, respectively.

Conclusion

Key health outcomes in low- and low-middle income countries can significantly converge with those of wealthier countries by 2030, and the notion of a “grand convergence” may serve as a unifying theme for health indicators in the SDGs.

PLoS Pathogens

<http://journals.plos.org/plospathogens/>

(Accessed 10 October 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 10 October 2015)

[No new digest content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 30 - Issue 05 - October 2015

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

Original Research

Geriatric Disaster Preparedness

Mary Colleen Bhalla^{a1a2} [c1](#), Amos Burgess^{a1a3}, Jennifer Freya^{a1} and William Hardya^{a2}

a1 Department of Emergency Medicine, Summa Akron City Hospital, Akron, Ohio USA

a2 Department of Emergency Medicine, Northeast Ohio Medical University, Rootstown, Ohio USA

a3 Department of Emergency Medicine, Uintah Bain Medical Center, Roosevelt, Utah USA

Abstract

Introduction

The elderly population has proven to be vulnerable in times of a disaster. Many have chronic medical problems for which they depend on medications or medical equipment. Some older adults are dependent on caregivers for managing their activities of daily living (ADLs), such as dressing, and their instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), such as transportation.

Problem

A coordinated effort for disaster preparation in the elderly population is paramount. This study assessed the potential needs and plans of older adults in the face of a local disaster.

Methods

The setting was a community-based, university-affiliated, urban emergency department (ED) that sees more than 77,000 adult patients per year. A survey on disaster plans and resources needed if evacuated was distributed to 100 community-residing ED patients and visitors aged 65 years and older from January through July 2013. Means and proportions are reported with 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

Results

Data were collected from 13 visitors and 87 patients. The mean age was 76 years, and 54% were female. Thirty-one responded that they had a disaster plan in place (31/100; CI, 22.4-41.4%). Of those 31, 94% (29/31; CI, 78.6-99.2%) had food and water as part of their plan, 62% (19/29; CI, 42.2-78.2%) had a supply of medication, and 35% (12/31; CI, 21.8-57.8%)

had an evacuation plan. When asked what supplies the 100 subjects might need if evacuated, 33% (CI, 23.9-43.1%) needed a walker, 15% (CI, 8.6-23.5%) needed a wheelchair, 78% (CI, 68.6-85.7%) needed glasses, 17% (CI, 10.2-25.8%) needed a hearing aid, 16% (CI, 9.4-24.7%) needed a glucometer, 93% (CI, 86.1-97.1%) needed medication, 14% (CI, 7.8-22.4%) needed oxygen, 23% (CI, 15.2-32.5%) needed adult diapers, and 21% (CI, 13.2-30.3%) had medical equipment that required electricity. Many of the subjects also required help with one or more of their ADLs, the most common being dressing (17%; CI, 10.3-26.1%), or their IADLs, the most common being transportation (39%; CI, 29.7-49.7%). Only 42% (CI, 32.3-52.7%) were interested in learning more about disaster preparation.

Conclusion

Only a minority of the older adults in the study population had a disaster plan in place. Most of the respondents would require medications, and many would require medical supplies if evacuated.

Epidemiological Study of Child Casualties of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnances: A National Study from Iran

Batool Mousavi, Mohammad Reza Soroush, Mehdi Masoumi, Shahriar Khateri, Ehsan Modirian, Hamid Shokoohi, Mohammad Javad Fatemi, Mohammad Ali Hematti, Mansour Soroush, Mohammad Ghassemi-Broumand, Mehdi Rassafiani, Mostafa Allami, Farshad Nouri, Amir Yavari, Zohreh Ganjparvar, Mojtaba Kamyab and Seyed Abbas Mirsadeghi

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X15005105> (About DOI), Published online: 16

September 2015

Abstract

Background

Despite landmine-risk education programs and extensive demining activities on the Western border of Iran, landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) still cause civilian and child casualties three decades after the Iraq-Iran war (1980-1988). The objective of this study was to understand the epidemiological patterns and risk factors of injury in child casualties of landmines and UXOs in Western and Southwestern Iran.

Methods

Children who were 18 years old or younger at the time of study and who sustained injuries from landmines and UXOs were identified through a search at the Iranian National Veterans Registry. These children participated in a 5-day gathering. The information on socioeconomic status, health-related issues, quality of life, health care utilization, and clinical profiles concerning the landmine and UXO injuries were collected. The method of data collection consisted of three component surveys: health interview, social survey, and medical examinations. Social surveys and health interviews were conducted in a face-to-face method by utilizing a questionnaire consisting of 39 questions addressing household and individual components, including information on time and type of injuries, physical activity, mental health, and quality of life. A comprehensive team of physicians in different subspecialties evaluated and examined children to assess the current medical and psychiatric conditions and physical activity, and recommended and arranged further medical, rehabilitation, or surgical planning.

Results

Seventy-eight child casualties were identified and participated in the study. The mean age of the participants at the time of study was 16.11 years old (SD=2 years). The mean age of victims at the time of injury was 8.2 years (SD=3.12 years; ranged from 2 to 15 years old). Sixty-seven (85.9%) of the children were male. Provinces of Kurdistan and Kermanshah had the highest number of casualties, with a total number of 54 children (68.3%). Eighty percent of the

injuries were caused by landmines, and UXO explosions were reported in 20% of the cases. Overall, 24 children (30%) had received some landmine-risk education before or after the events. Sixty percent of the explosions had happened in the morning between 9:00 am and 12:00 pm. Playing and grazing livestock were the most prevalent activities/reasons at the time of injury, which were reported in 77% of the subjects. Sixty-three percent of incidents had multiple casualties and in only 13 explosions were the children the only victims of the explosion. The most prevalent injuries were amputations in 41 subjects (52.56%), followed by hearing loss in 23 subjects (29.5%). Amputations were more common in upper extremities (62%) than in lower extremities (38%).

Conclusion

Landmines and UXOs comprise a significant safety hazard to the children living in the Western border of Iran decades after the Iraq-Iran War. The large number of injuries and lack of risk training among victims suggest that landmine cleanings and landmine-risk education should be age-specifically targeted and expanded substantially.

Comprehensive Reviews

Orthopedic Injuries and Their Treatment in Children During Earthquakes: A Systematic Review

Ilaria Morelli, Maria Grazia Sabbadini and Michelangelo Bortolin

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X15004951> (About DOI), Published online: 19 August 2015

Abstract

Orthopedic injuries commonly affect children during earthquakes, but reports about them are rare. This setting may lead to different standards of care, but guidelines are still missing in this field. A systematic review was performed to: (1) assess type and body distribution of pediatric earthquake-related injuries, treatment performed, length of stay, and complications; and (2) identify starting points to define standards of care.

PubMed database was researched for papers (1999-2014 period) in agreement with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Statement. Inclusion criteria were: English, French, Spanish, or Italian language and data reported about orthopedic lesions in children (≤ 18 years old). Reviews, letters, commentaries, editorials, and single case reports were excluded. Two independent reviewers selected articles after abstract and full-text reading.

Traumatic injuries caused child hospital admissions ranging from 46.9% to 100.0%; 16% to 53% suffered fractures. Lower limbs mostly were involved. Soft-tissue injuries affected 55% of patients. Debridement and external fixation (EF) were the most frequent surgical treatments. Amputation rates varied from 5% to 11%.

This study revealed that field hospitals should be prepared to: (1) treat mainly lower extremities fractures in children; and (2) use especially EF techniques. The presence of orthopedic surgeons familiar with pediatric traumatology should be considered.

Special Reports

Research and Evaluations of the Health Aspects of Disasters, Part I: An Overview

Marvin L. Birnbaum, Elaine K. Daily, Ann P. O'Rourke and Alessandro Loretto

Research and Evaluations of the Health Aspects of Disasters, Part II: The Disaster Health Conceptual Framework Revisited

Marvin L. Birnbaum, Elaine K. Daily, Ann P. O'Rourke and Alessandro Loretto

Preventive Medicine

Volume 80, Pages 1-106 (November 2015)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00917435/80>

Special Issue: Behavior change, health, and health disparities

Edited by Stephen T. Higgins

[Editorial: 2nd Special Issue on behavior change, health, and health disparities](#)

Pages 1-4

Stephen T. Higgins

Abstract

This Special Issue of Preventive Medicine (PM) is the 2nd that we have organized on behavior change, health, and health disparities. This is a topic of fundamental importance to improving population health in the U.S. and other industrialized countries that are trying to more effectively manage chronic health conditions. There is broad scientific consensus that personal behavior patterns such as cigarette smoking, other substance abuse, and physical inactivity/obesity are among the most important modifiable causes of chronic disease and its adverse impacts on population health. As such behavior change needs to be a key component of improving population health. There is also broad agreement that while these problems extend across socioeconomic strata, they are overrepresented among more economically disadvantaged populations and contribute directly to the growing problem of health disparities. Hence, behavior change represents an essential step in curtailing that unsettling problem as well. In this 2nd Special Issue, we devote considerable space to the current U.S. prescription opioid addiction epidemic, a crisis that was not addressed in the prior Special Issue. We also continue to devote attention to the two largest contributors to preventable disease and premature death, cigarette smoking and physical inactivity/obesity as well as risks of co-occurrence of these unhealthy behavior patterns. Across each of these topics we included contributions from highly accomplished policy makers and scientists to acquaint readers with recent accomplishments as well as remaining knowledge gaps and challenges to effectively managing these important chronic health problems.

Public Health Ethics

Volume 8 Issue 2 July 2015

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

Special Symposium: Migrant Health

[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

October 2015; 25 (10)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Refugee Survey Quarterly

Volume 34 Issue 3 September 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

<http://www.reproductive-health-journal.com/content>

[Accessed 10 October 2015]

Research

['What men don't know can hurt women's health': a qualitative study of the barriers to and opportunities for men's involvement in maternal healthcare in Ghana](#)

John Ganle, Isaac Dery Reproductive Health 2015, 12:93 (10 October 2015)

[Assessing the knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning among women living in the Mbouda health district, Cameroon](#)

Jobert Nansseu, Emmanuel Nchinda, Jean-Claude Katte, Fatima Nchagnouot, Guylaine Nguetsa Reproductive Health 2015, 12:92 (9 October 2015)

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)**

June 2015 Vol. 37, No. 6

<http://www.paho.org/journal/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Analysis

September 2015 Volume 35, Issue 9 Pages 1593–1763

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risa.2015.35.issue-9/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Science

9 October 2015 vol 350, issue 6257, pages 133-248

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 140, Pages 1-146 (September 2015)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02779536/140>

[Reviewed earlier]

Stability: International Journal of Security & Development

<http://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles>

[accessed 10 October 2015]

[No new content]

Sustainability

Volume 7, Issue 9 (September 2015), Pages 11360-12973

<http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/7/9>

[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. 3

<https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/tmh/43/0/> contents

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

October 2015 Volume 20, Issue 10 Pages 1257–1404

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/tmi.2015.20.issue-7/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

UN Chronicle

Vol. LII Nos. 1 & 2 2015 September 2015

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

The United Nations at 70

This special double issue of the UN Chronicle celebrates the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations under the theme “Strong UN. Better World.” A select group of eminent contributors highlight key moments and achievements, challenges and obstacles and the role played by the United Nations during the past 70 years. They also reflect upon the future and what would make the Organization stronger and better able to serve humanity.

Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies

An International Interdisciplinary Journal for Research, Policy and Care

Volume 10, Issue 3, 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

[Reviewed earlier]

Yale Human Rights & Development Law Journal

Volume XIV, Issue 2

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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