

The Sentinel

***Human Rights Action: Humanitarian Response :: Health :: Education ::
Heritage Stewardship :: Sustainable Development***

Week ending 30 July 2016

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, a program of the GE2P2 Global Foundation, which is solely responsible for its content. Comments and suggestions should be directed to:

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

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- :: [Week in Review](#)***
- :: [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, Heritage Stewardship, 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.

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Migration / Refugees / Asylum / Syria / Humanitarian Response

Syrian Arab Republic: Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien Statement on Aleppo Humanitarian Access

28 Jul 2016

The situation for people trapped in eastern Aleppo remains of the gravest concern. As I told the UN Security Council on Monday, we demand safe, regular and sustained access to the quarter of a million people trapped behind the front lines. All options must be considered.

I am aware of the measures proposed today by the Russian Federation to set up humanitarian corridors.

It is critical that the security of any such corridors is guaranteed by all parties and that people are able to use them voluntarily. No one can be forced to flee, by any specific route or to any particular location. Protection must be guaranteed for all according to the principles of neutrality and impartiality.

Our proposal for 48-hour humanitarian pauses to enable cross-line and cross-border operations is what we as humanitarians require. This is to ensure that we are able to see for ourselves the dire situation of the people, assess their needs, adjust to logistical constraints and assist people where they are now with their life-saving and protection needs.

In any event, all parties are required and obliged, under long-established and accepted International Humanitarian Law, to allow safe, unimpeded, impartial and immediate humanitarian access for civilians to leave and for aid to come in.

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Facility for Refugees in Turkey: over €1.4 billion in support of education and health for Syrian refugees

European Commission - Press release

Brussels, 28 July 2016

The EU is delivering on its commitment to speed up the implementation of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey bringing the total amount mobilised to more than €2 billion to finance actions in the field of health, education, socio-economic support as well as humanitarian assistance for Syrian refugees

Today, the European Commission adopted the Special Measure worth over €1.4 billion in support of refugees who fled from the war in Syria and to assist their host communities. With this accelerated implementation under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, the Commission is delivering on the commitment from the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March and has since then already mobilised €2.155 billion out of foreseen €3 billion for this and next year.

A Special Measure worth €1.415 billion has been adopted to support refugees in Turkey in the areas of education, health, municipal and social infrastructure, and socio-economic support. In addition, a further €79 million of previously allocated funds for humanitarian aid projects have been contracted to a number of partners, including UN agencies, international organisations as well as international NGOs.

Special Measure

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The Special Measure adopted today provides for three strands of funding to address urgent needs of refugees and host communities in Turkey in the priority areas of education, health, municipal infrastructure and socio-economic support in the ten most affected provinces. The first strand provides for direct grants with the Turkish ministries for education and health to cover operational costs of and access to education and healthcare services for Syrian refugees and their children.

The second strand provides EU financial support for education and health-related infrastructure. It also provides for funding for municipal infrastructure in host communities and socio-economic support for Syrian refugees in Turkey. The second strand will be implemented through delegation agreements with International Financial Institutions.

The third strand of the Measure includes an allocation to top-up the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis, allowing it to continue funding bottom-up assistance to refugees and host communities. The Measure also includes an allocation to allow International Financial Institutions to build a project pipeline for potential future projects under the Facility. Adoption of the measure will enable refugee needs to be addressed as quickly as possible. The Special Measure comes on top of a total of €740 million that has been allocated for humanitarian and non-humanitarian assistance to date, making the total committed under the Facility €2.155 billion.

Humanitarian aid projects

The EU already has humanitarian aid projects up and running helping refugees in Turkey. The contracting of the latest set of projects worth €79 million brings the total humanitarian assistance delivered under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey in 2016 up to €169 million. The funding will be channelled to humanitarian organisations in partnership with various local non-government organisations and in coordination with government service departments.

EU funded humanitarian projects in Turkey cover the most basic needs of vulnerable refugees and migrants. They include support for access to primary health care, food and assistance for people wounded in war. Projects with a focus on education will cover school transport and access to non-formal education. Particular emphasis is put on ensuring the protection of the most vulnerable, in particular children...

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Secretary-General's Message for World Day against Trafficking in Persons Stresses Need for Greater Efforts to Shield Migrants, Refugees

29 July 2016

SG/SM/17953-OBV/1643

Following is UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's message on the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, to be observed on 30 July:

All over the world, tens of millions of people are desperately seeking refuge, many of them far from home and even farther from safety. Migrants and refugees face imposing physical obstacles and bureaucratic barriers. Sadly, they are also vulnerable to human rights violations and exploitation by human traffickers.

Human traffickers prey on the most desperate and vulnerable. To end this inhumane practice, we must do more to shield migrants and refugees — and particularly young people, women and children — from those who would exploit their yearnings for a better, safer and more dignified future. We must govern migration in a safe and rights-based way, create sufficient and

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

accessible pathways for the entry of migrants and refugees, and ultimately tackle the root causes of the conflicts, extreme poverty, environmental degradation and other crises which force people across borders, seas and deserts.

These issues will be central to the United Nations Summit on Refugees and Migrants, to be held in New York on 19 September 2016. This meeting aims amongst other goals to win renewed commitment for intensified efforts to combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and refugees, ensure protection and assistance for the victims of trafficking and of abusive smuggling, as well as all those who suffer human rights violations and abuse in the course of large movements, and promote respect for international law, standards and frameworks.

I call on every nation — whether country of origin, transit or destination — to recognize our shared responsibility. As a first step, we need a strong legal basis for action. I encourage all States to adopt and implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocol on human trafficking as well as all core international human rights instruments.

On this World Day against Trafficking in Persons, I urge everyone to recommit to protect, respect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants and refugees. Creating and supporting well-governed, safe and human rights-based migration and asylum procedures will be an important step towards ending the abhorrent practice of profiting from human despair and misery.

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Statement on World Day against Trafficking in Persons

UNODC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR STATEMENT

30 July 2016

Vienna, 29 July 2016 - Human trafficking is a parasitic crime that feeds on vulnerability, thrives in times of uncertainty and profits from inaction.

While the international community struggles with what UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has called the biggest refugee and migration crisis since World War Two, human traffickers and migrant smugglers are taking advantage of misery to turn a profit.

Criminals prey on people in need and without support, and they see migrants, especially children, as easy targets for exploitation, violence and abuse.

Armed conflicts and humanitarian crises expose those caught in the crossfire to increased risk of being trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced labour, organ removal, servitude and other forms of exploitation.

While not all migrants are vulnerable to being trafficked, the forthcoming UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016 identifies a clear pattern linking undocumented migration to trafficking in persons.

Certain migration flows appear particularly vulnerable to trafficking in persons. Citizens from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador represent about 20 per cent of the victims detected in the United States, while the legal migration flows from these countries represent about five per cent of the total. Similar patterns are found in Western Europe, where citizens from South Eastern Europe comprise a large share of detected victims.

The UNODC report, which will be released later this year, further highlights the links between human trafficking and refugee flows from countries including Syria and Eritrea, and involving Rohingya refugees from Myanmar and Bangladesh.

We clearly need to do more to stop human traffickers as part of coordinated and comprehensive responses to the refugee crisis and continuing migration challenges we are facing around the world.

I call on governments to ratify and effectively implement the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols on trafficking and migrant smuggling, to assist and protect victims and the rights of smuggled migrants, and promote the international cooperation needed to bring criminals to justice.

By strengthening action under the Protocols, we can reinforce protection for vulnerable children, women, and men, and help promote the safety and dignity of refugees and migrants at all stages of their journey.

Furthermore, I urge governments, companies, and individuals to support the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons:
www.unodc.org/humantraffickingfund.

The Trust Fund is financed solely through your donations. The Fund works with NGO partners across the globe to assist trafficking victims by providing shelter, vocational training and schooling, as well as access to health, psychosocial, legal and economic services.

Finally, I encourage everyone - voters and community leaders, business owners and employees, teachers and students, consumers and tourists - to educate themselves and the people around them, and help raise awareness of this terrible crime.

On this World Day against Trafficking in Persons, let us pledge to work together to give victims, as well as the many children, women, and men on the move, who remain far too vulnerable to trafficking, a much-needed voice and a helping hand.

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Monitoring food security in countries with conflict situations: A joint FAO/WFP update for the United Nations Security Council (July 2016)

Publisher: FAO

Pages: 42 p.

A new series of 17 country briefs prepared by FAO and WFP finds that conflicts have now pushed over 56 million people into either "crisis" or "emergency" levels of food insecurity.

Countries:

Afghanistan; Burundi; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Iraq; Haiti; Liberia; South Sudan; Colombia; Guinea-Bissau; Côte d'Ivoire; Mali; Somalia; Syrian Arab Republic; Yemen; Central African Republic; Lebanon; Chad; Niger; Nigeria; Cameroon; Asia

Report pdf: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-c0335e.pdf>

Foreword

As widely known, conflict is a leading cause of hunger – each famine in the modern era has been characterized by conflict. Hunger can also contribute to violence, and may act as a channel through which wider socio-economic and political grievances are expressed.

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Here is an overview of some key numbers: people in conflict affected states are up to three times more likely to be undernourished than those who are living in more stable developing countries. The most recent projections suggest that approximately half of the global poor now live in states characterized by conflict and violence. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) have a strong interest, and a potentially important role to play, in supporting transitions towards peace.

Conflict undermines food security in multiple ways: destroying crops, livestock and agricultural infrastructure, disrupting markets, causing displacement, creating fear and uncertainty over fulfilling future needs, damaging human capital, and contributing to the spread of disease, amongst others. Conflict also creates access problems for governments and humanitarian organizations, which often struggle to reach those in need.

José Graziano da Silva
FAO Director-General

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:: Agency/Government/IGO Watch

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

United Nations – Secretary General, Security Council, General Assembly

[to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected Press Releases/Meetings Coverage

29 July 2016

SG/SM/17953-OBV/1643

Secretary-General's Message for World Day against Trafficking in Persons Stresses Need for Greater Efforts to Shield Migrants, Refugees

Following is UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's message on the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, to be observed on 30 July

[See Week in Review above for more detail]

29 July 2016

SC/12469

Adopting Resolution 2303 (2016), Security Council Requests Secretary-General Establish Police Component in Burundi to Monitor Security Situation

Expressing concern about continuing violence and a persistent political impasse in Burundi, the Security Council requested today that the Secretary-General establish a police officers component in the country for one year to monitor the security situation and to support Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

29 July 2016

GA/11809

General Assembly Adopts Resolution on Follow-up to, Review of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in Consensus Action

The General Assembly decided today that the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development — mandated to coordinate the follow-up to and review of global sustainable

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development commitments — would spend the next three years focusing on a range of specific themes and targets, ranging from eradicating poverty to building resilience to empowering communities.

UN OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected Press Releases – "TOP NEWS"

[Press briefing notes on Gambia and Australia](#)

[UN Human Rights chief calls on Indonesia to stop executions](#)

[Afghanistan: Record level of civilian casualties sustained in first half of 2016 – UN report](#)

[Freedom of expression: UN and OSCE experts deplore crackdown on journalists and media outlets in Turkey](#)

[Walls and laws against irregular migration are no match for human trafficking – UN expert](#)

[USA: Inequality casts dark shadow over exercise of assembly and association rights, UN expert says](#)

["High time to end police impunity" – UN experts raise alarm at on-going pattern of extrajudicial killings in Kenya](#)

[UN human rights experts urge Indonesia to halt new wave of executions](#)

Committee on the Rights of the Child [to 30 July 2016]

<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 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict [to 30 July 2016]

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

26 Jul 2016

[Somalia: Special Representative Zerrougui calls for stronger measures to protect children affected by armed conflict](#)

New York –At the end of her second visit to Somalia, Leila Zerrougui, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, called for stronger measures to protect children from recruitment and use by armed forces and groups. She also urged authorities to treat children suspected of association with Al-Shabaab primarily as victims

and to consider the best interest of the child and international protection standards as guiding principles.

"Children in Somalia face an unbearable situation, marked by a considerable increase in recruitment and use and abductions by Al-Shabaab," said Leila Zerrougui. "Despite a very complex and difficult environment in which the Federal Government of Somalia is operating, it has made important commitments in the past few years to protect children, notably by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and by signing two Action Plans with the United Nations to end and prevent recruitment and use, and killing and maiming of children. During my visit, I called on authorities to sustain their engagement to the country's children and assured them of our continued support."...

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Health/Pages/SRRightHealthIndex.aspx>

27 July 2016

"Grave regression for Dominican women and girls' right to health" – UN experts call for the Criminal Code reform to be dropped

GENEVA (27 July 2016) – A group of United Nations experts* today urged the President of the Dominican Republic, Danilo Medina, and legislators to protect women and girls' rights to sexual and reproductive health in the country.

"We urge Dominican authorities to repeal all restrictive legal provisions regarding abortion, especially in cases of risk to the health, including mental health, of the woman or girl, of rape and incest and of fatal impairment of the foetus," they stressed.

The call of the experts comes at a time when the Dominican Senate will debate the reform of the Penal Code, which was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies and promulgated by the President in 2014 and partially decriminalized the access to abortion services under three circumstances, including when the life of a pregnant women or girl was at risk, when the foetus could not survive outside the womb and when the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest.

"In comparison with the text of the Criminal Code adopted in 2014, the new proposal to amend the Dominican Criminal Code constitutes a clear regression in women's and girls' rights, especially to access safe healthcare services", declared the experts with concern.

The UN experts expressed serious concern that under the proposed amendment, terminating a pregnancy is only available in one case: when there is a risk for the life of the pregnant woman or girl.

"Denying women and girls' access to safe abortion services in cases of health reasons, foetal impairment and pregnancy resulting from rape, will certainly cause excessive and long-lasting physical and psychological suffering to many women," they said.

"Reducing access to such health services violates women's and girls' right to be protected against gender-based discrimination and from torture and ill-treatment". The experts also warned that restrictive abortion laws exacerbate the risks to the health and safety of the affected women, driving them to undergo sometimes desperate life-threatening solutions...

SRSB/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict [to 30 July 2016]
<http://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/media/press-releases/>
No new digest content identified.

UN OCHA [to 30 July 2016]
<http://www.unocha.org/media-resources/press-releases>
Selected Press Releases
30 Jul 2016

South Sudan: UN Humanitarian Chief Stephen O'Brien to Visit South Sudan

28 Jul 2016

Syrian Arab Republic: Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien Statement on Aleppo Humanitarian Access

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Syrian Arab Republic
The situation for people trapped in eastern Aleppo remains of the gravest concern. As I told the UN Security Council on Monday, we demand safe, regular and sustained access to the quarter of a million people trapped behind the front lines. All options must be considered. I am aware of the measures proposed today by the Russian Federation to set up humanitarian corridors. It is critical that the...
[See Week in Review above for more detail]

28 Jul 2016

Niger: Lake Chad Basin Emergency Response 1 July – 30 September 2016

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria
Introduction Needs of people across the Lake Chad Basin are amongst the highest in the world and, as national and local capacities to address the situation have become ever more stretched, the time has come most urgently to increase international aid in the region. Of the 20 million people living in the region, 9.2 million are now in need of life-saving assistance.

27 Jul 2016

Nigeria: Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien Statement to the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in the Lake Chad Basin

25 Jul 2016

Syrian Arab Republic: Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien Statement on Syria to the Security Council, New York, 25 July 2016

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Syrian Arab Republic
Mr. President, Every time I have briefed this Council, I have described the horrors of a brutal conflict characterized by the complete failure to protect civilians, which has generated gargantuan levels of suffering for most civilians. Truth be told, words are not adequate to depict the grim and gruesome reality for the people of Syria today...

UNICEF [to 30 July 2016]
http://www.unicef.org/media/media_89711.html

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Selected Press Releases

[Aid continues despite attack on humanitarian convoy in northeast Nigeria: UNICEF](#)

ABUJA, Nigeria, 29 July 2016 - UNICEF continues to provide assistance to millions of conflict-affected children in northeast Nigeria, despite yesterday's attack on a humanitarian convoy.

[77 million newborns globally not breastfed within first hour of life - UNICEF](#)

NEW YORK, 29 July 2016 – Some 77 million newborns – or 1 in 2 – are not put to the breast within an hour of birth, depriving them of the essential nutrients, antibodies and skin-to-skin contact with their mother that protect them from disease and death, UNICEF said.

[Children and adolescents should be prioritized in the dialogue about the circumstances Venezuela is currently facing, UNICEF says](#)

NEW YORK, 28 July 2016 - UNICEF shares the concerns demonstrated by national authorities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and relevant social sectors about the consequences of the current circumstances for children and adolescents in the country. Likewise, UNICEF recognizes the efforts of the different branches of the State as well as the appeals of institutions and important sectors of civil society for the full protection of children and adolescents in the current context.

[UNICEF statement on attack on humanitarian convoy in northeastern Nigeria](#)

NEW YORK, 28 July 2016 - Today unknown assailants attacked a humanitarian convoy that included staff from UNICEF, UNFPA, and IOM. The convoy was traveling from Bama to Maiduguri in Borno State, Nigeria, returning from delivering desperately needed humanitarian assistance.

[Statement attributable to Hanaa Singer, UNICEF Syria Representative, on attacks in Qamishli and Idlib](#)

DAMASCUS, 28 July 2016 – UNICEF deplores yesterday's shocking attack which reportedly killed more than 50 people, including many children, in the northern Syrian city of Qamishli. Local hospitals are overwhelmed treating more than 150 injured people. UNICEF is informed that 32 children are being treated at the main hospital in Qamishli city, many with serious injuries.

[UNICEF welcomes Human Rights Watch report, Abuses against Children Detained as National Security Threats](#)

NEW YORK, 28 July, 2016 – "UNICEF welcomes the Human Rights Watch report Extreme Measures: Abuses against Children Detained as National Security Threats.

[UNICEF Statement on attacks on hospitals in Aleppo city](#)

AMMAN, 26 July 2016 – "Four hospitals in eastern Aleppo city – al-Dakkak, al-Bayan, al-Hakim and al-Zahraa – and a blood bank were reportedly hit several times on 23 and 24 July disrupting key life-saving health services for up to 300,000 civilians.

[UNICEF concerned about amendments to India's Child Labour Bill](#)

NEW DELHI, 25 July 2016 - UNICEF India welcomes the Rajya Sabha's recent approval to amend the Child Labour Bill prohibiting children under the age of 14 from working, but is concerned about one provision that could further disadvantage the most vulnerable children.

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for [Refugees](#) [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected Press Releases

MEDIA ADVISORY: Refugee Olympic Team at Rio 2016

29 Jul 2016

UNHCR welcomes U.S initiative to help Central American Refugees

29 Jul 2016

UNHCR appeals for additional \$115 million for voluntary return, reintegration of Somali refugees from Dadaab camp

26 Jul 2016

Plan also includes the relocation of 31,000 refugees to Kakuma and verification of camp population.

IOM / International Organization for Migration [to 30 July 2016]

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

07/29/16

Mediterranean Migrant Arrivals Reach 251,557, Deaths at Sea Pass 3,034

Italy - IOM reports that 251,557 migrants and refugees entered Europe by sea in 2016 through 27 July, arriving mostly in Greece and Italy.

Migrant Workers Face Exploitation, Serious Health Consequences: Report

07/29/16

Argentina - A new study released today (29 July) by IOM and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine offers new insight into the experiences of migrants in situations of labour exploitation, including trafficked persons, in the commonly under-regulated sectors of textiles, mining and construction.

Migration Management Information Initiative Launched in Central American Northern Triangle

07/26/16

El Salvador - IOM has launched a USAID-funded project: Northern Triangle Migration Management Information Initiative (NTMI), designed to strengthen the capacities of governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to collect, analyse and share information on human mobility, in order to support humanitarian action and protect vulnerable populations in the three countries.

IOM Becomes a Related Organization to the UN

07/25/16

New York - Member States of the United Nations (UN) unanimously adopted a resolution approving the Agreement to make IOM a Related Organization of the UN.

WHO & Regional Offices [to 30 July 2016]

Increasing knowledge of, and access to testing for, hepatitis

25 July 2016 – A staggering 95% of people infected with hepatitis B or C do not know they are infected, often living without symptoms for many years. Ahead of World Hepatitis Day, 28 July 2016, WHO and its partner, Social Entrepreneurship for Sexual Health (SeSH), recently

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launched a global contest to find innovative ways to reach different populations and encourage testing for hepatitis.

Highlights

[Two years free from wild polio in Nigeria](#)

July 2016 -- The 24th of July marks 2 years with no cases of wild poliovirus in Nigeria – a milestone for the polio eradication programme. Innovation has underpinned this progress, including novel strategies and the incredible commitment of tens of thousands of health workers.

:: WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

WHO African Region AFRO

:: Mobile labs deliver faster yellow fever test results

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

:: PAHO and U.K. Overseas Territories in the Caribbean map future technical cooperation (07/29/2016)

:: PAHO/WHO encourages countries to act now to reduce deaths from viral hepatitis and to enhance prevention and treatment (07/27/2016)

:: OAS and PAHO Launch a Plan of Action for People of African Descent (07/26/2016)

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

:: Scale up efforts against hepatitis 27 July 2016

WHO European Region EURO

:: Intersectoral high-level dialogue in Belarus focuses on increasing efficiency and effectiveness of primary care services for noncommunicable diseases 26-07-2016

:: Speaking out on hepatitis, the silent killer 26-07-2016

:: WHO mission assesses response to viral hepatitis in Kyrgyzstan 26-07-2016

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

:: WHO calls to put hepatitis C medicines within the reach of patients

24 July 2016 – Every year in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, around 400 000 people are newly infected with hepatitis C virus. Over two thirds of those people will develop chronic hepatitis C, which is one of the main causes of liver cancer. Currently, nearly 16 million people live with chronic hepatitis C in the Region.

WHO Western Pacific Region

:: WHO appeals for strengthened efforts to eradicate hepatitis in the Western Pacific Region

MANILA, 28 July 2016 – On World Hepatitis Day, which is observed today, the World Health Organization (WHO) in the Western Pacific Region calls on policy-makers, health workers and the public to work towards the complete elimination of hepatitis by 2030. Viral hepatitis is a major killer worldwide, claiming an estimated 1.5 million lives each year, a toll that is greater than worldwide deaths from HIV/AIDS, malaria or tuberculosis.

:: Mosquito borne diseases: Mosquitoes cause thousands of deaths every year

July 2016

Mosquitoes are one of the deadliest animals in the world. Their ability to carry and spread disease to humans causes thousands of deaths every year. In 2015 malaria alone caused 438 000 deaths. The worldwide incidence of dengue has risen 30-fold in the past 30 years, and

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more countries are reporting their first outbreaks of the disease. Zika, dengue, chikungunya, and yellow fever are all transmitted to humans by the Aedes aegypti mosquito.

UNAIDS [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund [to 30 July 2016]

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

28 July 2016

Press Release

[UN Secretary-General Names Natalia Kanem as UNFPA Deputy Executive Director](#)

UNITED NATIONS, New York—United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon today announced the appointment of Natalia Kanem, of Panama, as Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director (Programme) of UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund...

UNDP United Nations Development Programme [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected Press Releases/Announcements

[UNDP launches online platform to better address urban poor issues for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Jul 25, 2016

As a recognition of the growing importance of urban development issues, UNDP today launched an online platform, coinciding with the Third Preparatory Committee for Habitat 3 taking place in Surabaya, Indonesia (July 25-27). The conference is due to finalize the draft New Urban Agenda (NUA) before its adoption at the Habitat 3 Conference in Quito, Ecuador in October.

UN Division for Sustainable Development [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN Statistical Commission :: UN Statistics Division [to 30 July 2016]

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

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

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

30 JUN 2016

[Secretary-General's report on Progress towards the SDGs is now available](#)

[See Week in Review above for more detail]

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected Press Releases/Announcements

UN Environment Head Lauds First Solar-Powered Circumnavigation of Globe by Airplane

"While they have achieved another milestone in flight, their circumnavigation is even more momentous for what it demonstrates about clean technology."

26/07/

"Green Finance" incorporated into G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communiqué

26/07/2016

Countries move closer to an agreement to further curb greenhouse gases under the Montreal Protocol

Governments set the stage for a possible agreement to reduce potent greenhouse gases under the Montreal Protocol.

An amendment on reducing HFCs would be a significant step towards meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change.

25/07/2016

UNISDR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [to 30 July 2016]

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

26 Jul 2016

Korea gives US\$10 million boost to Sendai Framework implementation

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction has signed a five-year, US\$10 million agreement with the Ministry of Public Safety and Security and Incheon Metropolitan City of the Republic of Korea to support education and training for disaster risk reduction.

UN DESA United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [to 30 July 2016]

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

29 July 2016, New York

New global survey shows E-government emerging as a powerful tool

The United Kingdom, followed by Australia and the Republic of Korea, lead the world in providing government services and information through the Internet, e-government, according to a new survey released today by the United Nations showing the progress of nations in promoting e-government.

UNESCO [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected Press Releases/News

No new digest content identified.

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [to 30 July 2016]

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

29/07/2016 –

Statement on World Day against Trafficking in Persons

Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#) :: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

29/07/2016 –

[Statement by the UNODC Executive Director on the recent executions in Indonesia](#)

27/07/2016 –

[UNODC Chief tells St. Petersburg audience: "Terrorism, violent extremism are world's major challenges"](#)

25/07/2016 –

[We know how to fight this fight says UNODC head at Vienna human trafficking event](#)

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

FAO Food & Agriculture Organization [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.fao.org/news/archive/news-by-date/2016/en/>

29-07-2016

[Protracted conflicts causing alarming spikes in severe hunger](#)

A new series of 17 country briefs prepared by FAO and WFP finds that conflicts have now pushed over 56 million people into either "crisis" or "emergency" levels of food insecurity.

[See Week in Review above for more detail]

[Race against time in drought-ravaged Southern Africa to ensure 23 million people receive farming support](#)

Farmers must be able to plant by October and failure to do so will result in another reduced harvest in March 2017, severely affecting food and nutrition security and livelihoods in the region, FAO warned.

28-07-2016

[UN food agency leaders hail U.S. law aimed at boosting global food security, resilience, nutrition](#)

The heads of FAO and the World Food Programme have applauded new legislation in the United States aimed at strengthening global food assistance programs.

25-07-2016

ILO International Labour Organization [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/lang--en/index.htm>

Blog

[Does Uber signal the end of social security?](#)

27 July 2016

In our latest blog post, ISSA Secretary General Hans-Horst Konkolwsky looks at the challenges to social security posed by the "gig economy"

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization [to 30 July 2016]

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

Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#) :: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

27/7/16

News release: Effective Implementation of Air Cargo Security Measures highlighted and stressed

IMO International Maritime Organization [to 30 July 2016]
<http://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/Home.aspx>
No new digest content identified.

WMO World Meteorological Organization [to 30 July 2016]
[http://public.wmo.int/en/search?sort_by=changed&f\[0\]=type%3Anews](http://public.wmo.int/en/search?sort_by=changed&f[0]=type%3Anews)
No new digest content identified.

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization [to 30 July 2016]
<http://www.unido.org/news-centre/news.html>
Wednesday, 27 July 2016
Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region under development

KATHMANDU, 27 July 2016 - The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), with financial support from the Austrian Development Agency, are preparing to establish a Himalayan Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

The centre will help address the complex development and energy challenges of the mostly peri-urban and rural areas of the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region, which is home to more than 200 million people, covering all or parts of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan...

Tuesday, 26 July 2016
UNIDO welcomes UN's Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa

VIENNA, 26 July 2016 – The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is welcoming the UN General Assembly decision proclaiming the period 2016-2025 as the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

UNIDO's Director General, LI Yong, said, "This is great news. Last September, at a meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York, UNIDO, together with the African Union Commission, the Office of the Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General on Africa, and the UN Economic Commission for Africa, called for this decade as a way to place the African continent irrevocably on the path towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development."

Noting that Africa remains "the poorest and the most vulnerable region in the world", the UN General Assembly highlights the need for the continent to take "urgent action to advance sustainable industrialization as a key element of furthering economic diversification and value addition, creating jobs and thus reducing poverty and contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"...

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) [to 30 July 2016]
http://www.iso.org/iso/home/news_index.htm
29 July 2016

ISO tackles early warning system for landslides
by Elizabeth Gasiorowski-Denis

Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#) :: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

A landslide often causes high material damage with corresponding costs or even personal injury and death. Now, new work on early warning systems started by ISO will help warn populations in disaster prone areas of the risks and actions needed in the likelihood of a landslide.

The first-of-its-kind proposal, ISO/AWI 21499 Security and resilience – community-based landslide early warning system, will serve to empower individuals and communities who are vulnerable to landslides to act in sufficient time in appropriate ways to reduce the possibility of injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment. It is designed to encourage communities to play a much more active role in their own protection...

UNWTO World Tourism Organization [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

ITU International Telecommunications Union [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

.....

USAID [to 30 July 2016]

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

July 25, 2016

USAID Announces \$127 Million in Additional Humanitarian Aid to Southern Africa

The U.S. Agency for International Development announced \$127 million in additional humanitarian and recovery assistance to people affected by severe drought in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Madagascar, Lesotho, and Swaziland. With this announcement, the United States has provided nearly \$300 million in humanitarian assistance to the region. In addition, the United States has also provided development investments to mitigate the drought's impacts and build resilience in Southern Africa.

DFID [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

ECHO [to 30 July 2016]

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

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

28/07/2016

Further €79 million to help Syrian refugees

The EU is delivering on its commitment to speed up the implementation of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. Today a further €79 million of previously allocated funds for humanitarian aid projects have been contracted to a number of partners....

EU calls for an immediate humanitarian pause in Aleppo city

28/07/2016

South Sudan: EU releases €40 million as humanitarian situation worsens

28/07/2016

The European Commission has today announced €40 million in emergency humanitarian assistance for people affected by the crisis in South Sudan, bringing the total support from the Commission to €103 million for 2016. The funding comes as the...

EU Commissioner Christos Stylianides announces new humanitarian aid projects in Iraq

25/07/2016

EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides, currently on his third visit to Iraq, has announced funding worth €104 million for life-saving humanitarian assistance.

.....

African Union [to 30 July 2016]

<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]

July 29, 2016 | *Press Releases*

AU hosts high level panel on ending AIDS by 2030 Urges increased domestic financing for health to end AIDS by 2030

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations [to 30 July 2016]

<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]

July 29th, 2016]

ASEAN women are a potential boost to the region's labour force and economy

(Bangkok, Thailand) – The women of ASEAN already contribute significantly to the ASEAN economies. Yet many obstacles remain which must be removed to ensure their equal participation in and benefit from ASEAN economic growth and development. This was one of the main findings of the research report on the Projected Gender Impact of the ASEAN [...]

ASEAN to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities

CHIANG MAI, 27 July 2016 - The 2nd Regional Dialogue on the Mainstreaming of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the ASEAN Community was held on 29 June to 1 July in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The dialogue brought together varied stakeholders to discuss the rights of persons with disabilities and how to enhance their promotion [...]

Thailand deposits instrument of ratification for the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons

VIENTIANE, 24 July 2016 –Thailand today deposited its Instrument of Ratification for the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) to H.E. Le Luong Minh, Secretary-General of ASEAN. The handover took place during the 49th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting and Related Meetings currently taking place in Vientiane.

European Commission [to 30 July 2016]

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

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

Facility for Refugees in Turkey: over €1.4 billion in support of education and health for Syrian refugees

Date: 28/07/2016

European Commission - Press release

[See Week in Review above for more detail]

South Sudan: EU releases €40 million as humanitarian situation worsens

Date: 28/07/2016

European Commission - Press release

Brussels, 28 July 2016 The European Commission has released €40 million in emergency humanitarian assistance to South Sudan. The European Commission has today announced €40 million in emergency humanitarian assistance for people affected by the crisis in South Sudan, bringing the total support from the...

Statement by the HR/VP Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for Humanitarian aid and Crisis management Christos Stylianides on the humanitarian situation in Aleppo city, Syria

Date: 28/07/2016

European Commission - Statement

Brussels, 28 July 2016 The recent closure of the last remaining supply route has turned Eastern Aleppo in Syria into a de-facto besieged area, cutting off around 300,000 people from any form of vital assistance. Since 7 July, neither aid staff nor supplies have been allowed to enter.

OECD [to 30 July 2016]

<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]

26-July-2016

International community continues movement towards greater tax transparency

The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (the Global Forum) published today 10 new peer review reports demonstrating continuing progress toward implementation of the international standard for exchange of information on request.

Organization of American States (OAS) [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.oic-oci.org/oicv3/news/?lan=en>

[Selected Press Releases, Announcements]

27/07/2016

Islamic Advisory Group Supports Final Push for Polio Eradication

The Islamic Advisory Group for Polio Eradication (IAG) adopted today a new work-plan to help in the final push to end polio in Pakistan and Afghanistan, the last two Muslim countries where the virus remains in circulation.

Group of 77 [to 30 July 2016]

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

Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by H.E. Mr. Virachai Plasai, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Thailand to the United Nations, Chair of the Group of 77, at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly following the adoption of the resolution on the follow-up and **review of the 2030 Agenda for Development at the global level** (New York, 29 July 2016)

Intervention on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by H.E. Mrs. Chulamanee Chartsuwan, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Thailand to the United Nations, at the informal briefing on the strategical alignment of future sessions of the General Assembly with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (New York, 25 July 2016)

Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by Mr. Thaweechot Tatiyapermpoon, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Thailand to the United Nations, at the plenary **meeting of the General Assembly to endorse the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries** (New York, 25 July 2016)

Introductory remarks on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by H.E. Mrs. Chulamanee Chartsuwan, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Thailand to the United Nations, on the draft resolution under agenda item 16: **"Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan"**, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Coordination and Management Meeting (New York, 25 July 2016)

UNCTAD [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

WTO - World Trade Organisation [to 30 July 2016]

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]

WTO NEWS

29 July 2016

DG Azevêdo welcomes Afghanistan as 164th WTO member

Afghanistan joined the WTO on 29 July as its 164th member, after nearly 12 years of negotiating its accession terms. It has also formally accepted the WTO's new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). Afghanistan is the ninth least-developed country (LDC) to accede to the WTO since the organization's establishment in 1995.

.....

IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

International Court of Justice [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.icj-cij.org/presscom/index.php?p1=6&p2=1>

No new digest content identified.

International Criminal Court (ICC) [to 30 July 2016]

<https://www.icc-cpi.int/>

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

.....

World Bank [to 30 July 2016]

<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]

93,000 Households from Pastoralists Counties in Kenya to Benefit from a US\$77 World Bank Financing

LAIKIPIA, July 30, 2016– The Government of Kenya today launched Kenya's component of the US\$197m Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP). Over 93,000 households whose livelihoods rely...

Climate and disaster resilience must play greater role in Pacific planning and development: World Bank

New research highlights potential cost of climate and natural disaster threats.

LAUTOKA, FIJI July 28, 2016 – A new World Bank report has highlighted the need for Pacific Island countries to better...

Date: July 28, 2016 Type: Press Release

Boosting Competition in African Markets Can Enhance Growth and Lift at least Half a Million People out of Poverty

Gains from opening competition in fertilizer, cement and telecommunications markets can be substantial

WASHINGTON, July 27, 2016— Boosting competition in consumer markets and key input sectors can help...

Date: July 27, 2016 Type: Press Release

Private Sector is Key Driver for Growth in the Middle East and North Africa

CAIRO, 25 July 2016 – The private sector can be an important driver for growth and rising prosperity in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) if effective policies are put in place to address key challenges...

Date: July 25, 2016 Type: Press Release

IMF [to 30 July 2016]

<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]

July 28, 2016

New IMF Study, Data Tool, Assess Fiscal Policies to Tackle Gender Inequality

:: Spending and tax policies can promote fair treatment of men and women

:: IMF study highlights how countries have adjusted fiscal policies to fight bias against women

:: New IMF online database measures gender equality around the world

The IMF has conducted the first-ever global review of policymakers' use of tax and spending policies to promote gender equality and has released an online database toolkit of gender equality indicators worldwide.

The IMF project outlines the economic rationale for gender budgeting—the use of fiscal policy and administration to promote gender equality and girls' and women's development. An overview highlights successful gender budgeting practices, summarizes key country case studies, and offers fiscal policy implications. Six regional country surveys present case studies for countries where gender budgeting was undertaken.

Researchers and students have free access to the online toolkit, which includes data on 60 case studies on gender budgeting efforts along with two time-consistent indices of gender equality, spanning 1990–2013 and covering most countries in the world (see map). The toolkit can be used to investigate the relationship between countries that have implemented policies to improve gender equality and the gender equality indices.

Gender inequality in economic opportunities persists worldwide, according to IMF research, which finds eliminating gender inequality can lead to faster economic growth, a higher quality of life, and women's economic and political empowerment...

[Read the research](#)

July 24, 2016

IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde Calls for Broad-based Policy Effort to Reinvigorate Growth

African Development Bank Group [to 30 July 2016]

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

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

26/07/2016

Poverty and inequality reduction has remained less responsive to growth successes across the continent, says AfDB African Development Report 2015

African economies have grown substantially over the past decade, but poverty and inequality reduction has remained less responsive to growth successes across the continent, says the 2015 edition of the African Development Bank (AfDB)'s African Development Report, that was officially launched on 26 July 2016 at the Bank's headquarters in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire by the AfDB President Akinwumi Adesina, represented by Kapil Kapoor, Acting Vice President, Sector

Operations. The theme of this edition is on "Growth-poverty and inequality nexus: overcoming barriers to sustainable development".

Board Approves AfDB Group's industrialisation Strategy for Africa 2016-2025

25/07/2016 - Africa's industrialization agenda, one of the Bank Group's top priorities for the continent's economic transformation, received a boost this week with the approval of the Bank Group's Industrialisation Strategy for Africa 2016-2025.

Asian Development Bank [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.adb.org/news/releases>

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

No new digest content identified.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.aiib.org/html/NEWS/>

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

No new digest content identified.

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development [to 30 July 2016]

https://www.ifad.org/newsroom/press_release/list/tags/y2016

28 July 2016

Investing in young people is key to future prosperity, UN agency head to tell Senegal's President

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:: INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch

We will monitor media releases and other announcements around key initiatives, new research and major organizational change from a growing number of global NGOs, collaborations, and initiatives across the human rights, humanitarian response and development spheres of action.

This Watch section is intended to be indicative, not exhaustive. We will not include fund raising announcements, programs events or appeals, and generally not include content which is primarily photo-documentation or video in format.

Amref Health Africa [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Aravind Eye Care System [to 30 July 2016]

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

Website not responding at inquiry

BRAC [to 30 July 2016]
<http://www.brac.net/#news>
27 July 2016 00:00

Vision centres for free eye care for the ultra poor

BRAC and the US-based international organisation, Orbis International, with the support of Qatar Development Fund, has signed an agreement today for extending quality modern eye care treatment for the ultra poor. It aims to strengthen community eye health services across four districts, increasing access to eye care for children in Bangladesh. This activity forms part of a new initiative called Qatar Creating Vision (QCV)...

CARE International [to 30 July 2016]
<http://www.care-international.org/news/press-releases>
28th Jul 2016 *Global*

Millions in southern Africa at risk unless funding is forthcoming, say humanitarian agencies

Humanitarian agencies in southern Africa have called on donors to release urgently-needed funds to save the lives and sustain the livelihoods of millions of people affected by a severe El Niño-induced drought in the region.

South Sudan: Violence Fuels Humanitarian Crisis

28th Jul 2016 *South Sudan*

Warring parties, international community and UN peacekeeping force must do more to protect civilians and aid agencies

Nearly 400,000 civilians cut off from aid in Aleppo and Manbij since Syria support group pledged to secure access

26th Jul 2016 *Syria*

More than 300,000 civilians in Aleppo and an estimated 60,000 in the Manbij area, Syria, have been cut off from aid in the last three weeks, marking a shameful deterioration since the International Syria Support Group (ISSG) promised to open full access to aid across the country six months ago.

Launch of the CI Advocacy Handbook in French and Spanish

25th Jul 2016 *Global*

Advocacy is integral to delivering CARE's vision and mission. This Handbook is a toolkit of approaches, techniques and resources to help CARE staff, partners and other NGO colleagues think about how to integrate advocacy into their work. It includes numerous case studies and examples of advocacy across the CARE confederation ...

Clubhouse International [to 30 July 2016]
<http://www.clubhouse-intl.org/news.html>
No new digest content identified.

Danish Refugee Council [to 30 July 2016]
<https://www.drc.dk/news>
28.07.16

South Sudan: Violence Fuels Humanitarian Crisis

*Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#)
:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)*

Warring parties, international community and UN peacekeeping force must do more to protect civilians and aid agencies

26.07.16

DRC Steps Up Emergency Response for South Sudanese Refugees in Uganda

The latest wave of violence in South Sudan have forced more than 36,000 people to cross into Uganda and more people are expected over the next couple of days. As one of the leading agencies receiving and assisting the new arriv...

ECPAT [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Fountain House [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Handicap International [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Heifer International [to 30 July 2016]

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

July 27, 2016

Heifer Nepal Assessing Severe Flood Damage

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Heifer Nepal is assessing damage to project sites in Midwestern Nepal after heavy rainfall triggered mudslides and flooding there. The flooding comes just a little more than a year after the country experienced its largest earthquake in 80 years.

July 26, 2016

Exploring new paths to community enrichment

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Cargill is partnering with Heifer International to help smallholder farmers around the world. Cargill's animal nutrition business recently teamed up with Heifer International to launch a new community service project that might serve as the prototype for multiple projects around the world. The Qingshen Project, in China, will provide 150 smallholder farmers with 100 baby chicks, veterinary support, and training in best practices for raising poultry, as well as marketing and business training.

HelpAge International [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

ICRC [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected News Releases and Articles

Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#)
:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

29-07-2016

[Iraq: Up to one million people could be forced to flee their homes as fighting intensifies](#)

The International Committee of the Red Cross believes that up to a million more people could be forced to flee their homes in Iraq in the coming weeks and months, posing a massive humanitarian problem for the country.

News release

[ICRC's statement to the Third Preparatory Committee of Habitat 3](#)

Statement to the Third Preparatory Committee of Habitat 3, given by Hugo Slim, Head of Policy at the International Committee of the Red Cross.

26-07-2016 | Article

IFRC [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/press-releases/>

30 July 2016

[Stop indifference: Action needed as Mediterranean death toll climbs](#)

IRC International Rescue Committee [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected Press Releases

Press Release

[The IRC's response to the announcement of humanitarian corridors for Syrians to flee Aleppo](#)

July 28, 2016

Press Release

[South Sudan: Violence fuels humanitarian crisis](#)

July 28, 2016

Press Release

[Expanded U.S. program for Central American refugees will make a difference of life and death for hundreds, says the IRC](#)

July 27, 2016

IRCT [to 30 July 2016]

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

News 29 July 2016

[IRCT welcomes six new rehabilitation centres](#)

News 28 July 2016

[IRCT concerned about ongoing police violence in Armenia](#)

Islamic Relief [to 30 July 2016]

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

July 30, 2016

Battle for Aleppo labelled “shame of humanity” as aid workers call for protection of civilians

:: Last remaining route in and out of city, Castello Road, has been cut off for 20 days.
:: Islamic Relief workers inside besieged city say the households left are the “poorest of the poor”.
:: Over next three weeks dwindling food and fuel stocks could cause “catastrophe”.
:: No “safe havens” left after recent airstrikes hit Aleppo’s blood bank and city morgue.
:: Aid workers call for safe humanitarian corridors and all parties to respect international law protecting civilians.

Islamic Relief staff working inside Syria say civilians caught up in the battle for Aleppo are “the poorest of the poor”.

Islamic Relief is one of the only NGOs still operational inside Syria’s most densely populated city which has now seen its last remaining supply route cut off...

Landsea [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.landesa.org/press-and-media-categories/press-releases/>

No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 30 July 2016]

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

Press release

Nigeria: Catastrophic Malnutrition in Borno State

July 27, 2016

MSF CALLS FOR MAJOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AS TEAMS CONTINUE TO REACH AFFECTED AREAS

Press release

Yemen: Dialysis Treatment at a Breaking Point

SANA’A, YEMEN/NEW YORK, JULY 26, 2016—The ongoing war and import restrictions in Yemen are taking a heavy toll on the country’s medical system, forcing cutbacks in lifesaving treatment for thousands of patients with kidney failure, the international medical humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) said today, calling for increased international support for Yemen’s dialysis centers.

Mercy Corps [to 30 July 2016]

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

Syria, July 28, 2016

Mercy Corps: Exit Corridors No Substitute for Aid

Humanitarian access is still needed across Aleppo City

STATEMENT FROM DOMINIC GRAHAM, SYRIA RESPONSE DIRECTOR OF MERCY CORPS

Amman, Jordan – As humanitarians, we heard this morning’s announcement of exit corridors for civilians with both trepidation and hope.

Opening a door for people who wish to leave Aleppo City is important, but it’s not a substitute for on-the-ground humanitarian access. Some 250 to 400,000 civilians remain in what was once Syria’s largest city – not all of them want or are able to leave.

Many of those who remain tell us humanitarian aid is their only source of food. They have no money or income. They are widows with young children, elderly people without relatives to

support them and people with disabilities that prevent them from evacuating. We are worried about what will become of them if there is no humanitarian access to the city.

For those who do choose to leave, the question is, where can they go? They will need the freedom to move safely, to go where they wish and to receive assistance when they get there. And today in Syria, the stark reality is nowhere is safe for civilians.

Mercy Corps will continue to work in Aleppo, and we are worried about what the days and weeks will bring. No matter where you live, all civilians have a right to protection from the violence of war, to feed their children and to get medical care when it's needed.

We urge all sides to ensure continuous humanitarian access across Aleppo city so that innocent civilians have access to food, medical assistance and other lifesaving help. We urge the international community to work with the parties to the conflict to guarantee humanitarian access and the safety of the courageous aid workers who risk their lives each day to help the most vulnerable people in their communities.

Operation Smile [to 30 July 2016]

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

Program Schedule

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

OXFAM [to 30 July 2016]

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

28 July 2016

Violence fuels South Sudan's humanitarian crisis

Warring parties, international community and UN peacekeeping force must do more to protect civilians and aid agencies.

Nearly 400,000 civilians cut off from aid in Syrian cities of Aleppo and Manbij

26 July 2016

More than 300,000 civilians in Aleppo and an estimated 60,000 in the Manbij area, Syria, are cut off from aid despite promises made to open full access to aid across the country six months ago.

Norwegian Refugee Council [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected News

Press release| Published 27. Jul 2016

Nearly 400,000 civilians cut off from aid in Syrian cities of Aleppo and Manbij

More than 300,000 civilians in Aleppo and an estimated 60,000 in the Manbij area, Syria, have been cut off from aid in the last three weeks, marking a shameful deterioration since the International Syria Support Group (ISSG) promised to open full access to aid across the country six months ago.

Pact [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Partners In Health [to 30 July 2016]

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

Jul 27, 2016

[Dr. Gary Gottlieb: We Must Deliver First-World Health Care to Women and Children](#)

Dr. Gary Gottlieb, CEO of Partners In Health, affirms the U.S. Agency for International Development's focus on ending preventable child and maternal deaths. [Read More](#) ▶

Jul 27, 2016

[Infectious Disease Expert to Discuss Zika](#)

Dr. Louise Ivers, PIH's senior health and policy advisor, will discuss symptoms of and treatment for Zika, how PIH is addressing the virus in Haiti, and how Zika may have an impact on the Summer Olympics in Brazil.

PATH [to 30 July 2016]

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

Announcement | July 27, 2016

[MenAfriVac® vaccine poised to begin entry into routine national immunization programs](#)

Routine African introduction to begin in Sudan

Press release | July 25, 2016

[New agreement will build a healthier future for more children in Mozambique](#)

A Global Development Alliance (GDA) between the United States Agency for International Development, the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, and PATH—an international health organization—adds early childhood development to health systems and communities in three provinces of Mozambique.

Plan International [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Save The Children [to 30 July 2016]

http://www.savethechildren.org/site/c.8rKLIXMGIpI4E/b.9357111/k.C14B/Press_Releases_2016/apps/nl/newsletter2.asp

July 30, 2016

[Damaged Maternity Hospital Operating at Reduced Level and Working to Recover After Bombing](#)

[Update on Bombing of Maternity Hospital in Idlib](#)

July 29, 2016

[Save the Children-Supported Maternity Hospital Bombed in Idlib](#)

July 29, 2016

[As the Number of Lone Children Fleeing to Italy Soars, New Report Reveals Brutal Child Trafficking Practices](#)

July 29, 2016

Children Make Up "35 Percent of Casualties in Aleppo," According to Save the Children Partner

July 29, 2016

"The Smell of Blood and Gunpowder Fills the Air:" Aid Workers in Aleppo and Idlib Say Tens of Thousands of Children Are at Risk as Crisis Escalates

July 27, 2016

El Niño - 26.5 Million Children at Risk across Eastern and Southern Africa

July 27, 2016

Afghanistan: Save the Children Urges Greater Protection of Children as New UN Report Reveals Record Civilian Casualties in Last Six Months

July 25, 2016

SOS-Kinderdorf International [to 30 July 2016]

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

27.07.2016

The road to Rio: Young woman from SOS Children's Villages at the Olympic Games

Mavis, a 21-year old footballer who grew up in an SOS Children's Village in Zimbabwe, is on her way to participate in the Rio 2016 Summer Olympic Games.

Tostan [to 30 July 2016]

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

July 25, 2016

Bringing Books to Life: Parents in Senegal Learn How to Turn Their Kids into Book-lovers

Women for Women International [to 30 July 2016]

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

July 28, 2016

Meet Laurie Adams, President of Women for Women International

Earlier this month, we were pleased to introduce Laurie Adams as Women for Women International's new President, leading our global efforts to help women survivors of war rebuild their lives.

July 28, 2016

The Global Goals – big, bold and challenging. Now how do we achieve them?

Almost a year on from their adoption, time is already running out to ensure that the goals can deliver on the promise of women's rights for all women across the globe.

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Freedom House [to 30 July 2016]

<https://freedomhouse.org/news>

Selected Press Releases, Statements, Research

Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#)
:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

No new digest content identified.

Transparency International [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.transparency.org/news/pressreleases/>

Selected Press Releases, Statements, Research

No new digest content identified.

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ChildFund Alliance [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

CONCORD [to 30 July 2016]

<http://concordeurope.org/news-and-events/>

[European NGO confederation for relief and development]

No new digest content identified.

Disasters Emergency Committee [to 30 July 2016]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

The Elders [to 30 July 2016]

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

News 28 July 2016

Overcoming obstacles on the path to peace

Ricardo Lagos, former President of Chile, draws on personal experience when he reflects on Colombia's path to peace and the tensions between conflict resolution and upholding human rights.

END Fund [to 30 July 2016]

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

Selected Press Releases and Major Announcements

No new digest content identified.

Gavi [to 30 July 2016]

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

27 July 2016

Sudan: first to introduce life-saving meningitis A vaccine into routine immunization

Children in Sudan are set to become the first in the Meningitis belt to benefit from the introduction of Meningitis A vaccine into a routine immunization programme.

Global Fund [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/?topic=&type=NEWS;&country=>

Selected News Releases

No new digest content identified.

Hilton Prize Coalition [to 30 July 2016]

<http://prizecoalition.charity.org/>

An Alliance of Hilton Prize Recipients

Selected News Releases

No new digest content identified.

InterAction [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Locus

<http://locusworld.org/>

"Locus is a movement focused on engaging those we serve, practitioners, the private sector, donors and to drive adoption of locally owned, integrated solutions."

No new digest content identified.

Start Network [to 30 July 2016]

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

[Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies]

No new digest content identified.

Muslim Charities Forum [to 30 July 2016]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

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Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

CHS Alliance [to 30 July 2016]

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

26/07/2016

Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#) :: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

Report from Humanitarian Human Resources (HHR) Europe conference 2016

We're pleased to share the conference report from HHR Europe 2016 which took place in Barcelona, Spain on 8-10 June 2016 and examined the theme "Organisational Resilience: HR at the Frontline".

EHLRA/R2HC [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) [to 30 July 2016]

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

Report Synopsis

Burkina Faso (flooding)

Date: 2016/07/28

On 28 July 2016 we responded to a funding alert for Burkina Faso, raised in response to the heavy rains on 19 and 20 of July. Ouagadougou Airport reported 51.4 mm of rain, along with 97.6 mm in Po and 124 mm in Markoye. Collapsed houses, buildings and bridges have been reported while runoff water has further deteriorated roadways throughout the country. The flooding has also led to unsanitary conditions in shelters where existing water drainage systems are now filled with waste.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed US\$53 million of humanitarian assistance to Burkina Faso since the start of 2016.

Read our full analysis of the current funding situation.

Download the data as [Excel](#) or [Open Document](#).

Download the data as [Excel](#) or [OpenDocument](#).

Report Synopsis

South Sudan displacement, update

Date: 2016/07/28

On 26 July 2016 we responded to a funding alert raised due to displacement in South Sudan. Due to an outbreak of violence in the Eastern Equatoria State, residents have fled to neighbouring countries.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed US\$620.3 million of humanitarian assistance to South Sudan since the start of 2016.

Read our full analysis of the current funding situation.

Accompanying data is available in [Excel](#) and [Open Document](#).

The Sphere Project [to 30 July 2016]

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

29 July 2016 | Sphere Project

Now available: Italian version of the Sphere Handbook

The Sphere Handbook 2011 edition has just been published in Italian. With this new version, the Handbook is now available in 28 languages. The Italian version of the Handbook...

Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP) [to 30 July 2016]

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

<https://phap.org/>

No new digest content identified.

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Center for Global Development [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.cgdev.org/page/press-center>

7/27/16

The Impact of Legislation on the Hazard of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Regression Discontinuity Evidence from Burkina Faso - Working Paper 432

Ben Crisman , Sarah Dykstra , Charles Kenny and Megan O'Donnell

In 1996, Burkina Faso enacted legislation banning the practice of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). Much of the qualitative literature surrounding FGM/C discounts the impact of legal change on what is considered a social/cultural issue.

7/25/16

Practical Considerations with Using Mobile Phone Survey Incentives: Experiences in Ghana and Tanzania - Working Paper 431

Robert Morello and Benjamin Leo

As mobile phone surveys are gaining popularity among researchers and practitioners in international development, one primary challenge is improving survey response and completion rates. A common solution is to provide monetary compensation to respondents. This paper reports on our experience with using incentives with a mobile phone survey conducted in Ghana and Tanzania in June 2015.

ODI [to 30 July 2016]

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

Press release

Cash transfers do not encourage people to work less – new report

| 27 July 2016

Giving money directly to some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people does not necessarily encourage them to work less, a two-year ODI study has found.

India's 'Rexit': central bank uncertainty raises risk

Briefing papers | July 2016 | Phyllis Papadavid and Stephen Gelb

This edition of ODI's Macroeconomic impact series analyses the impact of the resignation of Reserve Bank of India Governor, Raghuram Rajan, last month.

Evidence synthesis: security sector reform and organisational capacity building

Research reports and studies | July 2016 | Lisa Denney and Craig Valters

A synthesis review of 215 security sector reform (SSR) studies, exploring the link between capacity building interventions and improved security outcomes.

Cash transfers: what does the evidence say? A rigorous review of impacts and the role of design and implementation features

Research reports and studies | July 2016 | Francesca Bastagli, Jessica Hagen-Zanker, Luke Harman, Georgina Sturge, Valentina Barca, Tanja Schmidt, Luca Pellerano

A rigorous review of the evidence on the impact of cash transfer programmes, including the role of variations in cash transfer design and implementation.

ODI Annual Report 2015-2016: global reach, global presence

Research reports and studies | July 2016

In this annual report, we summarise ODI's areas of research, and our key publications and events from 2015-2016.

Constructive deconstruction: making sense of the international humanitarian system

Working and discussion papers | July 2016 | Sarah Collinson

A study identifying frameworks for analysing the humanitarian system, in order to address blockages and enable true reform.

Urban Institute [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.urban.org/about/media>

No new digest content identified.

World Economic Forum [to 30 July 2016]

<https://agenda.weforum.org/news/>

Selected Media Releases, Research

Survey shows that seldom used financial risk mitigation tools are key to bridge the emerging markets' \$1 trillion infrastructure gap

News 28 Jul 2016

:: The Risk Mitigation Instruments in Infrastructure: Gap Assessment report highlights the effectiveness and use of risk-mitigation instruments in infrastructure

:: The report shows that current instruments are too complex, lack adequate standardization and are too costly for the private sector to use

:: Several actions could help accelerate the allocation of institutional investors' funds towards investment opportunities in infrastructure in emerging and developing economies

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:: Foundation/Major Donor Watch

We will primarily monitor press/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.

Aga Khan Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.akdn.org/pr.asp>

24 July 2016

International Gold Standard in Health Care Accreditation for Aga Khan Hospital in Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania- In a ceremony attended by the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, the Aga Khan Hospital in Dar es Salaam was awarded Joint Commission International (JCI) accreditation, the gold standard in hospital accreditation. The Hospital is the first hospital in Tanzania to achieve JCI accreditation...

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Annie E. Casey Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.aecf.org/contact/newsroom/>

No new digest content identified.

Clinton Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Ford Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

Website not responding at inquiry

GHIT Fund [to 30 July 2016]

<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.

No new digest content identified.

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

Jul 27, 2016

Press Release

[Hewlett Foundation, Getty Images and WIEGO Make Women's Informal Work Visible in New Photography Resource](#)

MENLO PARK, Calif.—A new collection of photographs released today by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, Getty Images Reportage, and Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) provides more than 1,000 high-quality, editorial images of the ways women work, often in informal and invisible jobs, in six countries around the world.

The collection shows women cleaning homes, collecting recyclables, sewing garments, and selling goods in local markets in Colombia, Ghana, India, Peru, South Africa, and Thailand. Their work is often informal and outside state regulations or protections. The photographs are available free of charge to noncommercial users, as well as for licensing to Getty Images' global customer base of creative agencies, businesses, news organizations, and other editorial clients.

The project is funded through the Hewlett Foundation's global development and population program, which has a longstanding commitment to expand women's choices, including their opportunities to earn a living and choose whether and when to have a family. Yet images of this kind of work, particularly in developing countries, often focus on poverty and need rather than women in decision-making roles, earning income, and supporting their families and communities....

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Grameen Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.grameenfoundation.org/news-events/press-room>

No new digest content identified.

IKEA Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

<https://www.ikeafoundation.org/category/press-releases/>

No new digest content identified.

HHMI - Howard Hughes Medical Institute [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Kellogg Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

July 28, 2016

New director of racial equity and community engagement announced

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. – The W.K. Kellogg Foundation (WKKF) announces the selection of Alvin Herring as its director of racial equity and community engagement.

Herring will provide strategic oversight to a programming team and grant portfolios related to racial equity, racial healing and community engagement that advance the Kellogg Foundation's mission to support children, families and communities as they strengthen and create conditions that propel vulnerable children to achieve success in school, work and life.

On an enterprise level, he will also actively guide the integration of community engagement and racial equity into all aspects of the foundation's national grantmaking strategy and place-based efforts in Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico and New Orleans.

Reverend Herring is bringing a wealth of experience and talent to the Kellogg Foundation. His courageous spirit and passion for this critical work will most certainly help WKKF intensify our efforts in communities to promote racial healing, to bridge racial and ethnic divides, and to engage new allies in addressing systemic racism for the benefit of all children and families," said La June Montgomery Tabron, president and CEO of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. "The promise of transforming this country, one person, one neighborhood, one community at a time is needed now more than ever and we are eager to welcome him to our team."

Herring will join the foundation on Aug. 10, 2016 and report to Barbara Ferrer, WKKF's chief strategy officer...

MacArthur Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified

Blue Meridian Partners

<http://www.emcf.org/capital-aggregation/blue-meridian-partners/>

*Blue Meridian Partners is a new capital aggregation collaboration that plans to invest at least \$1 billion in high-performance nonprofits that are poised to have truly national impact for economically disadvantaged children and youth.
No new digest content identified.*

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Open Society Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

<https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/issues/media-information>

No new digest content identified.

David and Lucile Packard Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Pew Charitable Trusts [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Rockefeller Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation [to 30 July 2016]

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

No new digest content identified.

Science Philanthropy Alliance [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.sciencephilanthropyalliance.org/what-we-do/news/>

"...a group of organizations working together to increase philanthropic support for basic scientific research on a global basis..."

No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 30 July 2016]

<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/News/2016/index.htm>

18 July 2016

News

[New US-UK partnership to tackle antibiotic resistance](#)

Wellcome is part of a major new transatlantic partnership to tackle the growing threat of drug-resistant infections. It will speed up the development of new antibiotics, diagnostics and other therapies.

*Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#)
:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)*

The Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria Biopharmaceutical Accelerator (CARB-X) brings together leaders from industry, philanthropy, government and academia.

It could provide hundreds of millions of pounds over the next five years to boost the antimicrobial drug-development pipeline.

The international partnership will support a suite of products through early preclinical development. CARB-X aims to get products to a stage where private or public investors can then take them forward.

Wellcome will play a key role in selecting and overseeing projects funded through CARB-X. Other partners include:

:: the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, in the US government Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response

:: the Antimicrobial Resistance Centre, a public-private initiative based in Alderley Park, Cheshire

:: Boston University School of Law, which will host the CARB-X executive team made up of experts with decades of experience in antibiotic drug development

:: the National Institutes of Health's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID) MassBio in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and California Life Sciences Institute in the San Francisco Bay Area

:: the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which will host a new Collaborative Hub for Early Antibiotic Discovery

:: RTI International.

Wellcome has invested £286.7m in drug-resistant infection activities since 2004-05 and will draw on our track record to provide guidance for product developers funded through CARB-X. We will help to monitor project progress and provide feedback and advice through each milestone...

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:: Journal Watch

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

American Journal of Infection Control

August 2016 Volume 44, Issue 8, p857-962, e125-e144

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

Major Articles

Occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens among health care workers in Botswana: Reporting and utilization of postexposure prophylaxis

Getachew Kassa, Dejana Selenic, Maria Lahuerta, Tendani Gaolathe, Yang Liu, Garegole Letang, Cari Courtenay-Quirk, Nelson Kiama Mwaniki, Sarah Gaolekwe, Naomi Bock
p879–885

Published online: March 24, 2016

Preview

Bloodborne pathogen exposure (BPE) can result from percutaneous injuries (PIs) (ie, needlestick, other sharps injuries) or through contact of blood or body fluids with mucous membranes or nonintact skin. BPE poses a risk of transmission of HIV, hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV), and other pathogens to health care workers (HCWs).^{1,2}

Online Only Articles

[Improving health care workers' protection against infection of Ebola hemorrhagic fever through video surveillance](#)

Huijun Xi, Jie Cao, Jingjing Liu, Zhaoshen Li, Xiangyu Kong, Yonghua Wang, Jing Chen, Su Ma, Lingjuan Zhang

p922–924

Published online: April 21, 2016

Preview

Ebola virus disease, previously known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, is a highly lethal infectious disease caused by Ebola virus infection.¹ Mortality can be as high as 40%-90%. The virus spreads by direct contact through body fluids.² Because of close contact with patients, health care workers are among the most high-risk groups.³ Also, because target drugs and vaccines remain lacking, Ebola virus disease is still considered to be a worldwide threat to public health.⁴⁻⁶ It is not only a serious threat to people's health in infected countries, but also to medical staff who provide medical service

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

August 2016 Volume 51, Issue 2, p151-280, e27-e56

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

Global Health Promotion and Prevention

[All-Cause Mortality Attributable to Sitting Time: Analysis of 54 Countries Worldwide](#)

Leandro F3rnias Machado Rezende, Thiago H3rick S3, Gr3gore Iven Mielke, Juliana Yukari Kodaira Viscondi, Juan Pablo Rey-L3pez, Leandro Martin Totaro Garcia

p253–263

Published online: March 23, 2016

Preview

Recent studies have shown that sitting time is associated with increased risk of all-cause mortality, independent of moderate to vigorous physical activity. Less is known about the population-attributable fraction for all-cause mortality associated with sitting time, and the gains in life expectancy related to the elimination of this risk factor.

American Journal of Public Health

Volume 106, Issue 8 (August 2016)

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

AJPH LAW & ETHICS

[Ethical and Psychosocial Considerations in Informing HIV-Exposed Uninfected Children That They Were Exposed to HIV and Antiretroviral Medications In Utero](#)

Robert Klitzman, MD, Claude A. Mellins, PhD, Morgan M. Philbin, PhD, Elaine J. Abrams, MD, and Robert H. Remien, PhD

Robert Klitzman is with the Masters of Bioethics Program, Columbia University, New York, NY. Claude A. Mellins, Morgan M. Philbin, and Robert H. Remien are with the HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies and Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY. Elaine J. Abrams is with the Mailman School of Public Health, International Center for AIDS Care and Treatment Programs, Columbia University.

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Abstract

We build on what is known about the potential long-term health effects of perinatal antiretroviral medication exposure to examine ethical and psychosocial issues associated with disclosure by applying lessons from other health conditions, theories of child and adolescent development and rights, and the relevant literature and legal contexts.

We present 2 cases to highlight potential issues; apply a bioethical framework that includes principles of autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and justice; and explore other factors, including the current uncertainty about these exposures' possible long-term health risks.

This ethical framework can help clinicians and researchers consider and balance relevant concerns in deciding whether to inform offspring of HIV and related exposures.

HEPATITIS B VIRUS AJPH RESEARCH

Increasing Hepatitis B Vaccine Prevalence Among Refugee Children Arriving in the United States, 2006–2012

Katherine Yun, MD, MHS, Kailey Urban, MPH, Blain Mamo, MPH, Jasmine Matheson, MPH, Colleen Payton, MPH, Kevin C. Scott, MD, Lihai Song, MS, William M. Stauffer, MD, MSPH, Barbara L. Stone, MSPH, Janine Young, MD, and Henry Lin, MD

At the time the work was conducted, Katherine Yun was with PolicyLab, Division of General Pediatrics, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, and Department of Pediatrics, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Kailey Urban and Blain Mamo were with the Refugee Health Program, Minnesota Department of Health, Saint Paul. Jasmine Matheson was with the Refugee Health Program, Washington State Department of Health, Shoreline. Colleen Payton and Kevin C. Scott were with Family and Community Medicine, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA. Lihai Song was with the Healthcare Analytics Unit, Center for Pediatric Clinical Effectiveness, and PolicyLab, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. William M. Stauffer was with the Departments of Medicine and Pediatrics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Barbara L. Stone was with the Refugee Health Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Denver. Janine Young was with General Pediatrics, Denver Health and Hospitals, Denver, CO. Henry Lin was with the Division of Gastroenterology, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Abstract

Objectives. To determine whether the addition of hepatitis B virus (HBV) vaccine to national immunization programs improved vaccination rates among refugee children, a marginalized population with limited access to care.

Methods. The sample included 2291 refugees younger than 19 years who completed HBV screening after arrival in the United States. Children were categorized by having been born before or after the addition of the 3-dose HBV vaccine to their birth country's national immunization program. The outcome was serological evidence of immunization.

Results. The odds of serological evidence of HBV immunization were higher for children born after the addition of HBV vaccine to their birth country's national immunization program (adjusted odds ratio = 2.54; 95% confidence interval = 2.04, 3.15).

Conclusions. National HBV vaccination programs have contributed to the increase in HBV vaccination coverage observed among US-bound refugee children.

Public Health Implications. Ongoing public health surveillance is needed to ensure that vaccine rates are sustained among diverse, conflict-affected, displaced populations.

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

June 2016; 94 (6)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#)
:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

Annals of Internal Medicine

19 July 2016, Vol. 165. No. 2

<http://annals.org/issue.aspx>

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

[No new content]

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

Research article

[Responding to the health needs of survivors of human trafficking: a systematic review](#)

Stacey Hemmings, Sharon Jakobowitz, Melanie Abas, Debra Bick, Louise M. Howard, Nicky Stanley, Cathy Zimmerman and Sian Oram

BMC Health Services Research 2016 16:320

Published on: 29 July 2016

Abstract

Background

Despite the multiple physical and psychological health consequences associated with human trafficking, there is little evidence-based guidance available for health providers on assessing and meeting the health needs of trafficked people. We aimed to review literature that provided guidance or research on care provision for people who had been trafficked.

Methods

We conducted a systematic review and qualitative analysis of peer-reviewed and grey literature. Data sources included electronic databases, reference list screening, citation tracking, and expert recommendations. Documents were included if they reported on: 1) male or females (adults or children) who were currently or had previously been trafficked; 2) health interventions or service provision; 3) primary, secondary, tertiary or specialist post-trafficking services; and 4) World Bank high income countries. Two reviewers independently screened and quality appraised documents. Framework analysis was used to analyse extracted data.

Results

Forty-four documents were included, 19 of which reported findings of primary studies and nine of which exclusively addressed children. Evidence to inform the identification, referral and care of trafficked people is extremely limited. Within current literature on survivor identification, key indicators included signs of physical and sexual abuse, absence of documentation, and being accompanied by a controlling companion. Findings highlighted the importance of interviewing possible victims in private, using professional interpreters, and building trust. For provision of care, key themes included the importance of comprehensive needs assessments, adhering to principles of trauma-informed care, and cultural sensitivity. Further prominent themes were the necessity of multi-agency working strategies and well-defined referral pathways.

Conclusions

Human trafficking survivors require healthcare that is trauma-informed and culturally sensitive to their particular needs. Coordination is needed between health providers and statutory and

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

voluntary organisations. Future research should generate empirical evidence to develop trafficking indicators for use by health providers, alongside validated screening tools, and evaluate the effectiveness of psychological interventions.

Research article

Perception of quality of health delivery and health insurance subscription in Ghana

National health insurance schemes (NHIS) in developing countries and perhaps in developed countries as well is a considered a pro-poor intervention by helping to bridge the financial burden of access to qualit...

Joshua Amo-Adjei, Prince Justin Anku, Hannah Fosuah Amo and Mavis Osei Effah

BMC Health Services Research 2016 16:317

Published on: 29 July 2016

Research article

Measurement and valuation of health providers' time for the management of childhood pneumonia in rural Malawi: an empirical study

Human resources are a major cost driver in childhood pneumonia case management. Introduction of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV-13) in Malawi can lead to savings on staff time and salaries due to...

Fiammetta Maria Bozzani, Matthias Arnold, Timothy Colbourn, Norman Lufesi, Bejoy Nambiar, Gibson Masache and Jolene Skordis-Worrall

BMC Health Services Research 2016 16:314

Published on: 28 July 2016

Research article

Register study of migrants' hospitalization in Norway: world region origin, reason for migration, and length of stay

The proportion of migrants and refugees increase in many populations. Health planners have to consider how migration will influence demand for health care. This study explores how migrants' geographical origin...

Jon Ivar Elstad

BMC Health Services Research 2016 16:306

Published on: 26 July 2016

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

Research article

Where there is hope: a qualitative study examining patients' adherence to multi-drug resistant tuberculosis treatment in Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan

Treatment for multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is lengthy, has severe side effects, and raises adherence challenges. In the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and Ministry of Health (MoH) programme in Ka...

Shona Horter, Beverley Stringer, Jane Greig, Akhmet Amangeldiev, Mirzagaleb N. Tillashaikhov, Nargiza Parpieva, Zinaida Tigay and Philipp du Cros

BMC Infectious Diseases 2016 16:362

Published on: 28 July 2016

Review

Convergence of a diabetes mellitus, protein energy malnutrition, and TB epidemic: the neglected elderly population

On a global scale, nearly two billion persons are infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. From this vast reservoir of latent tuberculosis (TB) infection, a substantial number will develop active TB during th...

Sonia Menon, Rodolfo Rossi, Leon Nshimyumukiza, Aibibula Wusiman, Natasha Zdraveska and Manal Shams Eldin

BMC Infectious Diseases 2016 16:361

Published on: 26 July 2016

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

[No new relevant content identified]

BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

[No new relevant content identified]

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

Research article

Does mobile phone ownership predict better utilization of maternal and newborn health services? a cross-sectional study in Timor-Leste

Increasingly popular mobile health (mHealth) programs have been proposed to promote better utilization of maternal, newborn and child health services. However, women who lack access to a mobile phone are often...

Juan Nie, Jennifer Anna Unger, Susan Thompson, Marisa Hofstee, Jing Gu and Mary Anne Mercer

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth 2016 16:183

Published on: 23 July 2016

BMC Public Health

<http://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles>

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

Research article

A global assessment of the gender gap in self-reported health with survey data from 59 countries

Ties Boerma, Ahmad Reza Hosseinpour, Emese Verdes and Somnath Chatterji

BMC Public Health 2016 16:675

Published on: 30 July 2016

Abstract

Background

While surveys in high-income countries show that women generally have poorer self-reported health than men, much less is known about gender differences in other regions of the world. Such data can be used to examine the determinants of sex differences.

Methods

We analysed data on respondents 18 years and over from the World Health Surveys 2002–04 in 59 countries, which included multiple measures of self-reported health, eight domains of functioning and presumptive diagnoses of chronic conditions. The age-standardized female excess fraction was computed for all indicators and analysed for five regional groups of countries. Multivariate regression models were used to examine the association between country gaps in self-reported health between the sexes with societal and other background characteristics.

Results

Women reported significantly poorer health than men on all self-reported health indicators. The excess fraction was 15 % for the health score based on the eight domains, 28 % for “poor” or “very poor” self-rated health on the single question, and 26 % for “severe” or “extreme” on a single question on limitations. The excess female reporting of poorer health occurred at all ages, but was smaller at ages 60 and over. The female excess was observed in all regions, and was smallest in the European high-income countries. Women more frequently reported problems in specific health domains, with the excess fraction ranging from 25 % for vision to 35 % for mobility, pain and sleep, and with considerable variation between regions. Angina, arthritis and depression had female excess fractions of 33, 32 and 42 % respectively. Higher female prevalence of the presumptive diagnoses was observed in all regional country groups. The main factors affecting the size of the gender gap in self-reported health were the female-male gaps in the prevalence of chronic conditions, especially arthritis and depression and gender characteristics of the society.

Conclusions

Large female-male differences in self-reported health and functioning, equivalent to a decade of growing older, consistently occurred in all regions of the world, irrespective of differences in mortality levels or societal factors. The multi-country study suggests that a mix of biological factors and societal gender inequalities are major contributing factors to gender gap in self-reported measures of health.

Research article

[Adaptation and standardization of a Western tool for assessing child development in non-Western low-income context](#)

Teklu Gemechu Abessa, Berhanu Nigussie Worku, Mekitie Wondafrash Kibebew, Jan Valy, Johan Lemmens, Herbert Thijs, Wondwosen Kasahun Yimer, Patrick Kolsteren and Marita Granitzer
BMC Public Health 2016 16:652

Published on: 28 July 2016

Abstract

Background

Due to lack of culturally relevant assessment tools, little is known about children’s developmental profiles in low income settings such as Ethiopia. The objective of this study was to adapt and standardize the Denver II for assessing child development in Jimma Zone, South West Ethiopia.

Methods

Culture-specific test items in Denver II were modified. After translation into two local languages, all test items were piloted and fine-tuned. Using 1597 healthy children 4 days to 70.6 months of age, the 25, 50, 75 and 90 % passing ages were determined for each test item as milestones. Milestones attainment on the adapted version and the Denver II were compared on the 90 % passing age. Reliability of the adapted tool was examined.

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Results

A total of 36 (28.8 %) test items, mostly from personal social domain, were adapted. Milestones attainment ages on the two versions differed significantly on 42 (34 %) test items. The adapted tool has an excellent inter-rater on 123 (98 %) items and substantial to excellent test-retest reliability on 119 (91 %) items.

Conclusions

A Western developmental assessment tool can be adapted reliably for use in low-income settings. Age differences in attaining milestones indicate a correct estimation of child development requires a population-specific standard.

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

[No new relevant content identified]

BMJ Open

2016, Volume 6, Issue 7

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 94, Number 7, July 2016, 481-556

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/94/7/en/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Child Care, Health and Development

May 2016 Volume 42, Issue 3 Pages 297–454

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cch.v42.3/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Complexity

July/August 2016 Volume 21, Issue 6 Pages 1–459

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cplx.v21.6/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

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

[Accessed 30 July 2016]

[No new relevant content identified]

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

August 2016 - Volume 29 - Issue 4 pp: v-vi,319-431

<http://journals.lww.com/co-infectiousdiseases/pages/currenttoc.aspx>

[Reviewed earlier]

Navigation to Main Sections: :: [Week in Review](#) :: [Key Agency/IGO/Governments Watch](#) :: [INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch](#)
:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

Developing World Bioethics

August 2016 Volume 16, Issue 2 Pages 61–120

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dewb.2016.16.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 26, Issue 4, 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Development Policy Review

July 2016 Volume 34, Issue 4 Pages 465–619

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dpr.2016.34.issue-4/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology

Volume 11, Issue 6, 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 10 - June 2016

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

Special Issue 03 (Superstorm Sandy)

[29 articles in Special Issue covering a wide range of themes on Sandy and public health]

Disasters

July 2016 Volume 40, Issue 3 Pages 385–588

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/disa.2016.40.issue-3/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Emergency Medicine Journal

July 2016, Volume 33, Issue 7

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 22, Number 7—July 2016

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemics

Volume 16, In Progress (September 2016)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

End of Life Journal

2016, Volume 6, Issue 1

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 144 - Issue 09 - July 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Ethics & International Affairs

Spring 2016 (Issue 30.1) | March 10, 2016

<http://www.ethicsandinternationalaffairs.org/2016/spring-2016-issue-30-1/>

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 26, Issue 3, 1 June 2016

<http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/26/3?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Eurosurveillance

Volume 21, Issue 30, 28 July 2016

<http://www.eurosurveillance.org/Public/Articles/Archives.aspx?PublicationId=11678>

Rapid communications

Detection of Zika virus in Brazilian patients during the first five days of infection – urine versus plasma

by R Pessôa, JV Patriota, MdL de Souza, A Abd El Wahed, SS Sanabani

Research Articles

Influenza epidemiology, vaccine coverage and vaccine effectiveness in children admitted to sentinel Australian hospitals in 2014: the Influenza Complications Alert Network (FluCAN)

by CC Blyth, KK Macartney, S Hewagama, S Senenayake, ND Friedman, G Simpson, J Upham, T Kotsimbos, P Kelly, AC Cheng

Abstract

The Influenza Complications Alert Network (FluCAN) is a sentinel hospital-based surveillance programme operating in all states and territories in Australia. We summarise the epidemiology of children hospitalised with laboratory-confirmed influenza in 2014 and reports on the effectiveness of inactivated trivalent inactivated vaccine (TIV) in children. In this observational study, cases were defined as children admitted with acute respiratory illness (ARI) with influenza confirmed by PCR. Controls were hospitalised children with ARI testing negative for

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influenza. Vaccine effectiveness (VE) was estimated as 1 minus the odds ratio of vaccination in influenza positive cases compared with test-negative controls using conditional logistic regression models. From April until October 2014, 402 children were admitted with PCR-confirmed influenza. Of these, 28% were aged < 1 year, 16% were Indigenous, and 39% had underlying conditions predisposing to severe influenza. Influenza A was detected in 90% of cases of influenza; influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 was the most frequent subtype (109/141 of subtyped cases) followed by A(H3N2) (32/141). Only 15% of children with influenza received antiviral therapy. The adjusted VE of one or more doses of TIV for preventing hospitalised influenza was estimated at 55.5% (95% confidence intervals (CI): 11.6–77.6%). Effectiveness against influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 was high (91.6% , 95% CI: 36.0–98.9%) yet appeared poor against H3N2. In summary, the 2014 southern hemisphere TIV was moderately effective against severe influenza in children. Significant VE was observed against influenza A(H1N1)pdm09.

Food Policy

Volume 62, In Progress (July 2016)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Food Security

June 2016, Issue 3, Pages 467-702

<http://link.springer.com/journal/12571/8/3/page/1>

Linking livelihood resilience, innovation, and food security in diverse smallholder farming systems

[Reviewed earlier]

Forum for Development Studies

Volume 43, Issue 2, 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Genocide Studies International

Volume 10, Issue 1, Spring 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

June 2016 | Volume 4 | Issue 2

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Public Health

Volume 11, Issue 7-8, 2016

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

Special Issue: The trouble with 'Categories': Rethinking men who have sex with men, transgender and their equivalents in HIV prevention and health promotion
[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 30 July 2016]

Editorial

[Health partnership research and the assessment of effectiveness](#)

Dan Ritman

Globalization and Health 2016:12:43

DOI: 10.1186/s12992-016-0181-9

Introduction

Health partnerships are flourishing between institutions in the UK and low- and middle-income countries. Over the past five years, the Health Partnership Scheme (HPS), a UK government-funded programme managed by UK NGO THET, has supported health partnerships to undertake more than 200 projects in low- and middle-income countries [1]. All HPS-funded health partnerships, and most others, undertake monitoring and evaluation to generate high quality information and insights for effective management, stakeholder engagement, accountability and advocacy. There are many descriptive and reflective accounts of health partnerships in the literature (eg [2, 3, 4, 5]) and a huge volume of grey literature in the form of project reports and evaluations.

With greater interest and investment comes higher profile and closer scrutiny. While this can manifest as pressure to generate evidence of short-term, measurable achievements, rather than long-term, sustainable impact [6], some health partnerships have responded by rigorously strengthening their evaluation and research activities. Emerging questions about the mechanisms, efficiency and effectiveness of health partnerships have prompted a stream of published evaluations and research papers from clinicians [1], social scientists [7], health systems researchers, economists and others. These questions relate to two topics: what health partnerships are, and what health partnerships do...

Research

[Aspirations and realities in a North-South partnership for health promotion: lessons from a program to promote safe male circumcision in Botswana](#)

Masego Katisi, Marguerite Daniel and Maurice B. Mittelmark

Globalization and Health 2016 12:42

Published on: 28 July 2016

Abstract

Background

International donors support the partnership between the Government of Botswana and two international organisations: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Africa Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Partnership to implement Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision with the target of circumcising 80 % of HIV negative men in 5 years. Botswana Government had started integration of the program into its health system when international partners brought in the Models for Optimizing Volume and Efficiency to strengthen delivery of the service and push the target. The objective of this paper is to use a systems model to establish how the functioning of the partnership on Safe Male Circumcision in Botswana contributed to the outcome.

Methods

Data were collected using observations, focus group discussions and interviews. Thirty participants representing all three partners were observed in a 3-day meeting; followed by three rounds of in-depth interviews with five selected leading officers over 2 years and three focus group discussions.

Results

Financial resources, "ownership" and the target influence the success or failure of partnerships. A combination of inputs by partners brought progress towards achieving set program goals. Although there were tensions between partners, they were working together in strategising to address some challenges of the partnership and implementation. Pressure to meet the expectations of the international donors caused tension and challenges between the in-country partners to the extent of Development Partners retreating and not pursuing the mission further.

Conclusion

Target achievement, the link between financial contribution and ownership expectations caused antagonistic outcome. The paper contributes enlightenment that the functioning of the visible in-country partnership is significantly influenced by the less visible global context such as the target setters and donors.

Health Affairs

July 2016; Volume 35, Issue 7

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

Theme: ACA Coverage, Health Spending & More

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

Health and Human Rights

Volume 18, Issue 1, June 2016

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

Special Section: Tuberculosis and the Right to Health

in collaboration with the International Human Rights Clinic, University of Chicago Law School

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 11 - Issue 03 - July 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 31 Issue 6 July 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 30 July 2016]

Research

[Development of training for medicines-oriented policymakers to apply evidence](#)

H. L. Colquhoun, E. Helis, D. Lowe, D. Belanger, S. Hill, A. Mayhew, M. Taylor and J. M. Grimshaw
Published on: 29 July 2016

Human Rights Quarterly

Volume 38, Number 2, May 2016
<http://muse.jhu.edu/issue/33495>
[Reviewed earlier]

Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)

Volume 12, Issue 5, 2016
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/khvi20/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

Number 66 April 2016
<http://odihpn.org/magazine/humanitarian-innovation/>
Special Focus: Humanitarian Innovation
by Humanitarian Practice Network and Kim Scriven April 2016
[Reviewed earlier]

IDRiM Journal

Vol 6, No 1 (2016)
<http://idrimjournal.com/index.php/idrim/issue/view/15>

IDRiM Conference Special Issue Articles

[Methodology and procedure of business impact analysis for improving port logistics business continuity management](#)

Felipe Caselli, Mauricio Reyes, Mario Beale, Yasuhiro Akakura, Kenji Ono

Abstract

This paper offers an overall view of applying business impact analysis (BIA) to prepare business continuity plan (BCP) for port logistics based on the joint research project to create tsunami resilient society undertaken by the academia from Chile and Japan. Authors review Chilean socio-economic circumstances and currently developed disaster responding system in the national and regional context, and identify significance and social request of maintaining the continuity of port logistics functions in association with integrated risk management of tsunami disaster. The authors place particular emphasis on the possible engagement of BIA for improving efficiency and effectiveness of port logistics BCP. The authors propose an appropriate procedure, techniques and tools for BIA implementation in this regard, and demonstrate them as a practical example of BIA implementation in the port of Iquique, Chile. Finally, are provided some recommendations and suggestions both for the development of future work, as well as the necessary development of policies.

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

<http://www.idpjournals.com/content>
[Accessed 30 July 2016]
[No new content]

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

International Health

Volume 8 Issue 3 May 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Human Rights Law Review

Volume 4, Issue 2, 2015

<http://booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/journals/22131035/4/2>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction

Volume 16, In Progress (June 2016)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/22124209/16>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 45 Issue 2 April 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

July 2016 Volume 48, p1-124 Open Access

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology

Volume 23, Issue 4, 2016

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

Special Issue: Landsenses ecology and ecological planning toward sustainable development

[Reviewed earlier]

International Migration Review

Summer 2016 Volume 50, Issue 2 Pages 267–533, e17–e32

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.2016.50.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

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

July 2016 - Volume 14 - Issue 2 pp: 96-186

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

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

July 26, 2016, Vol 316, No. 4

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

Viewpoint

The Potential to Advance Health Care in the US Criminal Justice System

Newton E. Kendig, MD

This Viewpoint discusses potential opportunities to advance health care in the US criminal justice system based on recent developments.

An unprecedented confluence of medical, sociologic, and political factors has created a unique opportunity to advance health care in the US criminal justice system. In this Viewpoint, important developments supporting this potential opportunity are discussed.

Editorial

Improving Birth Outcomes Key to Improving Global Health

Catherine Y. Spong, MD

Optimizing birth outcomes is critical to improving global health not only for children, but also for the mother and family. Children who are born small, which is common in preterm births and complicated pregnancies, have a higher risk of heart disease and diabetes later in life.¹ Similarly, some pregnancy complications, such as preeclampsia, have been found to increase the risk of maternal cardiac disease.² Improving birth outcomes by optimizing pregnancy, reducing pregnancy complications, and delivering at the appropriate time can improve lifelong health for the mother and child, thereby benefitting the family unit and the broader community.

JAMA Pediatrics

July 2016, Vol 170, No. 7

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

[Reviewed earlier]

JBI Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports

June 2016 - Volume 14 - Issue 6 pp: 1-361

<http://journals.lww.com/jbisrir/Pages/currenttoc.aspx>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 41, Issue 4, August 2016

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10900/41/3/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development

ISSN: 2044-1266

Volume 6 Issue 1

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/jchmsd/6/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Development Economics

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

Volume 120, Pages 1-224 (May 2016)
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03043878/120>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Environmental Management

Volume 182, In Progress (1 November 2016)
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03014797>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

July 2016, Volume 70, Issue 7
<http://jech.bmj.com/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Human Trafficking

Volume 2, Issue 2, 2016
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uhmt20/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 12, Issue 1, 2016
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjge20/.U2V-Elf4L0l#.VAJEj2N4WF8>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Infectious Diseases (JGID)

April-June 2016 Volume 8 | Issue 2 Page Nos. 59-94
<http://www.jgid.org/currentissue.asp?sabs=n>
[New issue; No new relevant content identified]

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

Volume 27, Number 2, May 2016 Supplement
<https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/33442>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Volume 6 Issue 2 2016
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/jhlscm/6/2>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 18, Issue 4, August 2016
<http://link.springer.com/journal/10903/18/4/page/1>
Issue focus: Mental Health and Substance Use

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 14, Issue 2, 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 214 Issue 3 August 1, 2016

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

[New issue; No new relevant content identified]

Journal of International Development

July 2016 Volume 28, Issue 5 Pages 647–823

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.v28.4/issuetoc>

Research Article

Shifting the Development Discourse: A Narrative of a Civil Society Network in Ecuador

Susan Appe

First published: 2 June 2016

DOI: 10.1002/jid.3231

Abstract

This article provides a narrative of the emergence and formalization of a civil society network in Ecuador. The narrative provides a backdrop to explain how organized civil society produces an alternative discourse by shifting key descriptors related to civil society and development. While civil society–state relations still unfold in Ecuador, an alternative development discourse with shifted descriptors has helped to consolidate the civil society network. This shifting of development discourse may provide an avenue for organized civil society to continue to better argue and demonstrate its contributions to social development.

Research Article

The Effects of Financial Inclusion on Children's Schooling, and Parental Aspirations and Expectations

Adam Parker

First published: 19 August 2015

DOI: 10.1002/jid.3137

Abstract

We analyse the effects of offering access to a savings account to a sample of poor women on the educational attainment of their children and on the educational aspirations and expectations they have for them. Using data from a field experiment in Nepal that randomized access to savings accounts among a largely unbanked population, we provide evidence that financial access increased the schooling level of daughters and the educational aspirations and expectations parents have for them. Wealth and female empowerment do not seem to be behind our findings

The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics

Winter 2015 Volume 43, Issue 4 Pages 673–913

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jlme.2015.43.issue-4/issuetoc>

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

Special Issue: SYMPOSIUM: Harmonizing Privacy Laws to Enable International Biobank Research: Part I

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

July 2016, Volume 42, Issue 7

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Operations Management

Volume 44, Pages 1-68 (May 2016)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02726963>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 3, Issue 2 (2016)

<http://digitalrepository.aurorahealthcare.org/jpcrr/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)

Volume 5 Issue 2 June 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

July 2016 Volume 174, p1-286

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

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 37, Issue 2 (May 2016)

<http://link.springer.com/journal/41271/37/2/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

01 June 2016; volume 13, issue 119

<http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/current>

[New issue; No relevant content identified]

Knowledge Management for Development Journal

Vol 11, No 2 (2015)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

The Lancet

Jul 23, 2016 Volume 388 Number 10042 p307-436

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

Editorial

Halting the Olympics-Zika virus bandwagon

The Lancet

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)31204-1](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31204-1)

Summary

For Rio 2016, the XXXI Olympics taking place from Aug 5–21 and Paralympics from Sept 7–18, the sporting activity cannot start soon enough. Even by Olympic standards, there has been unprecedented controversy in the lead-up to the games: the Russian doping scandal, Brazil's economic difficulties, pollution in Rio's Guanabara Bay, and in a media-fuelled furore concerning Zika virus.

Zika virus has dominated global health and international media coverage this year, after WHO declared the Zika virus epidemic a Public Health Emergency of International Concern 6 months ago (reassessed in a World Report this week). Rio 2016 has therefore been the focus of global health attention ever since. WHO, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Pan-American Health Association, among others, have all issued guidelines for Olympic competitors and to the anticipated 500 000 visitors to the games to mitigate the risk of Zika virus transmission: pregnant women are advised to avoid travelling to the games; visitors are advised to use mosquito repellents and to cover up where possible; and safe sex messaging is being clearly promoted (up to 8 weeks after the games for asymptomatic individuals, or for 6 months if Zika virus disease symptoms have developed).

In a letter in The Lancet published on June 17, Brazilian scientists estimate Zika virus transmission in Rio during August as around one to three per 100,000, suggesting that there could be up to 15 possible Zika cases resulting from attendance at the games. There remains some legitimate concern about the possibility of Zika virus being exported from Rio to vulnerable regions of Africa. But overall, there would seem to be a general consensus that Zika virus, while clearly devastating in its potential to cause microcephaly in pregnancy, does not represent a public health threat at the Olympics.

However, opposition to Rio 2016 because of a perceived Zika virus threat has been resonating in the media for weeks. On May 20, 150 physicians, bioethicists, and public health “experts” published an open letter to WHO Director-General Margaret Chan in The Washington Post, calling for the Olympics to be postponed. One of the signatories, the lawyer Amir Attaran, from the Institute for Epidemiology and Population Health at the University of Ottawa, Canada, has been leading this movement, most recently in a colourful letter published last week in response to an Editorial in the June issue of The Lancet Infectious Diseases. Attaran criticised the Editorial for its “erroneous reasoning” in suggesting that Zika virus posed little threat, a position he says would “endorse a monstrous externalisation of risk, with indifference and inequity”.

Attaran has pursued important and legitimate issues of human rights and bioethics in the past, several of which have been highlighted in this journal. But Attaran's latest stance has helped to stoke fear and create exaggerated international headlines. Let us repeat: the best available evidence indicates that, with appropriate precautions, Zika virus poses no serious public health danger to those taking part in or attending the Olympics. Furthermore, postponing Rio 2016 would have had a negative effect on Brazil's economy, with an impact more damaging to the

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country's public health system than Zika virus. Media coverage of Zika virus and the Olympics has taken the spotlight away from more important concerns about global health security, including the potential of mass migration to reignite recently halted measles and rubella transmission in Brazil, and to trigger the spread of influenza from Brazil to other countries. Brazil, not long ago an emerging economic powerhouse, has an economy in crisis, compounding well known weaknesses in its sanitation system, which makes water-borne infections a threat to Rio's visitors and an ongoing health threat to millions of Brazilians long after the Olympics and Paralympics have left town.

Rio, like London in 2012 and every Olympic city before that, will be evaluated for the legacy the games will leave on its host city and nation. For Brazil this should include the impact of the games on a fragile public health system. But, more optimistically, there is an obvious yet often overlooked benefit that the Olympics can bring every 4 years—translating the power of sporting achievement into increased physical activity and health worldwide. This is easy to say, and difficult to achieve, as highlighted in 's second Series on this subject, launched on July 28. This Series describes a global pandemic of inactivity and rightly views the global shop window of the Olympics as an opportunity (not a threat) for public health. Consequently, now is the time to halt the misguided Olympics-Zika virus bandwagon, and to get behind Rio 2016, and Brazil.

Editorial

HPV vaccination: a decade on

The Lancet

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)31206-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31206-5)

Summary

Human papillomavirus (HPV) causes almost all cervical cancers and most other anogenital cancers and warts in both men and women. Worldwide prevalence is 11·7% in women, causing 4·5% of new cancers in women each year. Despite an effective vaccine being licensed in 2006, only last week was it approved for girls in China and endorsed for boys in the USA.

In China, this unacceptable drug approval lag is not limited to HPV vaccination—the problem is deeply rooted in the Chinese drug approval system. Trial registration is lengthy, with no prioritisation mechanism in place. Additionally, similar to some other countries, no drug can be licensed in China until clinical trials have been done in the country. Trials were done between 2002 and 2005 in other Asian countries but were not accepted by the Chinese Government, with a Chinese trial started in 2008 finally leading to approval this year. Travel agencies even offer package deals from the mainland to Hong Kong for HPV vaccinations to circumvent the problem. Improvement efforts are underway, such as a so-called four-colour light strategy for prioritisation and hiring of more staff to wade through the application backlog.

In the USA, despite approval for girls in 2006 and boys in 2011, uptake has been shockingly low. In 2014, just 37% of girls received the three-dose course compared with 13% of boys. Misconceptions have driven the low uptake, including the belief that vaccination is only needed for sexually active individuals or that vaccination of preteens will cause them to become sexually active. These misunderstandings have weakened political will to mandate the vaccine. Often, parents have not heard about the vaccine or believe that it is not needed. Politicians, health-care professionals, and parents all need to understand the importance of the vaccine. To deny girls and boys the full protection of the vaccine can no longer be tolerated.

The HPV vaccine has proven efficacy. But a decade on, its uptake has been poor, with a worldwide coverage of only 1·4% of women. Vaccines are one of the strongest levers to

improve public health; their study, licensing, and implementation require more urgency than China and the USA have so far displayed.

The Lancet Infectious Diseases

Jul 2016 Volume 16 Number 7 p753-866 e108-e138
<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/issue/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Global Health

Jul 2016 Volume 4 Number 7 e427-e501
<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/issue/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 20, Issue 8, August 2016
<http://link.springer.com/journal/10995/20/8/page/1>
[Reviewed earlier]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

July 2016; 36 (5)
<http://mdm.sagepub.com/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy
June 2016 Volume 94, Issue 2 Pages 225–435
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1468-0009.2016.94.issue-2/issuetoc>
[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 535 Number 7613 pp465-586 28 July 2016
http://www.nature.com/nature/current_issue.html

Editorial

More support for clinical trials in children

US lawmakers should give drug firms the confidence to test paediatric cancer therapies.

27 July 2016

A cancer diagnosis is a shock, but adults with the disease can take some comfort in the numerous treatments available to them — both through clinical trials and as drugs that are already on the market. Children cannot. Because they make up only 1% of US patients with cancer, children are a low priority for pharmaceutical companies that want to launch an effective drug quickly. The hassle of a paediatric clinical trial may not seem worth it until after the drug has proved to be safe and effective in adults. This process can take decades, leaving children with therapies that are sometimes almost obsolete.

To access therapies early, parents of these children can turn to compassionate-use programmes, in which companies give experimental drugs to people who are in desperate need. In the United States, firms that agree to provide medicines in this way will ask the Food and Drug Authority for emergency permission, which is almost always granted.

This system, although helpful for some, is rife with complications. Patients and their families report difficulties in applying for such programmes, and say that they rarely receive responses. Companies that withhold a drug — because it is in short supply or not right for a patient — can find themselves on the receiving end of critical social-media campaigns highlighting individual patients. And firms worry that if a person dies or is harmed while taking a drug, it could hurt the drug's chances of being approved. No one knows how many requests parents make and how often companies approve them, but anecdotally, firms often deny drugs on the grounds that they have not been tested in children.

Proper clinical trials for childhood cancer drugs are scarce. Designing a clinical trial is never simple, but adding children to the picture complicates the process immensely. Children are not just 'small adults' — they metabolize drugs in very different ways. It is difficult to predict from adult or animal studies whether a chemotherapy drug will be more or less toxic in a child, and at what dose. The process of obtaining informed consent for children participating in a trial can also be more complicated. And companies fear that the death of a child — even if unrelated to the treatment — could bring bad publicity for a new drug.

Recent years have seen attempts to make more drugs available to treat children. In the United States, a 2003 law known as the Pediatric Research Equity Act (PREA) requires that companies develop a plan for how they will test experimental drugs in children, although many trials are exempted. A second law, called the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act, motivates companies to perform paediatric clinical trials by granting an extra six months of market exclusivity for the adult drug.

Overall, these laws have been successful, leading to hundreds of drug labels being updated with information for use in children. But legal loopholes often prevent children with cancer from accessing new drugs. For instance, therapies for conditions that do not affect children — such as Alzheimer's disease — are exempt from the PREA. And exemptions intended for such diseases have been broadly applied to cancer. For example, therapies that are being trialled in adults with breast cancer are exempted because children do not get that cancer, even if the drug could treat a childhood cancer in a different organ.

Also exempted are drugs for 'orphan' diseases that affect fewer than 200,000 people in the United States. The number of orphan designations has skyrocketed in recent years — the improved ability to define the molecular basis of an individual's cancer means that diagnoses have become increasingly subdivided, and the majority of approved cancer drugs now carry this orphan designation.

Legislation is now attempting to close those loopholes. The Research to Accelerate Cures and Equity (RACE) for Children Act, introduced to the US Congress on 14 July, would require companies to apply the PREA to any therapy with a molecular target that is relevant to both an adult and a childhood disease. It would also end the exemption for orphan diseases. Last July, the European Medicines Agency passed similar rules to make it more difficult for companies to avoid testing drugs in children. This applies when the disease has a common mechanism in adults and children, unless the drug is likely to be unsafe in children.

With Congress now out of session and focused on the upcoming US election, the RACE for Children Act is unlikely to advance before next year. But when lawmakers pick it up, they should also address problems with compassionate-use programmes — and ensure a transparent and useful process for people to gain access to unapproved drugs. They should also encourage companies to make more drugs available through market incentives, and provide increased protection should something go wrong.

Nature Medicine

July 2016, Volume 22 No 7 pp693-705

<http://www.nature.com/nm/journal/v22/n6/index.html>

[Reviewed earlier]

New England Journal of Medicine

July 28, 2016 Vol. 375 No. 4

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

Perspective

[Yellow Fever in Angola and Beyond — The Problem of Vaccine Supply and Demand](#)

Alan D.T. Barrett, Ph.D.

N Engl J Med 2016; 375:301-303 July 28, 2016 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp1606997

Audio Interview

Dr. Alan D.T. Barrett on the current yellow fever epidemic and lessons about vaccine supply and global health. (8:12) [Listen](#) [Download](#)

Yellow fever, caused by yellow fever virus, is a mosquito-borne flavivirus disease; it is found in sub-Saharan Africa and tropical South America, where approximately 1 billion people in 46 countries are at risk for it. A live attenuated vaccine (strain 17D) was developed by Max Theiler and colleagues in the 1930s — work that earned Theiler a Nobel Prize. An excellent vaccine, it has been in use since 1937; more than 650 million doses have been distributed in the past 75 years, and 1 dose probably confers lifelong protective immunity. The disease, however, has not been conquered: there are still an estimated 180,000 cases and 78,000 resulting deaths every year.[1](#)

In the past 6 months, we've seen a major resurgence of yellow fever disease that has proved difficult to control in multiple African countries. As a result, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced on May 19 that it had convened an emergency committee under the International Health Regulations to review the situation. That committee decided that the current epidemic is a "serious public health concern" but does not, unlike the current Zika virus epidemic, constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern.[2](#)

How did this situation arise? In December 2015, a yellow fever outbreak was identified in Angola. That outbreak continues, despite distribution of nearly 12 million doses of vaccine in the country, and as of May 20, 2016, a total of 2420 suspected cases, including 298 deaths, had been reported. Alarming, the cases are not limited to Angola: the virus has spread, by way of infected travelers from Angola, to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, and China, further demonstrating the difficulty of controlling infectious diseases in this era of unprecedented mobility.

In addition, cases in Angola and the DRC are found in cities, which suggests that transmission may be occurring through an "urban yellow fever" cycle, in which the virus is transmitted

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between humans by means of the bite of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, rather than the traditional “jungle yellow fever” cycle of monkey–mosquito–monkey transmission in which humans are incidental hosts. Further complicating the situation, there appears to be a separate outbreak in Uganda concurrent with the Angola-based outbreak.

The identification in China of 11 travelers who returned from Angola with yellow fever infection is also particularly troubling, since yellow fever has never been found in Asia even though laboratory studies have demonstrated that Asian *A. aegypti* mosquitoes are vector-competent. The reason for the absence of yellow fever from Asia is unknown and has been a subject of much speculation.³ Although it is very worrisome that people are returning from Angola with yellow fever, it is somewhat reassuring that China manufactures 17D vaccine for the domestic market and would probably be able to control an outbreak. The importations, however, indicate that there are weaknesses in the current International Health Regulations, which require persons entering a region with potential for yellow fever outbreaks to provide evidence of immunization.

Given that we have a highly effective yellow fever vaccine that confers lifelong immunity with one dose, why is yellow fever still a problem? Much of the answer comes down to vaccine supply and demand.

The 17D vaccine is a “legacy” vaccine produced in embryonated chicken eggs using technology that has changed little since the 1940s, when the seed-lot system was introduced. Three 17D substrains (17D-204, 17DD, and 17D-213) are used as vaccines. They have minor differences in genome sequences, but all have proved to be excellent vaccines. Currently, there are only six manufacturers of yellow fever vaccine worldwide, and they collectively produce approximately 50 million to 100 million doses each year; four (Institut Pasteur, Senegal; Bio-Manguinhos/Fiocruz, Brazil; Chumakov Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitides, Russia; and Sanofi Pasteur, France) are “prequalified” by the WHO to distribute vaccine internationally and two (Sanofi Pasteur, United States; and Wuhan Institute of Biological Products, China) make vaccine for domestic markets. Thus, the number of producers and the manufacturing process limit the amount of vaccine available.

Furthermore, there is a requirement for a minimum amount of virus in a dose (103.0 IU) but no maximum amount per dose, and some manufacturers’ lots contain 106.5 IU per dose (over 1000 times the minimum). Although all vaccines have proved efficacious overall, the potency of the vaccines produced by the six manufacturers varies. Currently, approximately 6 million doses are kept in reserve for emergencies. That quantity is adequate for most years, but occasionally — now, for instance, or during the 2008 epidemic in South America — these reserves are insufficient to meet the demand from large outbreaks, particularly when they affect areas where yellow fever is not seen very often, as in Angola, which had gone decades without an urban outbreak.

Clearly, there is a need to increase the vaccine supply, but a number of approaches could improve the situation in the future. First, we can increase the reserve stockpile kept for emergencies. Second, regulators and the WHO could set a maximum for the amount of vaccine in a dose. Studies have shown that 3000 IU (1/50 of the quantity in a dose of at least one current vaccine)⁴ or less is sufficient to stimulate protective immunity. Consequently, vaccine bulk could be diluted in manufacturing freeze-dried vaccine, but studies would be needed to investigate the stability of diluted versus undiluted vaccine and the duration of protective immunity.

Relatedly, a dose-sparing approach has been suggested, in which a fraction of the current dose could be given to vaccinees once a vaccine vial had been opened. This approach would have to be evaluated carefully to ensure that vaccinees received the appropriate quantity of diluted vaccine. In addition, the vaccine is recommended for persons 9 months of age or older (6 months or older in epidemic situations), and studies would be needed to determine whether dose-sparing vaccination was equivalent in children and adults.

Similarly, some experts have suggested using intradermal immunization rather than the traditional intramuscular or subcutaneous route.⁵ Although that option seems promising, the limited studies that have been conducted included no comparison between intradermal and conventional subcutaneous immunization with the same dose of vaccine. Moreover, these studies have involved vaccine from only two of the six manufacturers.

A third approach is to shift manufacturing from embryonated chicken eggs to a continuous cell line. This possibility proved unsuccessful when it was investigated in the 1980s, but cell-culture technology has greatly improved in the past 30 years. Notably, Sanofi Pasteur manufactures its chimeric yellow fever 17D-dengue (Dengvaxia) and chimeric yellow fever 17D-Japanese encephalitis (Imojev) vaccines in monkey kidney Vero cells, which suggests that Vero cells could be used to manufacture 17D vaccine. Of course, the immunogenicity and safety profile of such a Vero-cell–derived vaccine would need to be compared with that of currently licensed egg-derived vaccines.

Finally, there have been no systematic studies investigating the genome sequences of wild-type yellow fever virus strains from outbreaks to elucidate the evolution of the virus and help model the potential for outbreaks. There are 40 genomic sequences of wild-type yellow fever virus isolates in GenBank, of which 12 are from Brazil and 14 from Senegal, though the virus is currently found in 44 other countries. We still have much to learn about wild-type yellow fever virus.

In the short term, there will be difficulties in ensuring that sufficient vaccine is available to fight this major public health problem, but we have the opportunity to avoid vaccine shortfalls in the future. Toward that end, the WHO periodically reviews “Recommendations to Assure the Quality, Safety and Efficacy of Live Attenuated Yellow Fever Vaccines.” Now may be the time to revisit these requirements, which were last reviewed in 2010.

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly

June 2016; 45 (3)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration

OxMo Vol. 6, No. 1

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Pediatrics

July 2016, VOLUME 138 / ISSUE 1

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/138/1?current-issue=y>

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 34, Issue 7, July 2016

<http://link.springer.com/journal/40273/34/7/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

PLOS Currents: Disasters

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

[Accessed 30 July 2016]

[No new content]

PLoS Currents: Outbreaks

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

[No new content]

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

[No new relevant content identified]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

[Accessed 30 July 2016]

Viewpoints

[Human Rabies Survivors in India: An Emerging Paradox?](#)

Reeta Subramaniam (Mani)

| published 28 Jul 2016 | PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0004774>

There is an acute shortage of rabies biologicals, especially RIG, reported from time to time from several states in India. The WHO also reports a critical shortage of RIG worldwide. This is because both equine and human RIG can be manufactured only in limited quantities for several reasons. In India, only equine RIG is indigenously manufactured because of high production costs for human RIG. In the recent past, various studies and clinical trials have reported the production and evaluation of human monoclonal antibodies that are equally or more potent than RIG and have been found to be promising substitutes that can bring down the cost of PEP considerably [13,14,15]. One of these products [15], manufactured by Serum Institute of India, is set to be launched this year and will hopefully resolve the RIG crisis in India, at least to some extent.

To address the shortage of vaccines, India needs to scale up indigenous production of modern cell culture vaccines. More importantly, intradermal vaccination, which brings down the cost of PEP significantly, should be expanded to more areas across various states. This can be achieved by training of medical and nursing staff in this technique. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) does not currently support funding for rabies vaccines or

immunoglobulins; however, recently it has decided to invest in research on feasibility of GAVI support for rabies vaccines.

Rabies deaths are scattered and, sadly, never manage to garner the critical attention that an epidemic or outbreak can achieve, which is one of the reasons why rabies continues to be a neglected disease in India despite continuing to cause significant human mortality. Recently, however, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has initiated the National Rabies Control Programme under the 12th 5-year plan, which has both animal and human components. Increasing awareness of rabies and PEP among the public and health care professionals should be foremost on their agenda to prevent tragic human deaths...

Editorial

The World's Great Religions and Their Neglected Tropical Diseases

Peter J. Hotez

| published 28 Jul 2016 | PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0004544>

New information based on data released by the World Health Organization (WHO) indicates that practically everyone infected with a major neglected tropical disease (NTD) lives in a Christian-, Muslim-, or Hindu-majority nation. The finding has implications for engaging religious leaders in NTD control and elimination activities.

Today, of the estimated 7.4 billion (thousand million) people living [1], approximately one-half to two-thirds are linked to the three largest religions: Christianity (2.0–2.2 billion people), Islam (1.2–1.6 billion), and Hinduism (0.8–1.0 billion) [2,3]. As shown in Fig 1, the world's religions are not evenly distributed. The Muslim-majority countries that comprise the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) are found in the Middle East and North Africa region, extending down to the African Sahel, as well as in Southeast Asia. Christian-majority countries comprise those in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, central and southern Africa, Philippines, and Australia. The Hindu-majority countries are composed of India, Nepal, and Mauritius.

In previous papers published in PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases, we have pointed out the disproportionate impact of NTDs on Muslim-majority countries [4,5], Christian-majority countries [6,7], and in India [8,9]...

...Linking NTDs to religion has potential importance because it invites prominent international religious leaders to have a greater role in advocating for and supporting NTD control [9]. For instance, for the OIC nations, the Islamic Development Bank, and some of the wealthier nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council could look at opportunities to contribute to MDA as well as supporting research and development (R&D) for new technologies. Through the United States Science Envoy program, we recently embarked on a cooperative R&D agreement between the Sabin Vaccine Institute and King Saud University for NTD vaccine development. Similarly, Pope Francis has been a staunch advocate for the poor and could add NTDs into the portfolio of activities for the Papacy, while leaders in India and Nepal can expand their existing commitments to NTDs, especially for intestinal helminth infections, LF, leishmaniasis, and other conditions. At the local level, religious leaders in churches, mosques, and temples could have important roles in raising awareness about NTDs and their health impact and could even promote indigenous control and elimination efforts.

Finally, there remains the interfaith opportunity to bring these three great religions together in order to cooperate on reducing the global burden of NTDs. NTD control and elimination represents one of the most effective and cost-efficient means to reduce poverty and relieve global suffering.

PLOS One

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

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

[Accessed 30 July 2016]

Research Article

A Landscape Approach to Invasive Species Management

Miguel Lurgi, Konstans Wells, Malcolm Kennedy, Susan Campbell, Damien A. Fordham

Research Article | published 29 Jul 2016 | PLOS ONE

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0160417>

Abstract

Biological invasions are not only a major threat to biodiversity, they also have major impacts on local economies and agricultural production systems. Once established, the connection of local populations into metapopulation networks facilitates dispersal at landscape scales, generating spatial dynamics that can impact the outcome of pest-management actions. Much planning goes into landscape-scale invasive species management. However, effective management requires knowledge on the interplay between metapopulation network topology and management actions. We address this knowledge gap using simulation models to explore the effectiveness of two common management strategies, applied across different extents and according to different rules for selecting target localities in metapopulations with different network topologies. These management actions are: (i) general population reduction, and (ii) reduction of an obligate resource. The reduction of an obligate resource was generally more efficient than population reduction for depleting populations at landscape scales. However, the way in which local populations are selected for management is important when the topology of the metapopulation is heterogeneous in terms of the distribution of connections among local populations. We tested these broad findings using real-world scenarios of European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) infesting agricultural landscapes in Western Australia. Although management strategies targeting central populations were more effective in simulated heterogeneous metapopulation structures, no difference was observed in real-world metapopulation structures that are highly homogeneous. In large metapopulations with high proximity and connectivity of neighbouring populations, different spatial management strategies yield similar outcomes. Directly considering spatial attributes in pest-management actions will be most important for metapopulation networks with heterogeneously distributed links. Our modelling framework provides a simple approach for identifying the best possible management strategy for invasive species based on metapopulation structure and control capacity. This information can be used by managers trying to devise efficient landscape-oriented management strategies for invasive species and can also generate insights for conservation purposes.

Research Article

Epidemiology of Substance Use among Forced Migrants: A Global Systematic Review

Danielle Horyniak, Jason S. Melo, Risa M. Farrell, Victoria D. Ojeda, Steffanie A. Strathdee

| published 13 Jul 2016 | PLOS ONE

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0159134>

Abstract

Introduction

Forced migration is occurring at unprecedented levels. Forced migrants may be at risk for substance use for reasons including coping with traumatic experiences, co-morbid mental health disorders, acculturation challenges and social and economic inequality. This paper aimed to systematically review the literature examining substance use among forced migrants, and identify priority areas for intervention and future research.

Methods

Seven medical, allied health and social science databases were searched from inception to September 2015 in accordance with PRISMA guidelines to identify original peer-reviewed articles describing any findings relating to alcohol and/or illicit drug use among refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), asylum seekers, people displaced by disasters and

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deportees. A descriptive synthesis of evidence from quantitative studies was conducted, focusing primarily on studies which used validated measures of substance use. Synthesis of evidence from qualitative studies focused on identifying prominent themes relating to the contexts and consequences of substance use. Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklists were used to assess methodological quality of included studies.

Results

Forty-four quantitative (82% cross-sectional), 16 qualitative and three mixed-methods studies were included. Ten studies were rated as high methodological quality (16%), 39 as moderate quality (62%) and 14 as low quality (22%). The majority of research was conducted among refugees, IDPs and asylum seekers ($n = 55$, 87%), predominantly in high-income settings. The highest-quality prevalence estimates of hazardous/harmful alcohol use ranged from 17%-36% in camp settings and 4%-7% in community settings. Few studies collected validated measures of illicit drug use. Seven studies compared substance use among forced migrants to other migrant or native-born samples. Among eight studies which conducted multivariable analysis, male sex, trauma exposure and symptoms of mental illness were commonly identified correlates of substance use.

Conclusion

Our understanding of substance use among forced migrants remains limited, particularly regarding persons displaced due to disasters, development and deportation. Despite a growing body of work among refugee-background populations, few studies include refugees in low and middle-income countries, where over 80% of the global refugee population resides. Findings suggest a need to integrate substance use prevention and treatment into services offered to forced migrants, particularly in camp settings. Efforts to develop and evaluate interventions to reduce substance use and related harms are needed.

PLoS Pathogens

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

Research Article

Open Source Drug Discovery with the Malaria Box Compound Collection for Neglected Diseases and Beyond

Wesley C. Van Voorhis, John H. Adams, Roberto Adelfio, Vida Ahyong, Myles H. Akabas, Pietro Alano, Aintzane Alday, Yesmalie Alemán Resto, Aishah Alsibae, Ainhua Alzualde, Katherine T. Andrews, Simon V. Avery, Vicky M. Avery, Lawrence Ayong, Mark Baker, Stephen Baker, Choukri Ben Mamoun, Sangeeta Bhatia, Quentin Bickle, Lotfi Bounaadja, Tana Bowling, Jürgen Bosch, Lauren E. Boucher, Fabrice F. Boyom, Jose Brea, Marian Brennan, Audrey Burton, Conor R. Caffrey, Grazia Camarda, Manuela Carrasquilla, Dee Carter, Maria Belen Cassera, Ken Chih-Chien Cheng, Worathad Chindaudomsate, Anthony Chubb, Beatrice L. Colon, Daisy D. Colón-López, Yolanda Corbett, Gregory J. Crowther, Noemi Cowan, Sarah D'Alessandro, Na Le Dang, Michael Delves, Joseph L. DeRisi, Alan Y. Du, Sandra Duffy, Shima Abd El-Salam El-Sayed, Michael T. Ferdig, José A. Fernández Robledo, David A. Fidock, Isabelle Florent, Patrick V. T. Fokou, Ani Galstian, Francisco Javier Gamo, Suzanne Gokool, Ben Gold, Todd Golub, Gregory M. Goldgof, Rajarshi Guha, W. Armand Guiguemde, Nil Gural, R. Kiplin Guy, Michael A. E. Hansen, Kirsten K. Hanson, Andrew Hemphill, Rob Hooft van Huijsduijnen, Takaaki Horii, Paul Horrocks, Tyler B. Hughes, Christopher Huston, Ikuo Igarashi, Katrin Ingram-Sieber, Maurice A. Itoe, Ajit Jadhav, Amornrat Naranuntarat Jensen, Laran T. Jensen, Rays H. Y. Jiang, Annette Kaiser, Jennifer Keiser, Thomas Ketas, Sebastien Kicka, Sunyoung Kim, Kieran Kirk, Vidya P. Kumar, Dennis E. Kyle, Maria Jose Lafuente, Scott Landfear, Nathan Lee, Sukjun Lee, Adele M. Lehané, Fengwu Li, David Little, Liqiong Liu, Manuel Llinás, Maria I. Loza, Aristeia Lubar, Leonardo Lucantoni, Isabelle Lucet, Louis Maes, Dalu Mancama, Nuha R. Mansour, Sandra March, Sheena

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McGowan, Iset Medina Vera, Stephan Meister, Luke Mercer, Jordi Mestres, Alvine N. Mfopa, Raj N. Misra, Seunghyun Moon, John P. Moore, Francielly Morais Rodrigues da Costa, Joachim Müller, Arantza Muriana, Stephen Nakazawa Hewitt, Bakela Nare, Carl Nathan, Nathalie Narraidoo, Sujeevi Nawaratna, Kayode K. Ojo, Diana Ortiz, Gordana Panic, George Papadatos, Silvia Parapini, Kailash Patra, Ngoc Pham, Sarah Prats, David M. Plouffe, Sally-Ann Poulsen, Anupam Pradhan, Celia Quevedo, Ronald J. Quinn, Christopher A. Rice, Mohamed Abdo Rizk, Andrea Ruecker, Robert St. Onge, Rafaela Salgado Ferreira, Jasmeet Samra, Natalie G. Robinett, Ulrich Schlecht, Marjorie Schmitt, Filipe Silva Villela, Francesco Silvestrini, Robert Sinden, Dennis A. Smith, Thierry Soldati, Andreas Spitzmüller, Serge Maximilian Stamm, David J. Sullivan, William Sullivan, Sundari Suresh, Brian M. Suzuki, Yo Suzuki, S. Joshua Swamidass, Donatella Taramelli, Lauve R. Y. Tchokouaha, Anjo Theron, David Thomas, Kathryn F. Tonissen, Simon Townson, Abhai K. Tripathi, Valentin Trofimov, Kenneth O. Udenze, Imran Ullah, Cindy Vallieres, Edgar Vigil, Joseph M. Vinetz, Phat Voong Vinh, Hoan Vu, Nao-aki Watanabe, Kate Weatherby, Pamela M. White, Andrew F. Wilks, Elizabeth A. Winzeler, Edward Wojcik, Melanie Wree, Wesley Wu, Naoaki Yokoyama, Paul H. A. Zollo, Nada Abla, Benjamin Blasco, Jeremy Burrows, Benoît Laleu, Didier Leroy, Thomas Spangenberg, Timothy Wells, Paul A. Willis

| published 28 Jul 2016 | PLOS Pathogens

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1005763>

Abstract

A major cause of the paucity of new starting points for drug discovery is the lack of interaction between academia and industry. Much of the global resource in biology is present in universities, whereas the focus of medicinal chemistry is still largely within industry. Open source drug discovery, with sharing of information, is clearly a first step towards overcoming this gap. But the interface could especially be bridged through a scale-up of open sharing of physical compounds, which would accelerate the finding of new starting points for drug discovery. The Medicines for Malaria Venture Malaria Box is a collection of over 400 compounds representing families of structures identified in phenotypic screens of pharmaceutical and academic libraries against the *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria parasite. The set has now been distributed to almost 200 research groups globally in the last two years, with the only stipulation that information from the screens is deposited in the public domain. This paper reports for the first time on 236 screens that have been carried out against the Malaria Box and compares these results with 55 assays that were previously published, in a format that allows a meta-analysis of the combined dataset. The combined biochemical and cellular assays presented here suggest mechanisms of action for 135 (34%) of the compounds active in killing multiple life-cycle stages of the malaria parasite, including asexual blood, liver, gametocyte, gametes and insect ookinete stages. In addition, many compounds demonstrated activity against other pathogens, showing hits in assays with 16 protozoa, 7 helminths, 9 bacterial and mycobacterial species, the dengue fever mosquito vector, and the NCI60 human cancer cell line panel of 60 human tumor cell lines. Toxicological, pharmacokinetic and metabolic properties were collected on all the compounds, assisting in the selection of the most promising candidates for murine proof-of-concept experiments and medicinal chemistry programs. The data for all of these assays are presented and analyzed to show how outstanding leads for many indications can be selected. These results reveal the immense potential for translating the dispersed expertise in biological assays involving human pathogens into drug discovery starting points, by providing open access to new families of molecules, and emphasize how a small additional investment made to help acquire and distribute compounds, and sharing the data, can catalyze drug discovery for dozens of different indications. Another lesson is that when multiple screens from different groups are run on the same library, results can be integrated quickly to select the most valuable starting points for subsequent medicinal chemistry efforts.

Author Summary

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Malaria leads to the loss of over 440,000 lives annually; accelerating research to discover new candidate drugs is a priority. Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) has distilled over 25,000 compounds that kill malaria parasites in vitro into a group of 400 representative compounds, called the "Malaria Box". These Malaria Box sets were distributed free-of-charge to research laboratories in 30 different countries that work on a wide variety of pathogens. Fifty-five groups compiled >290 assay results for this paper describing the many activities of the Malaria Box compounds. The collective results suggest a potential mechanism of action for over 130 compounds against malaria and illuminate the most promising compounds for further malaria drug development research. Excitingly some of these compounds also showed outstanding activity against other disease agents including fungi, bacteria, other single-cellular parasites, worms, and even human cancer cells. The results have ignited over 30 drug development programs for a variety of diseases. This open access effort was so successful that MMV has begun to distribute another set of compounds with initial activity against a wider range of infectious agents that are of public health concern, called the Pathogen Box, available now to scientific labs all over the world (www.PathogenBox.org).

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

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

(Accessed 30 July 2016)

Biological Sciences - Sustainability Science:

[Estimating watershed degradation over the last century and its impact on water-treatment costs for the world's large cities](#)

Robert I. McDonald, Katherine F. Weber, Julie Padowski, Tim Boucher, and Daniel Shemie
PNAS 2016 ; published ahead of print July 25, 2016, doi:10.1073/pnas.1605354113

Significance

Urban water-treatment costs depend on the water quality at the city's source, which in turn depends on the land use in the source watersheds. Here, we show that globally urban source watershed degradation is widespread, with 9 in 10 cities losing significant amounts of natural land cover in their source watersheds to agriculture and development. This watershed degradation has impacted the cost of water treatment for about one in three large cities globally, increasing those costs by about half. This increase in cost matters because increases in water-treatment costs are paid for by those living in cities, so watershed degradation has had a real quantitative cost to hundreds of millions of urbanites.

Abstract

Urban water systems are impacted by land use within their source watersheds, as it affects raw water quality and thus the costs of water treatment. However, global estimates of the effect of land cover change on urban water-treatment costs have been hampered by a lack of global information on urban source watersheds. Here, we use a unique map of the urban source watersheds for 309 large cities (population > 750,000), combined with long-term data on anthropogenic land-use change in their source watersheds and data on water-treatment costs. We show that anthropogenic activity is highly correlated with sediment and nutrient pollution levels, which is in turn highly correlated with treatment costs. Over our study period (1900–2005), median population density has increased by a factor of 5.4 in urban source watersheds, whereas ranching and cropland use have increased by a factor of 3.4 and 2.0, respectively. Nearly all (90%) of urban source watersheds have had some level of watershed degradation, with the average pollutant yield of urban source watersheds increasing by 40% for sediment, 47% for phosphorus, and 119% for nitrogen. We estimate the degradation of watersheds over our study period has impacted treatment costs for 29% of cities globally, with operation and maintenance costs for impacted cities increasing on average by $53 \pm 5\%$ and replacement

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capital costs increasing by $44 \pm 14\%$. We discuss why this widespread degradation might be occurring, and strategies cities have used to slow natural land cover loss.

Physical Sciences - Environmental Sciences - Social Sciences - Environmental Sciences:

Armed-conflict risks enhanced by climate-related disasters in ethnically fractionalized countries

Carl-Friedrich Schleussner, Jonathan F. Donges, Reik V. Donner, and Hans Joachim Schellnhuber

PNAS 2016 ; published ahead of print July 25, 2016, doi:10.1073/pnas.1601611113

Significance

Ethnic divides play a major role in many armed conflicts around the world and might serve as predetermined conflict lines following rapidly emerging societal tensions arising from disruptive events like natural disasters. We find evidence in global datasets that risk of armed-conflict outbreak is enhanced by climate-related disaster occurrence in ethnically fractionalized countries. Although we find no indications that environmental disasters directly trigger armed conflicts, our results imply that disasters might act as a threat multiplier in several of the world's most conflict-prone regions.

Abstract

Social and political tensions keep on fueling armed conflicts around the world. Although each conflict is the result of an individual context-specific mixture of interconnected factors, ethnicity appears to play a prominent and almost ubiquitous role in many of them. This overall state of affairs is likely to be exacerbated by anthropogenic climate change and in particular climate-related natural disasters. Ethnic divides might serve as predetermined conflict lines in case of rapidly emerging societal tensions arising from disruptive events like natural disasters. Here, we hypothesize that climate-related disaster occurrence enhances armed-conflict outbreak risk in ethnically fractionalized countries. Using event coincidence analysis, we test this hypothesis based on data on armed-conflict outbreaks and climate-related natural disasters for the period 1980–2010. Globally, we find a coincidence rate of 9% regarding armed-conflict outbreak and disaster occurrence such as heat waves or droughts. Our analysis also reveals that, during the period in question, about 23% of conflict outbreaks in ethnically highly fractionalized countries robustly coincide with climatic calamities. Although we do not report evidence that climate-related disasters act as direct triggers of armed conflicts, the disruptive nature of these events seems to play out in ethnically fractionalized societies in a particularly tragic way. This observation has important implications for future security policies as several of the world's most conflict-prone regions, including North and Central Africa as well as Central Asia, are both exceptionally vulnerable to anthropogenic climate change and characterized by deep ethnic divides.

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 31 - Issue 04 - August 2016

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

Original Research

What Kinds of Skills Are Necessary for Physicians Involved in International Disaster Response?

Norihito Noguchia^{1a2} [c1](#), Satoshi Inouea³, Chisato Shimanoea⁴, Kaoru Shibayamaa^{1a5}, Hitomi Matsunagaa¹, Sae Tanakaa¹, Akina Ishibashia¹ and Koichi Shinchia¹

Abstract

Introduction

Physicians are key disaster responders in foreign medical teams (FMTs) that provide medical relief to affected people. However, few studies have examined the skills required for physicians in real, international, disaster-response situations.

Problem

The objectives of this study were to survey the primary skills required for physicians from a Japanese FMT and to examine whether there were differences in the frequencies of performed skills according to demographic characteristics, previous experience, and dispatch situations to guide future training and certification programs.

Methods

This cross-sectional survey used a self-administered questionnaire given to 64 physicians with international disaster-response site experience. The questionnaire assessed demographic characteristics (sex, age, years of experience as a physician, affiliation, and specialty), previous experience (domestic disaster-relief experience, international disaster-relief experience, or disaster medicine training experience), and dispatch situation (length of dispatch, post-disaster phase, disaster type, and place of dispatch). In addition, the frequencies of 42 performed skills were assessed via a five-point Likert scale. Descriptive statistics were used to assess the participants' characteristics and total scores as the frequencies of performed skills. Mean scores for surgical skills, health care-related skills, public health skills, and management and coordination skills were compared according to the demographic characteristics, previous experience, and dispatch situations.

Results

Fifty-two valid questionnaires (81.3% response rate) were collected. There was a trend toward higher skill scores among those who had more previous international disaster-relief experience ($P=.03$). The more disaster medicine training experience the participants had, the higher their skill score was ($P<.001$). Physicians reported involvement in 23 disaster-relief response skills, nine of which were performed frequently. There was a trend toward higher scores for surgical skills, health care-related skills, and management and coordination skills related to more disaster medicine training experience.

Conclusion

This study's findings can be used as evidence to boost the frequency of physicians' performed skills by promoting previous experience with international disaster relief and disaster medicine training. Additionally, these results may contribute to enhancing the quality of medical practice in the international disaster relief and disaster training curricula.

Original Research

[A Geographic Simulation Model for the Treatment of Trauma Patients in Disasters](#)

Brendan G. Carra1a2, Lauren Walsha3 [c1](#), Justin C. Williamsa4, John P. Pryora5 and Charles C. Branasa5

Abstract

Background Though the US civilian trauma care system plays a critical role in disaster response, there is currently no systems-based strategy that enables hospital emergency management and local and regional emergency planners to quantify, and potentially prepare for, surges in trauma care demand that accompany mass-casualty disasters.

Objective A proof-of-concept model that estimates the geographic distributions of patients, trauma center resource usage, and mortality rates for varying disaster sizes, in and around the 25 largest US cities, is presented. The model was designed to be scalable, and its inputs can be modified depending on the planning assumptions of different locales and for different types of mass-casualty events.

Methods To demonstrate the model's potential application to real-life planning scenarios, sample disaster responses for 25 major US cities were investigated using a hybrid of geographic information systems and dynamic simulation-optimization. In each city, a simulated, fast-onset

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disaster epicenter, such as might occur with a bombing, was located randomly within one mile of its population center. Patients then were assigned and transported, in simulation, via the new model to Level 1, 2, and 3 trauma centers, in and around each city, over a 48-hour period for disaster scenario sizes of 100, 500, 5000, and 10,000 casualties.

Results Across all 25 cities, total mean mortality rates ranged from 26.3% in the smallest disaster scenario to 41.9% in the largest. Out-of-hospital mortality rates increased (from 21.3% to 38.5%) while in-hospital mortality rates decreased (from 5.0% to 3.4%) as disaster scenario sizes increased. The mean number of trauma centers involved ranged from 3.0 in the smallest disaster scenario to 63.4 in the largest. Cities that were less geographically isolated with more concentrated trauma centers in their surrounding regions had lower total and out-of-hospital mortality rates. The nine US cities listed as being the most likely targets of terrorist attacks involved, on average, more trauma centers and had lower mortality rates compared with the remaining 16 cities.

Conclusions The disaster response simulation model discussed here may offer insights to emergency planners and health systems in more realistically planning for mass-casualty events. Longer wait and transport times needed to distribute high numbers of patients to distant trauma centers in fast-onset disasters may create predictable increases in mortality and trauma center resource consumption. The results of the modeled scenarios indicate the need for a systems-based approach to trauma care management during disasters, since the local trauma center network was often too small to provide adequate care for the projected patient surge. Simulation of out-of-hospital resources that might be called upon during disasters, as well as guidance in the appropriate execution of mutual aid agreements and prevention of over-response, could be of value to preparedness planners and emergency response leaders. Study assumptions and limitations are discussed.

Special Report

[Exploring International Views on Key Concepts for Mass-gathering Health through a Delphi Process](#)

Malinda Steenkampa^{1a2} [c1](#), Alison E. Huttona^{1a3}, Jamie C. Ransea⁴, Adam Lunda^{5a6a7}, Sheila A. Turrisa^{5a6a7}, Ron Bowlesa⁷, Katherine Arbuthnotta⁸ and Paul A. Arbona^{1a2a3}

Abstract

Introduction The science underpinning mass-gathering health (MGH) is developing rapidly. However, MGH terminology and concepts are not yet well defined or used consistently. These variations can complicate comparisons across settings. There is, therefore, a need to develop consensus and standardize concepts and data points to support the development of a robust MGH evidence-base for governments, event planners, responders, and researchers. This project explored the views and sought consensus of international MGH experts on previously published concepts around MGH to inform the development of a transnational minimum data set (MDS) with an accompanying data dictionary (DD).

Report A two-round Delphi process was undertaken involving volunteers from the World Health Organization (WHO) Virtual Interdisciplinary Advisory Group (VIAG) on Mass Gatherings (MGs) and the MG section of the World Association for Disaster and Emergency Medicine (WADEM). The first online survey tested agreement on six key concepts: (1) using the term "MG HEALTH;" (2) purposes of the proposed MDS and DD; (3) event phases; (4) two MG population models; (5) a MGH conceptual diagram; and (6) a data matrix for organizing MGH data elements. Consensus was defined as $\geq 80\%$ agreement. Round 2 presented five refined MGH principles based on Round 1 input that was analyzed using descriptive statistics and content analysis. Thirty-eight participants started Round 1 with 36 completing the survey and 24 (65% of 36) completing Round 2. Agreement was reached on: the term "MGH" (n=35/38; 92%); the stated purposes for the MDS (n=38/38; 100%); the two MG population models (n=31/36; 86% and n=30/36; 83%, respectively); and the event phases (n=34/36; 94%). Consensus was not

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achieved on the overall conceptual MGH diagram (n=25/37; 67%) and the proposed matrix to organize data elements (n=28/37; 77%). In Round 2, agreement was reached on all the proposed principles and revisions, except on the MGH diagram (n=18/24; 75%). Discussion/Conclusions Event health stakeholders require sound data upon which to build a robust MGH evidence-base. The move towards standardization of data points and/or reporting items of interest will strengthen the development of such an evidence-base from which governments, researchers, clinicians, and event planners could benefit. There is substantial agreement on some broad concepts underlying MGH amongst an international group of MG experts. Refinement is needed regarding an overall conceptual diagram and proposed matrix for organizing data elements.

Preventive Medicine

Volume 88, Pages 1-240 (July 2016)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00917435/88>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 9 Issue 30 July 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 131 Issue Number 4 July/August 2016

<http://www.publichealthreports.org/issuecontents.cfm?Volume=131&Issue=3>

Commentary

An Approach to Achieving the Health Equity Goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States Among Racial/Ethnic Minority Communities

Donna Hubbard McCree, PhD, MPH, RPH / Linda Beer, PhD / Cynthia Prather, PhD / Zanetta Gant, PhD, MS / Norma Harris, PhD, MSPH / Madeline Sutton, MD, MPH / Catlainn Sioanean, PhD / Erica Dunbar, MPH / Jennifer Smith, MSPH / Pascale Wortley, MD, MPH

Qualitative Health Research

July 2016; 26 (9)

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

Special Issue: Seeking Wellness

[Reviewed earlier]

Refugee Survey Quarterly

Volume 35 Issue 2 June 2016

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

Special Issue: Humanitarianism and the Migration Crisis

[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

<http://www.reproductive-health-journal.com/content>

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[Accessed 30 July 2016]
[No new content]

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

June 2016

<http://www.paho.org/journal/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Analysis

July 2016 Volume 36, Issue 7 Pages 1287–1509

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risa.2016.36.issue-7/issuetoc>

Special Series: Issue focused on Measles and Rubella

[Framework for Optimal Global Vaccine Stockpile Design for Vaccine-Preventable Diseases: Application to Measles and Cholera Vaccines as Contrasting Examples \(pages 1487–1509\)](#)

Kimberly M. Thompson and Radboud J. Duintjer Tebbens

Version of Record online: 11 AUG 2014 | DOI: 10.1111/risa.12265

Abstract

Managing the dynamics of vaccine supply and demand represents a significant challenge with very high stakes. Insufficient vaccine supplies can necessitate rationing, lead to preventable adverse health outcomes, delay the achievements of elimination or eradication goals, and/or pose reputation risks for public health authorities and/or manufacturers. This article explores the dynamics of global vaccine supply and demand to consider the opportunities to develop and maintain optimal global vaccine stockpiles for universal vaccines, characterized by large global demand (for which we use measles vaccines as an example), and nonuniversal (including new and niche) vaccines (for which we use oral cholera vaccine as an example). We contrast our approach with other vaccine stockpile optimization frameworks previously developed for the United States pediatric vaccine stockpile to address disruptions in supply and global emergency response vaccine stockpiles to provide on-demand vaccines for use in outbreaks. For measles vaccine, we explore the complexity that arises due to different formulations and presentations of vaccines, consideration of rubella, and the context of regional elimination goals. We conclude that global health policy leaders and stakeholders should procure and maintain appropriate global vaccine rotating stocks for measles and rubella vaccine now to support current regional elimination goals, and should probably also do so for other vaccines to help prevent and control endemic or epidemic diseases. This work suggests the need to better model global vaccine supplies to improve efficiency in the vaccine supply chain, ensure adequate supplies to support elimination and eradication initiatives, and support progress toward the goals of the Global Vaccine Action Plan.

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

Volume 9, 2016

<https://www.dovepress.com/risk-management-and-healthcare-policy-archive56>

[Accessed 30 July 2016]

[No new relevant content identified]

Science

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29 July 2016 Vol 353, Issue 6298
<http://www.sciencemag.org/current.dtl>

In Depth

Obstacles loom along path to the end of AIDS

By Jon Cohen

Science 29 Jul 2016 : 432-433

International meeting highlights clash between ambitious goals and wobbly funding.

Summary

At the International AIDS Conference held in Durban, South Africa, last week sobering realities confronted the push to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030, a goal set by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). One huge obstacle is funding. There currently are 17 million people receiving antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, but nearly 20 million others are not. The two big organizations that bankroll most treatment around the world both have serious financial constraints. The U.S. governmental bilateral program the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief has had a flat budget since 2009. The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the other big player, is in the midst of a "replenishment drive" that is asking wealthy countries to donate \$13 billion at a moment when the United States and many European countries are facing political uncertainty. The generic drug companies that supply the ARVs to three-fourths of the people in low- and middle-income countries say they also need a more stable marketplace to scale up to what amounts to double the production they're doing today. They also say they're being pressured to sell first-line treatment for less than \$100 per person per year, which is not feasible given their slim profit margins. On top of these challenges, global new infection rates have not dropped even with the massive roll out of treatment, and Eastern Europe and central Asia have seen an increase of 57% in new infections between 2010 and 2015. At the meeting's opening ceremony, UNAIDS Director Michel Sidibé summed up the widespread sentiment at the huge gathering. "I'm scared," Sidibé said.

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 159, Pages 1-180 (June 2016)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02779536/156>

[Reviewed earlier]

Stability: International Journal of Security & Development

<http://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles>

[accessed 30 July 2016]

Research Article

Poverty Eradication in Fragile Places: Prospects for Harvesting the Highest Hanging Fruit by 2030

Gary Milante, Barry Hughes, Alison Burt

Abstract

This paper explores the range of likely and potential progress on poverty eradication in fragile states to 2030. Using the International Futures model and recently released 2011 International Comparison Program data, this paper calculates current (2015) poverty for a US\$1.90 poverty line, and subsequently runs three scenarios. The estimates suggest that there are 485 million poor in fragile states in 2015, a 33.5 per cent poverty rate. This paper's Base Case scenario results in a forecasted 22.8 per cent poverty rate in fragile states by 2030. The most optimistic scenario yields a 13.1 per cent poverty rate for this group of countries (257 million). An optimistic scenario reflecting political constraints in fragile states yields a 19.1 per cent poverty rate (376 million). Even under the most optimistic circumstances, fragile states will almost

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certainly be home to hundreds of millions of poor in 2030, suggesting that the world must do things dramatically differently if we are to reach the high hanging fruit and truly 'leave no one behind' in the next fifteen years of development.

Stanford Social Innovation Review

Summer 2016 Volume 14, Number 3

http://ssir.org/issue/summer_2016

The digital revolution is sweeping through society. Nonprofit organizations and social businesses have been slower to adapt to these technological changes than for-profit businesses, but many are beginning to do so. In the summer 2016 issue of *Stanford Social Innovation Review* there are two articles that address this topic: "[Upgrading a Network](#)" and "[Using Data for Action and for Impact](#)."

Sustainability

Volume 8, Issue 6 (June 2016)

<http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/8/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

TORTURE Journal

Volume 26, Nr. 2, 2016

<http://www.irct.org/Default.aspx?ID=5768>

[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

July 2016 Volume 21, Issue 7 Pages 819–935

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/tmi.2016.21.issue-6/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

UN Chronicle

LIII No. 1 2016 May 2016

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

[Humanitarian Action: A Shared Responsibility](#)

This issue provides a variety of perspectives on improving the international humanitarian system, along with personal reflections on recovering from natural and human-induced disasters. It was planned as a way to support the objectives of the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (Istanbul, Turkey, 23–24 May 2016).

Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies

An International Interdisciplinary Journal for Research, Policy and Care

Volume 11, Issue 2, 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

World Heritage Review

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:: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) :: [Journal Watch](#)

n°80 - July 2016

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/review/80/>

World Heritage in Turkey

The 40th session of the World Heritage Committee is taking place in Istanbul from 10 to 20 July 2016, and we are extremely grateful to Turkey for generously hosting this session.

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