

**ge<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>**

center for governance, evidence, ethics, policy, practice

human rights action :: humanitarian response :: health :: education :: holistic development :: sustainable resilience

## ***The Sentinel***

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

***Week ending 7 November 2015***

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

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

*David R. Curry*

*Editor &*

*Founding Director*

*GE2P2 – Center for Governance, Evidence, Ethics, Policy, Practice*

*The Sentinel is also available as a pdf document linked from this page:*

*<http://ge2p2-center.net/>*

---

***Contents*** *[click on link below to move to associated content]*

:: [Week in Review](#)

:: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) - Selected Updates from 30+ entities

:: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#) - Media Releases, Major Initiatives, Research

:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) - Selected Updates

:: [Journal Watch](#) - Key articles and abstracts from 100+ peer-reviewed journals

### ***:: Week in Review***

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

## [Where Is the Humanity?](#)

Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, United Nations

Huffington Post, Posted: 10/31/2015 11:59 am EDT Updated: 11/02/2015 9:59 pm EST

Families at a wedding party killed mid-celebration by airstrikes. Patients at a hospital burned alive in beds set aflame by bombs. Women and girls in war zones abused and sold as sexual slaves. Monuments that stood for millennia as proud emblems of culture and civilization, reduced to rubble. The denial of humanitarian access; the deliberate starvation of besieged populations; attacks on peacekeepers and relief workers; so-called surgical strikes targeting surgical wards.

These are only the latest examples of a brazen and brutal erosion of respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in the world's conflict areas. In the first seven months of this year, 95 per cent of the people killed or injured by explosive weapons in Yemeni towns and cities were civilians.

More than 90 per cent of civilians killed in today's conflicts are dying in densely populated urban areas.

We often hear that sophisticated weapons systems make targeting more precise, but new technology has often ended up intensifying the violence.

In all wars, fighters and those who control them are responsible for protecting civilians, sparing them the effects of conflict and making sure they have access to food, water and medical services.

The presumption of respect for ordinary women, men and children caught up in conflict is the cornerstone of international humanitarian law, formalized after the world wars of the last century and underpinned by our shared humanity.

More than 190 governments have signed up to the laws, conventions and principles that protect civilian lives, from the Geneva Conventions to the Responsibility to Protect.

When Governments do not act to enforce these rules - or are themselves the perpetrators of violations - the resulting impunity breeds even more violence, generates vast disillusion and eats away at the foundations of international order.

The time has come for more determined efforts to save civilian lives and ensure adherence to international humanitarian law. Today in Geneva, I will join with Peter Maurer, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to take a stand against the crimes and cruelty that define the current moment.

The international system has tools and mechanisms to push for greater compliance and accountability when national governments cannot or will not take action. It is time to use them.

All governments must publicly condemn violations, and work together to exert maximum pressure on those involved in the fighting.

Parties to conflict should stop using heavy explosive weapons in urban and residential areas, where most civilians are killed and injured.

Domestic and international investigations have an important role to play, and we make greater use of the International Criminal Court and special tribunals such as those that were established to pursue justice for abuses in Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, Cambodia and Sierra Leone

And we must publicly identify and hold accountable all those who give support to governments, armed groups and terrorist organizations that commit crimes. In Iraq, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen, South Sudan and elsewhere, states outside the conflict zone are providing political, material and financial support to military forces and armed groups that are inflicting harm on civilians, who are paying the price for regional rivalries and proxy battles.

Protecting civilians in wartime is a cornerstone of the international system and the United Nations. Indifference will only make our world far less secure. Our continued failure to act is a disgrace and a stain on the conscience of the world. Even war has rules; it is time to enforce them.

.....  
.....

### **António Guterres (UNHCR) on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons, Third Committee, 40th Plenary - 70th General Assembly**

*Video: 31:47*

3 Nov 2015 Statement by Mr. António Guterres United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions.

### **Amid Record Numbers of People Displaced by War, Humanitarian Actors No Longer Able to Provide Core Assistance, Protection, Top Official Tells Third Committee**

3 November 2015

GA/SHC/4149

Until donors ramped up contributions, humanitarian actors were no longer able to provide core assistance to the record number of displaced people worldwide, the head of the United Nations refugee agency told the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) today as it concluded discussions on racism and began consideration of humanitarian questions.

“The international multilateral humanitarian community, even when combining all its resources, is no longer able to provide the core protection and basic life-saving assistance,” António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), told the Committee during an interactive dialogue. Between 2010 and 2014, the number of people that had been forced from their homes every day had nearly quadrupled and now more than 60 million people worldwide had been forcibly displaced as a result of war and persecution.

The corresponding increase in humanitarian needs, therefore, had overwhelmed the global capacity to respond, he said. In 2014, UNHCR’s focus on emergency response had strained capacities and resources across the Agency. As the explosion in humanitarian needs had inevitably outpaced the support of the donor community, there was a growing gap between

requirements and resources. Most urgently, he said, the Agency had a \$205 million deficit in Africa.

“Money moves freely, but people still face enormous obstacles,” he continued. As a cruel paradox, few movements were as tightly restricted as those of human beings, leading to hundreds of thousands of people having no other option but to put their lives into the hands of unscrupulous smugglers.

That desperation could be seen in the growing number of displaced persons. Since January, 750,000 people had arrived on Europe’s shores and the number of daily arrivals, on Greek islands alone, stood between 6,000 and 8,000. The European Union, he noted, had the capacity to manage the crisis, but a united and comprehensive regional approach was essential. Furthermore, Europe and Africa needed a common strategy to allow people to have a future in their own countries.

One key element in effectively responding to humanitarian crises was development actors working side by side with humanitarian actors to help prevent further conflict, support host communities, and pave the way for durable solutions. But, “more than anything else, we must be able to understand and address the root causes of displacement” from conflict over resources, poor governance, human rights violations, unequal access to development benefits, or climate change, he said.

“Migration should be an option, not a necessity; an expression of hope, not of despair,” he noted.

Indeed, all countries must meet their obligations under international refugee law, and political solutions must be found to conflicts that had prompted refugee flows, Mogens Lykketoft, President of the General Assembly, told the Committee. With a humanitarian and refugee crisis of a magnitude not seen since the Second World War, no region or country could address that crisis on its own.

To address those grave challenges, he said the Assembly would hold a plenary meeting 20 November to discuss global awareness of the tragedies of irregular migrants in the Mediterranean basin, with specific emphasis on Syrian asylum seekers. It would be preceded by an informal meeting on 19 November on ways towards a comprehensive approach to the humanitarian response to the global refugee crisis. Additionally, a high-level thematic debate would be held on 12 and 13 July 2016 on the United Nations and human rights, with particular attention being given to the needs of the millions of people who had been affected by conflict and disaster...

.....  
.....

### **Joint open letter to the European Council – Time to act to ensure children’s rights in the EU’s migration policy: 10 action points**

*59 leading organisations in the fields of human rights, child rights, health and social inclusion, including UNICEF, OHCHR and the European Network of Ombudspersons for Children, expressed their concern on the lack of attention afforded to children’s rights in these policy*

*discussions and developments.*

*The joint letter urges the Heads of Government and Ministers to develop and implement concrete measures towards a comprehensive and rights-based strategy ensuring effective protection for all children affected by migration, including in the upcoming meetings at European level.*

*[Text bolding from original text]*

Brussels, 30 October 2015

Significant numbers of children from third countries migrate to Europe, for a variety of reasons, travelling with their families, alone or separated from their family. Between January and August 2015 alone, 174,235 children sought asylum in the European Union, representing one in four asylum seekers.<sup>i</sup> From January to September, tens of thousands of unaccompanied children arrived by sea.<sup>ii</sup> Comprehensive data on children that have not claimed asylum or are residing undocumented in the EU is lacking. As children and as migrants they face a number of risks, particularly when they are undocumented.

Over the past few months, several European Council as well as Justice and Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs Council meetings have been convened to discuss and develop immediate responses and policies to address the recent increase in migrants and refugees arriving to Europe.

**As 59 leading organisations in the fields of human rights, child rights, health and social inclusion, including UNICEF, OHCHR and the European Network of Ombudspersons for Children, we are concerned by the lack of attention afforded to children's rights in these policy discussions and developments. iv**

All the policy decisions and practical developments are having – and will continue to have - a profound impact on the lives of children. The EU and its Member States need to ensure that their responses to the current situation properly address the specific needs, rights and risks that children face.

The current situation also demonstrates the necessity of implementing a rights-based approach to protect all migrant children, regardless of whether they are seeking asylum, are documented, undocumented, trafficked, accompanied or unaccompanied.

Children often move from category to category, and fall through the gaps in the protection framework. Many of the children who have experienced situations of violence, insecurity, child-specific forms of persecution, and other human rights violations are not recognised as in need of international protection, or are only provided a status for a short period of time. Many of the children claiming asylum today, are likely to be undocumented in a few months or years. Many were first documented, but lost their status at a later stage, for example, if their parent lost their job or experienced domestic violence.<sup>v</sup> While many unaccompanied children migrate entirely independently, many do so to join family members already in Europe, and later reside regularly or irregularly with their family.

Furthermore, as the Council has noted, 'the EU Charter for Fundamental Rights and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, establish that children should be treated as such

regardless of their migratory status, nationality or background'.vi Some children may have additional protection needs that should be met, but all children have equal rights, and must have their rights protected, as children first and foremost. No form of discrimination is acceptable or justifiable, whether taken by public authorities or private actors.

Yet, the current package of policies reinforces a very differentiated treatment of children. While essential avenues for protection are foreseen for some children, the increasing focus on detention and deportation, further investment in border control, and significantly reducing the number of people that can arrive to the EU's borders through cooperation with third countries raises serious child rights concerns. All measures must be developed, implemented, evaluated and adapted to ensure compliance with child rights. It is the responsibility and duty of governments to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of every child.

We call on the EU and its member states to implement the following ten actions:

1. **Consider children's rights and views, and guarantee their best interests** when making decisions, including on immigration and asylum applications and in any decision to move a child or family to another country. The best interests of the child must never be outweighed by migration and border control concerns.

2. **Meet immediate humanitarian and reception needs**, while also **investing in systemic reform** to ensure access to services in a sustainable way, and to facilitate integration.

3. Ensure that all children have non-discriminatory access to services, such as **health care**, including mental health, and **education**, and have adequate **accommodation** together with their family.

4. Ensure effective **protection of all children from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation and discrimination**, including gender-based, and access to justice for acts of violence or other rights violations.vii

5. Ensure that **no child is detained** or subject to other punitive measures because of their or their parent's residence or migration status.

6. **Protect family unity** when in the child's best interests, including by ensuring that no child is separated from a parent by immigration-related detention.

7. **Provide adequate search and rescue and humanitarian assistance** to prevent all avoidable deaths, whether at sea or on land.

8. Provide **regular and safe ways for children and their families to come to Europe** to seek protection and join family members and open more rights-respecting avenues for work and study.

9. **Ensure that all agreements with countries of origin and transit** include child rights safeguards and pay particular attention to the needs and rights of children. Children and their families should not be returned to a country where there is a risk of human rights violation (non-refoulement).

10. Empower children to access justice, and have their views heard, including through **providing information and access to legal representation** in all proceedings that can affect their status, rights and freedoms.

Child rights and protection safeguards and impact assessments must be integrated in all migration-related policy and practice. The best interests of the child should always be a primary consideration in all policies, practices, decisions and procedures. While extending essential

protection to some children, governments cannot detain, forcibly deport and deny essential services to others.

We urge Heads of Government and Ministers to develop and implement concrete measures towards a comprehensive and rights-based strategy ensuring effective protection for all children affected by migration viii, including in the upcoming meetings at European level, in particular when discussing drivers for migration at the Valletta Summit on 11-12 November and the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 3-4 December and through its Council Conclusions.

*[Signatory list and pdf of letter at <http://childfundalliance.org/documents/Letter-to-council.pdf>]*

#### *References*

i Latest available Eurostat figures available on <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables> (select 'Asylum and new asylum applicants - monthly data'), dated 27 October 2015.

ii UNHCR Italy reports 10,000 unaccompanied children arriving to Italy (UNHCR, 'Italy – Sea arrivals. UNHCR Update no.1', September 2015).

iii This letter is being sent by PICUM - the Platform for International for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants on behalf of the undersigned organisations. For follow up, please contact PICUM, Rue du Congrès 37-41/ 5, Brussels 1000, Belgium ([www.picum.org](http://www.picum.org)).

iv European Commission Communication, 'A European Agenda on Migration', COM(2015) 240 final, Brussels, 13.5.2015; European Council Conclusions 25 and 26 June 2015 (EUCO 22/15); Presidency Conclusions 14 September 2015 (12002/15); Council Conclusions on the future of the return policy, 8 October 2015 (12856/15); European Council Conclusions 15 October 2015 (EUCO 26/15); Leaders' Statement, Leaders' Meeting on refugee flows along the Western Balkans Route, 25 October 2015.

v If someone has a spouse-dependent visa, they are liable to lose their status and become undocumented when that relationship breaks down, even if the reason is domestic violence.

vi Council conclusions on unaccompanied minors, 3018th Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting, Luxembourg, 3 June 2010, para c. See also the 36 concrete recommendations for States Parties to implement a systemic, comprehensive child-rights approach to migration that were issued by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in its Report of the 2012 Day of General Discussion.

vii See also the European Commission principles on integrated child protection systems, as published in the Reflection paper for the EU Child Rights Forum, 2-3 June 2015, Brussels, pending final publication.

viii See also Joint open letter to the European Council calling for European commitments on children's rights to be prioritised in future common migration and asylum policies, dated 22 May 2014, sent by 38 leading organisations in the fields of human rights, health, education and social inclusion, including the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF, OHCHR and the European Network for Ombudspersons.

.....  
.....

**Report: I am Here, I Belong: the Urgent Need to End Childhood Statelessness**

UNHCR

November 2015 [Release] :: 28 pages

[http://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/wp-content/uploads/2015-10-StatelessReport\\_ENG15-web.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/wp-content/uploads/2015-10-StatelessReport_ENG15-web.pdf)

### *Overview from Report Preface*

Stateless children are born into a world in which they will face a lifetime of discrimination; their status profoundly affects their ability to learn and grow, and to fulfil their ambitions and dreams for the future.

With a stateless child being born somewhere in the world at least every 10 minutes, this is a problem that is growing. In countries hosting the 20 largest stateless populations, at least 70,000 stateless children are born each year.

The effects of being born stateless are severe. In more than 30 countries, children need nationality documentation to receive medical care. In at least 20 countries, stateless children cannot be legally vaccinated.

This report aims to go beyond these statistics, providing direct testimony of children and young people and how being stateless affects them.

In July and August 2015, UNHCR spoke with more than 250 children and youth,<sup>1</sup> and their parents and guardians, in seven countries around the world about their experiences of childhood statelessness.

This is the first geographically diverse survey of the views of stateless children and youth. Many of the children and young people had never spoken to anyone about what it was like to be stateless.

The report highlights how not being recognized as a national of any country can create insurmountable barriers to education and adequate health care and stifle job prospects. It reveals the devastating psychological toll of statelessness and its serious ramifications not only for young people, whose whole futures are before them, but also for their families, communities and countries. It powerfully demonstrates the urgency of ending and preventing childhood statelessness.

### *Press Release*

[UNHCR report reveals debilitating impact of statelessness on children](#)

Press Releases, 3 November 2015

Stateless children across the world share similar feelings of discrimination, frustration and despair, says a new UNHCR report, creating problems that can endure into adulthood.

The first geographically diverse survey of the views of stateless children says the common problems they face in the countries under review profoundly affect their ability to enjoy childhood, lead a healthy life, study and fulfil their ambitions.

Many of the dozens of young people in seven countries interviewed for the *I am Here, I Belong: the Urgent Need to End Childhood Statelessness* report said that being stateless had taken a serious psychological toll, describing themselves as "invisible," "alien," "living in a shadow," "like a street dog" and "worthless."

UN High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres stressed that the report, released one year after the launch of UNHCR's #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness by 2024, highlights the need to end the suffering of stateless children in a world where a child is born stateless at least every 10 minutes.

"In the short time that children get to be children, statelessness can set in stone grave problems that will haunt them throughout their childhoods and sentence them to a life of discrimination, frustration and despair," said Guterres. "None of our children should be stateless. All children should belong."

The High Commissioner will, at the UN Headquarters in New York today, present the report at a high-level panel discussion on the importance of the right to nationality. More than 250 people, including children, youth and their parents or guardians were interviewed in Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia and Thailand last July and August for the report.

In the report, the children tell of the tough challenges they face growing up, often on the margins of society, denied the rights most citizens enjoy. Stateless children say they are often treated like foreigners in the country they have lived in all their lives.

Stateless young people are often denied the opportunity to receive school qualifications, go to university and find a decent job. They face discrimination and harassment by authorities and are more vulnerable to exploitation. Their lack of nationality often sentences them and their families and communities to remain impoverished and marginalized for generations.

Statelessness also affects the future of young people. One young woman in Asia, told UNHCR researchers that she has been unable to take up job offers as a teacher because she is stateless and can only find work in a local shop. "I want to tell the country, that there are many people like me."

UNHCR is calling on more countries to support the campaign launched on November 4, 2014 to end statelessness. In the year since, regional initiatives and action by states have seen the global community rally behind the campaign.

In order to end statelessness, UNHCR is urging all states to take the following steps:

- :: Allow children to gain the nationality of the country in which they are born if they would otherwise be stateless.
- :: Reform laws that prevent mothers from passing their nationality to their children on an equal basis as fathers.
- :: Eliminate laws and practices that deny children nationality because of their ethnicity, race or religion.
- :: Ensure universal birth registration to prevent statelessness.

.....  
.....

## **The Sixth Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption**

2–6 November, 2015 St. Petersburg

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Documents of the Sixth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

*Press Release*

[Eliminating corruption is crucial to sustainable development](#)

St. Petersburg / Vienna, 1 November 2015

Corruption undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to governmental instability. It is a key obstacle to progress and prosperity, hurting poor people disproportionately.

Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law. Many people, especially the poor, women and minorities face the necessity of paying bribes to gain access to essential services.

Economic development is stunted because foreign direct investment is discouraged and small businesses often find it impossible to overcome the "start-up costs" required because of corruption.

The new development agenda adopted at a special summit of the General Assembly in New York in September 2015 sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals which aim to create a life of dignity for all by 2030. Goal 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms is among the targets for this goal.

This cross-cutting goal is fundamental to realizing the whole post-2015 development agenda. As the head of UNODC, Yury Fedotov, said: "Thanks to the United Nations, Member States, and civil society, we now have a unique opportunity to tackle poverty, and promote health and development. But, barriers exist to the achievement of these targets, including drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. Such threats erode social and economic development, and human rights, and flourish where the rule of law is weak and criminal justice ineffective."

The costs of corruption are a heavy burden to bear. The African Union estimates that 25 per cent of the continent's GDP (nearly 150 billion dollars) is lost due to corruption. Nations that fight corruption and improve their rule of law could increase their national income by 400 per cent.

Several studies provide evidence of the negative correlation between corruption and the quality of government spending, services and regulations. According to UNODC, corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost some US \$1.26 trillion for developing countries per year. The environment also suffers: the costs of water infrastructure are increased by corruption by as much as 40 per cent which equates to an additional US\$12 billion a year needed to provide worldwide safe drinking water and sanitation...

...As is emphasized in the Preamble to the [UN Convention against Corruption](#), corruption poses a threat to the stability and security of societies, undermines the institutions and values of democracy and justice and jeopardizes sustainable development and the rule of law. As the guardian of the Convention, UNODC is committed to promoting good governance, integrity and transparency to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Joint Statement of the Executive Director Yury Fedotov of UNODC and the Secretary-General of CITES John Scanlon on corruption as an enabler of wildlife and forest crime**

04/11/2015

.....  
.....

**Addressing global challenges through science diplomacy and scientific excellence: the CERN model**

UNESCO 03.11.2015 - Natural Sciences Sector

*With the view to contribute to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was approved on 25 September by the United Nations Member States, a symposium was held at the UN Office in Geneva to explore the value of the CERN model of cooperation in building trust across boundaries and strengthening the provision of global public goods in a rapidly-changing international context. The establishment of CERN was one of the first large initiatives in science –and especially science diplomacy- within UNESCO, with the objective to foster peaceful scientific exchange between its Member States. As a fully-fledged intergovernmental scientific organization in its own right, CERN has become a model for truly multilateral cooperation for research with solely peaceful application and for the development and transfer of knowledge and technology, as well as capacity building, across the globe.*

The symposium counted with the participation of policy makers, scientists and representatives of civil society in a new debate about how to build synergies across communities to move forward global objectives and address current challenges, notably Rolf Heuer, Director-General of CERN, Flavia Schegel, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences, Micheline Calmy-Rey, Former Foreign Minister and President of Switzerland, and Fabiola Gianotti, CERN Director General elect and member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the UN Secretary General. It was co-hosted by the United Nations Office at Geneva and CERN, with the support of Switzerland and France in their capacity as the two CERN host states.

Speaking during the first panel on “The CERN Model, Science, Education, and Global Public Goods”, Ms. Schlegel recalled that UNESCO, founded 70 years ago on the ruins of the Second World War the implant the bedrock of international cooperation in sciences, culture and education for peace and the benefit of humankind, is probably the largest science diplomacy institution and science policy interface in the world today. The CERN model continues to resonate with UNESCO’s mandate, and the two institutions continue to work closely to improve access to data through open access, open science and open data initiatives.

“Indeed, the basic and applied sciences in particular, in addition to being central in our daily lives, are the main triggers of technological innovations and inclusive industrialization conducive to sustainable development as stated in SDG 9” she explained. “In this context, it is essential

that science and technology be rendered more accessible worldwide, in both training and in practice.”

CERN also demonstrates the importance of fundamental research, which is at the inception of all future solutions, and scientific collaboration as a way to rebuild trust. Other institutions are following this model, most notably the Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME), modelled institutionally on CERN – with different scientific goals – and set up under the auspices of UNESCO to build scientific and cultural bridges across the Middle East. When it starts operations in 2016, SESAME will provide a vast scientific potential for scientists from the Middle East and neighbouring countries as the first operational Synchrotron Light Source in the region. SESAME’s Members are Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, the Palestinian Authority and Turkey.

“Our planet and humanity need a strengthened global solidarity in science,” concluded Ms. Schlegel. “this can be achieved through a revitalized partnership and a new momentum for global sustainable development. We are called upon to contribute to the 2030 Agenda” In this regards, CERN continues to be a model and a privileged partner for UNESCO.

*UNTV Webcasts of sessions:*

:: [Panel 1: The CERN Model, Science, Education, and Global Public Good - CERN / UNOG Symposium 2015](#) (English)

2 Nov 2015 Video: 02:09:38

:: [Panel 2: The United Nations and Public Goods - CERN / UNOG Symposium 2015](#) (English)

Panel 2: The United Nations and Public Goods

2 Nov 2015 Video: 01:35:05

:: [Panel 3: The United Nations Model - CERN / UNOG Symposium 2015](#) (English)

Panel 3: The United Nations Model And Sustainable Development

2 Nov 2015 Video: 01:22:04

:: [Panel 4: The CERN Model and Climate Related Issues - CERN / UNOG Symposium 2015](#) (English)

Panel 4: The CERN Model and Climate Related Issues

2 Nov 2015 Video: 01:39:07

.....  
.....

### **[Progress in developing the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - General Assembly, Informal meeting](#)**

5 Nov 2015 - General Assembly: Briefing on progress in developing the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Video: 54:39

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

\*

\*

\*

\*

## **:: 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 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases/Meetings Coverage*

6 November 2015

GA/SPD/598

[Amid Growing Global Instability, Special Political Missions Crucial for Conflict Prevention, Require Separate Fund, Speakers Tell Fourth Committee](#)

Against the backdrop of an increasingly “grim” and “complex” global security landscape, special political missions — with their rapid, nimble and tailored approaches — were a key part of the United Nations peace operations toolbox, the Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) heard today as it took up the matter in a half-day debate.

6 November 2015

GA/11720

[Debating Report of International Criminal Court, Delegates Stress Need for Court’s Adequate Funding, Accession by Member States to Rome Statute](#)

The International Criminal Court should be properly funded, particularly when it came to cases referred to it by the Security Council, the General Assembly heard today, as it concluded its debate on the Court’s report.

4 November 2015

GA/SHC/4150

[While ‘Host’ States Shoulder Burden of Massive Refugee Influx, Delegates Tell Third Committee ‘Resources Are Not Unlimited’, Long-Term Solutions Needed](#)

Overstretched resources, critical funding shortages and desperate conditions were among the accounts delegates shared to describe some of the grim consequences of the greatest crisis of forced displacement since the Second World War as the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) today concluded its discussions on refugees and displaced persons and continued consideration of the promotion and protection of human rights.

3 November 2015

GA/SHC/4149

[Amid Record Numbers of People Displaced by War, Humanitarian Actors No Longer Able to Provide Core Assistance, Protection, Top Official Tells Third Committee](#)

Until donors ramped up contributions, humanitarian actors were no longer able to provide core assistance to the record number of displaced people worldwide, the head of the United Nations refugee agency told the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) today as it concluded discussions on racism and began consideration of humanitarian questions.

**UN OHCHR** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases/Announcements*

[Human Rights Committee closes one hundred and fifteenth session](#)

11/6/2015

[Bangladesh NGOs: UN expert warns against proposed funding bill](#)

11/6/2015

[Protecting human rights defenders: UN expert launches survey to identify best practices](#)

11/4/2015

[Biggest global gathering on business and human rights, Geneva \(16-18 November\)](#)

GENEVA (2 November 2015) – Some 2,000 participants from governments, business, the investment community, grassroots and international non-governmental organisations and academia will come together for the fourth UN Forum on Business and Human Rights from 16 to 18 November at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

The Forum is the world's largest gathering on business and human rights. It brings together leaders, experts and practitioners to find ways to prevent and address human rights abuses in the economic sphere, in line with the [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)

*Useful links:*

:: [Business Forum webpage](#)

:: [Speakers at the Forum](#)

:: [Full programme](#) (with speakers and links to concept notes)

:: [Quick-view programme](#) (with links to concept notes)

:: [Watch the Forum live \(UNWebTV\)](#)

**Committee on the Rights of the Child** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

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

[to 7 November 2015]

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

[Clarification of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography following her end-of-mission press conference in Japan](#)

GENEVA (2 November 2015) - "In view of the reactions that followed to my end-of-mission press conference of 26 October 2015, I would like to issue the following clarification:

Regarding the estimate of minors allegedly involved in compensated dating (the so-called "joshi kôsei" or "JK business"), there was an error of interpretation during the press conference, and the percentage I cited (13%) was mistranslated as 30%. In this respect, a corrigendum has been posted in the websites of the UN Information Center in Tokyo and the Japan National Press Club.

During my visit to Japan, I received no official statistic on the scope of the “JK business” in the country. However, many of my interlocutors referred to it as a worrying trend which can easily lead to sexual exploitation of the minors involved in this lucrative business. In the press conference, I made reference to estimates I had seen in open sources to highlight a phenomenon that must be urgently tackled. The bottom line is that the so-called “JK business” is a very serious matter that needs to be looked into – and official data compiled on it – urgently. I reiterate my call to the Government of Japan and relevant authorities to conduct comprehensive research on the scope, root causes and impact of the “JK business” and other activities that lead or can amount to sexual exploitation of children, in order to inform evidence-based preventive policies.

In my multiple meetings with a vast array of stakeholders while in Japan, I have taken note of several efforts deployed by the Government and other actors to combat sexual exploitation of children, a number of which could be replicated as good practices in other countries. Despite all these efforts, the country faces various challenges in this area, and my aim is to assist the authorities in determining how to best overcome them in compliance with international human rights norms and standards. The full and comprehensive report that I will present to the UN Human Rights Council in March 2016 will aim at supporting Japan’s efforts in eradicating and preventing the sexual exploitation and sale of children."

*[End of mission statement of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, on her visit to Japan](#)*

*26 October 2015*

**SRSG/CAAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict [to 7 November 2015]

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

05 Nov 2015

[UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict Welcomes Commitment by FARC-EP to End Child Recruitment in Colombia](#)

New York - The UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui, welcomes the commitment made by the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP) to stop the recruitment and use of children under 18.

This commitment was expressed during the Special Representative’s second visit to Cuba from 30 October to 3 November to discuss the fate of children affected by the armed conflict with the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP – the two negotiating parties to the Colombian peace talks.

“This is an important step to protect the children of Colombia and to bring the FARC-EP’s recruitment practices in line with national and international law. I look forward to seeing this commitment implemented through command orders disseminated widely within the ranks of the FARC-EP,” declared Leila Zerrougui upon her return to New York.

During their meeting in Havana, the FARC-EP declared their willingness to release children under 15 present in their ranks and both parties stated they were ready to prepare for the children’s reintegration into society...

**SRSG/SVC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**UN OCHA** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*[We generally do not include OCHA Flash Updates on humanitarian crises in this digest]*

07 Nov 2015

[Russian Federation: UN Humanitarian Chief encouraged by stronger aid partnership with Russia](#)

(Moscow, 6 November 2015): Stephen O'Brien, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, today concluded his first official visit to the Russian Federation, with the aim of building on the strong partnership between Russia and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

"We have an excellent partnership with the Russian Federation in humanitarian affairs, and this has a clear impact in our ability to respond to people's needs around the world," noted USG O'Brien. "Russia plays a vital and strategic role as a Member State actively engaged in global and multi-lateral humanitarian efforts, as well as a provider of considerable emergency expertise, assets and relief supplies, and as a generous donor to humanitarian funds."...

05 Nov 2015

[Ukraine: UN Humanitarian chief calls for urgent, sustained access to vulnerable communities in Eastern Ukraine \[EN/UA/RU\]](#)

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Ukraine  
(Kyiv, 4 November 2015) UN Humanitarian Chief Stephen O'Brien concluded his three-day visit to Ukraine today, calling for sustained and unimpeded access to the vulnerable communities caught in the middle of the crisis and who urgently need humanitarian aid...

"As a result of my meetings and the welcome assurances I received, I have confidence that I can count upon all the parties to facilitate immediate, unimpeded and sustained aid delivery. We and our partners remain ready to scale up the delivery of vital aid and are activating our plan to commence the transport of some 500 metric tonnes of blankets, food, medical supplies and shelter repair materials for people in the Luhansk area in the next few days," announced USG O'Brien. "As impartial, neutral and independent humanitarians, we will continue to coordinate with all parties so that we can get to the people who need help, urge all sides to allow free movement of civilians and aid workers, and to mobilize further funds to enable this critical work." ...

**UNICEF** [to 7 November 2015]

[http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_78364.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_78364.html)

*Selected press releases*

[UNICEF welcomes end of Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone, calls for more support to 11,500+ affected children](#)

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, 7 November 2015 – The WHO declaration marking the end of the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone today is welcomed by UNICEF as a major victory for the large-scale and coordinated 18-month response. But enhanced surveillance must continue so that the country is ready for any possible future outbreaks, and work must also intensify to support those affected by the outbreak and to build a resilient recovery.

[UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador David Beckham visits children in Nepal six months after earthquake](#)

KATHMANDU, Nepal/LONDON 6 November 2015 – UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador David Beckham today met children at a temporary learning centre established with support from UNICEF in Kathmandu after the earthquake hit.

[First Global Summit on Innovation for Children, Helsinki, 9-10 November](#)

NEW YORK, 3 November 2015 – Although the world is now closer than ever to meeting its promises for children, the work for, with and on behalf of children is far from finished. The global summit seeks to look at ways to secure tangible innovations for children around the world.

**UNHCR** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [to 7 November 2015]

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

[UNHCR launches new funding appeal for refugees as winter weather hits Europe](#)

5 November 2015

[UNHCR report reveals debilitating impact of statelessness on children](#)

3 November 2015

*[see Week in Review above]*

**IOM / International Organization for Migration** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases*

[Mediterranean Migrants and Refugees: Latest Arrivals and Fatalities](#)

11/06/15

The first group of asylum applicants from Greece was assisted by IOM to leave for Luxembourg Wednesday morning.

[Stranded Ethiopian Child Migrants Return Home from Malawi](#)

11/06/15

Malawi - IOM this week facilitated the return of 50 Ethiopian irregular migrants stranded in Malawi. Fifteen of the returnees were children.

[IOM Aids Earthquake-Hit Communities in Afghanistan](#)

11/06/15

Afghanistan - IOM distributed vital relief supplies across northern, central and eastern Afghanistan this week, helping families affected by a 7.5 magnitude earthquake that struck on 26 October.

[Mozambique Hosts Meeting to Facilitate South-South Labour Mobility](#)

11/06/15

Mozambique - Delegates from the Labour Ministries of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe are meeting in Maputo today to launch

an IOM Development Fund (IDF)-backed project: "Developing a Roadmap to Facilitate South-South Labour Mobility."

### [IOM Launches Gender-Based Migrants' Rights Campaign in Argentina](#)

11/06/15

Argentina - IOM has launched an awareness campaign in Argentina aimed at promoting migrants' human rights, particularly women who are victims of gender-based violence.

### [Switzerland, IOM Cambodia Sign Funding Agreement to Develop Regional Program on Skills Development and Safe Migration](#)

11/06/15

Cambodia - The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and IOM today signed an agreement for an inception phase for a Regional program on poverty reduction through skills development to promote safe and regular migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

### [UNAOC and IOM's Global Youth Video Festival Featured during Times Square Event](#)

11/06/15

On November 3, world-renowned athletes, Olympic gold medalists, musicians, members of the civil society and youth gathered in Times Square, New York, for Save the Dream – an unprecedented collective commitment to providing youth with access to opportunities through sport.

On this occasion, several videos addressing the impact of global conflicts on children were shown on Times Square's big screens. Among the videos screened was a [montage](#) of previous winning films from PLURAL+ International Youth Film Festival depicting positive migration, social integration and youth opportunities despite displacement.

### [Migrants Continue to Flow into Greece, Balkans](#)

11/03/15

Greece - An estimated 28,000 migrants and refugees crossed into Greece from Friday (30/10) to Sunday (01/11), according to Hellenic Police figures.

### [Assessment of Conflict-Affected Families Begins in Kunduz, Afghanistan](#)

11/03/15

Afghanistan - Heavy fighting in Kunduz province in September and October displaced thousands of families and caused widespread damage.

### [IOM Expands Drought Response in Papua New Guinea as El Niño Effects Deepen](#)

11/03/15

Papua New Guinea - Almost 2.5 million people have been affected by the drought and cold attributed to the deepening El Niño phenomenon ravaging the highlands of Papua New Guinea (PNG), according to the country's National Disaster Centre. Deaths related to diseases and starvations have already been reported.

**UN Women** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases*

## [Orange the world to end violence against women](#)

Date: 02 November 2015

This year, to galvanize action to end violence against women and girls around the world, the UNiTE to End Violence against Women Campaign aims to "Orange the world." During the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, from International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on 25 November to Human Rights Day on 10 December, "Orange Events" will take place around the world.

### **WHO & Regionals** [to 7 November 2015]

:: [WHO Regional Offices](#)

[WHO African Region](#) AFRO

:: [Statement on the end of the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone](#)

Delivered by Dr Anders Nordström, WHO Representative in Sierra Leone. Today, 7 November 2015

[WHO Region of the Americas](#) PAHO

:: [Country efforts lead the way toward malaria elimination in the Americas](#) (11/05/2015)

:: [Regional Dengue Symposium Addresses Today's Challenges in Dengue Control](#) (11/03/2015)

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

*No new digest content identified.*

[WHO European Region](#) EURO

:: [Engaging people in every step: patients and carers explain the benefits of people-centred health care](#) 05-11-2015

[WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region](#) EMRO

:: [Health needs in conflict zones must be addressed by Dr Ala Alwan](#)

5 November 2015

:: [Inactivated polio vaccine introduced in routine immunization programme in Yemen](#)

3 November 2015

:: [WHO reaches besieged Dar'a and vulnerable Hama with 290 000 life-saving treatments](#)

2 November 2015

[WHO Western Pacific Region](#)

*No new digest content identified.*

### **UNAIDS** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

### **UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases*

[UNDP to address urgent climate change adaptation needs in Malawi and Maldives through Green Climate Fund support](#)

Nov 6, 2015 Two UNDP projects, to address urgent climate change adaptation needs in Malawi and Maldives, received \$35.9 million funding support from the Green Climate Fund this week.

[Countries highlight the role of multiple policies in eradicating poverty and achieving the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

Nov 5, 2015 Ministers wrap up social development meeting, jointly organized for the first time by ECLAC, the Government of Peru and UNDP.

[Resilience Development Forum to propose a 10-point Action Agenda for a longer-term integrated response to the crisis in Syria and the sub-region](#)

Nov 3, 2015

[Ministers address challenges to reduce poverty and inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean in a sustainable development era](#)

Nov 2, 2015 Over 30 Social Development Ministers from Latin America and the Caribbean gathered here today to discuss how to continue reducing poverty and inequality despite the region's economic slowdown, as policymakers start putting in practice the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by world leaders in September 2015.

**UN Division for Sustainable Development** [to 7 November 2015]

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

SDGs: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics>

*No new digest content identified.*

**UN Statistical Commission :: UN Statistics Division** [to 7 November 2015]

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

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

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

[Second meeting of the IAEG-SDGs](#)

26 - 28 October 2015 Bangkok

*Outcome documents*

[Agenda Item 4 - Review of proposed indicators - 2 Nov 2015 \(PDF\)](#)

[Meeting summary and work plan \(PDF\)](#)

**UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases*

[Montreal Protocol Parties Devise Way Forward to Protect Climate Ahead of Paris COP21](#)

At the 27th Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Dubai  
06/11/2015

[UNEP marks International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict](#)

In situations of war and armed conflict, the environment and natural resources can be used as weapons of war, suffer as collateral damage, or act as livelihood lifelines for affected populations.  
06/11/2015

[UN Environment Programme Statement on Southeast Asian Fires](#)

UNEP stands ready to assist in the implementation of the ASEAN agreement on transboundary haze pollution and achieving the vision of Haze-free ASEAN by 2020 if not before.  
06/11/2015

[INDCS Signal Unprecedented Momentum for Climate Agreement in Paris, But Achieving 2 Degree Objective Contingent upon Enhanced Ambition in Future Years](#)

INDCs Projected to Reduce Emissions in 2030 by up to 6 Gt But Additional 12 Gt Required to Close Gap  
06/11/2015

[Collated Research Reveals Full Scale of Montreal Protocol's Ozone Layer Repair Work](#)

The ozone layer will have recovered to pre-1980 levels by around 2060.  
04/11/2015

[Countries Agree on Actions to Help Save Saiga Antelopes](#)

Saiga Range Countries and Experts Convene in Tashkent Following Saiga Mass Mortality Event  
02/11/2015

**UNISDR** UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases*

[New private sector alliance gets down to business](#)

LONDON, 6 November 2015 – The new UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies, or ARISE, got to work today as members set out their ambition to help the business world rein in the impact of natural and man-made hazards.

ARISE's freshly-elected board co-chair Mr. Oz Ozturk said its members – 100 to date, and growing -- aimed to play a key role in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, a wide-ranging, 15-year agreement adopted by the international community in March this year.

"There's a real focus on programmatic outcomes. People really want to see projects being delivered, that are creating value both for the private and public sector," said Mr. Ozturk, a partner at global consultancy PwC...

ARISE's two-day founding meeting, which began on Thursday, drew dozens of delegates from companies, industry and business bodies, and research organizations from across the world.

The alliance plans to set up regional and national chapters in order to drive action on the ground...

ARISE combines and consolidates two previous UNISDR programmes: the Private Sector Partnership, which was the main advocacy group highlighting solutions for resilience and disaster risk-sensitive investment, and the RISE initiative, mainly oriented towards projects on making investment more resilient...

**UN DESA** United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases*

[Revitalizing global partnership for sustainable development](#)

6 November 2015, Kampala, Uganda

Speaking at a symposium on the revitalization of a global partnership for sustainable development, top United Nations officials dealing with economic and social issues today stressed the importance of building trust, cultivating leadership and adjusting policies to achieve the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

[Kampala hosts international experts to revive development cooperation for SDGs](#)

4 November 2015, New York

After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), about 150 high-level representatives from governments, civil society, the private sector and international organizations will gather in Kampala, Uganda to discuss concrete steps towards implementing the new agenda.

**UNESCO** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases*

[EU and UNESCO committed to work together to widen perspectives for a better life for refugees and displaced](#)

06 November 2015

[UNESCO and United States promote education to prevent violent extremism](#)

06 November 2015

[UNESCO and the Caribbean Community joint efforts for deeper collaboration](#)

06 November 2015

[Director-General and the Minister of Education of Iraq call for increased support for Internally Displaced Populations and mobilization to combat Illicit Trafficking](#)

05 November 2015

[Director-General awards first UNESCO-Japan Prize on Education for Sustainable Development](#)

04 November 2015

[Addressing global challenges through science diplomacy and scientific excellence: the CERN model](#)

03 November 2015

*[see Week in Review above]*

**UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [to 7 November 2015]

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

04/11/2015 - [Joint Statement of the Executive Director Yury Fedotov of UNODC and the Secretary-General of CITES John Scanlon on corruption as an enabler of wildlife and forest crime](#)

02/11/2015 - [Eliminating corruption is crucial to sustainable development](#)

*[see Week in Review above]*

**UN-HABITAT** United Nations Human Settlements Programme [to 7 November 2015]

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

*[Selected Announcements]*

[The Future of the World lies within the Development of intermediate Cities](#)

Montería Colombia 5 November 2015– UN- Habitat, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), Andalucia Agency for Development International Cooperation, and Monteria City Council collaborated to organize the Expert Group Meeting (EGM)...

Posted November 4, 2015

[UN-Habitat hosts meeting on urban regeneration in Mexico City](#)

Mexico City, 4 November 2015 – UN-Habitat recently organized an Expert Group Meeting to provide concrete recommendations for the Urban Regeneration process of the City of Mexico.

Posted November 4, 2015

[El Salvador launches national policy on habitat and housing](#)

El Salvador, 3 November 2015– During World Cities Day, the president of El Salvador, Salvador Sanchez Cerén, launched the National Housing and Habitat Policy (NHHP) that seeks to facilitate access to decent housing for families and opportunities...

Posted November 3, 2015

[World Cities Day marked successfully across the globe](#)

Nairobi/Milan 31 October 2015—Successful events were held across the globe to mark the second World Cities Day. Dubbed 'Designed to live together', the highlight of this year's event was in Milan...

Posted November 2, 2015

**FAO** Food & Agriculture Organization [to 7 November 2015]

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

*[Selected Announcements]*

[Adverse weather pushes food prices up in October](#)

Major food commodity prices rose substantially in October, spurred by weather-driven concerns about sugar and palm oil supplies. The FAO Food Price Index averaged nearly 162

points in October, up 3.9 percent from September, while still down 16 percent from a year earlier.

5-11-2015

#### [New world agriculture census round to kick off in 2016](#)

To support the process, FAO today published a set of updated guidelines to assist governments in carrying out their national-level agricultural censuses, tailored to various different country needs and capacities. This is the latest edition of guidelines which FAO provides every 10 years.

3-11-2015

#### [FAO and WTO: Food safety and trade should improve nutrition and boost development](#)

FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva warned that failure to reach a balanced solution on issues relating to production and trade of agricultural products could derail the international community's recently agreed sustainable development goal to eradicate world hunger.

2-11-2015

**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development [to 7 November 2015]

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

5 November 2015: [Ethiopia and IFAD: An effective partnership for rural development](#)

5 November 2015r: [Transforming rural areas is key to reversing youth migration from East and Southern Africa](#)

4 November 2015: [UN agency to reduce poverty and increase incomes in rural China](#)

3 November 2015: [Burundi and IFAD to combat local food insecurity and malnutrition, and add value to smallholder farmers' products](#)

**ILO** International Labour Organization [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Article*

[Global survey analyzes the use of information and communication technologies in labour administration](#)

06 November 2015

Evidence discussed within the first GOVERNANCE Working Paper Series suggests that new technologies can significantly strengthen the capacity of governments to enhance compliance with labour laws and regulations. Comparing international practices in this area may present a new avenue for the ILO to provide technical cooperation and advisory services.

*Sustainable Development Goals*

[Building a global alliance against child labour and forced labour](#)

04 November 2015

Beate Andrees, Chief of the ILO's Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch explains how we can achieve target 8.7 of the United Nations' SDGs which calls for an end to forced labour and child labour by 2025.

**ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization [to 7 November 2015]

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

[ICAO Secretary General Highlights Advantages of Aviation Development and Partnership during Recent Chilean Mission](#)

5/11/15

[ICAO Panel Delivers Important New Recommendations on Lithium Battery Shipments](#)

5/11/15

[ICAO Museum Opens to the Public](#)

MONTREAL, 3 NOVEMBER 2015 – The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) announced the official public opening of its international civil aviation museum today. The new facility is located in the main lobby of ICAO Headquarters at 999 Boulevard Robert Bourassa in Montréal.

Walking through different time periods related to milestones of ICAO's work, visitors to the new museum can discover the most significant legal documents, public figures and achievements of the UN specialized agency for aviation during its first 70 years of existence.

[Expression of Condolences: Metrojet Flight 7K9628](#)

3/11/15

**IMO** International Maritime Organization [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**WMO** World Meteorological Organization [to 7 November 2015]

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

[New Report on Extreme Events](#)

[6 November 2015](#)

Human activities, such as greenhouse gas emissions and land use, influenced specific extreme weather and climate events in 2014, including tropical cyclones in the central Pacific, heavy rainfall in Europe, drought in East Africa, and stifling heat waves in Australia, Asia, and South America, according to a new report released today. The report, "Explaining Extreme Events of 2014 from a Climate Perspective" published by the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, addresses the natural and human causes of individual extreme events from around the world in 2014, including Antarctica. NOAA scientists served as three of the five lead editors on the report.

[Workshop on air pollution and agriculture](#)

[5 November 2015](#)

Air pollution has an impact on agriculture and agriculture contributes to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. A group of experts in the field of atmospheric chemistry and agricultural meteorology discussed how to better measure these emissions and impacts during an International Workshop held in Pune, India from 2-4 November 2015. The workshop

specially examined the impacts of atmospheric chemistry which includes air pollution on agricultural production, the impacts of agriculture on the atmospheric composition including greenhouse gases, biomass burning, reactive gases and aerosols.

[Africa/Middle East meeting on sand and dust storms](#)  
[5 November 2015](#)

The first Africa / Middle East Expert Meeting and Workshop on the health impact of airborne dust has been held in Amman, Jordan, 2-5 November 2015 to assess the state of knowledge and encourage countries' actions with regard to impacts of airborne dust on public health in the region.

The Expert Meeting and Workshop will promote active communication among dust-related service providers, African/Middle-Eastern national meteorological and hydrological services and relevant national and international environment, air-quality and public health agencies.

**UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Mobilizing the private sector to achieve Sustainable Development Goals](#)

BRUSSELS, 4 November 2015 – The importance of mobilizing the private sector for achieving the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was highlighted at a Brussels conference today.

The event was organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development of the European Union (EU DEVCO) on the occasion of the “2015 European Year for Development”, and attracted more than 80 participants.

The conference also showcased some of UNIDO’s flagship projects that aim to foster the sustainable transfer of environmentally sound technologies and innovative chemicals management methods. Implemented by UNIDO in cooperation with the EU and EU member states, such projects include Chemical Leasing, Greening economies in the European Union’s Eastern neighbourhood, Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production programme and SwitchMed.

[Hungary to fund UNIDO project on regional social inclusion](#)

VIENNA, 3 November 2015 – The Government of Hungary will fund a project which aims to foster social and economic inclusion of disadvantaged and marginalized population groups, including ethnic minorities...

**UNWTO** World Tourism Organization [to 7 November 2015]

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

[UNWTO and the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development \(EBRD\) partner to foster inclusive and sustainable tourism](#)

2 November 2015

UNWTO and the EBRD have signed an agreement to work jointly in promoting inclusive and sustainable tourism as a driver of socio-economic growth. Advancing resource efficiency and promoting youth inclusion are two of the major priorities of the agreement.

**ITU** International Telecommunications Union [to 7 November 2015]

[http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press\\_releases/index.aspx?lang=en#.VF8FYcl4WF8](http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/index.aspx?lang=en#.VF8FYcl4WF8)  
[ITU, United Arab Emirates sign new partnership framework](#)

*New initiative aims at boosting ICT connectivity across the Arab region*

Geneva, 5 November 2015 – ITU has signed a new partnership initiative with the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) of the United Arab Emirates aimed at providing a framework for increased cooperation to carry out joint projects in the area of ICT development in the Arab Region.

The new agreement was signed on 3 November in Geneva, with an initial contribution from TRA of CHF 150,000.

ITU Secretary-General Houlin Zhao welcomed the new partnership, commenting that “The UAE is a true global centre of innovation and is the ideal partner to work with ITU to spread access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) and ensure that all people, no matter where they live, can benefit from the opportunities offered by ICTs. We look forward very much to developing exciting new initiatives with the TRA team.”...

[2015 World Radiocommunication Conference opens](#)

*Treaty-making Conference to allocate spectrum for rapidly evolving ICTs*

Geneva, 2 November 2015 – The World Radiocommunication Conference, the international treaty-making Conference, opened in Geneva today. In session from 2 to 27 November, the Conference will review the international regulatory framework for radiocommunications – the Radio Regulations – and revise them as needed. This process will take into account the rapid evolution of information and communication technologies (ICT), ensuring the global management of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits, and enabling people to live and travel safely while enjoying high performance radiocommunications...

**WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization [to 7 November 2015]

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

[African Leaders Launch High-Level Conference on Intellectual Property for an Emerging Continent](#)

Mauritius President Ameenah Gurib-Fakim and Senegal Prime Minister Mahammed Boun Abdallah Dionne joined WIPO Director General Francis Gurry in stressing the importance of intellectual property (IP) in incentivizing innovation and creativity to promote economic and social development across Africa.

Nov 3, 2015 [PR/2015/784](#)

**CBD** Convention on Biological Diversity [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

.....

**US Department of State** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Announcements*

11/03/15

[Joint Statement Between the United States and France Regarding the Entry into Force of a Bilateral Agreement on the Establishment of a Compensation Fund for Holocaust Victims Deported From France;](#)

Office of the Spokesperson; Washington, DC 10/28/15

11/02/15

[To Walk the Earth in Safety: New Report Showcases U.S. Global Leadership in Landmine Clearance and Conventional Weapons Destruction;](#)

Office of the Spokesperson; Washington, DC

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs has released the 14th Edition of To Walk the Earth in Safety, a report summarizing the accomplishments of the U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Program. For more than 20 years, the United States has led the international donor community in promoting peace and security worldwide by partnering with nations to address humanitarian hazards from landmines and unexploded ordnance in post-conflict countries, as well as to reduce the availability of excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise at-risk weapons and ordnance.

In fiscal year 2014, the Department of State provided approximately \$140 million in conventional weapons destruction assistance in more than 40 countries. Among the report's highlights are increased engagement in addressing U.S.-origin unexploded ordnance in Southeast Asia; the launch of the first-ever mine clearance operation in the West Bank; and efforts to help countries such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chad, and Niger secure military armaments and munitions inventories to reduce potential risks of illicit proliferation.

**USAID** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Announcements*

[Feed the Future Announces Progress in Fight Against Global Hunger and Poverty](#)

November 5, 2015

Today at an event on Capitol Hill, Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative, announced that developing countries are making substantial progress against global hunger, poverty and malnutrition, thanks in part to U.S. Government support. In 2014 alone, Feed the Future reached nearly 19 million households and helped nearly 7 million farmers gain access to new tools and technologies.

[Securing Water for Food: A Grand Challenge for Development Announces 12 New Awardees](#)

November 3, 2015

Innovations that improve water, food security and support gender equality receive up to \$3 million in funding and acceleration support

Today at Amsterdam International Water Week Securing Water for Food: A Grand Challenge for Development announced 12 new game-changing solutions that will increase water availability and promote efficient use of water in agriculture. The program also announced its partnership with the government of South Africa, which joins the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (MFA-NL) in this \$34 million global effort.

**DFID** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Announcements*

[The end of Ebola in Sierra Leone](#)

Updated 6 November 2015 News story DFID, DH, MOD and PHE

[UK government funding to further international work of Scottish medics](#)

Published 6 November 2015 Press release DFID

[Launch of National Social Security Strategy in Bangladesh](#)

Published 5 November 2015 Speech DFID

[Iraq crisis: UK humanitarian response factsheet](#)

Updated 3 November 2015 Promotional material DFID

[Factsheet: The UK's humanitarian aid response to the Syria crisis](#)

Updated 3 November 2015 Official Statistics DFID

[Extra UK help for refugees arriving in Western Balkans](#)

Published 2 November 2015 News story DFID

[DFID's Conceptual Framework on Agriculture](#)

Published 2 November 2015 Corporate report DFID

Agriculture is an important sector for many developing countries, both to drive economic development but also to support poverty reduction and boost food and nutrition security. Since DFID's last paper on agriculture in 2005, the world has changed immensely. We have achieved significant successes in reducing poverty and hunger, and have boosted the incomes and livelihoods of many people, including in the poorest countries.

At the same time, new challenges and opportunities have presented themselves. For example, how will we ensure the food security of a rapidly growing global population in an era of climate change and increasing shocks and disasters? How to make agriculture more productive and food systems more sustainable and resilient? How to better benefit girls and women who make up the majority of people working in agriculture in developing countries, but who are not currently getting enough from their labours? How to adopt a new approach to agriculture in a context where more and more people migrate to towns and cities, and where plot sizes and climatic conditions make it less and less likely that future generations will be able to feed themselves and their families with their own agricultural production?

This publication presents the latest evidence and a conceptual framework to design agriculture policies and programmes, differentiated by context and responding to the new trends highlighted above, to make a meaningful contribution to the Global Goals.

[DFID's Conceptual Framework on Agriculture](#) PDF, 2.52MB, 36 pages

**ECHO** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[European Commission supports UN Refugee Agency with resources for 200 000 refugees](#)

03/11/2015

The European Commission has today unlocked financial support for the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) providing €2 million to meet the basic needs of vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers currently in the Western Balkans.

#### [European Commission steps up humanitarian aid to Syria](#)

03/11/2015

The European Commission gives further €62 million in humanitarian aid to support Syrians displaced by the conflict inside the country.

.....

**African Union** [to 7 November 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]*

Nov.03.2015 - Nov.05.2015

[African Ministerial Conference 2015: Intellectual Property for an Emerging Africa, November 3-5, Dakar, Senegal](#)

**The African Development Bank Group** [to 7 November 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]*

[Curtain falls on 10th African Economic Conference in Kinshasa](#)

04/11/2015 - Leaving no one behind in the development agenda will require taking bold steps by African governments including strengthening the role of the state in economic transformation to address poverty and inequality on the continent.

[Africa: Smart measures required to weather commodity boom-bust cycles](#)

04/11/2015 - Governments in Africa should put into place fiscal rules, sovereign wealth funds and other mechanisms to buffer their economies from the commodities roller-coaster, according to a new report issued during the 10th African Economic Conference by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

[African Economic Conference 2015: Tackling poverty and inequality to meet the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

02/11/2015 - Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by world leaders in September, policy-makers, development practitioners, and researchers are convening to lay out policy options to eradicate poverty and tackle inequality in Africa, in line with the new universal anti-poverty goals.

**ASEAN** Association of Southeast Asian Nations [to 7 November 2015]

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

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

[ASEAN Services Integration Report](#)

JAKARTA, 5 November 2015 - The ASEAN Services Integration Report (ASIR) is one of the key deliverables of the ASEAN Community Monitoring and Evaluation Program (AECMEP), a four-year collaborative program that concludes in 2015 between the ASEAN Secretariat and the World Bank with support from the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II.

### [ASEAN Secretaries-General Talk on Humanitarian Action and Building Disaster-Resilient ASEAN Community](#)

SINGAPORE, 3 November 2015 - In a historical move, three Secretaries-General of ASEAN shared their perspectives and insights on the future contours of ASEAN cooperation on humanitarian action and building resilient and safer communities in the region. H.E. Le Luong Minh, current Secretary-General of ASEAN, was joined by former Secretaries-General H.E. Ambassador Ong Keng Yong (2003-2007) and H.E. Dr. Surin Pitsuwan (2008-2012) during the Post-2015 ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Strategic Policy Dialogue yesterday in Singapore.

### **European Union** [to 7 November 2015]

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

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

### [Financial support for managing migration: European Commission awards €16.43 million in emergency funding to Croatia](#)

Date: 06/11/2015

European Commission - Press release Brussels, 6 November 2015 The European Commission has awarded an amount of €16.43 million in emergency funding to Croatia to support the country in managing the high influx of migrants and improve the situation on the ground.

### [State of Play: Measures to Address the Refugee Crisis](#)

Date: 06/11/2015

European Commission - Press release Brussels, 6 November 2015 State of Play: Measures to Address the Refugee Crisis The European Agenda on Migration adopted by the Commission in May 2015 set out the need for a comprehensive approach to migration management.

### [Financial support for managing migration: European Commission awards €10.17 million in emergency funding to Slovenia](#)

Date: 06/11/2015

European Commission - Press release Brussels, 6 November 2015 Financial support for managing migration: Commission awards €10.17 million in emergency funding to Slovenia The European Commission last night awarded €10.17 million in emergency funding to Slovenia to help the country to manage the exceptional migratory flows it is currently facing.

### [Refugee crisis: European Commission steps up humanitarian aid to Syria](#)

Date: 03/11/2015

European Commission - Press release Brussels, 3 November 2015 The European Commission will give €62 million in humanitarian aid to support Syrians displaced by the conflict inside their country. The European Commission will give €62 million in humanitarian aid to support Syrians displaced by the conflict inside the country. The funding allocation was announced today...

[European Commission announces extra €43 million humanitarian aid to Lebanon for Syria crisis](#)

Date: 02/11/2015

Press release European Commission Brussels, Beirut, 2 November 2015 The European Commission will give an additional €43 million in humanitarian aid to support Syrian refugees and their host communities in Lebanon. Announcing the new funding allocation on a visit today to Lebanon, European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis...

[Refugee crisis: European Commission to give €28 million in humanitarian aid to Jordan](#)

Date: 01/11/2015

European Commission - Press release Brussels, Amman, 1 November 2015 The European Commission will give €28 million in humanitarian aid to support Syrians displaced by the conflict in their host communities in Jordan.

**OECD** [to 7 November 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]*

[OECD delivers international standard for collection of VAT on cross-border sales](#)

6-November-2015

Governments have taken an important step towards ensuring that consumption taxes on cross-border transactions are effectively paid in the jurisdiction where products are consumed, while minimizing the risks that uncoordinated tax rules distort international trade.

[Healthcare improving too slowly to meet rising strain of chronic diseases](#)

4-November-2015

Too many lives are still lost in OECD countries because healthcare quality is improving too slowly to cope with ageing populations and the growing number of people with one or more chronic diseases, according to a new OECD report.

**Organization of American States (OAS)** [to 7 November 2015]

[http://www.oas.org/en/media\\_center/press\\_releases.asp](http://www.oas.org/en/media_center/press_releases.asp)

[OAS Heard Claim for Native Genocide and African Slave Trade](#)

E-334 November 6, 2015

The reparation claim against some European countries—mainly Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands—for the native genocide and the African slave trade between the 17th and 19th centuries was presented this week at the OAS by the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Ralph Gonsalves.

At the OAS Permanent Council, Gonsalves asserted that “the quest for reparations is not conceived as a strategic confrontation against these European nations, although it is for us in the Caribbean a defining issue in the 21st century for justice, reconciliation, and the righting of historic wrongs.”

[OAS and Pan American Development Foundation to Open Community Centers for At-Risk Youth in Colombia](#)

E-330 November 5, 2015

[OAS Secretary General Urges to Combat Violence against Journalists: "the Most Extreme Form of Censorship"](#)

E-327 November 2, 2015

**Organization of Islamic Cooperation** (OIC) [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Selected Press Releases*

[Two-day meeting held at OIC General Secretariat on new steps to activate OIC Action Plan for the Advancement of Women](#)

An "Intergovernmental Experts Group" meeting kicked off on Tuesday 3rd November 2015 at the OIC's General Secretariat in Jeddah to assess the implementation of the "OIC Action Plan for the Advancement of Women" (OPAAW)...

03/11/2015

[Secretary General Encourages More Cultural Exchanges among Member States](#)

At the opening ceremony of the 9th Islamic Conference of Cultural Ministers (ICCM) that is being held at the Omani capital, Muscat, the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Mr. Iyad Ameen Madani, delivered a statement in which he, inter alia, encouraged Member States to be more active in implementing initiatives geared towards improved cultural exchanges among them. He also called for creation of stages, venues, and channels for more cultural interaction within the OIC, as well as how to make the current stages more known and with wider impact...

02/11/2015

**Group of 77** [to 7 November 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]*

[Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by Mr Lyle Davidson, Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations on agenda item 134: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017: Revised Estimates for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Revised Estimates for Financing for Development, at the main part of the seventieth session of the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly \(New York, 3 November 2015\)](#)

[Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by a South African Representative to the United Nations during the debate on Agenda item 26: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition, at the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly \(New York, 2 November 2015\)](#)

**UNCTAD** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**World Trade Organisation** [to 7 November 2015]

[http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news\\_e.htm](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]*

6 November 2015

*TRIPS*

[WTO members agree to extend drug patent exemption for poorest members](#)

Least-developed country (LDC) members of the WTO will be allowed to maintain maximum flexibility in their approach to patenting pharmaceutical products until at least 2033, following a decision taken by the WTO's Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) on 6 November.

The Council's decision extends until January 2033 the period during which key provisions of the WTO's intellectual property agreement, the [TRIPS Agreement](#), do not apply to pharmaceutical products in LDCs. This means LDCs can choose whether or not to protect pharmaceutical patents and clinical trial data before 2033. The decision also keeps open the option for further extensions beyond that date.

The latest extension, the second specifically applied to pharmaceutical products for LDCs, is in line with directions set by WTO ministers in the [2001 Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health](#). It also follows the adoption of the new UN [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs), which affirm the right of developing countries to utilize TRIPS Agreement flexibilities to ensure access to medicines for all.

WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo hailed the TRIPS Council's decision.

"This decision by the TRIPS Council represents a clear and unambiguous signal that WTO members are committed to addressing the needs of the organization's poorest members. With the concerns of least developed countries at centre stage next month at our Nairobi Ministerial Conference, now is the time for WTO to build upon this momentum in other areas of our work," said Director-General Azevêdo.

WTO members, speaking in the TRIPS Council, unanimously welcomed the decision. A wide spectrum of members recalled the benefits of this extension for public health outcomes in LDCs, in light of the continuing challenges faced by these countries....

**IMF** [to 7 November 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]*

[The Role of Personal Accountability in Reforming Culture and Behavior in the Financial Services Industry, By Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund](#)

November 05, 2015

... In conclusion: financial institutions, national authorities, and the international community have begun to respond to the issue of ethics in finance. Still, swifter action is needed to restore trust in the financial sector. The public needs reassurance that misconduct issues that caused the failures in institutions and markets in the past few years have been dealt with.

For our part, the IMF has supported this effort on several fronts, including through an incipient research agenda on ethics in finance. We have also leveraged the convening power of the Fund to shed new perspectives on this issue – bringing together policymakers, industry specialists,

clergy and even young professionals to develop a shared understanding of how to instill ethical behavior at all levels in finance.

I started by arguing that the appropriate regulatory and governance framework must be in place to support the ethics of behavior of individuals. Yet the opposite is also true. Without individual integrity, even the best regulatory and governance structures can be gamed. So let me leave you with this thought, from Warren Buffett: "In looking for people to hire, you look for three qualities: integrity, intelligence, and energy. And if they don't have the first, the other two will kill you."...

**World Bank** [to 7 November 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]*

[Statement by World Bank Group President on Declaration of End of Ebola Transmission in Sierra Leone](#)

WASHINGTON, November 7, 2015 –World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim issued the following statement on today's announcement declaring the end of Ebola transmission in Sierra Leone.

"My colleagues and I at the World Bank Group congratulate the government and people of Sierra Leone for their tireless efforts to reach this critical milestone in the long fight against Ebola.

"Still, we are also mindful of the staggering human and economic costs of the Ebola epidemic, as well as the need for continued vigilance as some cases remain in the region. We remember the nearly 4,000 people - including more than 220 heroic health workers - in Sierra Leone who lost their lives, those who lost their loved ones, and the many survivors still in need of support.

"The World Bank Group remains committed to supporting Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea as they work to bring this deadly epidemic to a final end, to recover and rebound. We will do everything we can to help these countries and the world prevent another deadly pandemic."

*About the World Bank Group Response to Ebola*

The World Bank Group has mobilized US\$1.62 billion in financing for Ebola response and recovery efforts. This total includes US\$1.17 billion from IDA, the World Bank Group's fund for the poorest countries and at least US\$450 million from IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, to enable trade, investment and employment. In Sierra Leone, the WBG's IDA financing totaling US\$318 million includes support for more than 9,000 Ebola survivors.

[15,000 Liberian Youth to Gain Access to Income Generation](#)

*World Bank funded project targets extremely poor and Ebola-affected households*

WASHINGTON, November 6, 2015 – The World Bank Board of Executive Directors today approved a new US\$10 million International...

Date: November 6, 2015 Type: Press Release

[Opportunities for All: Improving Reproductive Health and Education for Women and Girls in the Sahel Region](#)

*Official Launch of the Regional Project« Sahel Women Empowerment and Demographic Dividend*

Date: November 4, 2015 Type: Press Release

[World Bank Supports Climate Resilience in Central Asia](#)

*Improved regional cooperation, knowledge sharing and physical investments to support climate change mitigation and adaptation in Central Asia*

Date: November 3, 2015 Type: Press Release

**IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**International Criminal Court (ICC)** [to 7 November 2015]

[http://www.icc-cpi.int/en\\_menus/icc/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/Pages/default.aspx)

[Statement of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, regarding the worsening security situation in Burundi](#)

06/11/2015

It is with grave concern that I note the increasing risk of violence in Burundi, as well as the reported use of inflammatory language by political leaders and other actors in the country.

[ICC President addresses United Nations General Assembly, calls for continued cooperation and support](#)

06/11/2015

On 5 November 2015, Judge Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi addressed the United Nations (UN) General Assembly for the first time in her capacity as President of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and delivered the Court's 11th annual report to the UN.

[Georgia ratifies Amendments to Article 8 of the Rome Statute on war crimes](#)

06/11/2015

The President of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, H.E. Mr. Sidiki Kaba, welcomed the deposit by Georgia, on 3 November 2015, of the instrument of ratification of the amendments to the Rome Statute on war crimes. Georgia thus becomes the twenty-sixth State to have ratified the amendments on war crimes.

[Statement to the United Nations Security Council on the Situation in Libya, pursuant to UNSCR 1970 \(2011\)](#)

05/11/2015

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

\*

\*

\*

\*

**:: 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 announcements, programs or appeals, and generally not include content which is primarily photo-documentation.*

**Amref Health Africa** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Aravind Eye Care System** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**BRAC** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**CARE International** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Afghan Families Receiving Assistance After Earthquake](#)

AFGHANISTAN

4 NOVEMBER 2015

Following joint assessments to identify the worst hit areas by the 7.5 magnitude earthquake on October 26th, CARE started delivering emergency relief assistance yesterday to affected families. As of November 3rd, an estimated 9,703 houses were damaged and 5,612 houses were destroyed by the earthquake (OCHA).

[Two Years After Super Typhoon Haiyan, Philippine Communities Better Prepared for Disasters](#)

PHILIPPINES

3 NOVEMBER 2015

Most people have regained access to markets and basic services, children are back in school, industries have resumed operations and plantations are rehabilitated. Even though there is more rebuilding still to be done, people are already better prepared for future natural calamities.

**Casa Alianza** [to 7 November 2015]

**Covenant House** [to 7 November 2015]

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

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Danish Refugee Council** [to 7 November 2015]

<https://www.drc.dk/news>

*No new digest content identified.*

**ECPAT** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[ECAPT e-Bulletin 4 November 2015](#)

**Fountain House** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Handicap International** [to 7 November 2015]

[http://www.handicap-international.us/press\\_releases](http://www.handicap-international.us/press_releases)

*No new digest content identified.*

**Heifer International** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Heifer International Weekly](#)

Tuesday, Nov. 03, 2015

**HelpAge International** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**IRC International Rescue Committee** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Press Releases*

07 Nov 2015

[The International Rescue Committee celebrates an Ebola-free Sierra Leone but Cautions that Now is Not the Time to Let Down our Guard](#)

04 Nov 2015

[Urgent Humanitarian Action Needed on European Refugee Crisis - International Rescue Committee Briefing](#)

Europe's response to the refugee crisis within its borders is shamefully inadequate. Basic elements of the humanitarian response are failing in frontline countries which refugees are moving through, leaving thousands of people without adequate shelter, food or safety. Experienced International Rescue Committee (IRC) workers on the ground - who have responded to major conflicts and disasters around the globe - report that conditions in Europe are amongst the worst they have ever witnessed. With winter approaching, the number of refugees fleeing to Europe is increasing, rather than decreasing. As a matter of the utmost urgency, the EU and its member states must act now in 5 key areas to ensure there is a co-

ordinated, well-funded humanitarian response that provides safe reception for refugees. If this does not happen, many more people will die...

Action is needed in 5 areas to secure an effective humanitarian response in the frontline countries of Europe:

- :: Refugees must be properly received when they arrive in Europe
- :: Conditions in camps are terrible and must be improved
- :: Specialist protection is needed for the most vulnerable groups
- :: Clarity is needed over who is coordinating the humanitarian response
- :: Not enough funding is available to meet needs - at least €500 million is required...

**ICRC** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Peacekeeping operations: ICRC statement to the United Nations, 2015](#)

General debate on the Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects. United Nations, General Assembly, 70th session, Fourth Committee, item 56 of the agenda, statement by the ICRC, New York, November 2015  
06-11-2015 | Statement

[Refugees, returnees and displaced persons: ICRC statement to the United Nations, 2015](#)

United Nations, General Assembly, 70th session, Third Committee, item 65 of the agenda, statement by the ICRC, New York, November 2015. General discussion on the Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refu  
06-11-2015 | Statement

[Central African Republic: ICRC calls for respect for human life and dignity](#)

Geneva / Bangui – The ICRC is deeply concerned by intensifying violence in the Central African Republic.  
06-11-2015 | News release

[Falklands / Malvinas: ICRC pursues dialogue on the issue of identification of mortal remains of unknown soldiers](#)

The president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Peter Maurer, met today with Daniel Filmus, Secretary for Malvinas Affairs of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, and Ambassador Alberto D'Alotto, Permanent Representative of Argentina  
05-11-2015 | Statement

[Much more resource and commitment needed to properly take care of dead migrants](#)

As the number of migrants who lose their lives trying to reach Europe continues to rise, experts say work to identify and manage the bodies of the dead is falling far behind and call for an urgent increase in resources and political support.  
05-11-2015 | Article

[Philippines: Clean water for 4,000 people in Zamboanga](#)

Manila (ICRC) – A community-based water-supply system providing potable water to over 4,000 people, including displaced families, was officially inaugurated today in Barangay Taluksangay, Zamboanga City. The project, supported by the International C  
05-11-2015 | News release

### [Stop the violence. Protect health care.](#)

In the last few months, a number of attacks against health-care workers, medical transports and facilities have taken place in several countries, like Afghanistan, Syria and Yemen to mention a few.

03-11-2015 | Statement

### [Detention in non-international armed conflict: The ICRC's work on strengthening legal protection](#)

In comparison to international armed conflict (IAC), treaty law regarding deprivation of liberty of persons in relation to non-international armed conflict (NIAC) is very limited.

03-11-2015 | Article

### [Strengthening compliance with international humanitarian law: The work of the ICRC and the Swiss government.](#)

Insufficient respect for applicable rules is the principal cause of suffering during armed conflicts.

03-11-2015 | Article

### [Strengthening international humanitarian law](#)

Between 2012 and 2015, the ICRC undertook a major consultation process on how to strengthen legal protection for victims of armed conflict.

03-11-2015 | Article

### [Iran: Giving disabled people a chance to lead a normal life](#)

Joint statement International Committee of the Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Iran Red Crescent Society, Tehran. Tehran (ICRC) – Today the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Red Crescent

02-11-2015 | News release

**IRCT** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Islamic Relief** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Humanity as a warm greeting](#)

November 6, 2015

Thousands of refugees have fled to Europe from Syria. Many undertook perilous journeys across the sea to the island of Lesbos in Greece. Michael Williams, humanitarian officer at Islamic Relief, has been based there for two months and talks about the tide of emotions that comes with the currents.

[Tents: a dry place to sleep for now](#)

November 3, 2015

Following the earthquake on Monday, October 26, Islamic Relief is distributing tents, plastic sheets, kits to help people stay warm in winter, and food. Haseeb Khalid reports from Churan Ovir, Chitral, in Pakistan.

**MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Statement by MSF on the Official Release of the Full Text of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Agreement](#)

November 05, 2015

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is a trade agreement negotiated between the U.S. and eleven other Pacific Rim nations: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam. After more than five years of negotiations conducted in secret without the opportunity for public review, the agreed text, which will now be submitted to national processes for final signature and ratification, has been officially and publicly released.

Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) remains extremely concerned about the inclusion of dangerous provisions that would dismantle public health safeguards enshrined in international law and restrict access to price-lowering generic medicines for millions of people....

*Press release*

[MSF Releases Internal Review of Kunduz Hospital Attack](#)

November 05, 2015

KABUL/BRUSSELS/NEW YORK—The international medical humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) today released an internal document reviewing the October 3 airstrikes by US forces on its hospital in northern Afghanistan. The chronological review of the events leading up to, during, and immediately following the airstrikes reveal no reason why the hospital should have come under attack. There were no armed combatants or fighting within or from the hospital grounds.

*Field News*

[Ebola: "Science Should Be at the Service of Survivors"](#)

November 06, 2015

The Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone was declared over on November 7, 2015, but in neighboring Guinea, people are still being infected by the disease, which has claimed more than 11,000 lives in West Africa. Despite the unprecedented scale of the epidemic, there is still much that is unknown about Ebola. How long does the virus survive? Could Ebola become endemic in the region? What medical challenges do survivors face?

**Mercy Corps** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Conflict-Management Skills Lead to Resilience During Climate and Economic Crises, says Mercy Corps](#)

November 5, 2015

New Mercy Corps report shows greater resilience among local leaders who work together

Horn of Africa – By building trust and learning how to manage conflict, community members can build networks that offer critical support in times of severe stress and food insecurity, says a new report by the global organization [Mercy Corps](#).

The report illuminates some of the most [effective strategies](#) for cultivating resilience in places that frequently experience economic and climate crisis.

“Though building resilience has become a primary development goal in areas facing recurrent humanitarian crises, much of this work to date has focused on predicting and preparing for climate shocks,” says Sean Granville-Ross, Mercy Corps Country Director for Uganda. “This study shows that the ability to manage conflict is a significant factor when considering a community’s overall vulnerability.” ...

**Operation Smile** [to 7 November 2015]

<http://www.operationssmile.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 7 November 2015]

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

[Celebrities join #eyesonParis climate campaign for Oxfam](#)

5 November 2015

Oxfam Global Ambassadors Angélique Kidjo, Baaba Maal and Miguel Bosé, alongside many other celebrities, have shared an eyes-only selfie on social media to tell world leaders they have their #eyesonParis for action on climate change.

**Norwegian Refugee Council** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Latest News*

[NRC starting relief operations in Nigeria](#)

05. november 2015

NRC has started relief operations to help internally displaced people in Borno state in north-eastern Nigeria, where more than 1.6 million people are displaced.

[Syrian refugee finds safety in Norway \(05.11.2015\)](#)

[NRC responding after explosion in Luhansk \(05.11.2015\)](#)

**Pact** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Partners In Health** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**PATH** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Plan International** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Publications & research*

[Two years after the typhoon according to the survivors](#)

*Two years after the typhoon according to the survivors: How children and their communities perceive their lives now 2 years after Typhoon Haiyan devastated Eastern Visayas*

For 2 years now, Plan International has worked with children and their families affected by Typhoon Haiyan, which hit the Philippines on 8 November 2013 - claiming 6,300 lives and displacing millions of people.

In October 2015, Plan International talked with 339 affected girls, boys, women and men from 8 municipalities and one city across Eastern Visayas to learn more about their current situation and prevailing needs.

This report records the insights and opinions of these children and communities on areas of their lives that have improved 2 years on since the disaster, as well as areas that have remained the same or become worse...

**Save The Children** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**SOS-Kinderdorf International** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Tostan** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Women for Women International** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Women for Women International to Honor Dr. Denis Mukwege with 2015 Champion of Peace](#)

*Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues Catherine Russell will join celebration to honor Dr. Mukwege at organization's Annual Gala.*

November 4, 2015, Washington, D.C. – Women for Women International will award Dr. Denis Mukwege with the 2015 Champion of Peace Award at its Annual Gala in New York City on November 10, 2015 at Cipriani 42nd Street. The evening will bring attention to inspiring stories

that highlight the resilience of women working to rebuild their lives in conflict-impacted regions. The award to Dr. Mukwege will underscore Women for Women International's commitment to engaging men as allies and partners to reduce gender-based violence and increase support for women's empowerment...

.....

**ChildFund Alliance** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[ChildFund Alliance signs joint letter to the European Council on children's rights urging them to implement measures to protect migrant and refugee children.](#)

30 October 2015

*[see Week in Review above]*

**CONCORD** [to 7 November 2015]

*European NGO confederation for relief and development*

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Disasters Emergency Committee** [to 7 November 2015]

*[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]*

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

*No new digest content identified..*

**The Elders** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**END Fund** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Gavi** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Afghanistan ensures safe passage of life-saving vaccines](#)

02 November 2015

*Afghan health ministry shows commitment to immunisation by opening critical storage facility at central airport*

Kabul, Afghanistan, 27 October 2015 – As humanitarian organisations responded to Afghanistan's earthquake this week, the Government underlined its commitment to ensuring no interruptions in the flow of life-saving vaccines by inaugurating a special storage facility at Kabul airport.

The new facility, which guarantees safekeeping of vaccines before they are transported to a network of immunisation centres, represents a critical step in the Health Ministry's plans to strengthen cold chain management across Afghanistan.

Kabul airport represents the main point of entry for the 10 types of vaccines that Afghanistan purchases overseas, but new consignments are often held up – either because of customs clearance or security issues at their final destination.

Equipped with standard cold equipment to keep vaccines at the right temperature and a back-up generator in case of power shortages, the new storage facility ensures two-three months supply of routine vaccines can remain in transit at the airport at any one time.

"This is a crucial first step for ensuring quality of vaccines once the vaccine shipments arrive in the country," said Afghan Health Minister, Dr. Ferozudin Feroz, speaking at the facility's inauguration...

**Global Fund** [to 7 November 2015]

[http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/17.Million.Lives.](http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/17.Million.Lives)

By Mark Dybul

in *Voices* on 21 September 2015

...Today, the Global Fund issued a Results Report, showing that health investments made through the Global Fund have saved 17 million lives, expanding opportunity and achieving greater social justice for families and communities worldwide. Even better, the report shows that advances in science and innovative solutions are accelerating progress at an ever faster-rate, getting us on track to reach 22 million lives saved by the end of next year.

But it's no time to celebrate. We are only half way there....

**Hilton Prize Coalition** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*An Alliance of Hilton Prize Recipients*

*No new digest content identified.*

**InterAction** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Start Network** [to 7 November 2015]

[http://www.start-network.org/news-blog/#.U9U\\_07FR98E](http://www.start-network.org/news-blog/#.U9U_07FR98E)

*[Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies]*

*No new digest content identified.*

**Muslim Charities Forum** [to 7 November 2015]

*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.*

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

*No new digest content identified.*

.....

### **Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP)** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Event*

#### [Can humanitarians work better together?](#)

9 November 2015 | 9.30 - 11am (GMT)

Humanitarian responses often involve large numbers of national and international actors who work in the same areas and towards the same broad goals. However, coordination and collaboration among them are often limited at best.

For ALNAP's 30th Annual Meeting, ALNAP Members gathered in Berlin to share experiences and good practices on working together in the field to ensure effective humanitarian responses. Join us for the webinar launch of the ALNAP study building on the discussions and insights from participants of the meeting.

### **CHS International Alliance** [to 7 November 2015]

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

06/11/2015

#### [Core Humanitarian Standard \(CHS\) Guidance Notes and Indicators launched](#)

Following a global consultation during which numerous organisations and individuals tested the document in their work both in the field and at headquarter-level, the CHS Guidance Notes and Indicators have now been launched.

04/11/2015

#### [Core Humanitarian Standard now available in Arabic](#)

The Standard was translated into Arabic by a consortium of agencies working in the Middle East and produced by Islamic Relief Worldwide. The CHS is also available in Bahasa Indonesia, English, French, Korean, Spanish and Turkish.

### **EHLRA/R2HC** [to 7 November 2015]

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

#### [GBV: Call for Proposals](#)

02.11.2015

The Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) and World Bank Development Marketplace for innovation on GBV prevention (in Memory of Hannah Graham): The Sexual Violence Research Initiative and the World Bank...

### **Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA)** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**ODI** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Why subsidise the private sector? What donors are trying to achieve, and what success looks like](#)

Research reports and studies | November 2015 | Paddy Carter

This paper argues that donors should subsidise private investment even if rigorous evidence of the impact on poverty is not always available.

[Markets in crises: the conflict in Mali](#)

Working and discussion papers | November 2015 | Veronique Barbelet with Marthe Diallo Goita

Looking at the impact of conflict on markets in northern Mali, this paper argues for a more sophisticated and holistic approach to humanitarian market analysis.

[Addressing gender in impact evaluation - what should be considered?](#)

Working and discussion papers | November 2015 | Gillian Fletcher; Anne Buffardi; Annermarie Reerink; Greet Peersman; Irene Guijt; Patricia Rogers; Sally Moyle

What does 'addressing gender' mean for development interventions – and how can we assess gender-related impact?

[Humanitarian Exchange 65: the crisis in Iraq](#)

Research reports and studies | November 2015 | Humanitarian Practice Network

This issue of Humanitarian Exchange focuses on the crisis in Iraq, where more than 8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.

**The Sphere Project** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP)** [to 7 November 2015]

<https://phap.org/Event>

[PHAP Online Learning Series on Humanitarian Law and Policy – Strike at Kunduz: An IHL analysis of the US strike that killed and wounded civilians and destroyed a hospital](#)

17 Nov 2015

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

\*

\*

\*

\*

**:: 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 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Clinton Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

<https://www.clintonfoundation.org/press-releases-and-statements>

*No new digest content identified*

**Ford Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

<http://www.fordfoundation.org/?filter=News>

*No new digest content identified.*

**GHIT Fund** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*GHIT was set up in 2012 with the aim of developing new tools to tackle infectious diseases that devastate the world's poorest people. Other funders include six Japanese pharmaceutical companies, the Japanese Government and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.*

Press Room\_\_2015.11.05

[From a Phase 2 TB Vaccine Trial, to Early Work to Neutralize Drug-Resistant Malaria, \\$10.7 Million in New Investments from GHIT Fund Escalates and Diversifies Japan's Global Health Commitments](#)

*Projects advance product development partnerships with Japanese pharma, Kickstart GHIT's Grand Challenges; New funds also target dengue, leishmaniasis*

The Global Health Innovative Technology Fund (GHIT Fund), which in the last two years has invested US\$43 million to develop innovative tools for fighting diseases worldwide, today announced it is investing \$10.7 million\* at multiple points in the product development pipeline to seek new interventions for malaria, tuberculosis (TB), leishmaniasis and dengue.

**William and Flora Hewlett Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Conrad N. Hilton Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**IKEA Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**HHMI - Howard Hughes Medical Institute** [to 7 November 2015]

<https://www.hhmi.org/news>

*No new digest content identified.*

**Kellogg Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**MacArthur Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*Publication*

[Assessing Eligibility of the U.S. Immigrant Population to Nationalize](#)

Published November 3, 2015

In 2013, 8.6 million U.S. residents were eligible to naturalize, according to a report from the Center for Migration Studies of New York. The report, which uses data collected in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, provides detailed estimates of the eligible-to-naturalize in an effort to assist decision-makers in developing strategies to identify and assist immigrants to naturalize and to overcome barriers to naturalization eligibility. Mexican nationals constituted the largest naturalization-eligible population at 2.7 million.

**Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[Protecting plants from stealthy diseases](#)

Michigan State University November 2, 2015

EAST LANSING, Mich. – Stealthy diseases sometimes trick plants by hijacking their defense signaling system, which issues an alarm that diverts plant resources for the wrong attack and allows the enemy pathogens to easily overrun plants.

A team of international scientists led by Michigan State University, however, is helping plants

...

**Open Society Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

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

[The Open Society Foundations Appoint New Lead for Public Health Agenda](#)

November 6, 2015News

As of January 1, 2016, Jonathan Cohen will oversee work to challenge laws, policies, and prejudices that harm public health, and that particularly affect people who are socially marginalized.

**David and Lucile Packard Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]

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

*No new digest content identified.*

**Pew Charitable Trusts** [to 7 November 2015]  
<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/about/news-room/press-releases>  
*No new digest content identified.*

**Rockefeller Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]  
<http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/newsroom>  
*No new digest content identified.*

**Robert Wood Johnson Foundation** [to 7 November 2015]  
<http://www.rwjf.org/en/about-rwjf/newsroom/news-releases.html>  
[RWJF Announces National Program Centers for Major New Leadership Initiatives](#)  
Mon Nov 02 21:01:00 EST 2015

Four institutions selected to serve as National Leadership Program Centers for RWJF's new leadership initiatives. Each institution will co-design and launch a program to train and network groups of leaders in communities across the country. Each institution is expected to receive an initial three-month planning grant of up to \$750,000 to establish one of the four change leadership programs.

- :: Diversity in Health Policy Research (DHPR): Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
- :: Interdisciplinary Research Leaders (IRL): University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
- :: Multisector Leaders for Health (MLH): National Collaborative for Health Equity, a project of New Venture Fund, Washington, D.C.
- :: New Clinical Scholars (NCS): University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N.C

[Unhealthy Snack Food Ads to Kids Increased Despite Industry Pledges](#)

Mon Nov 02 11:00:00 EST 2015

Children saw substantially more television advertising for unhealthy snack foods in the past five years, according to a new study, Snack FACTS, by the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at the University of Connecticut.

**Wellcome Trust** [to 7 November 2015]  
<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/News/2015/index.htm>  
[New drug discovery projects funded in partnership with Japanese Global Health Fund](#)

Two new research projects aimed at finding new treatments for malaria and tuberculosis (TB) are to receive support from the Wellcome Trust, as part of a new funding partnership with the Tokyo-based Global Health Innovative Technology Fund (GHIT Fund).

5 November 2015

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

\* \* \* \*

**:: 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**

November 2015 Volume 43, Issue 11, p1147-1268, e67-e81

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

[Reviewed earlier]

**American Journal of Preventive Medicine**

November 2015 Volume 49, Issue 5, p661-810, e53-e88

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

[Reviewed earlier]

**American Journal of Public Health**

Volume 105, Issue S5 (November 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>

[Reviewed earlier]

**BMC Health Services Research**

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

*Research article*

[\*\*Barriers in physical access to maternal health services in rural Ethiopia\*\*](#)

Yemisrach B. Okwaraji, Emily Webb, Karen Edmond BMC Health Services Rese

**BMC Infectious Diseases**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)  
[No new relevant content identified]

### **BMC Medical Ethics**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)

[No new content]

### **BMC Medicine**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

### **BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)

*Research article*

**[Losing women along the path to safe motherhood: why is there such a gap between women's use of antenatal care and skilled birth attendance? A mixed methods study in northern Uganda](#)**

Erin Anastasi, Matthias Borchert, Oona Campbell, Egbert Sondorp, Felix Kaducu, Olivia Hill, Dennis Okeng, Vicki Odong, Isabelle Lange BMC Pregnancy and Child

### **BMC Public Health**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)

*Research article*

**[Counting the cost of child mortality in the World Health Organization African region](#)**

Joses Kirigia, Rosenabi Muthuri, Juliet Nabyonga-Orem, Doris Kirigia BMC Public Health 2015, 15:1103 (6 November 2015)

*Research article*

**[Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards polio immunization among residents of two highly affected regions of Pakistan](#)**

Muhammad Khan, Akram Ahmad, Talieha Aqeel, Saad Salman, Qamer Ibrahim, Jawaria Idrees, Muhammad Khan BMC Public Health 2015, 15:1100 (5 November 2015)

*Abstract*

Background

Despite the efforts of national and international organizations, polio has not been eradicated from Pakistan. The prevalence of polio in Pakistan is exceptional in global context. Quetta and Peshawar divisions are amongst the most affected regions hit by polio in Pakistan. This study was carried out to assess the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards polio immunization among residents of Quetta and Peshawar divisions in Pakistan.

Methods

A descriptive, cross-sectional study involving 768 participants was conducted from August to December, 2014 in Quetta and Peshawar divisions in Pakistan. Multistage sampling technique was used to draw a sample of residents from each division. A pre-tested, self-administered questionnaire was used to collect the data from eligible participants. Descriptive and logistic regression analyses were used to express the results.

#### Results

A total of 38.8 % participants exhibited good knowledge about polio. Mean knowledge score of the participants was  $7.35 \pm 2.54$  (based on 15 knowledge questions). Older age ( $p < 0.001$ ), low qualification ( $p < 0.05$ ), rural locality ( $p < 0.05$ ) and Quetta division ( $p < 0.001$ ) were significantly associated with poor knowledge of polio. A large proportion of participants displayed negative attitudes towards polio immunization (84.8 %), with a mean score of  $19.19 \pm 2.39$  (based on 8 attitude statements). Lack of education ( $p < 0.001$ ) and rural residence ( $p < 0.001$ ) were significantly associated with the negative attitudes of participants towards polio immunization. False religious beliefs (39.06 %), lack of knowledge (33.7 %), fear of infertility by polio vaccines (32.16 %) and security issues (29.42 %) were reported by the participants as the main barriers towards polio immunization.

#### Conclusion

The findings of this study showed poor knowledge and negative attitudes of participants towards polio immunizations. Religious beliefs and lack of knowledge about polio immunization were reported as the major barriers towards polio immunization.

### **BMC Research Notes**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)

*Research article*

#### **[Rapid Evidence Assessment of the Literature \(REAL © \): streamlining the systematic review process and creating utility for evidence-based health care](#)**

Cindy Crawford, Courtney Boyd, Shamini Jain, Raheleh Khorsan, Wayne Jonas BMC Research Notes 2015, 8:631

*Abstract*

#### Background

Systematic reviews (SRs) are widely recognized as the best means of synthesizing clinical research. However, traditional approaches can be costly and time-consuming and can be subject to selection and judgment bias. It can also be difficult to interpret the results of a SR in a meaningful way in order to make research recommendations, clinical or policy decisions, or practice guidelines. Samueli Institute has developed the Rapid Evidence Assessment of the Literature (REAL) SR process to address these issues. REAL provides up-to-date, rigorous, high quality SR information on health care practices, products, or programs in a streamlined, efficient and reliable manner. This process is a component of the Scientific Evaluation and Review of Claims in Health Care (SEaRCH™) program developed by Samueli Institute, which aims at answering the question of "What works?" in health care.

#### Methods/design

The REAL process (1) tailors a standardized search strategy to a specific and relevant research question developed with various stakeholders to survey the available literature; (2) evaluates the quantity and quality of the literature using structured tools and rulebooks to ensure objectivity, reliability and reproducibility of reviewer ratings in an independent fashion and; (3)

obtains formalized, balanced input from trained subject matter experts on the implications of the evidence for future research and current practice.

#### Results

Online tools and quality assurance processes are utilized for each step of the review to ensure a rapid, rigorous, reliable, transparent and reproducible SR process.

#### Conclusions

The REAL is a rapid SR process developed to streamline and aid in the rigorous and reliable evaluation and review of claims in health care in order to make evidence-based, informed decisions, and has been used by a variety of organizations aiming to gain insight into “what works” in health care. Using the REAL system allows for the facilitation of recommendations on appropriate next steps in policy, funding, and research and for making clinical and field decisions in a timely, transparent, and cost-effective manner.

### **BMJ Open**

2015, Volume 5, Issue 10

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

*Health policy*

*Research*

#### **[Understanding the motivation and performance of community health volunteers involved in the delivery of health programmes in Kampala, Uganda: a realist evaluation](#)**

Gaëlle Vareilles, Bruno Marchal, Sumit Kane, Taja Petrič, Gabriel Pictet, Jeanine Pommier  
BMJ Open 2015;5:e008614 doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2015-008614

*Health services research*

*Research*

#### **[Disparities in health and access to healthcare between asylum seekers and residents in Germany: a population-based cross-sectional feasibility study](#)**

Christine Schneider, Stefanie Joos, Kayvan Bozorgmehr  
BMJ Open 2015;5:e008784 doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2015-008784

### **British Medical Journal**

7 November 2015 (vol 351, issue 8032)

<http://www.bmj.com/content/351/8032>

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

### **Brown Journal of World Affairs**

Volume XXI Issue 1 Fall–Winter 2014

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

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Bulletin of the World Health Organization**

Volume 93, Number 11, November 2015, 741-816

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/93/11/en/>

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Complexity**

November/December 2015 Volume 21, Issue 2 Pages C1–C1, 1–366

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cplx.v21.2/issuetoc>

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

### **Conflict and Health**

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

[Accessed 7 November 2015]

*Review*

#### **[Child health in Syria: recognising the lasting effects of warfare on health](#)**

Devakumar D, Birch M, Rubenstein LS, Osrin D, Sondorp E and Wells JCK Conflict and Health 2015, 9:34 (3 November 2015)

*Abstract*

The war in Syria, now in its fourth year, is one of the bloodiest in recent times. The legacy of war includes damage to the health of children that can last for decades and affect future generations. In this article we discuss the effects of the war on Syria's children, highlighting the less documented longer-term effects. In addition to their present suffering, these children, and their own children, are likely to face further challenges as a result of the current conflict. This is essential to understand both for effective interventions and for ethical reasons.

### **Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)

[No new content]

### **Developing World Bioethics**

December 2015 Volume 15, Issue 3 Pages iii–iii, 115–275

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

#### **[Considerations for a Human Rights Impact Assessment of a Population Wide Treatment for HIV Prevention Intervention \(pages 115–124\)](#)**

Johanna Hanefeld, Virginia Bond, Janet Seeley, Shelley Lees and Nicola Desmond

Article first published online: 8 NOV 2013 | DOI: 10.1111/dewb.12038

*Abstract*

Increasing attention is being paid to the potential of anti-retroviral treatment (ART) for HIV prevention. The possibility of eliminating HIV from a population through a universal test and treat intervention, where all people within a population are tested for HIV and all positive people immediately initiated on ART, as part of a wider prevention intervention, was first proposed in 2009. Several clinical trials testing this idea are now in inception phase. An intervention which relies on universally testing the entire population for HIV will pose challenges to human rights, including obtaining genuine consent to testing and treatment. It also requires a context in which people can live free from fear of stigma, discrimination and violence, and can access services they require. These challenges are distinct from the field of medical ethics which

has traditionally governed clinical trials and focuses primarily on patient researcher relationship. This paper sets out the potential impact of a population wide treatment as prevention intervention on human rights. It identifies five human right principles of particular relevance: participation, accountability, the right to health, non-discrimination and equality, and consent and confidentiality. The paper proposes that explicit attention to human rights can strengthen a treatment as prevention intervention, contribute to mediating likely health systems challenges and offer insights on how to reach all sections of the population.

### **[Perceived Quality of Informed Refusal Process: A Cross-Sectional Study from Iranian Patients' Perspectives \(pages 172–178\)](#)**

Mehrdad Farzandipour, Abbas Sheikhtaheri and Monireh Sadeqi Jabali

Article first published online: 11 APR 2014 | DOI: 10.1111/dewb.12054

#### *Abstract*

Patients have the right to refuse their treatment; however, this refusal should be informed. We evaluated the quality of the informed refusal process in Iranian hospitals from patients' viewpoints. To this end, we developed a questionnaire that covered four key aspects of the informed refusal process including; information disclosure, voluntariness, comprehension, and provider-patient relationship. A total of 284 patients who refused their treatment from 12 teaching hospitals in the Isfahan Province, Iran, were recruited and surveyed to produce a convenience sample. Patients' perceptions about the informed refusal process were scored and the mean scores of the four components were calculated. The findings showed that the practice of information disclosure ( $9.6 \pm 6.4$  out of 22 points) was perceived to be moderate, however, comprehension ( $2.3 \pm 1.4$  out of 4 points), voluntariness ( $8.7 \pm 1.5$  out of 12 points) and provider-patient relationship ( $10.2 \pm 5.2$  out of 16 points) were perceived to be relatively good. We found that patients, who refused their care before any treatment had commenced, reported a lower quality of information disclosure and voluntariness. Patients informed by nurses and those who had not had a previous related admission, reported lower scores for comprehension and relationship. In conclusion, the process of obtaining informed refusal was relatively satisfactory except for levels of information disclosure. To improve current practices, Iranian patients need to be better informed about; different treatment options, consequences of treatment refusal, costs of not continuing treatment and follow-ups after refusal. Developing more informative refusal forms is needed.

### **[Enhancing Research Ethics Review Systems in Egypt: The Focus of an International Training Program Informed by an Ecological Developmental Approach to Enhancing Research Ethics Capacity \(pages 199–207\)](#)**

Hillary Anne Edwards, Tamer Hifnawy and Henry Silverman

Article first published online: 3 JUN 2014 | DOI: 10.1111/dewb.12062

#### *Abstract*

Recently, training programs in research ethics have been established to enhance individual and institutional capacity in research ethics in the developing world. However, commentators have expressed concern that the efforts of these training programs have placed 'too great an emphasis on guidelines and research ethics review', which will have limited effect on ensuring ethical conduct in research. What is needed instead is a culture of ethical conduct supported by national and institutional commitment to ethical practices that are reinforced by upstream enabling conditions (strong civil society, public accountability, and trust in basic transactional processes), which are in turn influenced by developmental conditions (basic freedoms of political freedoms, economic facilities, social opportunities, transparency guarantees, and

protective security). Examining this more inclusive understanding of the determinants of ethical conduct enhances at once both an appreciation of the limitations of current efforts of training programs in research ethics and an understanding of what additional training elements are needed to enable trainees to facilitate national and institutional policy changes that enhance research practices. We apply this developmental model to a training program focused in Egypt to describe examples of such additional training activities.

**[Improving the Quality of Host Country Ethical Oversight of International Research: The Use of a Collaborative 'Pre-Review' Mechanism for a Study of Fexinidazole for Human African Trypanosomiasis \(pages 241–247\)](#)**

Carl H. Coleman, Chantal Ardiot, Séverine Blesson, Yves Bonnin, Francois Bompard, Pierre Colonna, Ames Dhai, Julius Ecuru, Andrew Edielu, Christian Hervé, François Hirsch, Bocar Kouyaté, Marie-France Mamzer-Bruneel, Dionko Maoundé, Eric Martinent, Honoré Ntsiba, Gérard Pelé, Gilles Quéva, Marie-Christine Reinmund, Samba Cor Sarr, Abdoulaye Sepou, Antoine Tarral, Djetodjide Tetimian, Olaf Valverde, Simon Van Nieuwenhove and Nathalie Strub-Wourgaft

Article first published online: 14 JUL 2014 | DOI: 10.1111/dewb.12068

*Abstract*

Developing countries face numerous barriers to conducting effective and efficient ethics reviews of international collaborative research. In addition to potentially overlooking important scientific and ethical considerations, inadequate or insufficiently trained ethics committees may insist on unwarranted changes to protocols that can impair a study's scientific or ethical validity. Moreover, poorly functioning review systems can impose substantial delays on the commencement of research, which needlessly undermine the development of new interventions for urgent medical needs. In response to these concerns, the Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi), an independent nonprofit organization founded by a coalition of public sector and international organizations, developed a mechanism to facilitate more effective and efficient host country ethics review for a study of the use of fexinidazole for the treatment of late stage African Trypanosomiasis (HAT). The project involved the implementation of a novel 'pre-review' process of ethical oversight, conducted by an ad hoc committee of ethics committee representatives from African and European countries, in collaboration with internationally recognized scientific experts. This article examines the process and outcomes of this collaborative process.

**[To What did They Consent? Understanding Consent Among Low Literacy Participants in a Microbicide Feasibility Study in Mazabuka, Zambia \(pages 248–256\)](#)**

Esther Munalula-Nkandu, Paul Ndebele, Seter Siziya and JC Munthali

Article first published online: 1 AUG 2014 | DOI: 10.1111/dewb.12069

*Abstract*

We conducted a study to review the consenting process in a vaginal Microbicide feasibility study conducted in Mazabuka, Zambia. Participants were drawn from those participating in the microbicide study. A questionnaire and focus group discussion were used to collect information on participants understanding of study aims, risks and benefits. Altogether, 200 participants took part in this study. The results of the study showed that while all participants signed or endorsed their thumbprints to the consent forms, full informed consent was not attained from most of the participants since 77% (n = 154) of the participants had numerous questions about the study and 34% (n = 68) did not know who to get in touch with concerning the study. Study

objectives were not fully understood by over 61% of the participants. Sixty four percent of the participants were not sure of the risks of taking part in the microbicide study. A significant number thought the study was all about determining their HIV status. Some participants were concerned that their partners were not on the trial as they were convinced that being on the study meant that they had a lifetime protection from HIV infection. The process of obtaining consent was inadequate as various phases of the study were not fully understood. We recommend the need for researchers to reinforce the consenting process in all studies and more so when studies are conducted in low literacy populations.

### **Development in Practice**

Volume 25, Issue 8, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology**

Volume 10, Issue 6, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness**

Volume 9 - Issue 06 - December 2015

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

#### **Resilience of Nurses in the Face of Disaster**

Stephanie B. Turner

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness / Volume 9 / Issue 06 / December 2015, pp 601 - 604

#### *Abstract*

#### Objective

On April 27, 2011, the state of Alabama encountered a horrific day of tornados that left a trail of damage throughout the state. The city of Tuscaloosa was devastated by an EF-4 that resulted in many victims and casualties. Druid City Hospital in Tuscaloosa had a massive inflow of victims with both mild and major injuries. When disasters such as this occur, nurses must respond with efficiency and effectiveness to help as many victims as possible. However, little is known about the psychological effects of disasters on nurses and how these impact nurses both personally and professionally. Because resilience can directly impact how a nurse responds to a situation, this article aimed to examine the resilience levels of nurses working during the disaster.

#### Methods

This study was part of a larger study examining the needs of nurses both before and after disasters. Ten nurses were interviewed and completed a 10-item survey on resilience, the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC). The full range of scores on this scale is from 0 to 40, with higher scores reflecting greater resilience.

#### Results

In this survey of 10 nurses, the scores ranged from 33 to 40, with a mean score of 36.7.

#### Conclusions

The nurses who were interviewed and completed the survey possessed a high level of resilience. More research should be done on the causes of increased resilience in nurses after disasters. (Disaster Med Public Health Preparedness. 2015;9:601–604)

### **Notes from Nepal: Is There a Better Way to Provide Search and Rescue?**

Kobi Peleg

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness, Volume 9, Issue 06, December 2015

#### *Abstract*

This article discusses a possibility for overcoming the limited efficiency of international search and rescue teams in saving lives after earthquakes, which was emphasized by the recent disaster in Nepal and in other earthquakes all over the world. Because most lives are actually saved by the locals themselves long before the international teams arrive on scene, many more lives could be saved by teaching the basics of light rescue to local students and citizens in threatened countries. (Disaster Med Public Health Preparedness. 2015;9:650–652)

### **Disasters**

October 2015 Volume 39, Issue 4 Pages 611–810

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

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Emergency Medicine Journal**

November 2015, Volume 32, Issue 11

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

### **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 16 - December 2015

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

### **The European Journal of Public Health**

Volume 25, Issue 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 3, 2015  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/sfds20/current>  
**[Financialization and the Push for Non-state Social Service Provision: Philanthropic Activities of Islamic and Conventional Banks in Turkey](#)**  
Fulya Apaydin  
pages 441-465

### **[Building Resilient Organizations for Effective Service Delivery in Developing Countries: The Experience of Ghana Water Company Limited](#)**

Joshua Jebuntie Zaato & Frank L.K. Ohemeng  
pages 507-528

### **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 7 November 2015]  
[No new content]

## **Global Public Health**

Volume 10, Issue 10, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

## **Globalization and Health**

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

[Accessed 7 November 2015]

[No new content]

## **Health Affairs**

November 2015; Volume 34, Issue 11

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

### ***Food & Health***

### **Food Insecurity And Health Outcomes**

Craig Gundersen<sup>1,\*</sup> and James P. Ziliak<sup>2</sup>

Author Affiliations

1Craig Gundersen ([cggunder@illinois.edu](mailto:cggunder@illinois.edu)) is the Soybean Industry Endowed Professor in Agricultural Strategy in the Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois, in Urbana.

2James P. Ziliak is the Carol Martin Gatton Endowed Chair in Microeconomics in the Department of Economics, University of Kentucky, in Lexington.

### ***Abstract***

Almost fifty million people are food insecure in the United States, which makes food insecurity one of the nation's leading health and nutrition issues. We examine recent research evidence of the health consequences of food insecurity for children, nonsenior adults, and seniors in the United States. For context, we first provide an overview of how food insecurity is measured in the country, followed by a presentation of recent trends in the prevalence of food insecurity. Then we present a survey of selected recent research that examined the association between food insecurity and health outcomes. We show that the literature has consistently found food insecurity to be negatively associated with health. For example, after confounding risk factors were controlled for, studies found that food-insecure children are at least twice as likely to report being in fair or poor health and at least 1.4 times more likely to have asthma, compared to food-secure children; and food-insecure seniors have limitations in activities of daily living comparable to those of food-secure seniors fourteen years older. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) substantially reduces the prevalence of food insecurity and thus is critical to reducing negative health outcomes.

## **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 10 December 2015

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

### **Assessing the pro-poor effect of different contracting schemes for health services on health facilities in rural Afghanistan**

Olakunle Alonge<sup>1,\*</sup>, Shivam Gupta<sup>1</sup>, Cyrus Engineer<sup>1</sup>, Ahmad Shah Salehi<sup>2</sup> and David H Peters<sup>1</sup>

#### *Author Affiliations*

<sup>1</sup>Department of International Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Suite E8622, 615 N Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA and

<sup>2</sup>Department of Health Economics and Finance, Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, Kabul, Afghanistan

Accepted October 30, 2014.

#### *Abstract*

**Background** Despite progress in improving health outcomes in Afghanistan by contracting public health services through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), inequity in access persists between the poor and non-poor. This study examined the distributive effect of different contracting types on primary health services provision between the poor and non-poor in rural Afghanistan.

**Method** Contracts to NGOs were made to deliver a common set of primary care services in each province, with the funding agencies determining contract terms. The contracting approaches could be classified into three contracting out types (CO-1, CO-2 and CO-3) and a contracting-in (CI) approach based on the contract terms, design and implementation. Exit interviews of patients attending randomly sampled primary health facilities were collected through systematic sampling across 28 provinces at two time points. The outcome, the odds that a client attending a health facility is poor, was modelled using logistic regression with a robust variance estimator, and the effect of contracting was estimated using the difference-in-difference approach combined with stratified analyses.

**Results** The sample covered 5960 interviews from 306 health facilities in 2005 and 2008. The adjusted odds of a poor client attending a health facility over time increased significantly for facilities under CO-1 and CO-2, with odds ratio of 2.82 (1.49, 5.36) P-value 0.001 and 2.00 (1.33, 3.02) P-value 0.001, respectively. The odds ratios for those under CO-3 and CI were not statistically significantly different over time. When compared with the non-contracting facilities, the adjusted ratio of odds ratios of poor status among clients was significantly higher for only those under CO-1, ratio of 2.50 (1.32, 4.74) P-value 0.005.

**Conclusions** CO-1 arrangement which allows contractors to decide on how funds are allocated within a fixed lump sum with non-negotiable deliverables, and actively managed through an independent government agency, is effective in improving equity of health services provision.

## **Use of health care among febrile children from urban poor households in Senegal: does the neighbourhood have an impact?**

Georges Karna Kone<sup>1,\*</sup>, Richard Lalou<sup>2</sup>, Martine Audibert<sup>3</sup>, Hervé Lafarge<sup>4</sup>, Stéphanie Dos Santos<sup>2</sup>, Alphousseyni Ndonky<sup>2</sup> and Jean-Yves Le Hesran<sup>5</sup>

Author Affiliations

<sup>1</sup>Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CR CHUM) et Université de Daloa (Cote d'Ivoire), 850 rue saint Denis Montréal, Canada,

<sup>2</sup>UMR 151 IRD/AMU, Laboratoire Population–Environnement–Développement, Aix-Marseille Université, centre Saint-Charles, Case 10, 3, place Victor-Hugo, 13331 Marseille cedex 3, France,

<sup>3</sup>CERDI, CNRS, 65 Boulevard François Mitterrand, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France,

<sup>4</sup>University of Paris Dauphine 32, avenue Henri Varagnat 93143 Bondy cedex, France

Accepted December 31, 2014.

*Abstract*

Urban malaria is considered a major public health problem in Africa. The malaria vector is well adapted in urban settings and autochthonous malaria has increased. Antimalarial treatments prescribed presumptively or after rapid diagnostic tests are also highly used in urban settings. Furthermore, health care strategies for urban malaria must comply with heterogeneous neighbourhood ecosystems where health-related risks and opportunities are spatially varied. This article aims to assess the capacity of the urban living environment to mitigate or increase individual or household vulnerabilities that influence the use of health services. The data are drawn from a survey on urban malaria conducted between 2008 and 2009. The study sample was selected using a two-stage randomized sampling. The questionnaire survey covered 2952 households that reported a case of fever episode in children below 10 years during the month before the survey.

Self-medication is a widespread practice for children, particularly among the poorest households in Dakar. For rich households, self-medication for children is more a transitional practice enabling families to avoid opportunity costs related to visits to health facilities. For the poorest, it is a forced choice and often the only treatment option. However, the poor that live in well-equipped neighbourhoods inhabited by wealthy residents tend to behave as their rich neighbours. They grasp the opportunities provided by the area and adjust their behaviours accordingly. Though health care for children is strongly influenced by household socio-economic characteristics, neighbourhood resources (facilities and social networks) will promote health care among the poorest and reduce access inequalities. Without being a key factor, the neighbourhood of residence—when it provides resources—may be of some help to overcome the financial hurdle. Findings suggest that the neighbourhood (local setting) is a relevant scale for health programmes in African cities.

## **Perceptions of usage and unintended consequences of provision of ready-to-use therapeutic food for management of severe acute child malnutrition. A qualitative study in Southern Ethiopia**

Elazar Tadesse<sup>1,2</sup>, Yemane Berhane<sup>2</sup>, Anders Hjern<sup>3</sup>, Pia Olsson<sup>1</sup> and Eva-Charlotte Ekström<sup>1,\*</sup>

Author Affiliations

<sup>1</sup>Department Women's and Children's Health, International Maternal and Child Health Uppsala University, SE-75185 Uppsala, Sweden,

<sup>2</sup>Department of Reproductive Health, Population and Nutrition, Addis Continental Institute of Public Health, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and

3Clinical Epidemiology, Department of Medicine, Karolinska Institutet and Centre for Health Equity Studies, Stockholm, Sweden  
Accepted January 16, 2015.

*Abstract*

**Background:** Severe acute child malnutrition (SAM) is associated with high risk of mortality. To increase programme effectiveness in management of SAM, community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme that treats SAM using ready-to-use-therapeutic foods (RUTF) has been scaled-up and integrated into existing government health systems. The study aimed to examine caregivers' and health workers perceptions of usages of RUTF in a chronically food insecure area in South Ethiopia.

**Methods:** This qualitative study recorded, transcribed and translated focus group discussions and individual interviews with caregivers of SAM children and community health workers (CHWs). Data were complemented with field notes before qualitative content analysis was applied.

**Results:** RUTF was perceived and used as an effective treatment of SAM; however, caregivers also see it as food to be shared and when necessary a commodity to be sold for collective benefits for the household. Caregivers expected prolonged provision of RUTF to contribute to household resources, while the programme guidelines prescribed RUTF as a short-term treatment to an acute condition in a child. To get prolonged access to RUTF caregivers altered the identities of SAM children and sought multiple admissions to CMAM programme at different health posts that lead to various control measures by the CHWs.

**Conclusion:** Even though health workers provide RUTF as a treatment for SAM children, their caregivers use it also for meeting broader food and economic needs of the household endangering the effectiveness of CMAM programme. In chronically food insecure contexts, interventions that also address economic and food needs of entire household are essential to ensure successful treatment of SAM children. This may need a shift to view SAM as a symptom of broader problems affecting a family rather than a disease in an individual child.

**[Breast cancer in the global south and the limitations of a biomedical framing: a critical review of the literature](#)**

Catia C. Confortini\* and Brianna Krong

Author Affiliations

Peace and Justice Studies Program, Wellesley College, 106 Central Street, Wellesley, MA 02481, USA

Accepted November 21, 2014.

*Abstract*

Public health researchers are devoting increasing attention to the growing burden of breast cancer in low-and middle-income countries (LMICs), previously thought to be minimally impacted by this disease. A critical examination of this body of literature is needed to explore the assumptions, advantages and limitations of current approaches. In our critical literature review, we find that researchers and public health practitioners predominantly privilege a biomedical perspective focused on patients' adherence (or non-adherence) to 'preventive' practices, screening behaviours and treatment regimens. Cost-effective 'quick fixes' are prioritized, and prevention is framed in terms of individual 'risk behaviours'. Thus, individuals and communities are held responsible for the success of the biomedical system; traditional belief systems and 'harmful' social practices are problematized. Inherently personal, social and cultural experiences of pain and suffering are neglected or reduced to the issue of chemical palliation. This narrow approach obscures the complex aetiology of the disease and perpetuates

silence around power relations. This article calls for a social justice-oriented interrogation of the role of power and inequity in the global breast cancer epidemic, which recognizes the agency and experiences of women (and men) who experience breast cancer in the global south.

### **Health Research Policy and Systems**

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

[Accessed 7 November 2015]

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Human Rights Quarterly**

Volume 37, Number 3, August 2015

[http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/human\\_rights\\_quarterly/toc/hrq.37.3.html](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**

Number 65 November 2015

[http://odihpn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/HE\\_65\\_web.pdf](http://odihpn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/HE_65_web.pdf)

#### ***The crisis in Iraq***

#### **[Human trafficking in crises: a neglected protection concern](#)**

by Laura Lungarotti, Sarah Craggs and Agnes Tillinac

#### **[Connecting humanitarian actors and displaced communities: the IDP call centre in Iraq](#)**

by Gemma Woods and Sarah Mace

#### **[Unleashing the multi-purpose power of cash](#)**

by Su'ad Jarbawi

Iraq is an upper middle-income country with high literacy rates, sound infrastructure, functioning markets and a comprehensive hawala cash transfer network covering all 18 governorates, making it an appropriate context for cash transfer programmes. Despite this, cash transfers have been on the periphery of the Iraq humanitarian response. As of the last Humanitarian Response Plan in June 2015, cash transfer programmes (both conditional and unconditional) constituted only 3% of the total funding appeal of \$497.9 million

#### **[Hello, money: the impact of technology and e-money in the Nepal earthquake response](#)**

by Erik Johnson, Glenn Hughson and Alesh Brown

On 30 April 2015, five days after the massive earthquake in Nepal, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) hosted humanitarian agencies in the UN com-

pound to start what came to be known as the Cash Coordination Group (CCG). Four working groups were established, focusing on geographical mapping of which agencies were doing cash and where; market analysis; analysis and comparison of financial service providers; and standardising transfer amounts. This article, written by three members of the CCG, highlights learning on market analysis through the use of a mobile application, the identification and use of financial service providers and e-cash.

### **[Using participatory tools to assess remittances in disasters](#)**

by Loic Le De, J. C. Gaillard and Wardlow Friesen

In many low-income countries, remittances help to sustain people's livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to disasters. However, most studies on this topic are short-term and rely on econometric methods and analysis. Research suggests that aid agencies are aware of the importance of remittances in disasters, but rarely consider them within their relief actions and recovery programmes since their understanding of such mechanisms is generally very limited. Drawing on fieldwork in Samoa, this article concludes that participatory methods, despite some limitations and challenges, contribute to a better understanding of the complexity of remittances and their importance in people's livelihoods following disaster.

### **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.idpjournals.com/content>

[Accessed 7 November 2015]

[No new relevant content]

### **International Health**

Volume 7 Issue 5 September 2015

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

***Disease Elimination Special Issue***

[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**

November 2015 Volume 40, In Progress

<http://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712%2815%29X0010-5>

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

**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

November 2015 - Volume 13 - Issue 3 pp: 200-296

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

[Reviewed earlier]

**JAMA**

November 3, 2015, Vol 314, No. 17

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

**JAMA Pediatrics**

November 2015, Vol 169, No. 11

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

**Journal of Asian Development**

[Vol 1, No 1 \(2015\)](#)

[Reviewed earlier]

**Journal of Community Health**

Volume 40, Issue 6, December 2015

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

*Original Paper*

**Knowledge, Behavioral, and Sociocultural Factors Related to Human Papillomavirus Infection and Cervical Cancer Screening Among Inner-City Women in Panama**

Cheryl A. Vamos, Arlene E. Calvo, Ellen M. Daley...

**Journal of Development Economics**

Volume 117, Pages 1-170 (November 2015)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

**Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health**

November 2015, Volume 69, Issue 11

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

*Editorial*

**Transnational research partnerships: leveraging big data to enhance US health**

Casey Crump<sup>1</sup>, Kristina Sundquist<sup>2,3</sup>, Marilyn A Winkleby<sup>3</sup>

Author Affiliations

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA

<sup>2</sup>Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden

<sup>3</sup>Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA

Published Online First 12 March 2015

*Extract*

In the current era of big data and small research budgets, new strategies are needed for more cost-effective leveraging of big data to enhance our nation's health. One strategy is to promote transnational partnerships to tap into the rich, extensive databases available in other countries, particularly in Europe. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has increasingly recognised that new collaborations that bring together multiple data sources will play a critical role in advancing our knowledge of disease causation, improving patient care, and promoting healthier communities. However, given cuts in research funding and fierce competition for US grants, some question whether US dollars should be diverted to fund 'foreign' studies. In this commentary, we argue that transnational research partnerships offer significant advantages for enhancing the health of the US population as well as the broader global community.

**Contextual socioeconomic factors associated with childhood mortality in Nigeria: a multilevel analysis**

Victor T Adekanmbi<sup>1,2</sup>, Ngianga-Bakwin Kandala<sup>1,3</sup>, Saverio Stranges<sup>1,4</sup>, Olalekan A Uthman<sup>5,6</sup>

Author Affiliations

<sup>1</sup>Division of Health Sciences, University of Warwick Medical School, Coventry, UK

<sup>2</sup>Center for Evidence-based Global Health, Ilorin, Nigeria

<sup>3</sup>Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Witwatersrand, School of Public Health, Johannesburg, South Africa

<sup>4</sup>Department of Population Health, Luxembourg Institute of Health (LIH), Luxembourg

<sup>5</sup>Division of Health Sciences, Warwick-Centre for Applied Health Research and Delivery (WCAHRD), University of Warwick Medical School, Coventry, UK

<sup>6</sup>International Health Group, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK

Published Online First 10 June 2015

### *Abstract*

Background Childhood mortality is a well-known public health issue, particularly in the low and middle income countries. The overarching aim of this study was to examine whether neighbourhood socioeconomic disadvantage is associated with childhood mortality beyond individual-level measures of socioeconomic status in Nigeria.

Methods Multilevel logistic regression models were applied to data on 31 482 under-five children whether alive or dead (level 1) nested within 896 neighbourhoods (level 2) from the 37 states in Nigeria (level 3) using the most recent 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Results More than 1 of every 10 children studied had died before reaching the age of 5 years (130/1000 live births). The following factors independently increased the odds of childhood mortality: male sex, mother's age at 15–24 years, uneducated mother or low maternal education attainment, decreasing household wealth index at individual level (level 1), residing in rural area and neighbourhoods with high poverty rate at level 2. There were significant neighbourhoods and states clustering in childhood mortality in Nigeria.

Conclusions The study provides evidence that individual-level and neighbourhood-level socioeconomic conditions are important correlates of childhood mortality in Nigeria. The findings of this study also highlight the need to implement public health prevention strategies at the individual level, as well as at the area/neighbourhood level. These strategies include the establishment of an effective publicly funded healthcare system, as well as health education and poverty alleviation programmes.

### **Journal of Global Ethics**

Volume 11, Issue 2, 2015

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjge20/.U2V-Elf4L0l#.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](https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal_of_health_care_for_the_poor_and_underserved/toc/hpu.26.3.html)

#### **[Barriers and Facilitators to Engaging Communities in Gender-Based Violence Prevention following a Natural Disaster](#)**

pp. 1377-1390

[Elizabeth Sloand](#), [Cheryl Killion](#), [Faye A. Gary](#), [Betty Dennis](#), [Nancy Glass](#), [Mona Hassan](#), [Doris W. Campbell](#), [Gloria B Callwood](#)

### **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 6, December 2015

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10903/17/6/page/1>

***Special issue : Mental Health and Substance Use***

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

**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 9 November 1, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

**Journal of International Development**

October 2015 Volume 27, Issue 7 Pages 881–1350

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.v27.6/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

**The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics**

Fall 2015 Volume 43, Issue 3 Pages 437–666

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jlme.2015.43.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

**Journal of Medical Ethics**

November 2015, Volume 41, Issue 11

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

*Viewpoint*

**[Ethical challenges of containing Ebola: the Nigerian experience](#)**

Omosivie Maduka<sup>1</sup>, Osaretin Odia<sup>2</sup>

*Abstract*

Responding effectively to an outbreak of disease often requires routine processes to be set aside in favour of unconventional approaches. Consequently, an emergency response situation usually generates ethical dilemmas. The emergence of the Ebola virus in the densely populated cities of Lagos and Port Harcourt in Nigeria brought bleak warnings of a rapidly expanding epidemic. However, these fears never materialised largely due to the swift reaction of emergency response and incident management organisations, and the WHO has now declared

Nigeria free of Ebola. However, numerous ethical issues arose in relation to the response to the outbreak. This paper discusses some of these ethical challenges and the vital lessons learned. Ethical challenges relating to confidentiality, the dignity of persons, non-maleficence, stigma and the ethical obligations of health workers are examined. Interventions implemented to ensure that confidentiality and the dignity of persons improved and stigma was reduced, included community meetings, knowledge communication and the training of media personnel in the ethical reporting of Ebola issues. In addition, training in infection prevention and control helped to allay the fears of health workers. A potential disaster was also averted when the use of an experimental medicine was reconsidered. Other countries currently battling the epidemic can learn a lot from the Nigerian experience

### **Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)**

Volume 4 Issue 3 September 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Journal of Public Health Policy**

Volume 36, Issue 4 (November 2015)

<http://www.palgrave-journals.com/jphp/journal/v36/n4/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**

Nov 07, 2015 Volume 386 Number 10006 p1795-1916 e27-e36

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

*Comment*

#### **[Providing incentives to share data early in health emergencies: the role of journal editors](#)**

Christopher J M Whitty, Trevor Mundel, Jeremy Farrar, David L Heymann, Sally C Davies, Mark J Walport

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)00758-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00758-8)

*Summary*

The recent epidemic of Ebola virus disease in west Africa showed the power of data generated and analysed by the responder and academic communities to help shape and improve the

public health response in international health emergencies. The swift response of clinical, public health, and academic professionals from diverse backgrounds was exemplary. Data and insights from many sciences, especially in peer-reviewed papers and online data, were crucial to planning the immediate and medium-term strategy.

*The Lancet Commissions*

**[Health and climate change: policy responses to protect public health](#)**

Nick Watts, W Neil Adger, Paolo Agnolucci, Jason Blackstock, Peter Byass, Wenjia Cai, Sarah Chaytor, Tim Colbourn, Mat Collins, Adam Cooper, Peter M Cox, Joanna Depledge, Paul Drummond, Paul Ekins, Victor Galaz, Delia Grace, Hilary Graham, Michael Grubb, Andy Haines, Ian Hamilton, Alasdair Hunter, Xujia Jiang, Moxuan Li, Ilan Kelman, Lu Liang, Melissa Lott, Robert Lowe, Yong Luo, Georgina Mace, Mark Maslin, Maria Nilsson, Tadj Oreszczyn, Steve Pye, Tara Quinn, My Svensdotter, Sergey Venevsky, Koko Warner, Bing Xu, Jun Yang, Yongyuan Yin, Chaoqing Yu, Qiang Zhang, Peng Gong, Hugh Montgomery, Anthony Costello

*Summary*

The 2015 Lancet Commission on Health and Climate Change has been formed to map out the impacts of climate change, and the necessary policy responses, in order to ensure the highest attainable standards of health for populations worldwide. This Commission is multidisciplinary and international in nature, with strong collaboration between academic centres in Europe and China.

**The Lancet Infectious Diseases**

Nov 2015 Volume 15 Number 11 p1243-1360

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

[Reviewed earlier]

**Maternal and Child Health Journal**

Volume 19, Issue 11, November 2015

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10995/19/11/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

**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 527 Number 7576 pp7-128 5 November 2015

[http://www.nature.com/nature/current\\_issue.html](http://www.nature.com/nature/current_issue.html)

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

## **Nature Medicine**

November 2015, Volume 21 No 11 pp1235-1371

<http://www.nature.com/nm/journal/v21/n11/index.html>

*Nature Medicine* | Editorial

### **Sharing data to save lives**

Published online 05 November 2015

*Journals can and should ensure that they erect no barriers to fast and wide sharing of critical data during major public health emergencies. But funders and scientists must also play a part.*

On 1–2 September in Geneva, the World Health Organization (WHO) gathered a group of public health experts, scientists, funders, editors, industry and government representatives for a consultation related to the sharing of data during public health emergencies. Many attendees were directly involved in pathogen genome sequencing and in generating or using clinical, epidemiological and observational data during the 2014 Ebola epidemic in West Africa. Their experiences illustrate that improvements to the norms and process of data sharing in such scenarios are urgently needed.

A notable example was the way in which pathogen genome sequence data was handled. Although two batches of Ebola genome sequences obtained from patient samples were released in April and July 2014, no additional virus genome sequences were released until November that same year. Although restricted availability of patient samples hampered the sequencing of genomes, it is acknowledged that some viral genome sequence data were generated but not publicly released during this interval.

These viral genome sequences would remain useful to investigators seeking to understand the molecular features of virus evolution no matter when they are released. However, their utility to those seeking to trace the chain of transmission (e.g., human-to-human or animal-to-human), to determine whether a pathogen is genetically stable or rapidly mutating, and to track new pathogen variants entering the population, wanes days to weeks after the sequences are generated. Moreover, this 'real-time' utility is not restricted to pathogen genome sequence data; clinical trial and observational studies of the efficacy—or lack thereof—of candidate therapies can also enable clinicians to adapt in real-time. Waiting to release these data months after their generation during a public health emergency risks allowing medical workers to repeatedly test therapies that other clinicians had determined were ineffective.

Why are such data not rapidly and widely released in a systematic manner? Many barriers to data sharing were identified during the meeting in Geneva, including patient privacy concerns, government restrictions on the export of patient samples, lack of access to advanced technology in limited resource settings, and lack of personnel and time.

As editors, we wish to address another concern, which a consensus felt was a formidable barrier to early data release: the perception that public release of data will have a negative effect on later scientific publication of the same data. More specifically, many data producers

worry that if they publicly release their data prior to submitting a manuscript to a peer-reviewed journal, the editors of the journal may consider the released data no longer novel and reject their manuscript for that reason. In addition, especially when data producers are on the ground working to stem an outbreak and are thus occupied with tasks more important than writing manuscripts, other scientists may analyze the released data, submit the resulting manuscript, and ultimately 'scoop' the data-producing lab.

Allaying the first concern is the responsibility of scientific journals. Encouragingly, all editors in attendance emphatically declared that their journals do not wish to hinder real-time sharing of data that could have a clinical impact during public health emergencies. Reflecting this sentiment, the [WHO summary](#) released after the consultation states, "It was unequivocally agreed by representatives from leading biomedical journals that public disclosure of important information of potential relevance to public health emergencies should not be delayed by publication timelines, and that pre-publication disclosure must not and will not prejudice journal publication." The *Nature* journals agree with this statement; it is consistent with our long-standing policy of not penalizing authors for posting most data on preprint servers. Moving forward, although we already require that all data be available to editors and referees at the time of submission—and freely available to all at the time of publication—when we feel that the data in a submitted manuscript may be useful more broadly to agencies working to stem a public health emergency, we will encourage authors to publicly release the data immediately. We will use editorial discretion in defining major public health emergencies and the relevance of the data in question. To regularly remind readers of these principles, we will ask authors of papers that present data that were released prior to submission or publication to add a sentence to the final published paper explicitly stating this fact.

But these steps address just one part of the problem. Scientists, funders and governments must work to solve the rest. For instance, journals become aware of the existence of data when it is submitted for consideration for publication; yet this could be months after it was initially generated. Only scientists, with the cooperation of governments, can ensure that the data are broadly released as quickly as possible. Scientists are also responsible for ensuring that data users are aware of any limitations of rapidly released potentially preliminary data.

Just as crucially, journals cannot allay concerns about scientists scooping each other. Communities of data producers and users must agree on guidelines for the etiquette of data sharing and data use. Useful precedents might be found in guidelines crafted by other communities that successfully grappled with similar challenges, such as the 2006 [Global Initiative on Sharing Avian Influenza Data](#). Once data producers and users coalesce around a set of guidelines, funders can create policies to ensure that they are followed as often as possible, and that data producers remain incentivized to quickly share their results.

Attendees at the WHO consultation agreed on a list of practical steps that can be taken to remove all identified barriers to data sharing. A list of these steps was submitted to the WHO emergency R&D preparedness blueprint Advisory Group, and it awaits endorsement by the WHO and its partners.

The *Nature* journals' commitment to enable rather than hinder data sharing in major public health emergencies is effective immediately.

### **New England Journal of Medicine**

November 5, 2015 Vol. 373 No. 19

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

### **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**

November 2015, VOLUME 136 / ISSUE 5

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/136/5?current-issue=y>

#### **Deferred Consent for Randomized Controlled Trials in Emergency Care Settings**

Katie Harron, Kerry Woolfall, Kerry Dwan, Carrol Gamble, Quen Mok, Padmanabhan Ramnarayan, Ruth Gilbert

#### *Abstract*

**BACKGROUND:** There is limited experience in using deferred consent for studies involving children, which was legalized in the United Kingdom in 2008. We aimed to inform future studies by evaluating consent rates and reasons for nonconsent in a large randomized controlled trial in pediatric intensive care.

**METHODS:** In the CATCH trial, eligible children from 14 PICUs in England and Wales were randomly assigned to 3 types of central venous catheters. To avoid delay in treatment, children admitted on an emergency basis were first randomly assigned to a trial central venous catheter, and we deferred seeking consent to use already collected data and blood samples until after stabilization.

**RESULTS:** Consent was obtained for 984/1358 (72%) of children admitted on an emergency basis. Failure to obtain consent resulted mainly from a lack of opportunity (early discharge or transfer) for survivors and difficulties in seeking consent for children who died. For admissions where there was an opportunity to approach (n = 1298), inclusion rates differed according to survival status: 93/984 (9%) of consented patients died, compared with 58/314 (18%) of nonconsented patients. For children admitted on an emergency basis whose families were approached, 984/1178 (84%) provided deferred consent (n = 15 sites), compared with 441/641 (69%) of children admitted on an elective basis who were approached for prospective consent (n = 9 sites).

**CONCLUSIONS:** Design of emergency randomized controlled trials should balance the potential burden that seeking consent in difficult situations may cause against risk of bias by disproportionately excluding children who die or are transferred. Ethics committees could

consider approving the use of already collected data when best efforts to obtain deferred consent are unsuccessful.

### **Pharmacoeconomics**

Volume 33, Issue 10, October 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

### **PLOS Currents: Disasters**

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

[Accessed 7 November 2015]

#### **[Who Is Worst Off? Developing a Severity-scoring Model of Complex Emergency Affected Countries in Order to Ensure Needs Based Funding](#)**

November 3, 2015 · Research article

Background: Disasters affect close to 400 million people each year. Complex Emergencies (CE) are a category of disaster that affects nearly half of the 400 million and often last for several years. To support the people affected by CE, humanitarian assistance is provided with the aim of saving lives and alleviating suffering. It is widely agreed that funding for this assistance should be needs-based. However, to date, there is no model or set of indicators that quantify and compare needs from one CE to another. In an effort to support needs-based and transparent funding of humanitarian assistance, the aim of this study is to develop a model that distinguishes between levels of severity among countries affected by CE.

Methods: In this study, severity serves as a predictor for level of need. The study focuses on two components of severity: vulnerability and exposure. In a literature and Internet search we identified indicators that characterize vulnerability and exposure to CE. Among the more than 100 indicators identified, a core set of six was selected in an expert ratings exercise. Selection was made based on indicator availability and their ability to characterize preexisting or underlying vulnerabilities (four indicators) or to quantify exposure to a CE (two indicators). CE from 50 countries were then scored using a 3-tiered score (Low-Moderate, High, Critical).

Results: The developed model builds on the logic of the Utstein template. It scores severity based on the readily available value of four vulnerability and four exposure indicators. These are 1) GNI per capita, PPP, 2) Under-five mortality rate, per 1 000 live births, 3) Adult literacy rate, % of people ages 15 and above, 4) Underweight, % of population under 5 years, and 5) number of persons and proportion of population affected, and 6) number of uprooted persons and proportion of population uprooted.

Conclusion: The model can be used to derive support for transparent, needs-based funding of humanitarian assistance. Further research is needed to determine its validity, the robustness of indicators and to what extent levels of scoring relate to CE outcome.

#### **[Mass Casualty Decontamination in a Chemical or Radiological/Nuclear Incident with External Contamination: Guiding Principles and Research Needs](#)**

November 2, 2015 · Perspective

Hazardous chemical, radiological, and nuclear materials threaten public health in scenarios of accidental or intentional release which can lead to external contamination of people. Without intervention, the contamination could cause severe adverse health effects, through systemic absorption by the contaminated casualties as well as spread of contamination to other people,

medical equipment, and facilities. Timely decontamination can prevent or interrupt absorption into the body and minimize opportunities for spread of the contamination, thereby mitigating the health impact of the incident. Although the specific physicochemical characteristics of the hazardous material(s) will determine the nature of an incident and its risks, some decontamination and medical challenges and recommended response strategies are common among chemical and radioactive material incidents. Furthermore, the identity of the hazardous material released may not be known early in an incident. Therefore, it may be beneficial to compare the evidence and harmonize approaches between chemical and radioactive contamination incidents. Experts from the Global Health Security Initiative's Chemical and Radiological/Nuclear Working Groups present here a succinct summary of guiding principles for planning and response based on current best practices, as well as research needs, to address the challenges of managing contaminated casualties in a chemical or radiological/nuclear incident.

### **PLoS Currents: Outbreaks**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)

[No new content]

### **PLoS Medicine**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

### **PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases**

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

(Accessed 7 November 2015)

[No new relevant content identified]

### **PLoS One**

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

[Accessed 7 November 2015]

[No new relevant content identified]

### **PLoS Pathogens**

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

(Accessed 7 November 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 7 November 2015)  
[No new relevant content identified]

### **Prehospital & Disaster Medicine**

Volume 30 - Issue 05 - October 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

### **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***

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Public Health Ethics**

Volume 8 Issue 2 July 2015

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

***Special Symposium: Migrant Health***

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Qualitative Health Research**

November 2015; 25 (11)

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

### **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 7 November 2015]

*Research*

**[Intimate partner violence and termination of pregnancy: a cross-sectional study of married Bangladeshi women](#)**

Mosfequr Rahman *Reproductive Health* 2015, 12:102 (5 November 2015)

### **Resilience: International Policies, Practices and Discourses**

Volume 3, Issue 3, 2015

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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

August 2015 Vol. 38, No. 2  
<http://www.paho.org/journal/>  
[Reviewed earlier]

**Risk Analysis**

October 2015 Volume 35, Issue 10 Pages 1765–1956  
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risa.2015.35.issue-10/issuetoc>  
[Reviewed earlier]

**Science**

6 November 2015 vol 350, issue 6261, pages 597-712  
<http://www.sciencemag.org/current.dtl>

*Editorial*

**Eradicating polio**

Anthony Adams<sup>1,\*</sup>, David M. Salisbury<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>Anthony Adams is a former professor of public health at the Australian National University and the former Chief Medical Officer of Australia.

<sup>2</sup>David M. Salisbury is an associate fellow at the Centre for Global Health Security, Chatham House, London, UK.

On 20 September 2015, the Global Commission for the Certification of Poliomyelitis Eradication (GCC) declared that type 2 wild poliovirus had been eradicated. The GCC examined reports from 189 of 195 countries around the world and studied separate data [held by the World Health Organization (WHO)] from the remaining countries. According to WHO, nearly 2 million appropriate clinical samples had been tested, and no type 2 wild polioviruses were found. The announcement is the first step toward eradicating all three wild poliovirus types. But this landmark will only be declared when the GCC is confident that there have been no wild virus cases of any type for 3 years.

The last case of type 3 wild poliovirus occurred in northern Nigeria 3 years ago. In theory, declaration of its eradication could happen now. However, the polio programs from 18 African countries have not yet been scrutinized by the African Regional Certification Commission to ensure that no cases have been missed. This assessment will happen 3 years after each country's last case of any wild poliovirus. By the end of 2017, all African countries must have gone successfully through their regional commission's scrutiny, and no wild virus cases must have occurred. If that happens, all countries in the world will submit their data to the GCC and type 3 wild poliovirus eradication can be declared.

That will leave just the type 1 poliovirus, which is still circulating in Pakistan and Afghanistan. To date, the 51 cases of 2015 are far fewer than the 334 cases reported in 2014. This is probably the result of improved access to vaccination in key regions. But there are always fewer cases the year after high numbers are reported, because natural infection reduces the numbers

of children susceptible to polio in the following year. The polio programs in both countries must further accelerate their activities. If transmission is interrupted by the end of 2016, then the world can be declared polio-free in 2019.

One underappreciated consequence of the path toward eradication is that all polioviruses (wild and vaccine strains) in laboratory, research, and manufacturing facilities will have to be destroyed or securely contained. Last month, the WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on immunization reaffirmed April 2016 as the date for the globally synchronized withdrawal of type 2 oral poliovirus vaccine. This first step toward the eventual phased removal of all three vaccine types brings urgency to completing the destruction, and securing the containment, of type 2 wild polioviruses in all facilities. The fewer the places that hold either polioviruses or specimens that could contain polioviruses, the more certain we can be that they will not be released inadvertently. This means that the vaccine industry will have to comply with high levels of assurance of containment in their manufacturing processes. Researchers and institutions holding samples collected from places where there could have been polioviruses must ensure that these are destroyed or secured under appropriate biocontainment levels. Countries will need to submit inventories of all laboratories to the GCC for review, and manufacturers and laboratories planning to retain type 2 polioviruses will need to be inspected for compliance with containment guidelines.

In 1980, smallpox was declared eradicated after a global immunization campaign led by WHO. But 2 years earlier, a year after the last natural smallpox case (in Somalia), there was an inadvertent release of smallpox virus from a research lab in the United Kingdom, from which one person died. While we wait for Pakistan and Afghanistan to stop the spread of type 1, we must prepare to safely and securely contain all polioviruses. A second human virus may soon be consigned to history. Until then, the whole world, especially countries with fragile health systems, remains at risk of this disease.

*A.A. and D.M.S. are writing on behalf of the GCC: Anthony Adams (Chair), Supamit Chunsuttiwat, Arlene King, Rose Gana F. Leke, Yagob Al Mazrou, and David M. Salisbury.*

*Policy Forum*

*Research Ethics*

### **[Evidence gaps and ethical review of multicenter studies](#)**

Ann-Margret Ervin<sup>1,\*</sup>, Holly A. Taylor<sup>1,2</sup>, Curtis L. Meinert<sup>1</sup>, Stephan Ehrhardt<sup>1</sup>

Author Affiliations

1Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA.

2Johns Hopkins Berman Institute of Bioethics, Baltimore, MD, USA.

Large, multicenter clinical studies are the backbone of evidence-based prevention and health care. Ethical review of multicenter research is usually conducted by the institutional review board (IRB) of each participating institution. However, variation in interpretation of regulations by IRBs is common and can have ethical and scientific implications (1, 2). Recent mandates in the United States aim to reduce the administrative burden and to expedite multicenter research by conducting ethical review with a single, central IRB of record (CIRB). Yet the quality of ethical review must not suffer. We characterize current models of ethical review in the United States and identify research gaps that must be addressed before such policies are instituted.

**Social Science & Medicine**

Volume 143, Pages 1-342 (October 2015)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02779536/143>

***Special issue section The rise of developmental science: Debates on health and humanity; Edited by Dominique P. Béhague and Samuel Lézé***

[Reviewed earlier]

### **Stability: International Journal of Security & Development**

<http://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles>

[accessed 7 November 2015]

[No new relevant content identified]

### **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](https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/tmh/43/0/_contents)

[Reviewed earlier]

### **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/>

*Website not functioning at review.*

### **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#.Uzq2bFcWNdc>

[Reviewed earlier]

## World Heritage Review

n°77 - June 2015

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/review/77>

### [Special Issue on Iraq](#)

[Reviewed earlier]

#

#

#

#

***The Sentinel** is a service of the Center for Governance, Evidence, Ethics, Policy, Practice [ge2p2] which is solely responsible for its content, and is an open access publication, subject to the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>). Copyright is retained by ge2p2.*

#

#

#

#