

The Sentinel

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

Period ending 1 April 2017

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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linked from this page:
<http://ge2p2-center.net/>***

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- :: [Foundation/Major Donor Watch](#) - Selected Updates***
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:: Week in Review

A highly selective capture of strategic developments, research, commentary, analysis and announcements spanning Human Rights Action, Humanitarian Response, Health, Education, Holistic Development, 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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UNICEF hails new Italian law to protect unaccompanied refugee and migrant children as model for Europe

Italian parliament passes law following lobbying efforts and release of UNICEF's "Child Alert: A Deadly Journey for Children"

ROME, GENEVA, 29 March 2017 - UNICEF welcomes the Italian Parliament for passing an historic law to boost support and protection for the record number of foreign unaccompanied and separated children who arrived in Italy – nearly 26,000 in 2016. With nearly 2,000 foreign children arriving on the Mediterranean in the first two months of 2017, the upward trend in arrivals is expected to continue this year making this law timely and relevant.

"While across Europe we have seen fences going up, children detained and pledges unmet, the Italian parliamentarians have shown their compassion and duty to young refugees and migrants," said Afshan Khan, UNICEF Regional Director and Special Coordinator for the Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe, who on her recent visit to Italy met several newly arrived children. "This new law serves not only to give refugee and migrant children a sense of predictability in their uncertain lives after risking so much to get to Europe - it serves as a model for how other European countries could put in place a legislative framework that supports protection."

The Italian Parliament passed the new (Zampa) law for "Provision of Protection measures" after two years of intensive advocacy efforts by UNICEF and other child rights organizations in Italy. According to a recent UNICEF report "[Child Alert: A Deadly Journey for Children](#)", refugee and migrant children and women routinely suffer sexual violence, exploitation, abuse and detention at the hands of smugglers on the Central Mediterranean migration route to reach Italy. The report was widely cited in the Italian Parliament.

The Central Mediterranean route from North Africa to Italy has become one of the main routes for children fleeing conflict, persecution and deprivation, as well as one of the longest and most dangerous. Some 92 percent of children on the move into Italy are between 14-17 years old and travelling by themselves.

The Zampa law, as the new measure is known, is the first comprehensive act for unaccompanied children in Italy. It calls for a series of measures - fully aligned with UNICEF recommendations - to protect refugee and migrant children, including:

- :: Unaccompanied and separated foreign children will not be subjected to "refoulement" or returns that may cause them harm;
- :: Reduce the time these children spend in first-line reception centres;
- :: Promote guardianship for children by using trained volunteers from the regional child and youth agency and promote foster care and host families for children;
- :: Harmonize and improve procedures for age assessment in a child-sensitive manner;
- :: Establish a structured and streamlined national reception system, with minimum standards in all reception facilities;
- :: Roll out extensive use of qualified cultural mediators* to communicate and interpret needs of vulnerable adolescents;

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The new law includes additional budgetary provisions on top of €600 million which the Government of Italy had already allocated in 2016 to municipalities, groups and caregivers to help them cope with the large influx of refugees and migrants in reception centres.

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'Deeply Saddened' Secretary-General Confirms Discovery of Experts' Remains, Urges Full Investigation while Pledging Cooperation in Search for Missing Congolese

SG/SM/18474-PKO/628

28 March 2017

The following statement by UN Secretary-General António Guterres was issued today:

I am deeply saddened to confirm that the remains discovered by peacekeepers from the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) on 27 March outside the city of Kananga in Kasai-Central Province are those of Michael Sharp (United States) and Zaida Catalan (Sweden), members of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo missing since 12 March. I convey my profound condolences to Michael's and Zaida's families, loved ones and colleagues.

Michael and Zaida lost their lives seeking to understand the causes of conflict and insecurity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to help bring peace to the country and its people. We will honour their memory by continuing to support the invaluable work of the Group of Experts and the whole United Nations family in the Democratic Republic of the Congo...

Bodies of 2 U.N. Researchers Are Found in a Shallow Grave in Congo

New York Times | 28 March 2017

...Two weeks ago, [Michael] Mr. Sharp vanished, along with a colleague, Zaida Catalan, a Swede, both members of a Group of Experts, appointed by the United Nations Security Council, as they went to investigate a relatively new rebellion that is still poorly understood in the Kasai-Central Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo...

They were also reported missing on March 12, alongside the two expatriates, whose bodies were found in a shallow grave on Monday.

Mr. Sharp and Ms. Catalan were described as professionals with extensive experience in tough places.

Mr. Sharp, 34, had been in Congo for five years, with an enviable network of rebel commanders and local leaders, most of whom he had met in church. "Michael told me one time: 'Rebels go to church. You build a relationship with them there,'" said Rachel Sweet, a researcher who knew him.

Ms. Catalan, 36, had worked in Ramallah, in the West Bank, and Kabul, Afghanistan, before taking up the post with the Group of Experts, according to her LinkedIn profile. She had been a Green Party politician in Sweden before that...

Security Council Press Statement on Deaths of Two Members of Group of Experts on Democratic Republic of Congo

SC/12769-PKO/630

29 March 2017

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by Council President Matthew Rycroft (United Kingdom):

The members of the Security Council condemned in the strongest terms the killing of two United Nations experts from the Group of Experts who were monitoring the sanctions regime in

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the Kasai-Central region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and expressed concern over the unknown status of the four Congolese nationals accompanying them.

The members of the Security Council expressed their deepest sympathy to the families of the victims, the Governments of the United States, Chile and Sweden, as well as to the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Secretariat. The members of the Security Council urged the Congolese authorities to continue the search for the four missing Congolese nationals.

The members of the Security Council called on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to swiftly and fully investigate these crimes and bring the still unidentified perpetrators to justice. They encouraged a United Nations inquiry into the matter, as per the statement by the Secretary-General on 28 March 2017, and encouraged cooperation from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in this regard.

The members of the Security Council underlined that attacks targeting civilians, such as these United Nations-appointed personnel, may constitute war crimes under international law.

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Development

Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing Asia-Pacific

United Nations (ESCAP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

March 2017 :: 102 pages

ISBN 978-92-9257-793-3 (Print), 978-92-9257-794-0 (e-ISBN)

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22617/TCS178718-2>

[Excerpt from Executive Summary]

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a new framework that allows us to approach poverty and prosperity more holistically. This comprehensive understanding should inform national implementation planning efforts and regional cooperation initiatives. With its focus on the theme of the 2017 session of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development—"Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world", this first annual thematic report is produced to support discussions within the region and to inform implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the national level.

More than one in ten people in Asia and the Pacific—some 400 million people—live in extreme income poverty. A much larger number—more than one in four people—in the region's developing countries experience poverty in multiple dimensions. The concept of multidimensional poverty enables a more complete grasp of the links between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and thus a more coherent and effective policy framework. In some countries, multidimensional and income poverty rates coincide, while in others, multidimensional poverty rates are either much higher or lower than income poverty rates. The structural factors that determine whether, and to what extent, people benefit from development need to be better understood. Both objective and subjective measures of human well-being help shape the efforts to expand prosperity and address fundamental and shared concerns, such as life fulfilment and social connection.

The changing development context of the Asia-Pacific region presents new opportunities to reduce poverty and expand prosperity. Yet, there are growing risks that all people may not be able to participate in the economy on an equal footing or benefit from prosperity gains.

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Transforming the futures of all people in this region will depend on the capacity of the governments to address the structural dimensions of marginalization, exclusion and inequality, whether within a country or between countries.

Regional economic integration, urbanization, demographic change, access to information and communications technology (ICT) and connectivity and the rising demand for natural resources are regional trends associated with changing economic structures, market forces and the flows of finance, information and natural resources. They are imposing new pressures and challenges to decision-making and resource allocation. Women and migrants in urban areas and impoverished rural households, all of whom daily deal with a convergence of risks, are likely to face heightened barriers to improving their situations. In this context, public institutions must better equip themselves to balance and align the interests of different stakeholders. The “reciprocal rights, obligations and responsibilities between states and citizens”—and among stakeholders, sometimes referred to as a social contract, will determine how equitably the interests of all people—particularly people who are most vulnerable—are identified, prioritized and balanced.

This report explores three entry points to the theme of poverty and prosperity: (i) managing urbanization for inclusive development, (ii) strengthening responses to rural poverty in the context of the rural–urban transitions and (iii) infrastructure development. Each area presents opportunities and challenges in a changing development context...

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Governance - Health

Health Governance Capacity: Enhancing Private Sector Investment in Global Health

The Brookings Private Sector Global Health R&D Project

Darrell M. West, John Villasenor, and Jake Schneider

March 2017 :: 28 pages

PDF: https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/cti_20170329_health_governance_capacity.pdf

Executive Summary [Excerpt]

...In this report, we examine the quality of healthcare governance in a set of low- and middle-income countries. In particular, we look at management capacity, regulatory processes, health infrastructure, and policy conditions in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. We argue that good governance is a foundational condition for global health investment and that it conditions the overall environment in which both public and private sector health investment takes place. This report is the first in a series of planned publications under the Brookings Private Sector Global Health R&D Project, which was launched in fall 2016. Subsequent reports will examine funding levels, rate of return on investment, and the financial benefits of global health R&D.

To explore governance, we compile data on 25 aspects of health governance in 18 different countries. As we explain later in this report, we chose these indicators based on the research literature that outlines the measures associated with investment decisions. In particular, we focus on measures that reflect key aspects related to health management, policies, regulations, infrastructure and financing, and health systems. The countries assessed are Bangladesh, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia,

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Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam. These places were chosen based on geographic diversity, opportunities to improve health outcomes, and having a large population.

Among the important findings of our analysis are the following:

1. Factors which can help low- and middle-income countries attract greater private investment in healthcare R&D are improving transparency, strengthening management capacity, lowering tariffs on incoming medical products to the extent that is fiscally possible, expediting regulatory reviews of new drugs, building effective health infrastructure, and increasing appropriately-targeted and efficient public spending on healthcare.
2. Of the countries in the study, Vietnam, South Africa, China, and Ghana rank the highest on aspects of overall health governance that we believe have the greatest potential to help attract private sector investment in health R&D.
3. Several countries have components of good governance that show promise in creating an attractive investment environment. For example, South Africa and Uganda have a notably effective approach to health regulations, while South Africa and China have invested significantly in health infrastructure and Vietnam has worked hard to build its health system.
4. Ghana and Liberia do well on health leadership and management capacity, while Tanzania does well on several of its health policies.
5. Nigeria, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Bangladesh perform less well on key health governance metrics.

More broadly, countries require enabling policy, regulatory, and administrative mechanisms in order to encourage positive health outcomes in general and global health R&D investments in particular. If there is a strengthened capacity to make effective use of resources, governments, businesses, and non-governmental organizations will be better able to absorb new investments relevant to global health goals. Private investors will be more likely to make global health R&D investments if it is clear that the resulting vaccines, drugs, and diagnostics will pass regulatory, policy, and legal muster, and produce positive health outcomes...

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Equitable Access Initiative - 2016

42 pages :: PDF -

https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/1322/eai_equitableaccessinitiative_report_en.pdf

The convening partners of the Equitable Access Initiative include: the World Health Organization; the World Bank; Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance; UNAIDS; UNICEF; UNDP; UNFPA; UNITAID; and the Global Fund, with support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Wellcome Trust.

Executive Summary [Excerpts]

Key Findings

The analyses find that policymaking should not rely on a single variable to inform complex health financing policies on the eligibility for and the prioritisation of investments. It is proposed that policymakers consider a more comprehensive framework for decision making that accounts

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for countries' position on a health development continuum, based on the analysis of countries' needs, fiscal capacity and policies. 5

For instance, eligibility policies should not only consider the level of wealth in a society, as measured by GNI per capita, but account for health need relative to income as well as mitigate the effects of discrete thresholds that render a country ineligible for support once it passes a certain GNI per capita level. Further, in order to prioritize investments, a government's resources and policies to meet this health need should be taken into account. Finally, the analyses highlight the need to account for equity considerations, particularly within country inequity, suggesting that context-specific analyses are relevant when assessing the level and type of support to be provided.

Based on the analyses and findings of the EAI analytical work, a conceptual framework to guide policymaking in external financing for health is proposed that accounts for the following considerations:

Recommendations

- :: To inform complex external health financing decisions such as eligibility and the prioritisation of investments with a multi-criteria framework that takes into account income levels and health needs, in addition to domestic capacity and policies, where relevant.

- :: To inform eligibility policies by health need relative to income, and to design complimentary policies that allow for a planned gradual transition, in order to mitigate the risk of a country losing gains in health when external financing decreases rapidly in spite of significant health needs and/or limited fiscal space.²

- :: To consider domestic fiscal capacity characteristics when prioritising investments and to develop policies that favour improved health outcomes and increased domestic finance.

Long-term actions

- :: To consider greater investments in data collection systems towards developing a more nuanced, comprehensive framework that captures sub-national equity considerations, including the needs of key populations and vulnerable groups, through better quality and more reliable data that support the inclusion of relevant indicators.

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Emergencies

WHO Grade 3 Emergencies [to 1 April 2017]

Iraq -

Iraq: Within hours of opening its doors, Athbah trauma field hospital treats casualties from west Mosul

29 March 2017 - Mosul, Iraq -- With medical capacities to treat severely wounded people significantly reduced due to conflict and coupled with the increased trend of traumatic injuries among civilians, the World Health Organization, the Federal Ministry of Health and Ninewa Department of Health has opened a trauma field hospital in Athba.

South Sudan -

WHO's famine response plan in South Sudan focuses on working with partners to prevent spread of diseases amongst people weakened by food insecurity

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Juba, 30 March 2017 - The World Health Organization (WHO) continues to scale up its response to reduce preventable deaths and diseases, and provide health services in famine-affected areas of South Sudan. In February 2017, famine was declared in the former Unity State, where 100 000 people face starvation and another 1 million are on the brink of famine.

WHO joins partners at South Sudan's National Health Summit to build a resilient health system and attain greater access to health services

Juba, 27 March 2017— The third National Health Summit for South Sudan opened today with some 500 participants coming together to consider the challenges and opportunities of delivering health in South Sudan, and to establish a clear vision for health in the years ahead.

The Syrian Arab Republic -

Addressing the silent impact of war: WHO expands mental health care services across Syria 27 March 2017

Nigeria - *No new announcements identified*

Yemen - *No new announcements identified*

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WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 1 April 2017]

Cameroon - *No new announcements identified.*

Central African Republic - *No new announcements identified.*

Democratic Republic of the Congo - *No new announcements identified.*

Ethiopia - *No new announcements identified.*

Libya - *No new announcements identified.*

Myanmar - *No new announcements identified.*

Niger - *No new announcements identified.*

Ukraine - *No new announcements identified.*

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UN OCHA – L3 Emergencies

The UN and its humanitarian partners are currently responding to three 'L3' emergencies. This is the global humanitarian system's classification for the response to the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crises.

Iraq

:: Iraq: Mosul Humanitarian Response Situation Report No. 26 (20-26 March 2017) [EN/AR/KU]

Syria

:: 31 Mar 2017 Syria: US \$3.4 billion needed to provide life-saving assistance for 13 million people

:: 30 Mar 2017 Statement to the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Syria

Yemen –

:: Humanitarian coordinator in Yemen, Jamie McGoldrick, statement on the humanitarian situation in Yemen two years into the escalation of the conflict [EN/AR]

Sana'a, 28 March 2017

Two years of relentless conflict in Yemen have devastated the lives of millions of people. An alarming 18.8 million of them- almost two thirds of the population- need some kind of

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humanitarian or protection support. This man-made disaster has been brutal on civilians. Some seven million women, children, and men could risk famine in 2017.
:: Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien - Statement on Yemen 26 Mar 2017

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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 1 April 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases/Meetings Coverage

31 March 2017

SC/12773

[Security Council Strongly Condemns Terrorist Attacks, Other Violations in Lake Chad Basin Region, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2349 \(2017\)](#)

The Security Council adopted its first resolution addressing Boko Haram's presence in the Lake Chad Basin today, expressing concern about the protection needs of civilians affected by terrorism, including those resulting from sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings and torture.

30 March 2017

SC/12770

[Peace in Syria 'a Moral and Political Imperative' that Cannot Wait, Emergency Relief Coordinator Tells Security Council](#)

Amid hope that 2017 would bring noticeable improvements in the level of humanitarian access in Syria, the ability of the United Nations to reach millions in need was no better than this time in 2016, the Emergency Relief Coordinator told the Security Council today.

29 March 2017

SC/12769-PKO/630

[Security Council Press Statement on Deaths of Two Members of Group of Experts on Democratic Republic of Congo](#)

29 March 2017

SG/A/1713-BIO/4944-WFP/1082

[Secretary-General, Food and Agriculture Organization Director-General Appoint David Beasley of United States Executive Director of World Food Programme](#)

27 March 2017

SC/12766

[Security Council Sanctions Committee Concerning South Sudan Meets Special Representatives on Children, Sexual Violence in Conflict](#)

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During its informal consultations on 21 March 2017, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan was briefed by Leila Zerrougui, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and Zainab Hawa Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

UN OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [to 1 April 2017]
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/media.aspx?IsMediaPage=true>
Selected Press Releases – "TOP NEWS"
[Preserve separation of powers, Zeid urges Venezuela](#)

[Comment by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein on this week's visit by the President of Sudan, Omar al-Bashir, to the Arab League Summit in Jordan](#)

[Mosul: Protection of civilians paramount as ISIL intensifies use of human shields](#)

[Over 100 civilians killed in a month, including fishermen, refugees, as Yemen conflict reaches two-year mark](#)

[UN rights experts urge lawmakers to stop "alarming" trend to curb freedom of assembly in the US](#)

[Hungary's use of detention in the spotlight as UN torture prevention body concludes visit](#)

[UN Committee on Migrant Workers to review Bangladesh, Jamaica and Nigeria](#)

[UN experts urge UAE to quash the death sentence against a woman migrant domestic worker](#)

Committee on the Rights of the Child [to 1 April 2017]
<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 1 April 2017]
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/ChildrenIndex.aspx>
No new digest content identified.

SRSB/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict [to 1 April 2017]
<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/virtual-library/press-release-archive/>
31 Mar 2017

[Farewell from Leila Zerrougui: Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict](#)

After four and a half years as UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, the time has come to say goodbye...

...Among the proudest achievements of my years as Special Representative is the global consensus, cemented through 'Children, Not Soldiers', that children do not belong in security forces in conflict. The campaign has helped the UN, Member States and all our NGO partners, to work with the national authorities concerned to address gaps, build capacity and develop strong national ownership of measures included in Action Plans to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children. Challenges remain, especially in countries where conflict is raging and where parties are too divided to make space for mediation and for progress to take place. Despite these difficulties, I can say with confidence that years of advocacy have allowed us to reach a turning point. We are no longer working to change attitudes. We are now able to view what used to be the intractable problem of child soldiers as an issue that can be resolved with political will and practical measures...

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

SRSG/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN OCHA [to 1 April 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases

30 Mar 2017

[Syrian Arab Republic: Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien, Statement to the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Syria, New York, 30 March 2017](#)

30 Mar 2017

[Central African Republic: Protection of civilians and humanitarian access endangered in Central African Republic](#)

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Central African Republic Bangui, 30 March 2017 – The prefectures of Ouaka, Haute Kotto and Mbomou are prey to a new outbreak of violence resulting from clashes between the armed groups. Since the beginning of March 2017, the humanitarian community has identified new waves of displacement with urgent needs to be met.

29 Mar 2017

[occupied Palestinian territory: Continuing access restrictions by the de facto authorities in Gaza add to humanitarian concerns, 29 March 2017](#)

27 Mar 2017

[Yemen: Humanitarian coordinator in Yemen, Jamie McGoldrick, statement on the humanitarian situation in Yemen two years into the escalation of the conflict \[EN/AR\]](#)

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Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: Yemen Sana'a, 28 March 2017 Two years of relentless conflict in Yemen have devastated the lives of millions of people. An alarming 18.8 million of them- almost two thirds of the population- need some kind of humanitarian or protection support. This man-made disaster has been brutal on civilians. Some seven million women, children, and men could risk famine in 2017. Ordinary Yemenis are bearing the brunt of a...

27 Mar 2017

[South Sudan: Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien Statement on South Sudan](#)

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Country: South Sudan I condemn in the strongest possible terms the killing of six humanitarian aid workers in an ambush in South Sudan on Saturday, 25 March. This is the third serious attack against aid workers this month alone. Since the start of the conflict in December 2013, attacks against aid workers have continued with impunity and at least 79 aid workers have lost their lives. This is completely unacceptable and must stop...

27 Mar 2017

[Syrian Arab Republic: United Nations Assistant-Secretary and Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis, Kevin Kennedy – Statement on International Day of Solidarity with Detained and Missing Staff Members \[EN/AR\]](#)

UNICEF [to 1 April 2017]

https://www.unicef.org/media/media_94367.html

30 March 2017

[As famine looms, malnutrition and disease rise sharply among children in Somalia](#)

MOGADISHU/NAIROBI/GENEVA/NEW YORK, – As the spectre of famine hangs once again over Somalia, early numbers show an increasing number of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and cholera or acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) — a combination that killed many children in the famine of 2011.

[UNICEF hails new Italian law to protect unaccompanied refugee and migrant children as model for Europe](#)

ROME, GENEVA, 29 March 2017 - UNICEF welcomes the Italian Parliament for passing an historic law to boost support and protection for the record number of foreign unaccompanied and separated children who arrived in Italy – nearly 26,000 in 2016. With nearly 2,000 foreign children arriving on the Mediterranean in the first two months of 2017, the upward trend in arrivals is expected to continue this year making this law timely and relevant.

[27 million people lack safe water in countries facing or at risk of famine](#)

NEW YORK/DAKAR/NAIROBI/AMMAN, 29 March 2017 – Water shortages, inadequate sanitation, poor hygiene practices and disease outbreaks are posing an additional threat to severely malnourished children in northeast Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen, UNICEF said today.

[UNICEF and partners assist more than 145,000 people in famine-hit areas of South Sudan](#)

JUBA, South Sudan, 28 March 2017 – More than one month since famine was declared in parts of South Sudan, UNICEF - together with the World Food Programme and other partners -

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has delivered life-saving assistance to 145,000 thousand people, including 33,000 children under the age of five.

[Time is running out for children as famine, drought and war threaten millions](#)

NEW YORK/DAKAR/NAIROBI/AMMAN, 28 March 2017 – More than a month after famine was declared in South Sudan, time is running out for more than a million children as drought and armed conflict devastate lives in northeast Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen, UNICEF said today.

[UNICEF statement on killing of aid workers in South Sudan](#)

NEW YORK, 27 March 2017 – "All of us at UNICEF are shocked by the senseless killing of staff belonging to our partner organization, the Grassroots Empowerment and Development Organization. The humanitarian workers were travelling in a car that was clearly marked as belonging to a non-governmental organization.

[Families in Yemen turning to extreme survival measures as war hits two-year mark](#)

SANA'A, 27 March 2017 – After two years of brutal conflict, families in Yemen are increasingly resorting to extreme measures to support their children, said UNICEF in a report released today as the war in the Middle East's poorest country enters its third year.

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/media-centre.html>

Press releases and news comments

[A year after key conference sought to boost resettlement targets for Syrian refugees, half of the 500,000 places sought have been achieved](#) 30 Mar 2017

[News comment by Volker Türk, UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, on new Mediterranean shipwreck](#) 29 Mar 2017

[Stronger cooperation crucial to ensure sustainable refugee response in Greece – UNHCR](#) 27 Mar 2017

IOM / International Organization for Migration [to 1 April 2017]

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

2017-03-31 16:40

[Mediterranean Migrant Arrivals Reach 27,850, Deaths: 655](#)

Switzerland - IOM reports that 27,850 migrants and refugees entered Europe by sea in 2017 through 29 March.

[IOM Study: In Rural El Salvador, Many Unaccompanied Migrant Children Live in Unhealthy Conditions](#)

2017-03-31 16:32

El Salvador - IOM El Salvador this week released its Human Mobility Household Survey on Unaccompanied Migrant Childhood and Returned Children.

[IOM Launches Reintegration Projects for West African Migrants with EU Trust Fund Support](#)

2017-03-28 16:55

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

Niger - IOM Niger is launching 20 community-based reintegration projects for over 3,000 returning migrants in five of the primary countries of origin – Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Guinea Conakry and Cameroon – with support from the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and as...

[286,000 People Displaced as Families Continue to Lose Loved Ones Due to Mosul Operations](#)

2017-03-28 16:58

Iraq - Since 25 February, when people from West Mosul first began to flee, the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has tracked a total of 27,634 families.

UNAIDS [to 1 April 2017]

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

Press release

[UNAIDS welcomes David Beasley as new Executive Director of the World Food Programme](#)

GENEVA, 31 March 2017—UNAIDS welcomes the appointment of David Beasley as the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP).

"The appointment of David Beasley comes at a critical moment," said UNAIDS Executive Director Michel Sidibé. "WFP's work to achieve food security is at the heart of global efforts to break the cycle of hunger and poverty and essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals which include ending the AIDS epidemic."...

WHO & Regional Offices [to 1 April 2017]

[WHO launches global effort to halve medication-related errors in 5 years](#)

29 March 2017 – WHO today launched a global initiative to reduce severe, avoidable medication-associated harm in all countries by 50% over the next 5 years.

[Marshall Islands triumphs against lymphatic filariasis](#)

1 April 2017 – The country is the latest to join six others in WHO's Western Pacific Region: Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Niue, the Republic of Korea and Vanuatu are already validated for eliminating the disease as a public health problem. In 2016, WHO validated the Maldives and Sri Lanka – both from the South East-Asia Region – for having achieved elimination. Lymphatic filariasis is a mosquito-borne disease that damages the lymphatic system, leading to severe disfigurement, pain and disability.

[Depression tops list of causes of ill health](#)

31 March 2017 – WHO's World Health Day campaign, the high point of which is 7 April, is themed "Depression: let's talk". The campaign's aim is to have more people with depression, in all countries, both seek and get help. According to the latest WHO estimates, more than 300 million people are now living with depression, an increase of more than 18% between 2005 and 2015.

Highlights

[WHO's famine response in South Sudan focuses on working with partners to prevent spread of diseases](#)

April 2017 – WHO continues to scale up its response to reduce preventable deaths and diseases, and provide health services in famine-affected areas of South Sudan. Currently 100,000 people in the region face starvation and another 1 million are on the brink of famine.

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

[France to recommend colour-coded nutrition labelling system](#)

March 2017 – France has decided to recommend an easy to read labelling system that uses colour codes to guide consumers on the nutritional value of food products. The Nutri-Score system can help limit the consumption of foods high in energy, saturated fats, sugar or salt.

[10th meeting of the Strategic and Technical Advisory Group for Neglected Tropical Diseases](#)

March 2017 – The meeting, taking place on 29–30 March 2017, will cover issues on Global Vector Control Response, examination of dossiers requesting the potential inclusion of diseases as NTDs, gaps in disease elimination, eradication of dracunculiasis, integrated data management, and the 2nd WHO NTD Global Partners' Meeting.

[Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis](#)

March 2017 – Worldwide, approximately 240 million people have chronic hepatitis B infection and 80 million people have chronic hepatitis C infection. A dedicated portal has been developed for the first ever Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis 2016–2021.

:: WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

[WHO African Region AFRO](#)

No new digest content identified.

[WHO Region of the Americas PAHO](#)

:: [Brazil Works to Control Yellow Fever Outbreak, with PAHO/WHO support](#) (03/28/2017)

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

:: [Saima Wazed Hossain is WHO Champion for Autism in South-East Asia Region](#) 1 April 2017

[WHO European Region EURO](#)

:: [Helping Syrians cope with depression](#) 30-03-2017

:: [Feeling low in adolescence](#) 29-03-2017

:: [New report offers in-depth analysis of health situation in Republic of Moldova](#) 27-03-2017

:: [Measles outbreaks across Europe threaten progress towards elimination](#)

Copenhagen, 28 March 2017

Over 500 measles cases were reported for January 2017 in the WHO European Region. Measles continues to spread within and among European countries, with the potential to cause large outbreaks wherever immunization coverage has dropped below the necessary threshold of 95%.

“With steady progress towards elimination over the past 2 years, it is of particular concern that measles cases are climbing in Europe,” says Dr Zsuzsanna Jakab, WHO Regional Director for Europe. “Today’s travel patterns put no person or country beyond the reach of the measles virus. Outbreaks will continue in Europe, as elsewhere, until every country reaches the level of immunization needed to fully protect their populations.”

Two-thirds of the Region’s 53 countries have interrupted endemic transmission of measles; however, 14 remain endemic, according to the Regional Verification Commission for Measles and Rubella Elimination (RVC)...

“I urge all endemic countries to take urgent measures to stop transmission of measles within their borders, and all countries that have already achieved this to keep up their guard and sustain high immunization coverage. Together we must make sure that the hard-earned progress made towards regional elimination is not lost,” continues Dr Jakab...

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WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

:: Within hours of opening, Athbah trauma field hospital treats casualties from west Mosul
Mosul, Iraq 29 March 2017

WHO Western Pacific Region

:: Republic of the Marshall Islands eliminates lymphatic filariasis as a public health problem
MANILA, 30 March 2017

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/press-releases/2017/>

No new digest content identified.

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UNDP United Nations Development Programme [to 1 April 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases/Announcements

[Clearing the way for aid and reopening of schools, hospitals in Aden, Yemen](#)

Mar 30, 2017

UNDP has cleared more than 650 truckloads of debris from Aden's streets in the last three months to help humanitarians deliver aid and keep basic services functioning.

[Helen Clark: Opening Speech at the Second International Conference on the Emergence of Africa](#)

Mar 28, 2017 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

[UN statement on heavy rains in Peru](#)

Mar 27, 2017

The United Nations System in Peru continues to work in a coordinated manner with the Peruvian Government in face of the situation caused by heavy rains and landslides in various regions of the country.

UN Division for Sustainable Development [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) [to 1 April 2017]

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

March 31, 2017

[T20 Policy Briefs Make Expert Research Available to All](#)

Think20 (T20), a network of research institutes and think tanks from the G20 countries, has been hard at work finalizing a series of policy briefs with input from SDSN members. Their

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outputs are viewable on the G20 Insights Platform, a new initiative of the T20 Engagement Group facilitated largely by the German Development Institute

UN Statistical Commission :: UN Statistics Division [to 1 April 2017]

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

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

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

No new digest content identified.

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme [to 1 April 2017]

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

March 27, 2017

[World green economy leaders look for ways to spark a new green revolution – and set a path to the 2030 Agenda](#)

:: Leading economists, CEOs, ministers, heads of UN agencies and high-level representatives from nongovernmental organizations meet today in Berlin

:: Countries donate close to €15 million to boost inclusive green economy

:: Uruguay and Guyana join the Partnership for Action on Green Economy

UNISDR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [to 1 April 2017]

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

28 Mar 2017

[Opening speech by Robert Glasser to the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, Istanbul,](#)

UN DESA United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [to 1 April 2017]

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

31 March 2017, New York

[UN calls for recognizing the rights of people with autism to make their own decisions](#)

Ahead of World Autism Awareness Day, the United Nations today called for recognizing the rights of people with the spectrum neurological condition, which is believed to affect 70 million people around the world. "Let us ensure that we make available the necessary accommodations and support to persons with autism," Secretary-General António Guterres said in his message for the Day."

"With access to the support they need and choose, they will be empowered to face the key milestones in every person's life," he added, making decisions such as where and with whom to live, what type of work to pursue and how to manage their personal finances...

UNESCO [to 1 April 2017]

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

24 March 2017

30.03.2017 - ODG

[G7 highlights the power of heritage for peace in first-ever meeting on culture](#)

UNESCO Director-General, Irina Bokova, participated in the first ever G7 Culture Ministers' meeting held on 30 and 31 of March in Florence, Italy. G7 Members adopted a common "Florence Declaration" recognizing the distinctive role of culture as an instrument for dialogue,

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reconciliation and response to emergency situations. Members of the G7 underlined here the importance of a common and coordinated action to strengthen the safeguarding of cultural heritage.

The Director-General of UNESCO noted, "The deliberate destruction of heritage is a war crime -- it has become a tactic of war, to undermine societies, to paralyze communities, to spread hatred, to fuel revenge, in a global strategy of cultural cleansing," she declared. "This is unacceptable and it calls for stronger and appropriate responses. Defending cultural heritage is more than a cultural issue -- it is a security imperative, inseparable from that of defending human lives."

The Florence Declaration, adopted by the G7 Culture Ministers, expresses strong support for UNESCO's role in promoting the protection and preservation of cultural heritage and welcomed measures already taken to counter violent extremism and raise awareness, such as the [#Unite4Heritage](#) campaign. It also affirmed the leadership role of UNESCO in coordination of international efforts within its mandate to protect cultural heritage, working closely with Member States and relevant international organizations.

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme [to 1 April 2017]

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

Posted March 28, 2017

[Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Empowers Women and Girls through Community-Managed Funding](#)

Drawing from its extensive experience in building inclusive governance capacity, promoting adequate housing, and improvement of living standards for people living in slums through implementing slum upgrading projects, UN-Habitat has consolidated an integrated, in-situ citywide approach to slum upgrading and prevention in its Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP).

PSUP, an initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States is funded by the European Commission (EC) and is operational in 35 countries in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions. More than 160 cities are currently participating in the programme which has been implemented by UN-Habitat since inception in 2008. PSUP implements participatory in-situ slum upgrading by mainstreaming the human-rights based approach which acknowledges the right to adequate housing into participatory decision-making processes at the grassroots level...

FAO Food & Agriculture Organization [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

ILO International Labour Organization [to 1 April 2017]

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

Indigenous and tribal peoples

[Revised ILO MNE Declaration will help promote indigenous peoples' rights](#)

31 March 2017

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Positive engagement by businesses with indigenous and tribal peoples in line with the MNE Declaration could lead to stronger relationships, less conflict and new opportunities in ensuring inclusive and sustainable development for all.

Thailand 4.0 and the Future of Work

[Thailand must invest in its workers](#)

29 March 2017

An Op-Ed by Maurizio Bussi, Director of the ILO Country Office for Thailand and Sameer Khatiwada ILO's Employment Specialist for East and South-East Asia and the Pacific, originally published in the Bangkok Post.

Press release

[World green economy leaders look for ways to spark a new green revolution](#)

27 March 2017

Leading economists, CEOs, ministers, heads of UN agencies and high-level representatives from nongovernmental organizations meet in Berlin to boost the green economy and set a path to the 2030 Agenda. Countries have donated close to €15 million so far while Uruguay and Guyana have joined the Partnership for Action on Green Economy.

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization [to 1 April 2017]

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

31/3/17

[Increased air links and partnership will be key to unlocking huge potential for West African air travel market](#)

29/3/17

[ICAO/EASA Forum results in improved African collaboration and new global framework for cooperative regional aviation safety](#)

IMO International Maritime Organization [to 1 April 2017]

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

27/03/2017

[Successful project to address marine bio-invasions concludes](#)

Decade-long GloBallast project to promote implementation of international treaty to stem transfer of potentially invasive species in ships' ballast water concludes as ballast water management convention nears entry into force

WMO World Meteorological Organization [to 1 April 2017]

[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)

Publish Date: 30 March 2017

[WMO strengthens cooperation with European Commission](#)

News

The World Meteorological Organization and the European Commission are strengthening cooperation regarding assistance to developing countries in climate adaptation as well as early warning systems

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

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization [to 1 April 2017]
<http://www.unido.org/news-centre/news.html>
No new digest content identified.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) [to 1 April 2017]

http://www.iso.org/iso/home/news_index.htm

29 March 2017

[ISO Central Secretariat announces new Secretary-General](#)

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is happy to announce that it has appointed Mr Sergio Mujica as its new Secretary-General, effective from July 2017.

UNWTO World Tourism Organization [to 1 April 2017]

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

30 March 2017

[UNWTO welcomes the celebration of the International Day for Biological Diversity on 'Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism'](#)

The Convention on Biological Diversity of the United Nations has chosen 'Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism' as the theme for the International Day for Biological Diversity. The celebration takes place annually on 22 May. The decision aims at supporting the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development which is being commemorated worldwide throughout 2017.

27 March 2017

[The role of tourism in reducing poverty discussed at UNWTO Workshop in China](#)

The power of tourism to induce poverty reduction and development constituted the main focus of the UNWTO Workshop held in Guangdong, China. The workshop was conducted under the framework of the agreement signed between UNWTO and the Chimelong Group in 2016 designed to support sustainable tourism and wildlife protection through tourism.

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

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USAID [to 1 April 2017]

<https://www.usaid.gov/news-information>

No new digest content identified.

DFID [to 1 April 2017]

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

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Selected Press Releases

[Priti Patel urges City of London to become global financial centre for developing countries](#)

31 March 2017 DFID Press release

International Development Secretary Priti Patel announced a new partnership to generate business investment in developing countries.

ECHO [to 1 April 2017]

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

31/03/2017

[Christos Stylianides: Protection of Civilians in Mosul is Crucial](#)

"Ensuring that civilians inside Mosul are protected during the conflict is the single most effective life-saving action that can be taken. A few weeks ago I was in Iraq myself, visiting the conflict areas and seeing how our humanitarian aid can best...

31/03/2017

[New Global Report Indicates that 108 Million People in the World Face Severe Food Insecurity](#)

Despite international efforts to address food insecurity, around 108 million people in the world were severely food insecure in 2016, a dramatic increase compared with 80 million in 2015, according to a new global report on food crises released in...

27/03/2017

[Commissioner Stylianides attends Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction in Turkey](#)

Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides is in Turkey today to attend the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction in Istanbul and visit EU humanitarian aid projects funded via the Facility for Refugees in...

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African Union [to 1 April 2017]

<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]

March 31, 2017

[Africa Centres for Diseases Control and Prevention launches new networks to fight health threats in Africa](#)

Two new surveillance and laboratory networks will be built in all regions of Africa to accelerate outbreak detection, enhance disease intelligence and prevention, and combat antimicrobial resistance

Addis Ababa, 29 March 2017- African and international public health experts from governments, universities, and non-governmental organisations met from 27th to 29th March to coordinate prevention and response to disease threats in Africa through surveillance and laboratory networks. The recently launched Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) is committed to strengthening Africa's disease intelligence, outbreak response, and prevention capacity through surveillance and laboratory networks. At the meeting, Africa CDC and partners established the Regional Integrated Surveillance and Laboratory Networks (Africa CDC RISLNET). These surveillance and laboratory networks will be established by Africa CDC's five Regional Collaborating Centers (RCCs) in Egypt, Nigeria, Gabon, Zambia, and Kenya in collaboration with all available public health assets in their region, including universities,

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national public health institutes, private laboratories, centres of excellence, non-governmental organizations, and veterinary networks.

"This is the new spirit of practicing public health in Africa. We will be partnering effectively, collaborating closely, and using efficiently all public health assets in each region of Africa to improve detection and response," said Dr. John Nkengasong, the Director of the Africa Centres of Disease Control and Prevention.

Africa CDC RISLNET will serve as the platform to implement Africa CDC's 5 year strategic plan, which was endorsed by its Governing Board last week. Between 2017 and 2018, Africa CDC will support countries and regions to map existing surveillance and laboratory networks, including private laboratories.

Africa CDC is also committed to combating resistance to antibiotics, which are estimated to cause about 4 million deaths per year in Africa by 2050. To begin to address this severe threat, Africa CDC also launched the Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (Africa CDC AMRSNET). This new network will work closely with the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Systems to strengthen capacity on the continent for surveillance, including through regional task-based and structured mentorship programmes. Africa CDC will use proven models of medical education to build a community of practice to fight antimicrobial resistance, providing better care to more people where they live...

March 28, 2017

[African Union joins the world in commemorating World TB day and urges swift action to put TB under control](#)

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations [to 1 April 2017]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

European Commission [to 1 April 2017]

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

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

31/03/2017

[EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey: steady progress and new projects for education and health launched](#)

European Commission - Press release Brussels, 31 March 2017 The European Commission reported at the Steering Committee meeting on implementation progress made to date Today, the sixth Steering Committee meeting of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey took place in Brussels to report on the progress made to date.

[Statement by Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides on protecting civilians inside Mosul, Iraq](#)

31/03/2017 -

European Commission - Statement

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

Brussels, 31 March 2017 European Union 2017 Ensuring that civilians inside Mosul are protected during the conflict is the single most effective life-saving action that can be taken.

OECD [to 1 April 2017]

<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]

28-March-2017

[One in five mobile phones shipped abroad is fake](#)

Nearly one in five mobile phones and one in four video game consoles shipped internationally is fake, as a growing trade in counterfeit IT and communications hardware weighs on consumers, manufacturers and public finances, according to a new OECD report.

Organization of American States (OAS) [to 1 April 2017]

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

April 1, 2017

[Paraguay: OAS Secretary General Calls for Peace in Paraguay](#)

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) [to 1 April 2017]

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

[Selected Press Releases, Announcements]

No new digest content identified.

Group of 77 [to 1 April 2017]

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

[Intervention on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by Mr. Luis Oña Garcés, Third Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Ecuador on agenda item 6: Marine genetic resources, including questions on the sharing of benefits, at the 3rd Prepcom Meeting on conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction \(New York, 28 March 2017\)](#)

[Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by Mr. Luis Oña Garcés, Third Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Ecuador on agenda item 6: Marine genetic resources, including questions on the sharing of benefits, at the 3rd prepcom meeting on conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction \(New York, 27 March 2017\)](#)

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UNCTAD [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

WTO - World Trade Organisation [to 1 April 2017]

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

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

[We generally limit coverage to regional and global level initiatives, recognizing that a number of country-level announcements are added each week]
No new digest content identified.

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IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union [to 1 April 2017]

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

28 MARCH 2017

[The IPU brings the voices of parliaments to the UN Commission on the Status of Women](#)

The IPU held several events during the first week of the 61st session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), which took place in New York from 13 to 24 March.

27 MARCH 2017

[The IPU and the Global Fund commit to step up efforts to fight AIDS, TB and malaria](#)

The IPU and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on 23 March to increase efforts to engage parliamentarians in the fight against those three diseases. The MOU highlights knowledge exchange, advocacy, awareness raising and human rights as areas for future cooperation...

The IPU will involve technical experts from the Global Fund to help build parliamentary capacity in the global response to HIV/AIDS. The two organizations will also work together on advocacy to build resilient and sustainable systems for health and strengthen community systems, and country-level advocacy by parliamentarians to increase national financing for AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. They will also engage parliamentarians in proposing and supporting legislation to remove barriers to health service, particularly concerning vulnerable populations and to fund measures that reduce stigma and prevent discrimination.

International Court of Justice [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

International Criminal Court (ICC) [to 1 April 2017]

Trying individuals for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity

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

31 March 2017

[Statement of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, regarding the situation in the Kasai provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

.....

World Bank [to 1 April 2017]

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

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

[World Bank Launches Online Africa Knowledge Repository Platform](#)

WASHINGTON, March 30, 2017—The World Bank has launched “Focus: Sub-Saharan Africa,” a free user-friendly online Africa knowledge feature of the Open Knowledge Repository...

Date: March 30, 2017 Type: Press Release

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

Caribbean countries can benefit from more regional integration, World Bank Says

WASHINGTON, March 30, 2017 – New World Bank analysis launched today at a conference co-organized with the Miami Herald “The Caribbean Dilemma” highlights common challenges faced by small economies...

Date: March 29, 2017 Type: Press Release

Middle East and North African Diaspora Provide More than Just Money

Engaging diaspora can unlock untapped human capital particularly in times of crisis

WASHINGTON, March 28, 2017— Diaspora from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) can be critical to fostering regional integration, entrepreneurship and economic growth, and can help countries in the region become major players in the global economy, says a new World Bank Group paper released today.

The new paper, Mobilizing the Middle East and North Africa Diaspora for Economic Integration and Entrepreneurship provides evidence that MENA diaspora have the potential to foster trade, investment, and technology transfer in the region. But it says governments and international development organizations must do more to strengthen their connections and partnership with the diaspora.

“There are more than 20 million people from the Middle East and North Africa living abroad, but we fail to think of them beyond remittances,” said Hafez Ghanem, World Bank Vice President for the Middle East and North Africa. “This diaspora is a potential goldmine of knowledge, skills and business networks which, given the right circumstances, could be tapped to address some of the region’s current challenges, such as lackluster investment and high youth unemployment.”

Using data gathered from an online survey and interviews of about 1,000 MENA diaspora that live around the world, the paper shows that those living outside of their home countries want to help and remain engaged, but also express deep concerns about the quality of their countries’ business environments.

The results showed that giving back to the diaspora’s country of origin is a priority for 85% of the respondents; 87% of the respondents are willing to invest time in mentoring individuals in their home country; and 68% of the respondents are willing to invest capital and trade with their country of origin...

IMF [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.imf.org/external/what/whatsnewenglish/what.aspx>

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

No new digest content identified.

African Development Bank Group [to 1 April 2017]

<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]

31/03/2017

Kenya-Uganda, AfDB finances upgrading and construction of roads to connect the two countries

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) approved USD 253.0 million of loans to the Governments of Kenya (USD 147.3 million) and Uganda (USD 105.7 million) for the upgrading of 118 km road section connecting the two countries as well as the construction of the 32 km

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

Eldoret town bypass, in Kenya. Once completed in 2021, the project will contribute to improve the living standards of the 1.4 million people in the project zone of influence.

[AfDB bolsters efforts to fight cholera and flooding in Accra](#)

31/03/2017 - Low-income residents of the Ghanaian capital, Accra suffering from frequent cholera and flooding will soon experience some relief. The Board of Directors of the African Development Fund (ADF) on Tuesday, March 29, 2017 approved a loan of approximately US \$ 49 million to the Government of Ghana to increase access to safe and sustainable sanitation and facilitate income generation support for urban and peri-urban poor residents of the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA).

[AfDB calls for a "revolution" in providing energy access solutions](#)

30/03/2017 - The African Development Bank (AfDB) brought together more than 180 stakeholders across the off-grid energy sector on Tuesday, March 28, in the context of "Energy Week" at the Bank's headquarters in Abidjan to discuss interventions to support the scale-up of energy access investments. The overarching objective was to unleash an "Off-Grid Energy Revolution", to provide up to 75 million households and businesses not covered by the power grid with modern, clean and affordable electricity using decentralized solar technologies.

Asian Development Bank [to 1 April 2017]

<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]

29 March 2017

[Increasing Equality, Managing Rural-Urban Transitions, Investing in Sustainable Infrastructure Keys to Unlocking Prosperity in Asia-Pacific](#)

A new report launched by ESCAP, ADB, and UNDP discusses ways on how Asia and the Pacific can achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development.

27 March 2017

[ADB Steps Up Anticorruption Efforts to Enhance Asia's Development](#)

ADB is stepping up its anticorruption and integrity efforts on top of other reforms and policies to improve DMC support in addressing issues such as tax integrity, says OAI's 2016 Annual Report released today.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank [to 1 April 2017]

<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]

Beijing, China, March 28, 2017

[AIIB Announces New Projects; Total Loans Tops US\\$2 Billion](#)

New loans will finance projects in Indonesia and Bangladesh

New Delhi, India, April 01, 2017

[Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and New Development Bank Sign Memorandum of Understanding to Promote Cooperation](#)

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

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development [to 1 April 2017]
https://www.ifad.org/newsroom/press_release/list/tags/y2017
No new digest content identified.

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:: INGO/Consortia/Joint Initiatives Watch

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

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

Amref Health Africa [to 1 April 2017]

<http://amref.org/news/news/31/03/2017>

Amref participates in the First Lake Region Economic Bloc International Health Investment Conference

Amref Health Africa in Kenya was among key actors and stakeholders discussing various perspectives in policy formulation and investment in the Lake Region Economic Bloc Inaugural International Health Investment Conference. The Lake Region Economic Bloc is made up of 13 counties namely: Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Homabay, Kakamega, Kericho, Kisii,...

Aravind Eye Care System [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.aravind.org/default/currentnewscontent>
No new digest content identified.

BRAC [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.brac.net/#news>
No new digest content identified.

CARE International [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.care-international.org/news/press-releases>
27th Mar 2017

CARE condemns "brutal killing" of aid workers in South Sudan

CARE calls on all parties to the conflict to stop targeted attacks against civilians and aid workers

Clubhouse International [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.clubhouse-intl.org/news.html>
No new digest content identified.

Danish Refugee Council [to 1 April 2017]

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

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

29.03.2017

The Danish Refugee Council declares corporate emergency in the fight against famine

Due to the severe hunger crisis currently plaguing several countries in Africa and in Yemen, the Danish Refugee Council has decided to declare corporate emergency and thereby dedicate all available manpower to the fight against hunger.

ECPAT [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Fountain House [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Handicap International [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Heifer International [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

HelpAge International [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

ICRC [to 1 April 2017]

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

Selected News Releases, Reports and Articles

27-03-2017 *Statement*

Bringing the era of nuclear weapons to an end in the name of humanity

United Nations Conference to Negotiate a Legally Binding Instrument to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons, Leading to their Total Elimination. United Nations Conference to Negotiate a Legally Binding Instrument to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons, Leading to their Total Elimination.

Statement of Mr Peter Maurer, President of the ICRC.

IFRC [to 1 April 2017]

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

1 April 2017

Media alert: Red Cross responds to deadly landslide in Colombia

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

Panama/Geneva, 1 April 2017 – At least 127 people have been killed and 220 are missing following a landslide in the city of Macoa in Colombia's south-western border province of Putumayo, according to local authorities. The landslide, which happened late ...

Syria's future depends on a political solution to the conflict, says IFRC Secretary General

At the end of his third visit to Syria, and a week ahead of a high-level pledging conference in Brussels, the Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has repeated his plea for an end to the conflict.
31 March 2017

IFRC joins Syrian Arab Red Crescent in mourning death of volunteer in Al-Tabaqa

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are again in mourning following news of the death of yet another volunteer while on duty in Syria.
30 March 2017

Number of Kenyans in need of emergency aid has more than doubled in past six months

The Kenya Red Cross Society is warning that the number of people now in need of food assistance has reached 3 million – well over double the number recorded in December 2016.
28 March 2017

IRC International Rescue Committee [to 1 April 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases & Statements

Press Release

Bombing port in Yemen would further humanitarian catastrophe

March 31, 2017

Press Release

5 million refugees in the region have little reason to hope for a better future for Syria

March 30, 2017

IRCT [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Islamic Relief [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Landsea [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

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MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 1 April 2017]

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

Press release

Syria: MSF-Supported Hospital Bombed in Hama Governorate

NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 2017—A hospital in northern Syria that receives support from the international medical humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) was bombed on March 25, killing two people and causing severe respiratory symptoms among patients and staff, MSF said today, denouncing the attack.

Press release

Doctors Without Borders Joins Europe-Wide Action Challenging Key Hepatitis C Drug Patents

First patent opposition MSF has filed in Europe aims to increase affordable access to hepatitis C drug sofosbuvir for millions

NEW YORK/ROME/GENEVA, MARCH 27, 2017—In an effort to increase access to affordable hepatitis C treatment, the international medical humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) filed a patent challenge on the lifesaving hepatitis C drug sofosbuvir with the European Patent Office (EPO) today.

Mercy Corps [to 1 April 2017]

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

Kenya, March 31, 2017

Mercy Corps Statement On Security Incident In Kenya

NAIROBI, KENYA – On March 30, a Mercy Corps team member was severely injured when the vehicle he and two other team members were using was attacked near the border of West Pokot and Turkana Counties in northern Kenya.

"Ironically, the team was returning from community meetings on violence prevention," says Lynn Renken, Mercy Corps Country Director in Kenya. "We remain committed to helping Kenyan communities resolve conflict peacefully and sustain the peace and security in their communities."...

Operation Smile [to 1 April 2017]

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

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 1 April 2017]

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

30 March 2017

One year after presidential election half the population of Central African Republic is still hungry

More than half of the territory is still in the hands of the armed groups despite Faustin Archange Touadera's inauguration on March 30 2016 on a ticket of ending the violence and guaranteeing protection to Central Africans exhausted after years of conflict.

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Five million refugees: a quarter of Syria's population fled across the borders

30 March 2017

The relentless fighting and dim hopes of peace continue to force Syrians out of their war-torn country.

El Salvador takes historic step with national ban on mining projects

29 March 2017

Oxfam hailed today's passing of a law banning metallic mining by the Salvadoran government. The law comes after years of violence and social tensions around mining in the country and strong opposition to mining from more than 77% of the country's population.

Europe's biggest banks register €25 billion profit in tax havens

27 March 2017

Europe's 20 biggest banks are registering over a quarter of their profits in tax havens – well out of proportion to the level of real economic activity that occurs there, according to a new report by Oxfam and the Fair Finance Guide International today.

Norwegian Refugee Council [to 1 April 2017]

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

Published 31 Mar 2017

Bringing refugees and Greeks together

Maria Petrakis

NRC is opening a community centre in Chios this week to forge ties between refugees and residents.

The EU funded community centre is designed to provide a space for refugees and locals to socialise, relax, learn and get information. The centre is called Agora, the Greek term for meeting place...

Pact [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Partners In Health [to 1 April 2017]

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

Mar 30, 2017

UPDATED: Record Rainfall Slams Peru, Death Toll Rises

Torrential rains pummeled Peru over the past week, causing widespread flooding, devastating landslides, and massive destruction. Partners In Health is responding to the emergency in Carabayllo and surrounding communities. Read More ☐

Mar 30, 2017

Flood Survivors Receive Medical Attention in Peru

PIH staff and dozens of volunteers have provided medical attention and aid to more than 250 flood victims across 10 communities in Carabayllo, where the organization has worked for two decades. Read More ☐

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PATH [to 1 April 2017]

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

Press release | March 28, 2017

Carla Sandine to oversee PATH's cross-cutting communications efforts on global health innovation and impact

Seattle-born entrepreneur sells Phoenix marketing agency to lead communications for PATH

Plan International [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Save The Children [to 1 April 2017]

http://www.savethechildren.org/site/c.8rKLIXMGIpI4E/b.9506653/k.C303/Press_Releases_2017/apps/nl/newsletter2.asp

Selected Press Releases

March 30, 2017

Members of Congress Receive Champions for Children Award

SOS-Kinderdorf International [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Tostan [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.tostan.org>

No new digest content identified.

Women for Women International [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

:::::

Freedom House [to 1 April 2017]

<https://freedomhouse.org/news>

Selected Press Releases, Statements, Research

Press Releases

Hungary: Government Threatens University with Closure

March 30, 2017

Freedom House issued the following statement in response to the Hungarian government's legislation targeting Budapest's Central European University for closure.

Transparency International [to 1 April 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases, Statements, Research

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30 Mar 2017

Report Launch: Transparency International shows luxury goods dealers cash in on corrupt customers

In time for the first anniversary of the release of the Panama Papers, Transparency International will publish on 3 April a new report exposing how luxury goods dealers rarely perform adequate due diligence, allowing corrupt customers to spend their stolen wealth on luxury goods with few, if any, ...

30 Mar 2017

Ebola crisis: How to improve the integrity of responses to public health emergencies?

Transparency International called today on the government of Guinea, donor agencies and humanitarian agencies to be more transparent in their responses to public health emergencies to ensure fair, rapid and corruption-free humanitarian aid.

In a new report focusing on the Ebola crisis in Guinea, the global anti-corruption organisation found that supporting local healthcare capacities and investing in communication with affected communities would strengthen the response of aid providers and its integrity.

The report Collective Resolution to Enhance Accountability and Transparency in Emergencies: Guinea report, developed in partnership with Groupe URD, is based on in-depth interviews with affected communities and stakeholders to identify the corruption risks that affected the humanitarian response to Ebola in Guinea. The report makes recommendations on how to mitigate those risks in the future...

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ChildFund Alliance [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

CONCORD [to 1 April 2017]

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

[European NGO confederation for relief and development]

Mar 28, 2017

Our three demands for a Brexit putting people and our planet first

by Filip Nguyen

By the end of the month, Theresa May, the Prime Minister of United Kingdom will formally trigger the Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon as the first official step for UK to begin the negotiations to exit the European Union. In reaction to that, we are presenting our open letter co-written by Farah Nazeer, Director of Policy and Campaigns at Bond and Johannes Trimmel, President of CONCORD. This op-ed lists 3 key recommendations for UK leaders and EU government officials from the perspective of development focused civil society sector organisations.

Mar 27, 2017

Opposition rises to planned agriculture mega-mergers

by Helene Debaisieux

More than 200 organisations have today raised their objections to the planned mergers of six giant agriculture corporations. – Joint press release from Friends of the Earth Europe, EFFAT, European Coordination of Via Campesina and CONCORD Europe.

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Disasters Emergency Committee [to 1 April 2017]

<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 No new digest content identified.

The Elders [to 1 April 2017]

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

News 30 March 2017

Elders at the Munich Security Conference 2017

Four Elders attended the annual Munich Security Conference in February 2017 to tackle several contemporary challenges including the Iran Nuclear Agreement, climate security and the refugees and migration crises.

News 29 March 2017

The Elders at Prince Mahidol Award Conference 2017, Bangkok, 1-2 February 2017

Two Elders visited Thailand in February 2017 to speak at an annual public health conference. Gro Harlem Brundtland emphasised the importance of inclusive health policy and Ernesto Zedillo explained how to sustainably finance Universal Health Coverage.

News 27 March 2017

Resilience creates results: why human rights defenders persist

Speaking at London's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), Hina Jilani highlights the key role that human rights defenders play in preserving human rights as a universal value.

END Fund [to 1 April 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases and Major Announcements

No new digest content identified.

Evidence Aid [to 1 April 2017]

www.evidenceaid.org

No new digest content identified.

Gavi [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Global Fund [to 1 April 2017]

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

News

Global Fund Names Sylvie Billion Interim Chief Financial Officer

31 March 2017

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The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria today announced that Sylvie Billon, Deputy CFO and Treasurer, will become Interim Chief Financial Officer.

News

Japan Secures US\$313 million Contribution to the Global Fund

27 March 2017

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria welcomes the Japanese Diet's passage of the fiscal 2016 supplementary budget and the fiscal 2017 budget, which includes Japan's contribution of US\$313 million to the Global Fund.

Hilton Prize Coalition [to 1 April 2017]

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

An Alliance of Hilton Prize Recipients

Selected News Releases

No new digest content identified.

ICVA -International Council of Voluntary Agencies [to 1 April 2017]

<https://icvanetwork.org/>

No new digest content identified.

InterAction [to 1 April 2017]

<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 1 April 2017]

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

28 Mar 2017

Launch of the Start Fund portal

New digital platform a major step forward for transparency of the Start Fund

Start Network has launched a new online platform that will allow its members, donors and the public to monitor humanitarian alerts as they happen, follow how money is spent and see how many people have been helped.

Start Network's innovative portal, made public for the first time today, means that every aid agency project supported by the Start Fund in crises around the world can be viewed and its outcome evaluated by anyone who visits the website.

The Start Fund, a pooled rapid-response fund, is run collectively by Start Network's 42 aid agency members around the world. The fund has enabled members to intervene in 99 emergencies, helping more than five million people since April 2014. Details of current projects

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will be made available as they unfold in real time, and information about projects already completed will be easily accessible...

Muslim Charities Forum [to 1 April 2017]

<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 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

CHS Alliance [to 1 April 2017]

<http://chsalliance.org/news-events/news>
27/03/2017

[Our members' feedback on membership](#)

Close to a hundred of our members have sent their annual report for 2016, updating us on progress with their membership obligations and making suggestions on how we can better serve their needs.

EHLRA/R2HC [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.elrha.org/resource-hub/news/>
29.03.2017

[Launching our Publications Portal](#)

Announcing our new home for all the outputs from the projects and work we fund through our two programmes; the Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF) and Research for Health in Humanitarian Crises...

Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) [to 1 April 2017]

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

The Sphere Project [to 1 April 2017]

<http://www.sphereproject.org/news/>
30 March 2017 | Sphere Project

[Sphere revision: Get ready to share your views](#)

The revision of the Sphere Handbook is picking up steam and Draft 1 of the new standards is about to be released. Get ready for some serious reading and feedback to share your experience.

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Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP) [to 1 April 2017]

<https://phap.org/>

No new digest content identified.

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Center for Global Development

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

Accessed 1 April 2017

3/29/17

[Keynote Speech at the Liberia Development Conference](#)

Antoinette Monsio Sayeh

On February 1, 2017, CGD Visiting Fellow Antoinette Sayeh returned home to serve as keynote speaker for the Liberian Development Conference, laying out four core priorities for Liberia's future.

ODI [to 1 April 2017]

<https://www.odi.org/media-hub/press-room>

Research reports and studies

[Non-tariff barriers and 'complaints' in the East African Community's reporting process](#)

Briefing papers | March 2017 | Rosabela Oiro, Boniface Owino and Maximiliano Mendez-Parra

Inefficiencies in the EAC's NTB reporting process are slowing down intra-regional trade. This briefing argues for a streamlined system that separates NTBs from 'complaints'.

Urban Institute [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

World Economic Forum [to 1 April 2017]

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

News 30 Mar 2017

[A Cure for Paralysis, Tackling the Global Water Crisis, And How Self-Driving Cars Make Decisions – 300 Young Global Leaders Bring Ideas and Impact to Latin America](#)

News 29 Mar 2017

[Safeguarding Rights, Reuniting Refugees and Supplying Medicine by Drone: Meet the Schwab Foundation Social Entrepreneurs of the Year 2017](#)

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:: Foundation/Major Donor Watch

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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 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Annie E. Casey Foundation [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Clinton Foundation [to 1 April 2017]

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

Press Release

March 30, 2017

MEDIA ADVISORY: President Clinton to Convene Leaders in Health to Address Strategies for Creating Healthier Communities, Investing in Health Equity, and Ending the Opioid and Prescription Drug Epidemic

This Clinton Foundation event will bring together influential leaders in health care, technology, business, education, and government to highlight systemic approaches to health improvement nationwide April 9-10 at the Clinton Presidential Center in Little Rock...

Ford Foundation [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

GHIT Fund [to 1 April 2017]

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

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

Press Room

GHIT Fund Invests in Late-stage Trial for Child-friendly "Snail Fever" Medicines—One of the Most Debilitating and Widespread Parasitic Diseases in Africa

2017.03.30

Completion of Phase 3 trial for treatment of "Snail Fever" (aka schistosomiasis) is final step before regulatory and WHO submission; GHIT also announces new investment in novel malaria vaccine and therapeutic for dengue, continued support for innovative tools to tackle malaria and neglected tropical diseases

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Grameen Foundation [to 1 April 2017]
<http://www.grameenfoundation.org/news-events/press-room>
No new digest content identified.

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation [to 1 April 2017]
<http://hewlett.org/latest-updates/>
No new digest content identified.

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation [to 1 April 2017]
<http://www.hiltonfoundation.org/news>
No new digest content identified.

IKEA Foundation [to 1 April 2017]
<https://www.ikeafoundation.org/category/press-releases/>
No new digest content identified.

HHMI - Howard Hughes Medical Institute [to 1 April 2017]
<https://www.hhmi.org/news>
Mar 28 2017
Research
[Huda Zoghbi Receives Canada Gairdner International Award for Research on Rett Syndrome](#)
HHMI Investigator Huda Zoghbi is one of seven scientists honored with prestigious awards from Canada's Gairdner Foundation.

Kellogg Foundation [to 1 April 2017]
<http://www.wkkf.org/news-and-media#pp=10&p=1&f1=news>
No new digest content identified.

MacArthur Foundation [to 1 April 2017]
<http://www.macfound.org/>
March 31, 2017 - *Publication*
[Reframing Public Defense](#)
As part of the Safety and Justice Challenge, the National Legal Aid & Defender Association developed a communications toolkit to help defenders better articulate the role the public defender can play in an effective criminal justice system.

March 30, 2017 - *Publication*
[Ranking Tech Companies on Digital Rights](#)
The majority of telecommunications, internet, and mobile companies does not disclose sufficient information to their users about policies and practices affecting freedom of expression and privacy, according to the 2017 Ranking Digital Rights Corporate Accountability Index.

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March 30, 2017 - *Publication*

[How Silicon Valley Reengineered Journalism](#)

Social media platforms and technology companies are having a greater effect on American journalism than the shift from print to digital, according to a MacArthur-supported report by the Tow Center For Digital Journalism.

March 28, 2017 - *Publication*

[The Cost of Economic and Racial Segregation in Chicago](#)

Economic and racial segregation cost the Chicago region billions of dollars each year, according to a report by the Metropolitan Planning Council and the Urban Institute with support from MacArthur and the Chicago Community Trust.

Blue Meridian Partners [to 1 April 2017]

<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 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Open Society Foundation [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

David and Lucile Packard Foundation [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Pew Charitable Trusts [to 1 April 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Rockefeller Foundation [to 1 April 2017]

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

March 29, 2017

[The Rockefeller Foundation Announces Results of the Cassava Innovation Challenge](#)

NRI selected for an award of up to \$500,000 to develop solution for increasing cassava shelf life, with the potential to enhance food security and increasing income for millions of farmers.

Nairobi, March 29, 2017 – The Rockefeller Foundation, Dalberg, and IITA today announced the results of the [Cassava Innovation Challenge](#), launched last year to uncover novel solutions

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

for increasing cassava shelf life in Nigeria and the world. The organizers are awarding the Natural Resources Institute (NRI), based at the University of Greenwich, United Kingdom, in partnership with the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB), Nigeria, with a grant of up to \$500,000, along with technical assistance, to test and market a polythene bag with a built-in curing technology that will keep cassava fresh for at least eight days past harvest. The announcement was made today at the first All Africa Post-Harvest Congress in Nairobi.

March 29, 2017

First Ever Africa-Wide Post-Harvest Congress Held in Nairobi

Over 600 delegates have converged in Nairobi today to launch the first ever All Africa Post-Harvest Congress.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation [to 1 April 2017]

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

March 29, 2017

County Health Rankings Show Drug Overdose Deaths Are Fueling a Dramatic Increase in Premature Deaths Nationally

Eighty-five percent of overall spike can be attributed to rising death rates among the young.

Princeton, N.J. and Madison, Wis.—The 2017 County Health Rankings released today show premature death rates are rising nationally because of an increase in deaths among 15-44 year-olds. From 2014 to 2015, 85 percent of the increase in premature deaths can be attributed to a swift increase in deaths among these younger Americans. The Rankings Key Findings Report reveals that while myriad issues contributed to the rise, the drug overdose epidemic is the leading cause of death among 25- to 44-year-olds and is a clear driver of this trend. Drug deaths are also accelerating among 15- to 24-year-olds, but nearly three times as many people in this age group die by homicide, suicide or in motor vehicle crashes.

The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (UWPHI), compare counties within each state on more than 30 health-influencing factors such as education, jobs, and housing. Over the past eight years, the Rankings, which are available at www.countyhealthrankings.org, ...

Science Philanthropy Alliance [to 1 April 2017]

<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 unique new content identified.

SDG Philanthropy Platform

<http://sdgfunders.org/conversation/>

SDG Philanthropy Platform is a collaboration between philanthropy and the greater international development community led by Foundation Center, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, and supported by the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, Ford Foundation and the MasterCard Foundation, the Brach Family Foundation, and other key organizations such as Asociación de Fundaciones Empresariales (AFE) in Colombia, Brach Family Charitable Foundation, CAF America, Council on Foundations, East Africa Association of Grantmakers (EAAG), European Foundation Centre, Filantropi Indonesia (FI),

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

GlobalGiving, The Humanitarian Forum, World Congress of Muslim Philanthropists, and Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support (WINGS).
No new digest content identified.

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation

<https://sloan.org/about/press>

No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 1 April 2017]

<https://wellcome.ac.uk/news>

Published: 30 March 2017

We are pledging £125m to tackle drug-resistant infections

Wellcome is committing £125 million over five years to tackle drug-resistant infections through a transatlantic partnership, CARB-X

CARB-X, which stands for Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria Biopharmaceutical Accelerator, has named its first projects to receive funding – three in the UK and eight in the US.

Drug-resistant infections kill 700,000 people a year globally. Within a generation, the death toll could be 10 million. The last new antibiotic class to be approved was discovered in 1984.

Tim Jinks, Wellcome's Head of Drug Resistant Infections, said: "Antibiotic discovery is absolutely vital if we are to tackle drug-resistant infections, but it has been long neglected.

"New medicines and diagnostic tools are needed so patients get better treatment. Through CARB-X, we're filling the current void of support for early research."

The CARB-X projects

UK biotech's Oppilotech (opens in a new tab) and Redx (opens in a new tab) are among three projects working on potential new classes of antibiotics.

The funded projects also include four products offering new approaches to targeting and killing bacteria.

And University of Edinburgh is leading the Proteus (opens in a new tab) project to develop a new imaging tool that can rapidly diagnose bacterial lung infections and help prevent unnecessary use of antibiotics in intensive care units.

All 11 projects are targeting the most resistant and deadly Gram-negative bacteria.

Kevin Outterson, Executive Director of CARB-X, said: "The projects in the new CARB-X portfolio are in the early stages of research, and there is always a high risk of failure. But if successful, these projects hold exciting potential in the fight against the deadliest antibiotic-resistant bacteria."

The aim is that over five years CARB-X funding will result in 20 new antibiotic products, and that at least two will progress to clinical trials for a medicine safe for human use. Wellcome is calling on other governments and organisations to support CARB-X...

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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

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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

April 01, 2017 Volume 45, Issue 4, p341-46

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

Major Articles

Antibiotic knowledge and self-medication practices in a developing country: A cross-sectional study

Antoun Jamhour, Ammar El-Kheir, Pascale Salameh, Pierre Abi Hanna, Hanine Mansour
p384–388

Published online: January 12, 2017

Brief Reports

Despite awareness of recommendations, why do health care workers not immunize pregnant women?

Anat Gesser-Edelsburg, Yaffa Shir-Raz, Samah Hayek, Sharon Aassaraf, Lior Lowenstein
p436–439

Published online: January 4, 2017

Highlights

- :: Uncertainty about vaccination safety and efficacy for pregnant women is a health issue.
- :: Gap between physicians' knowledge about recommendations and implementation.
- :: Some health care workers have fears and concerns about vaccine efficacy and safety.

Studies indicate uncertainty surrounding vaccination safety and efficacy for pregnant women, causing a central problem for health authorities. In this study, approximately 26% of participants do not recommend the tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis and influenza vaccines to their patients, although being aware of the health ministry recommendations. We found significant statistical discrepancies between the knowledge about the recommendations and their actual implementation, revealing the concerns of health care workers regarding vaccine safety

Neglected disease in mentally ill patients: Major tuberculosis outbreak in a psychiatric hospital

Ljiljana Zmak, Mihaela Obrovac, Zvezdana Lovric, Mateja Jankovic Makek, Vera Katalinic Jankovic

p456–457

Published online: October 18, 2016

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

April 2017 Volume 52, Issue 4, p417-556, e95-e122

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

[No new digest content identified]

American Journal of Public Health

Volume 107, Issue 4 (April 2017)

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

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Engaging Human Rights in the Response to the Evolving Zika Virus Epidemic

American Journal of Public Health: April 2017, Vol. 107, No. 4: 525–531

Jennifer J. K. Rasanathan, Sarah MacCarthy, Debora Diniz, Els Torreele, Sofia Gruskin

ABSTRACT

In late 2015, an increase in the number of infants born with microcephaly in poor communities in northeast Brazil prompted investigation of antenatal Zika infection as the cause. Zika now circulates in 69 countries, and has affected pregnancies of women in 29 countries.

Public health officials, policymakers, and international organizations are considering interventions to address health consequences of the Zika epidemic. To date, public health responses have focused on mosquito vector eradication, sexual and reproductive health services, knowledge and technology including diagnostic test and vaccine development, and health system preparedness.

We summarize responses to date and apply human rights and related principles including nondiscrimination, participation, the legal and policy context, and accountability to identify shortcomings and to offer suggestions for more equitable, effective, and sustainable Zika responses.

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 96, Issue 3, 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

[No new content]

BMJ Global Health

January 2017; volume 2, issue 1

<http://gh.bmj.com/content/2/1?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

Research article

The potential of health literacy to address the health related UN sustainable development goal 3 (SDG3) in Nepal: a rapid review

Health literacy has been linked to health outcomes across population groups around the world. Nepal, a low income country, experiences the double burden of highly prevalent communicable as well as non-communicable...

Shyam Sundar Budhathoki, Paras K. Pokharel, Suvajee Good, Sajani Limbu, Meika Bhattachan and Richard H. Osborne

BMC Health Services Research 2017 17:237

Published on: 27 March 2017

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BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

[No new content]

BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

Research article

Manifestations and drivers of mistreatment of women during childbirth in Kenya: implications for measurement and developing interventions

Disrespect and abuse or mistreatment of women by health care providers in maternity settings has been identified as a key deterrent to women seeking delivery care. Mistreatment includes physical and verbal abu...

Charlotte E. Warren, Rebecca Njue, Charity Ndwiga and Timothy Abuya

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth 2017 17:102

Published on: 28 March 2017

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

Research article

Systematic review of cost-effectiveness analyses for combinations of prevention strategies against human papillomavirus (HPV) infection: a general trend

Frédéric Gervais, Kyle Dunton, Yiling Jiang and Nathalie Largeron

BMC Public Health 2017 17:283

Published on: 28 March 2017

Abstract

Background

Due to the arrival of multi-valent HPV vaccines, it is more and more important to have a better understanding of the relationship between vaccination and screening programmes. This review aimed to: (1) collect published evidence on the cost-effectiveness profile of different HPV prevention strategies and, in particular, those combining vaccination with changes in screening

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practices; (2) explore the cost-effectiveness of alternative preventive strategies based on screening and vaccination.

Methods

A systematic literature review was conducted in order to identify the relevant studies regarding the cost-effectiveness of prevention strategies against HPV infection. Analysis comparing the modelling approaches between studies was made along with an assessment of the magnitude of impact of several factors on the cost-effectiveness of different screening strategies.

Results

A total of 18 papers were quantitatively summarised within the narrative. A high degree of heterogeneity was found in terms of how HPV prevention strategies have been assessed in terms of their economic and epidemiological impact, with variation in screening practice and valence of HPV vaccination found to have large implications in terms of cost-effectiveness.

Conclusions

This review demonstrated synergies between screening and vaccination. New prevention strategies involving multi-valence vaccination, HPV DNA test screening, delayed commencement and frequency of screening could be implemented in the future. Strategies implemented in the future should be chosen with care, and informed knowledge of the potential impact of all possible prevention strategies. Highlighted in this review is the difficulty in assessing multiple strategies. Appropriate modelling techniques will need to be utilised to assess the most cost-effective strategies.

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Open

April 2017 - Volume 7 - 4

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

Smoking and tobacco

[No new digest content identified]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 95, Number 4, April 2017, 241-312

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/95/4/en/>

EDITORIALS

[Antimicrobial resistance: translating political commitment into national action](#)

Hajime Inoue & Ren Minghui

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.17.191890>

[Progress in promoting data sharing in public health emergencies](#)

Katherine Littler, Wee-Ming Boon, Gail Carson, Evelyn Depoortere, Sophie Mathewson, Daniel Mietchen, Vasee S Moorthy, Denise O'Connor, Cathy Roth & Carlos Segovia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.17.192096>

In February 2016, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the Zika virus-related cluster of microcephaly cases and other neurological disorders reported in Brazil, a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).¹ Following the declaration, over 30 global health

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bodies issued a joint statement committing to data sharing to ensure that the global response to the Zika virus and future emergencies, could be informed by the best and most current evidence.² The statement represented a concerted effort by those involved to address past failures of timely access to relevant data. It also highlighted the lack of a clear path to implementation for data sharing during public health emergencies. In March 2016, the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) established a data-sharing working group which has been working in coalition with other stakeholders including WHO, scientists, nongovernmental organizations, journals and other agencies.³ This group is working to identify barriers to data sharing in public health emergencies that should be addressed to better prepare for any future epidemic. We review the progress since the joint statement was made, outline the key challenges related to data sharing and summarize the group's activities to date.

The experiences from the 2013–2016 Ebola virus disease outbreak and the 2015 Zika virus outbreak demonstrated the importance of research in public health emergencies and the difficulties associated with sharing research findings rapidly and outside of conventional scientific publications.^{4–7} Research – whether epidemiological, genetic, preclinical, microbiological, behavioural or operational – can generate new knowledge about an outbreak in rapidly changing situations. Research can inform risk communication, surveillance, clinical care, product development and other interventions. The WHO consensus and policy statements called for a paradigm shift in information sharing in public health emergencies and described the particularities to consider in dealing with different data types.^{8,9}

Despite these efforts, rapid data sharing during public health emergencies remains challenging for various reasons. First, there are limited incentives for researchers and other people responding to the emergency to share data. Second, there is a lack of appropriate infrastructure for data sharing such as repositories and information technology platforms. Such rapid data sharing requires a clear governance structure that ensures a balance between privacy and access, as well as adheres to national and international ethical and legal requirements. Implementation of calls for data sharing is hampered by barriers, including: (i) inequity in capacity and funding between researchers in high- and low-income settings; (ii) varying concepts of data ownership by data providers and data users; (iii) no clear mechanism for attribution and academic recognition for data providers and data users related to published products; (iv) costs and varying degrees of access to data management systems within research groups or institutions; (v) reputational risk from premature sharing of data and results; (vi) ethical and regulatory issues related to privacy and consent in the context of experimental treatment and clinical care; (vii) access to the benefits of research; (viii) concerns about loss of potential financial benefits from eventual commercialization and intellectual property rights.¹⁰

The GloPID-R working group has developed, and requests comment on, a set of principles to underpin future implementation of timely data sharing.¹¹ These new principles draw on others, such as the FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship,¹² and are intended to provide an initial framework for discussion. The group is also preparing case studies to document data-sharing practices in past emergencies; developing a decision tool to guide data sharing to address knowledge gaps in outbreaks and has commissioned studies on good practice and standards. The intention is to use the emerging evidence base to inform the design and implementation of new systems and approaches that address the data needs of the different groups responding to public health emergencies. The collective work is intended to support WHO's Research and Development Blueprint and include other stakeholders, such as the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network and the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness.

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Effective data sharing requires flexibility by all stakeholders to adapt to unforeseen events and challenges. A data-sharing system needs to allow collaboration between stakeholders in the absence of pre-existing relationships and all collaborators need to adhere to fundamental ethical principles of data use. Above all, it must ensure that people in all affected countries benefit from timely access to evidence-based interventions in emergencies.

RESEARCH

Increased immunization coverage addresses the equity gap in Nepal

Ashish KC, Viktoria Nelin, Hendrikus Raaijmakers, Hyung Joon Kim, Chahana Singh & Mats Målqvist

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.16.178327>

Abstract

Objective

To compare immunization coverage and equity distribution of coverage between 2001 and 2014 in Nepal.

Methods

We used data from the Demographic and Health Surveys carried out in 2001, 2006 and 2011 together with data from the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. We calculated the proportion, in mean percentage, of children who had received bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of diphtheria–pertussis–tetanus (DPT) vaccine and measles vaccine. To measure inequities between wealth quintiles, we calculated the slope index of inequality (SII) and relative index of inequality (RII) for all surveys.

Findings

From 2001 to 2014, the proportion of children who received all vaccines at the age of 12 months increased from 68.8% (95% confidence interval, CI: 67.5–70.1) to 82.4% (95% CI: 80.7–84.0). While coverage of BCG, DPT and measles immunization statistically increased during the study period, the proportion of children who received the third dose of polio vaccine decreased from 93.3% (95% CI: 92.7–93.9) to 88.1% (95% CI: 86.8–89.3). The poorest wealth quintile showed the greatest improvement in immunization coverage, from 58% to 77.9%, while the wealthiest quintile only improved from 84.8% to 86.0%. The SII for children who received all vaccines improved from 0.070 (95% CI: 0.061–0.078) to 0.026 (95% CI: 0.013–0.039) and RII improved from 1.13 to 1.03.

Conclusion

The improvement in immunization coverage between 2001 and 2014 in Nepal can mainly be attributed to the interventions targeting the disadvantaged populations.

A randomized controlled study of socioeconomic support to enhance tuberculosis prevention and treatment, Peru

Tom Wingfield, Marco A Tovar, Doug Huff, Delia Boccia, Rosario Montoya, Eric Ramos, Sumona Datta, Matthew J Saunders, James J Lewis, Robert H Gilman & Carlton A Evans

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.16.170167>

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

Under-five mortality according to maternal survival: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Lana Clara Chikhungu, Marie-Louise Newell & Nigel Rollins

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.15.157149>

POLICY & PRACTICE

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[Lessons learnt from 12 oral cholera vaccine campaigns in resource-poor settings](#)

Amber Hsiao, Sachin N Desai, Vittal Mogasale, Jean-Louis Excler & Laura Digilio

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.16.175166>

Child Care, Health and Development

March 2017 Volume 43, Issue 2 Pages 161–321

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cch.v43.2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Therapeutics

February 2017 Volume 39, Issue 2, p231–450

[http://www.clinicaltherapeutics.com/issue/S0149-2918\(17\)X0002-7](http://www.clinicaltherapeutics.com/issue/S0149-2918(17)X0002-7)

[Reviewed earlier]

Complexity

November/December 2016 Volume 21, Issue S2 Pages 1–642

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cplx.v21.S2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

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

[Accessed 1 April 2017]

Research

[Ethical considerations for children's participation in data collection activities during humanitarian emergencies: A Delphi review](#)

Cyril Bennouna, Hani Mansourian and Lindsay Stark

Published on: 27 March 2017

Abstract

Background

Children's right to participate in data collection during emergencies has been widely recognized by humanitarian actors. However, participation in such activities can expose children to risk. Tensions have been noted between the right to participate and other principles, such as the imperative to 'do no harm.' With little evidence to inform guidance on addressing this tension, our study sought to identify expert consensus on whether and how children participate in emergency-related data collection activities.

Methods

We employed a three-round Delphi technique with a purposive sample of 52 child protection specialists. Respondents answered two open-ended questions in round one. A thematic analysis of responses generated a set of unique statements addressing the study questions. In the second round, respondents rated each statement on a five-point scale. In the final round, respondents reviewed the group's average ratings for each statement with the option to revise their own ratings. A statement was said to have reached clear consensus when at least 90% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

Results

A total of 124 statements and 14 themes emerged from the thematic analysis, with 46.0% of statements reaching clear consensus in the third round. Respondents strongly supported

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children's right to participate in data collection in humanitarian settings, while also recognizing that protecting children from harm may "over-ride" the participation principle in some contexts. Respondents identified capacity and contextual considerations as important factors influencing participation decisions, though they sometimes disagreed about how these factors should determine participation. Respondents also considered the role of individual child factors and the presence of caregivers in selecting child participants, and proposed best practice approaches for securing children's safe and meaningful participation.

Conclusions

With almost half of statements reaching clear consensus, these findings reflect broad agreement within the sector about engaging children in data collection in emergencies. At the same time, points of ongoing debate around how to factor different risks into child participation decisions may indicate discordant practice. Further reflection is needed around how factors such as the phase of emergency, the existence of basic services, and cultural beliefs should influence whether and how children participate.

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

April 2017 - Volume 30 - Issue 2

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Developing World Bioethics

April 2017 Volume 17, Issue 1 Pages 1–60

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dewb.2017.17.issue-1/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 24, Number 8

<http://www.developmentinpractice.org/journals/volume-24-number-8>

[Reviewed earlier]

Development Policy Review

January 2017 Volume 35, Issue 1 Pages 1–133

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dpr.2017.35.issue-1/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology

Volume 12, Issue 4, 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 11 - Issue 1 - February 2017

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/disaster-medicine-and-public-health-preparedness/latest-issue>

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[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

April 2017 Volume 41, Issue 2 Pages 209–426

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/disa.2017.41.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

EMBO Reports

Volume 18, Issue 3, 2017

<http://embor.embopress.org/front.current-issue>

[Reviewed earlier]

Emergency Medicine Journal

April 2017 - Volume 34 - 4

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 23, Number 4—April 2017

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

Perspective

[Biologic Evidence Required for Zika Disease Enhancement by Dengue Antibodies PDF Version \[PDF - 780 KB - 5 pages\]](#)

S. B. Halstead

Abstract

The sudden appearance of overt human Zika virus infections that cross the placenta to damage fetal tissues, target sexual organs, and are followed in some instances by Guillain-Barré syndrome raises questions regarding whether these outcomes are caused by genetic mutations or if prior infection by other flaviviruses affects disease outcome. Because dengue and Zika viruses co-circulate in the urban *Aedes aegypti* mosquito–human cycle, a logical question, as suggested by in vitro data, is whether dengue virus infections result in antibody-dependent enhancement of Zika virus infections. This review emphasizes the critical role for epidemiologic studies (retrospective and prospective) in combination with the studies to identify specific sites of Zika virus infection in humans that are needed to establish antibody-dependent enhancement as a possibility or a reality.

Epidemics

Volume 18, Pages 1-112 (March 2017)

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

Multi-model comparisons for neglected tropical diseases - validation and projection

Edited by Déirdre Hollingsworth and Graham Medley

[Reviewed earlier]

End of Life Journal

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

2016, Volume 7, Issue 1
<http://eolj.bmj.com/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 145 - Issue 5 - April 2017
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/epidemiology-and-infection/latest-issue>
[Reviewed earlier]

Ethics & International Affairs

Winter 2016 (Issue 30.4)
<https://www.ethicsandinternationalaffairs.org/2016/winter-2016-issue-30-4/>
[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 27, Issue 2, 1 April 2017
<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/27/2>

Viewpoints

Written informed consent in health research is outdated

Eur J Public Health (2017) 27 (2): 194-195.

R. Broekstra; E.L.M. Maeckelberghe; R.P. Stolk

[Initial text]

Reference to the Declaration of Helsinki as assurance for ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects has become a meaningless mantra. The participants' relationship with researchers has been distrusted-based with Written Informed Consent (WIC) hereinafter referred to as WIC) placed as an important barrier to protect participants' autonomy. Today the mantra is dictated by many details in consent forms and ever more strict regulations. Globally, especially in Europe as well the USA, establishment of privacy and protection of research subject regulations reveal similar obstacles and critiques, for example in the recently accepted European General Data Protection Regulation and the proposed changes to the Common Rule from September 2015. In a digital revolution ethical principles need to be reassured in a novel way, especially for the increasing use of data...

Infectious Diseases

Low vaccination coverage of Greek Roma children amid economic crisis: national survey using stratified cluster sampling

Dimitris Papamichail, Ioanna Petraki, Chrisoula Arkoudis, Agis Terzidis, Emmanouil Smyrnakis, Alexis Benos, Takis Panagiotopoulos

Abstract

Background: Research on Roma health is fragmentary as major methodological obstacles often exist. Reliable estimates on vaccination coverage of Roma children at a national level and identification of risk factors for low coverage could play an instrumental role in developing evidence-based policies to promote vaccination in this marginalized population group. Methods: We carried out a national vaccination coverage survey of Roma children. Thirty Roma settlements, stratified by geographical region and settlement type, were included; 7–10 children aged 24–77 months were selected from each settlement using systematic sampling. Information on children's vaccination coverage was collected from multiple sources. In the analysis we

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applied weights for each stratum, identified through a consensus process. Results: A total of 251 Roma children participated in the study. A vaccination document was presented for the large majority (86%). We found very low vaccination coverage for all vaccines. In 35–39% of children 'minimum vaccination' (DTP3 and IPV2 and MMR1) was administered, while 34–38% had received HepB3 and 31–35% Hib3; no child was vaccinated against tuberculosis in the first year of life. Better living conditions and primary care services close to Roma settlements were associated with higher vaccination indices. Conclusions: Our study showed inadequate vaccination coverage of Roma children in Greece, much lower than that of the non-minority child population. This serious public health challenge should be systematically addressed, or, amid continuing economic recession, the gap may widen. Valid national estimates on important characteristics of the Roma population can contribute to planning inclusion policies

Food Policy

Volume 68, In Progress (April 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03069192/66>

[Reviewed earlier]

Food Security

February 2017, Issue 1, Pages 1-192

<http://link.springer.com/journal/12571/9/1/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Forum for Development Studies

Volume 44, Issue 1, 2017

<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]

Geoheritage

Volume 9, Issue 1, March 2017

<http://link.springer.com/journal/12371/9/1/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

March 24, 2017, 5 (1)

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

EDITORIALS

Can We Expect Results-Based Financing to Improve Quality of Care?

Performance-based incentives as currently employed appear poorly adapted for improving quality of clinical processes. They mainly measure structural items that, while easier to

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measure, are remote from actual clinical quality, and they could even perversely lead to heightened attention to those factors at the expense of clinical quality.

Glob Health Sci Pract 2017;5(1):1-3. First published online March 15, 2017.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-17-00069>

REVIEWS

Quality of Care in Performance-Based Financing: How It Is Incorporated in 32 Programs Across 28 Countries

Structural aspects of quality such as equipment and infrastructure were the most frequently measured, with some measurement of processes of clinical care. Further examination is warranted to assess whether variations in how quality of care is incorporated into performance-based financing programs lead to differential effects.

Jessica Gergen, Erik Josephson, Martha Coe, Samantha Ski, Supriya Madhavan, Sebastian Bauhoff

Glob Health Sci Pract 2017;5(1):90-107. First published online March 15, 2017.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-16-00239>

FIELD ACTION REPORTS

mJustice: Preliminary Development of a Mobile App for Medical-Forensic Documentation of Sexual Violence in Low-Resource Environments and Conflict Zones

The MediCapt mobile app has promise for clinicians to capture medical and forensic evidence of sexual violence and securely transmit the data to legal authorities for potential use in prosecution. We believe this application broadens the traditional scope of mHealth to collecting evidence, and thus name it mJustice.

Ranit Mishori, mishorir@georgetown.edu, Michael Anastario, Karen Naimer, Sucharita Varanasi, Hope Ferdowsian, Dori Abel, Kevin Chugh

Glob Health Sci Pract 2017;5(1):138-151. <http://dx.doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-16-00233>

ABSTRACT

Digital health development and use has been expansive and operationalized in a variety of settings and modalities around the world, including in low- and middle-income countries. Mobile applications have been developed for a variety of health professionals and frontline health workers including physicians, midwives, nurses, and community health workers. However, there are no published studies on the development and use of digital health related to human rights fieldwork and to our knowledge no mobile health platforms exist specifically for use by frontline health workers to forensically and clinically document sexual violence. We describe a participatory development and user design process with Congolese end-users of a novel human rights app for clinicians intended to standardize the documentation of sexual violence evidence for forensic and legal purposes, called MediCapt. The app, yet to be launched and still in the future proofing phase, has included several development phases: (1) initial needs assessment conducted in 2011, (2) prototype development and field-testing in 2014 with 8 Congolese physicians, (3) prototype refinement and field-testing in 2015 with 9 clinicians. Feedback from the first field-testing phase was incorporated into the design of the second prototype; key features that were added to MediCapt include the ability for users to take photographs and draw on a pictogram to include as part of the evidence package, as well as the ability to print a form with the completed data. Questionnaires and key-informant interviews during the second and third field-testing phases revealed overall positive attitudes about MediCapt, but multiple perceived and actual barriers to implementation were identified, from personal behaviors, such as individual clinicians' comfort with new technology, to more systemic and infrastructure factors, such as strong cultural preferences for print documentation of evidence and limited

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Internet connectivity. Next phases of development include consideration of patients' acceptance of this technology, how it actually fits in the clinical workflow, and testing of how to transfer the collected evidence to law enforcement and legal authorities. Ultimately, we plan on conducting a robust evaluation to assess effectiveness of the app on medical, legal, and human rights outcomes. We believe our experience of collecting data that will potentially serve as legal evidence broadens the traditional scope of digital health and crosses a wide range of fields including medical, technological, legal, and ethical, and thus propose refining and defining this unique field of exploration as mobile justice, or mJustice.

Global Public Health

Volume 12, 2017 Issue 5

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rqph20/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 1 April 2017]

[No new content]

Health Affairs

March 2017; Volume 36, Issue 3

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

Issue Focus: Delivery System Innovation

[Reviewed earlier]

Health and Human Rights

Volume 18, Issue 2, December 2016

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

Special Section: Universal Health Coverage and Human Rights

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 12 - Issue 2 - April 2017

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/health-economics-policy-and-law/latest-issue>

Special Issue: Towards a Global Framework for Health Financing

Editorial

[Global health financing towards 2030 and beyond](#)

Trygve Ottersen, David B. Evans, Elias Mossialos, John-Arne Røttingen

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744133116000372>

Published online: 23 March 2017, pp. 105-111

Universal health coverage and healthy lives for all are now widely shared goals and central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Despite significant progress over the last decades, the world is still far from reaching these goals. Billions of people lack basic coverage of health services, live with unnecessary pain and disability, or have their lives cut short by

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avoidable or treatable conditions (Jamison et al., [2013](#); Murray et al., [2015](#); World Health Organization, World Bank, [2015](#)). At the same time, millions are pushed into poverty simply because they need to use health services and must pay for them out-of-pocket. Fundamental to this situation is the way health interventions and the health system are financed. Numerous countries spend less than is required to ensure even the most essential health services, scarce funds are wasted, out-of-pocket payments remain high and disadvantaged groups get the least public resources despite having the greatest needs.

It is clear that today's global and national arrangements for health financing need to change, and this is a multifaceted endeavour. It is about domestic financing of health systems, joint financing of global public goods and external financing of health systems. It is about resource mobilisation, pooling and effective use. And it is about economics, politics, public health, human rights, law and ethics. To get health financing right, these areas, functions and perspectives must all be integrated and aligned.

Chatham House Working Group

The need for a broad and fresh look at global health financing was the starting premise for the Chatham House Centre on Global Health Security Working Group on Health Financing. The Group was established in 2011, following a conference at the Centre marking the 10th anniversary of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, 2001). The mandate was to revisit the central themes addressed by the Commission and develop updated recommendations in light of new knowledge and developments since 2001. The Working Group would also build on the insights of three other landmark reports: the World Development Report 1993 Investing in Health (World Bank, [1993](#)), the 2009 final report of the Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (HLTF, [2009](#)), and the 2010 World Health Report Health Systems Financing: The Path to Universal Coverage (World Health Organization, [2010](#)).

To facilitate a broad view on health financing, the Working Group brought together members with diverse backgrounds and perspectives from 15 countries. This included policy makers, researchers in multiple fields, representatives of civil society, and representatives of national and international institutions. The group met three times, and multiple working papers were prepared to form the basis for the final report, entitled Shared Responsibilities for Health: A Coherent Global Framework for Health Financing (Røttingen et al., [2014](#)), which was launched during the World Health Assembly in 2014.

The report characterises key economic, epidemiological and institutional transitions and describe how these come with both challenges and opportunities for health financing. Against that background, a set of policy responses is offered, encapsulated in 20 recommendations for making progress towards a coherent global framework for health financing. These recommendations pertain to domestic financing of health systems, joint financing of global public goods for health, external financing of health systems and the cross-cutting issues of accountability and agreement on a new framework.

This issue

This special issue addresses all these questions and does so more broadly and more in depth than the Working Group's Report could do. Health Economics, Policy and Law serves as an ideal platform for such a wide-ranging health policy issue, where economics, politics and legal considerations need to converge. While most contributions are in the form of academic articles, the close link to practical policy has been sought maintained throughout...

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Health Policy and Planning

Volume 32 Issue 3 April 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 1 April 2017]

Commentary

Development of the Good Health Research Practice course: ensuring quality across all health research in humans

Quality and ethics need to be embedded into all areas of research with human participants. Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines are international ethical and scientific quality standards for designing, cond...

Patricia Henley, Varalakshmi Elango, Olaf Horstick, Riris Andono Ahmad, Christine Maure, Pascal Launois, Corinne Merle, Jamila Nabieva and Yodi Mahendradhata

yodi_mahendradhata@yahoo.co.uk

Health Research Policy and Systems 2017 15:28

Published on: 31 March 2017

Abstract

Quality and ethics need to be embedded into all areas of research with human participants. Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines are international ethical and scientific quality standards for designing, conducting, recording and reporting trials involving human participants. Compliance with GCP is expected to provide public assurance that the rights, safety and wellbeing of participants are protected and that the clinical research data are credible. However, whilst GCP guidelines, particularly their principles, are recommended across all research types, it is difficult for non-clinical trial research to fit in with the exacting requirements of GCP. There is therefore a need for guidance that allows health researchers to adhere to the principles of GCP, which will improve the quality and ethical conduct of all research involving human participants. These concerns have led to the development of the Good Health Research Practice (GHRP) course. Its goal is to ensure that research is conducted to the highest possible standards, similar to the conduct of trials to GCP. The GHRP course provides training and guidance to ensure quality and ethical conduct across all health-related research. The GHRP course has been run so far on eight occasions. Feedback from delegates has been overwhelmingly positive, with most delegates stating that the course was useful in developing their research protocols and documents. Whilst most training in research starts with a guideline, GHRP has started with a course and the experience gained over running the courses will be used to write a standardised guideline for the conduct of health-related research outside the realm of clinical trials, so that researchers, funders and ethics committees do not try to fit non-trials into clinical trials standards.

Research

Adoption of innovative and evidence-based practices for children and adolescents in state-supported mental health clinics: a qualitative study

This study examined how mental health clinic administrators decided whether or not to adopt evidence-based and other innovative practices by exploring their views of implementation barriers and facilitators an...

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Lawrence A. Palinkas, Mee Young Um, Chung Hyeon Jeong, Ka Ho Brian Chor, Serene Olin, Sarah M. Horwitz and Kimberly E. Hoagwood
Health Research Policy and Systems 2017 15:27
Published on: 29 March 2017

Research

[The impact on healthcare, policy and practice from 36 multi-project research programmes: findings from two reviews](#)

We sought to analyse the impacts found, and the methods used, in a series of assessments of programmes and portfolios of health research consisting of multiple projects.

Steve Hanney, Trisha Greenhalgh, Amanda Blatch-Jones, Matthew Glover and James Raftery
Health Research Policy and Systems 2017 15:26
Published on: 28 March 2017

Human Rights Quarterly

Volume 39, Number 1, February 2017
<http://muse.jhu.edu/issue/35792>
[Reviewed earlier]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

Number 68 January 2017
<http://odihpn.org/magazine/the-crisis-in-south-sudan/>
The crisis in South Sudan
[Reviewed earlier]

IDRiM Journal

Vol 6, No 2 (2016)
<http://idrimjournal.com/index.php/idrim/issue/view/15>
IDRiM Conference Special Issue Articles
[Collective Tools for Disaster Recovery: Recalling Communal Pride and Memory through Community Radio and "Picturescue"](#)
Tomohide Atsumi, Yuko Ishizuka, Ryohei Miyamae

[Exploring Implementation Gaps between Policy and Practice for Disaster Management in Bangladesh](#)

Md Tofayel Ahmed, Haruna Moroto, Maiko Sakamoto, Akiko Matsuyama

Infectious Agents and Cancer

<http://www.infectagentscancer.com/content>
[Accessed 1 April 2017]
[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

<http://www.idpjournals.com/content>
[Accessed 1 April 2017]

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Note: 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]

International Health

Volume 9, Issue 2 March 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Human Rights Law Review

Volume 5, Issue 2, 2016

<http://booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/journals/22131035/5/2>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 4, No 3 (2017) March 2017

<http://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/21>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction

Volume 20, Pages 1-162 (December 2016)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/22124209/20>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 45 Issue 6 December 2016

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

International Journal of Heritage Studies

Volume 23, Issue 5, 2017

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjhs20/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

March 2017 Volume 56, p1-286

[http://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712\(17\)X0003-9](http://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712(17)X0003-9)

Special Issue: Commemorating World Tuberculosis Day 2017

[40+ articles covering a range of TB thematic areas]

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology

Volume 24, 2017 - Issue 3

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

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

International Migration Review

Spring 2017 Volume 51, Issue 1 Pages 1–287, e1–e16

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.2017.51.issue-1/issuetoc>

HEALTH-RELATED ISSUES OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Reviewed earlier]

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

March 2017 - Volume 15 - Issue 1

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

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

March 28, 2017, Vol 317, No. 12, Pages 1191-1286

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

JAMA Pediatrics

March 1, 2017, Vol 171, No. 3, Pages 207-312

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

[Reviewed earlier]

JBI Database of Systematic Review and Implementation Reports

March 2017 - Volume 15 - Issue 3

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 42, Issue 2, April 2017

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10900/42/2/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Cultural Heritage

Volume 24, Pages e1-e2, 1-206 (March–April 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/12962074>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development

2017: Volume 7 Issue 1

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/jchmsd/7/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Journal of Development Economics

Volume 126, Pages 1-242 (May 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03043878/126>

[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Environmental Management

Volume 190, Pages 1-302 (1 April 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03014797/190>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

April 2017 - Volume 71 - 4

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 12, Issue 3, 2016

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjge20/current>

Theme Issue: Refugee Crisis: The Borders of Human Mobility

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Infectious Diseases (JGID)

January – March 2017 Vol 9 Issue 1 Pages 1-37

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 28, Number 1, February 2017

<https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/35850>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Human Trafficking

Volume 3, Issue 1, 2017

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uhmt20/current>

***Resolving Data Wars: New Thoughts About Establishing Trafficking Prevalence
Introduction to the Special Issue***

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Volume 7 Issue 1

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/jhlscm/7/1>

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[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 19, Issue 2, April 2017

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10903/19/2/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 15, Issue 1, 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 215, Issue 3 1 February 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of International Development

March 2017 Volume 29, Issue 2 Pages 157–283

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.v29.2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

April 2017 - Volume 43 - 4

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Operations Management

Volumes 47–48, Pages 1-98 (November 2016)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 4, Issue 1 (2017)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)

Volume 6 Issue 1, March 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Journal of Pediatrics

April 2017 Volume 183, p1-206

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 38, Issue 1, February 2017

<http://link.springer.com/journal/41271/38/1/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

01 March 2017; volume 14, issue 128

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

[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 24, Issue 2, March/April 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/24/2>

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Apr 01, 2017 Volume 389 Number 10076 p1273-1368

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Lancet Global Health

Apr 2017 Volume 5 Number 4 e370-e466

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

Comment

[The role of mobile phone-based interventions to improve routine childhood immunisation coverage](#)

Abdul Momin Kazi

Articles

[Mobile phone-delivered reminders and incentives to improve childhood immunisation coverage and timeliness in Kenya \(M-SIMU\): a cluster randomised controlled trial](#)

Dustin G Gibson, Benard Ochieng, E Wangeci Kagucia, Joyce Were, Kyla Hayford, Lawrence H Moulton, Orin S Levine, Frank Odhiambo, Katherine L O'Brien, Daniel R Feikin

Summary

Background

As mobile phone access continues to expand globally, opportunities exist to leverage these technologies to support demand for immunisation services and improve vaccine coverage. We

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aimed to assess whether short message service (SMS) reminders and monetary incentives can improve immunisation uptake in Kenya.

Methods

In this cluster-randomised controlled trial, villages were randomly and evenly allocated to four groups: control, SMS only, SMS plus a 75 Kenya Shilling (KES) incentive, and SMS plus 200 KES (85 KES=USD\$1). Caregivers were eligible if they had a child younger than 5 weeks who had not yet received a first dose of pentavalent vaccine. Participants in the intervention groups received SMS reminders before scheduled pentavalent and measles immunisation visits. Participants in incentive groups, additionally, received money if their child was timely immunised (immunisation within 2 weeks of the due date). Caregivers and interviewers were not masked. The proportion of fully immunised children (receiving BCG, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of pentavalent vaccine, and measles vaccine) by 12 months of age constituted the primary outcome and was analysed with log-binomial regression and General Estimating Equations to account for correlation within clusters. This trial is registered with [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT01878435), number [NCT01878435](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT01878435).

Findings

Between Oct 14, 2013, and Oct 17, 2014, we enrolled 2018 caregivers and their infants from 152 villages into the following four groups: control (n=489), SMS only (n=476), SMS plus 75 KES (n=562), and SMS plus 200 KES (n=491). Overall, 1375 (86%) of 1600 children who were successfully followed up achieved the primary outcome, full immunisation by 12 months of age (296 [82%] of 360 control participants, 332 [86%] of 388 SMS only participants, 383 [86%] of 446 SMS plus 75 KES participants, and 364 [90%] of 406 SMS plus 200 KES participants). Children in the SMS plus 200 KES group were significantly more likely to achieve full immunisation at 12 months of age (relative risk 1·09, 95% CI 1·02–1·16, p=0·014) than children in the control group.

Interpretation

In a setting with high baseline immunisation coverage levels, SMS reminders coupled with incentives significantly improved immunisation coverage and timeliness. Given that global immunisation coverage levels have stagnated around 85%, the use of incentives might be one option to reach the remaining 15%.

Funding

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

[The contribution of poor and rural populations to national trends in reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health coverage: analyses of cross-sectional surveys from 64 countries](#)

Cesar G Victora, Aluisio J D Barros, Giovanny V A França, Inácio C M da Silva, Liliana Carvajal-Velez, Agbessi Amouzou

[Outcomes in adults and children with end-stage kidney disease requiring dialysis in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review](#)

Gloria Ashuntantang, Charlotte Osafo, Wasiu A Olowu, Fatiu Arogundade, Abdou Niang, John Porter, Saraladevi Naicker, Valerie A Luyckx

[Population coverage of artemisinin-based combination treatment in children younger than 5 years with fever and Plasmodium falciparum infection in Africa, 2003–2015: a modelling study using data from national surveys](#)

Adam Bennett, Donal Bisanzio, Joshua O Yukich, Bonnie Mappin, Cristin A Fergus, Michael Lynch, Richard E Cibulskis, Samir Bhatt, Daniel J Weiss, Ewan Cameron, Peter W Gething, Thomas P Eisele

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Lancet Infectious Diseases

Apr 2017 Volume 17 Number 4 p349-460 e107-e127

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

Personal View

[Adapting to the global shortage of cholera vaccines: targeted single dose cholera vaccine in response to an outbreak in South Sudan](#)

Lucy A Parker, John Rumunu, Christine Jamet, Yona Kenyi, Richard Laku Lino, Joseph F Wamala, Allan M Mpairwe, Iza Ciglenecki, Francisco J Luquero, Andrew S Azman, Jean-Clement Cabrol

Summary

Shortages of vaccines for epidemic diseases, such as cholera, meningitis, and yellow fever, have become common over the past decade, hampering efforts to control outbreaks through mass reactive vaccination campaigns. Additionally, various epidemiological, political, and logistical challenges, which are poorly documented in the literature, often lead to delays in reactive campaigns, ultimately reducing the effect of vaccination. In June 2015, a cholera outbreak occurred in Juba, South Sudan, and because of the global shortage of oral cholera vaccine, authorities were unable to secure sufficient doses to vaccinate the entire at-risk population—approximately 1 million people. In this Personal View, we document the first public health use of a reduced, single-dose regimen of oral cholera vaccine, and show the details of the decision-making process and timeline. We also make recommendations to help improve reactive vaccination campaigns against cholera, and discuss the importance of new and flexible context-specific dose regimens and vaccination strategies.

Lancet Public Health

Mar 2017 Volume 2 Number 3 e121-e156

<http://thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/issue/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 21, Issue 3, March 2017

<http://link.springer.com/journal/10995/21/3/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 37, Issue 3, April 2017

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

March 2017 Volume 95, Issue 1 Pages 1–209

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/milq.2017.95.issue-1/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

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Nature

Volume 543 Number 7647 pp589-752 30 March 2017

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

Articles

Capacity shortfalls hinder the performance of marine protected areas globally

David A. Gill, Michael B. Mascia, Gabby N. Ahmadi, Louise Glew, Sarah E. Lester+ [et al.](#)

Although 71% of marine protected areas are benefiting fish populations, their effects are highly variable, with staff capacity proving to be the most important explanatory variable.

Letters

Groundwater depletion embedded in international food trade

Carole Dalin, Yoshihide Wada, Thomas Kastner & Michael J. Puma

Global food consumption drives irrigation for crops, which depletes aquifers in some regions; here we quantify the volumes of groundwater depletion associated with global food production and international trade.

Transboundary health impacts of transported global air pollution and international trade

Qiang Zhang, Xujia Jiang, Dan Tong, Steven J. Davis, Hongyan Zhao+ [et al.](#)

The transboundary health impacts of air pollution associated with the international trade of goods and services are greater than those associated with long-distance atmospheric pollutant transport.

Nature Medicine

March 2017, Volume 23 No 3 pp265-395

<http://www.nature.com/nm/journal/v23/n3/index.html>

[Reviewed earlier]

New England Journal of Medicine

March 30, 2017 Vol. 376 No. 13

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

Perspective

From Trial to Target Populations — Calibrating Real-World Data

Mehdi Najafzadeh, Ph.D., and Sebastian Schneeweiss, M.D., Sc.D.

N Engl J Med 2017; 376:1203-1205 March 30, 2017 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp1614720

One difficulty in translating clinical trial findings for target patient populations is that risk factors in trials and electronic health care databases are measured in different ways. We therefore need a way to calibrate our measurements between these two data worlds.

Original Article

Quadrivalent HPV Vaccination and the Risk of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes

Nikolai M. Scheller, M.D., Björn Pasternak, M.D., Ph.D., Ditte Mølgaard-Nielsen, M.Sc., Henrik Svanström, Ph.D., and Anders Hviid, Dr.Med.Sci.

N Engl J Med 2017; 376:1223-1233 March 30, 2017 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1612296

Abstract

Background

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

The quadrivalent human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is recommended for all girls and women 9 to 26 years of age. Some women will have inadvertent exposure to vaccination during early pregnancy, but few data exist regarding the safety of the quadrivalent HPV vaccine in this context.

Methods

We assessed a cohort that included all the women in Denmark who had a pregnancy ending between October 1, 2006, and November 30, 2013. Using nationwide registers, we linked information on vaccination, adverse pregnancy outcomes, and potential confounders among women in the cohort. Women who had vaccine exposure during the prespecified time windows were matched for propensity score in a 1:4 ratio with women who did not have vaccine exposure during the same time windows. Outcomes included spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, major birth defect, small size for gestational age, low birth weight, and preterm birth.

Results

In matched analyses, exposure to the quadrivalent HPV vaccine was not associated with significantly higher risks than no exposure for major birth defect (65 cases among 1665 exposed pregnancies and 220 cases among 6660 unexposed pregnancies; prevalence odds ratio, 1.19; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.90 to 1.58), spontaneous abortion (20 cases among 463 exposed pregnancies and 131 cases among 1852 unexposed pregnancies; hazard ratio, 0.71; 95% CI, 0.45 to 1.14), preterm birth (116 cases among 1774 exposed pregnancies and 407 cases among 7096 unexposed pregnancies; prevalence odds ratio, 1.15; 95% CI, 0.93 to 1.42), low birth weight (76 cases among 1768 exposed pregnancies and 277 cases among 7072 unexposed pregnancies; prevalence odds ratio, 1.10; 95% CI, 0.85 to 1.43), small size for gestational age (171 cases among 1768 exposed pregnancies and 783 cases among 7072 unexposed pregnancies; prevalence odds ratio, 0.86; 95% CI, 0.72 to 1.02), or stillbirth (2 cases among 501 exposed pregnancies and 4 cases among 2004 unexposed pregnancies; hazard ratio, 2.43; 95% CI, 0.45 to 13.21).

Conclusions

Quadrivalent HPV vaccination during pregnancy was not associated with a significantly higher risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes than no such exposure. (Funded by the Novo Nordisk Foundation and the Danish Medical Research Council.)

Review Article

Maternal Immunization

Saad B. Omer, M.B., B.S., M.P.H., Ph.D.

N Engl J Med 2017; 376:1256-1267 March 30, 2017 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMr1509044

Infants can be protected against a variety of dangerous infections early in life through immunity transferred from their mothers. This article reviews the efficacy of maternal immunization in the prevention of infections in babies too young to be immunized directly.

Editorial

Ensuring Vaccine Safety in Pregnant Women

Kathryn M. Edwards, M.D.

N Engl J Med 2017; 376:1280-1282 March 30, 2017 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMe1701337

[Initial text]

In this issue of the Journal, investigators from Denmark present a comprehensive review of the adverse pregnancy outcomes encountered in women who received quadrivalent human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine during pregnancy, as compared with those who did not.¹ The investigators assembled data on all the pregnancies in Denmark that occurred within a 7-year period, and they used nationwide registries to identify the dates of pregnancy, pregnancy outcomes, and maternal characteristics, including receipt of HPV vaccine and dates of vaccine

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administration. Vaccinated women and unvaccinated women were propensity-score matched in a 1:4 ratio, and pregnancy outcomes were compared.

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly

Volume 46, Issue 2, April 2017

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

Articles

[Prediction of Financial Vulnerability to Funding Instability](#)

First Published June 26, 2016; pp. 280–304

Gila Burde, Ahron Rosenfeld, Zachary Sheaffer

Abstract

Financial vulnerability of nonprofit organizations arising from governmental funding instability is examined using hazard analysis. Funding instability is characterized by time-at-risk, and vulnerability is expressed by hazard rate measuring the speed of nonprofit organizations closure. The analysis provides estimation of instantaneous probability of a nonprofit organization failure at a given point in time. Drawing on 2,660 Israeli nonprofit organizations, we found that the relationship between hazard rate and time-at-risk has an inverted U-shape curve; hazard rate increases with time-at-risk, reaches a maximum then descends.

Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration

OxMo Vol. 6, No. 2

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Pediatrics

April 2017, VOLUME 139 / ISSUE 4

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/139/3?current-issue=y>

Articles

[Bacteremia in Children 3 to 36 Months Old After Introduction of Conjugated Pneumococcal Vaccines](#)

Tara L. Greenhow, Yun-Yi Hung, Arnd Herz

Pediatrics Apr 2017, 139 (4) e20162098; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2016-2098

[Pneumococcal Vaccine Response After Exposure to Parasites in Utero, in Infancy, or Mid-Childhood](#)

Monica Nayakwadi Singer, Claire Heath, Jackson Muinde, Virginia Gildengorin, Francis M. Mutuku, David Vu, Dunstan Mukoko, Christopher L. King, Indu J. Malhotra, Charles H. King, A. Desirée LaBeaud

Pediatrics Apr 2017, 139 (4) e20162781; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2016-2781

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 35, Issue 3, March 2017

<http://link.springer.com/journal/40273/35/3/page/1>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

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PLOS Currents: Disasters

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

[Accessed 1 April 2017]

Disasters

Towards Providing Solutions to the Air Quality Crisis in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area: Carbon Sequestration by Succulent Species in Green Roofs

March 31, 2017

INTRODUCTION: In the first months of 2016, the Mexico City Metropolitan Area experienced the worst air pollution crisis in the last decade, prompting drastic short-term solutions by the Mexico City Government and neighboring States. In order to help further the search for long-term sustainable solutions, we felt obliged to immediately release the results of our research regarding the monitoring of carbon sequestration by green roofs. Large-scale naturation, such as the implementation of green roofs, provides a way to partially mitigate the increased carbon dioxide output in urban areas.

METHODS: Here, we quantified the carbon sequestration capabilities of two ornamental succulent plant species, *Sedum dendroideum* and *Sedum rubrotinctum*, which require low maintenance, and little or no irrigation. To obtain a detailed picture of these plants' carbon sequestration capabilities, we measured carbon uptake on the *Sedum* plants by quantifying carbon dioxide exchange and fixation as organic acids, during the day and across the year, on a green roof located in Southern Mexico City.

RESULTS: The species displayed their typical CAM photosynthetic metabolism. Moreover, our quantification allowed us to conservatively estimate that a newly planted green roof of *Sedum* sequesters approximately 180,000,000 ppm of carbon dioxide per year in a green roof of 100 square meters in the short term.

DISCUSSION: The patterns of CAM and carbon dioxide sequestration were highly robust to the fluctuations of temperature and precipitation between seasons, and therefore we speculate that carbon sequestration would be comparable in any given year of a newly planted green roof. Older green roof would require regular trimming to maintain their carbon sink properties, but their carbon sequestration capabilities remain to be quantified. Nevertheless, we propose that *Sedum* green roofs can be part of the long-term solutions to mitigate the air pollution crisis in the Mexico City Metropolitan area, and other "megacities" with marked seasonal drought.

PLoS Currents: Outbreaks

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

[Accessed 1 April 2017]

Research Article

Spatial Determinants of Ebola Virus Disease Risk for the West African Epidemic

March 31, 2017 ·

Introduction: Although many studies have investigated the probability of Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreaks while other studies have simulated the size and speed of EVD outbreaks, few have investigated the environmental and population-level predictors of Ebola transmission once an outbreak is underway. Identifying strong predictors of transmission could help guide and target limited public health resources during an EVD outbreak. We examined several environmental and population-level demographic predictors of EVD risk from the West African epidemic. **Methods:** We obtained district-level estimates from the World Health Organization EVD case data, demographic indicators obtained from the Demographic and Health surveys, and satellite-derived temperature, rainfall, and land cover estimates. A Bayesian hierarchical Poisson model was used to estimate EVD risk and to evaluate the spatial variability explained by

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the selected predictors. Results: We found that districts had greater risk of EVD with increasing proportion of households not possessing a radio (RR 2.79, 0.90-8.78; RR 4.23, 1.16-15.93), increasing rainfall (RR 2.18; 0.66-7.20; 5.34, 1.20-23.90), and urban land cover (RR 4.87, 1.56-15.40; RR 5.74, 1.68-19.67). Discussion: The finding of radio ownership and reduced EVD transmission risk suggests that the use of radio messaging for control and prevention purposes may have been crucial in reducing the EVD transmission risk in certain districts, although this association requires further study. Future research should examine the etiologic relationships between the identified risk factors and human-to-human transmission of EVD with a focus on factors related to population mobility and healthcare accessibility, which are critical features of epidemic propagation and control.

PLOS Medicine

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

Editorial

[Dementia and aging populations—A global priority for contextualized research and health policy](#)

Carol Brayne, Bruce Miller

| published 28 Mar 2017 PLOS Medicine

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002275>

Excerpt

...As science improves our understanding of dementia as well as its relationship to ageing in different populations, better prediction and prevention will be greatly facilitated by studies such as those reported in this month's *PLOS Medicine* issue, with progress being made around public health and the genetic and behavioral risks for dementia. However, it would be possible to spend the world's entire research budget for dementia research on elegant science with limited reproducibility and even less generalizability, thereby failing to make any difference to the world's individuals, families, and societies struggling with an increasing burden of dementia. Resources are finite, with energy, materials, and the environment all under pressure from the increasing global population, at least partly due to the aging phenomenon. Research focused on dementia and aging research also needs to look at the longer-term implications of the types of research that are being conducted—to assess whether the models we are pursuing will contribute to, or mitigate against, the challenges that we as societies face. For the benefit of future generations, governments and research funders should work towards an era in which the age-adjusted risk for dementia might be lower, inequalities reduced, and the human population more likely to live long and sustainable lives, and live them well, as a result of judicious and forward thinking research.

Perspective

[Cultural representations of dementia](#)

Alexandra Hillman, Joanna Latimer

| published 28 Mar 2017 PLOS Medicine

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002274>

Perspective

[Dementia in low-income and middle-income countries: Different realities mandate tailored solutions](#)

Cleusa Pinheiro Ferri, K. S. Jacob

| published 28 Mar 2017 PLOS Medicine

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002271>

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 1 April 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS One

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

[Accessed 1 April 2017]

Research Article

[The impact of a family skills training intervention among Burmese migrant families in Thailand: A randomized controlled trial](#)

Eve S. Puffer, Jeannie Annan, Amanda L. Sim, Carmel Salhi, Theresa S. Betancourt

Research Article | published 28 Mar 2017 PLOS ONE

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0172611>

...Conclusion

The intervention increased protective aspects of family well-being for migrant children and caregivers in a middle-income country. The strongest effects were on parent-child relationship quality and family functioning, while results were mixed on changes in discipline practices. Results suggest that a behavioral family-based approach implemented by lay providers in community settings is a promising intervention approach for strengthening families in highly stressed contexts.

PLoS Pathogens

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

[Accessed 1 April 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

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

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

[Accessed 1 April 2017]

Biological Sciences - Population Biology:

[Comparing nonpharmaceutical interventions for containing emerging epidemics](#)

Corey M. Peak, Lauren M. Childs, Yonatan H. Grad, and Caroline O. Buckee

PNAS 2017 ; published ahead of print March 28, 2017, doi:10.1073/pnas.1616438114

Significance

Quarantine and symptom monitoring of contacts with suspected exposure to an infectious disease are key interventions for the control of emerging epidemics; however, there does not yet exist a quantitative framework for comparing the control performance of each intervention. Here, we use a mathematical model of seven case-study diseases to show how the choice of intervention is influenced by the natural history of the infectious disease, its inherent transmissibility, and the intervention feasibility in the particular healthcare setting. We use this information to identify the most important characteristics of the disease and setting that need

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to be considered for an emerging pathogen to make an informed decision between quarantine and symptom monitoring.

Abstract

Strategies for containing an emerging infectious disease outbreak must be nonpharmaceutical when drugs or vaccines for the pathogen do not yet exist or are unavailable. The success of these nonpharmaceutical strategies will depend on not only the effectiveness of isolation measures but also the epidemiological characteristics of the infection. However, there is currently no systematic framework to assess the relationship between different containment strategies and the natural history and epidemiological dynamics of the pathogen. Here, we compare the effectiveness of quarantine and symptom monitoring, implemented via contact tracing, in controlling epidemics using an agent-based branching model. We examine the relationship between epidemic containment and the disease dynamics of symptoms and infectiousness for seven case-study diseases with diverse natural histories, including Ebola, influenza A, and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). We show that the comparative effectiveness of symptom monitoring and quarantine depends critically on the natural history of the infectious disease, its inherent transmissibility, and the intervention feasibility in the particular healthcare setting. The benefit of quarantine over symptom monitoring is generally maximized for fast-course diseases, but we show the conditions under which symptom monitoring alone can control certain outbreaks. This quantitative framework can guide policymakers on how best to use nonpharmaceutical interventions and prioritize research during an outbreak of an emerging pathogen.

Biological Sciences - Medical Sciences:

Meta-assessment of bias in science

Daniele Fanelli, Rodrigo Costas, and John P. A. Ioannidis

PNAS 2017 ; published ahead of print March 20, 2017, doi:10.1073/pnas.1618569114

Significance

Science is said to be suffering a reproducibility crisis caused by many biases. How common are these problems, across the wide diversity of research fields? We probed for multiple bias-related patterns in a large random sample of meta-analyses taken from all disciplines. The magnitude of these biases varied widely across fields and was on average relatively small. However, we consistently observed that small, early, highly cited studies published in peer-reviewed journals were likely to overestimate effects. We found little evidence that these biases were related to scientific productivity, and we found no difference between biases in male and female researchers. However, a scientist's early-career status, isolation, and lack of scientific integrity might be significant risk factors for producing unreliable results.

Abstract

Numerous biases are believed to affect the scientific literature, but their actual prevalence across disciplines is unknown. To gain a comprehensive picture of the potential imprint of bias in science, we probed for the most commonly postulated bias-related patterns and risk factors, in a large random sample of meta-analyses taken from all disciplines. The magnitude of these biases varied widely across fields and was overall relatively small. However, we consistently observed a significant risk of small, early, and highly cited studies to overestimate effects and of studies not published in peer-reviewed journals to underestimate them. We also found at least partial confirmation of previous evidence suggesting that US studies and early studies might report more extreme effects, although these effects were smaller and more heterogeneously distributed across meta-analyses and disciplines. Authors publishing at high rates and receiving many citations were, overall, not at greater risk of bias. However, effect sizes were likely to be overestimated by early-career researchers, those working in small or long-distance collaborations, and those responsible for scientific misconduct, supporting hypotheses that

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connect bias to situational factors, lack of mutual control, and individual integrity. Some of these patterns and risk factors might have modestly increased in intensity over time, particularly in the social sciences. Our findings suggest that, besides one being routinely cautious that published small, highly-cited, and earlier studies may yield inflated results, the feasibility and costs of interventions to attenuate biases in the literature might need to be discussed on a discipline-specific and topic-specific basis.

Social Sciences - Anthropology:

[Ancient palace complex \(300–100 BC\) discovered in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico](#)

Elsa M. Redmond and

Charles S. Spencer

PNAS 2017 ; published ahead of print March 27, 2017, doi:10.1073/pnas.1701336114

Significance

The emergence of the earliest states is a major research problem in anthropology. A key archaeological manifestation of states is the royal palace. Excavations at the site of El Palenque have recovered the oldest-known palace in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico. The palace displays similarities to the royal palaces of historically documented Mesoamerican states. It was a multifunctional palace, composed of courts and buildings where government officials assembled to conduct state affairs, as well as the ruler's residential quarters. We propose that the palace complex was built in a single large-scale construction effort. A series of radiocarbon dates indicates that the El Palenque palace complex was in use during the 300–100 BC period of archaic state emergence in Oaxaca.

Abstract

Recently completed excavations at the site of El Palenque in Mexico's Valley of Oaxaca have recovered the well-preserved remains of a palace complex dated by associated radiocarbon samples and ceramics to the Late Formative period or Late Monte Albán I phase (300–100 BC), the period of archaic state emergence in the region. The El Palenque palace exhibits certain architectural and organizational features similar to the royal palaces of much later Mesoamerican states described by Colonial-period sources. The excavation data document a multifunctional palace complex covering a maximum estimated area of 2,790 m² on the north side of the site's plaza and consisting of both governmental and residential components. The data indicate that the palace complex was designed and built as a single construction. The palace complex at El Palenque is the oldest multifunctional palace excavated thus far in the Valley of Oaxaca.

Physical Sciences - Sustainability Science:

[Strategic siting and regional grid interconnections key to low-carbon futures in African countries](#)

Grace C. Wu, Ranjit Deshmukh, Kudakwashe Ndhlukula, Tijana Radojicic, Jessica Reilly-Moman, Amol Phadke, Daniel M. Kammen, and Duncan S. Callaway

PNAS 2017 ; published ahead of print March 27, 2017, doi:10.1073/pnas.1611845114

Significance

This study identifies, characterizes, and values wind and solar electricity resources for 21 countries in the Eastern and Southern Africa Power Pools. We find that many countries possess potential many times their projected demand. However, because the most competitive wind and solar resources are spatially uneven, international transmission could allow the region as a whole to benefit from “no-regrets” or low-cost, low-impact, and highly accessible resources. International energy trade also lowers system costs by reducing the need for conventional power plants and allows lower impact, more accessible renewable energy sites to be cost competitive. Regional interconnections planned around strategic siting opportunities are crucial

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for realizing no-regrets wind and solar energy development that can be competitive with conventional generation in African countries.

Abstract

Recent forecasts suggest that African countries must triple their current electricity generation by 2030. Our multicriteria assessment of wind and solar potential for large regions of Africa shows how economically competitive and low-environmental-impact renewable resources can significantly contribute to meeting this demand. We created the Multicriteria Analysis for Planning Renewable Energy (MapRE) framework to map and characterize solar and wind energy zones in 21 countries in the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) and the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and find that potential is several times greater than demand in many countries. Significant fractions of demand can be quickly served with “no-regrets” options—or zones that are low-cost, low-environmental impact, and highly accessible. Because no-regrets options are spatially heterogeneous, international interconnections are necessary to help achieve low-carbon development for the region as a whole, and interconnections that support the best renewable options may differ from those planned for hydropower expansion. Additionally, interconnections and selecting wind sites to match demand reduce the need for SAPP-wide conventional generation capacity by 9.5% in a high-wind scenario, resulting in a 6–20% cost savings, depending on the avoided conventional technology. Strategic selection of low-impact and accessible zones is more cost effective with interconnections compared with solutions without interconnections. Overall results are robust to multiple load growth scenarios. Together, results show that multicriteria site selection and deliberate planning of interconnections may significantly increase the economic and environmental competitiveness of renewable alternatives relative to conventional generation.

Physical Sciences - Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences - Social Sciences - Environmental Sciences:

[Communicating the deadly consequences of global warming for human heat stress](#)

Tom K. R. Matthews, Robert L. Wilby, and Conor Murphy

PNAS 2017 ; published ahead of print March 27, 2017, doi:10.1073/pnas.1617526114

Significance

Extremely hot weather can have deadly human consequences. As the climate warms, the frequency and intensity of such conditions are expected to increase—among the most certain negative impacts expected under global warming. Concerns about dangerous climate change have encouraged the international community to commit to limiting global temperature changes to below 2 °C above preindustrial. Although lauded as a great achievement to avoid dangerous climate change, we find that, even if such aspirations are realized, large increases in the frequency of deadly heat should be expected, with more than 350 million more megacity inhabitants afflicted by midcentury. Such conclusions underline the critical role for ambitious adaptation alongside these climate change mitigation targets.

Abstract

In December of 2015, the international community pledged to limit global warming to below 2 °C above preindustrial (PI) to prevent dangerous climate change. However, to what extent, and for whom, is danger avoided if this ambitious target is realized? We address these questions by scrutinizing heat stress, because the frequency of extremely hot weather is expected to continue to rise in the approach to the 2 °C limit. We use analogs and the extreme South Asian heat of 2015 as a focusing event to help interpret the increasing frequency of deadly heat under specified amounts of global warming. Using a large ensemble of climate models, our results confirm that global mean air temperature is nonlinearly related to heat stress, meaning that the same future warming as realized to date could trigger larger increases in societal impacts than historically experienced. This nonlinearity is higher for heat stress metrics that

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integrate the effect of rising humidity. We show that, even in a climate held to 2 °C above PI, Karachi (Pakistan) and Kolkata (India) could expect conditions equivalent to their deadly 2015 heatwaves every year. With only 1.5 °C of global warming, twice as many megacities (such as Lagos, Nigeria, and Shanghai, China) could become heat stressed, exposing more than 350 million more people to deadly heat by 2050 under a midrange population growth scenario. The results underscore that, even if the Paris targets are realized, there could still be a significant adaptation imperative for vulnerable urban populations.

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 32 - Issue 2 - April 2017

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/prehospital-and-disaster-medicine/latest-issue>
Research Article

Being Both Helpers and Victims: Health Professionals' Experiences of Working During a Natural Disaster

Published online: 03 January 2017, pp. 117-123

Karin Hugelius, Annsofie Adolfsson, Per Örtengwall, Mervyn Gifford

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X16001412>

Abstract

In November 2013, the Haiyan typhoon hit parts of the Philippines. The typhoon caused severe damage to the medical facilities and many injuries and deaths. Health professionals have a crucial role in the immediate disaster response system, but knowledge of their experiences of working during and in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster is limited.

The aim of this study was to explore health professionals' experiences of working during and in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster.

Eight health professionals were interviewed five months after the disaster. The interviews were analyzed using phenomenological hermeneutic methods.

The main theme, being professional and survivor, described both positive and negative emotions and experiences from being both a helper, as part of the responding organization, and a victim, as part of the surviving but severely affected community. Sub-themes described feelings of strength and confidence, feelings of adjustment and acceptance, feelings of satisfaction, feelings of powerless and fear, feelings of guilt and shame, and feelings of loneliness.

Being a health professional during a natural disaster was a multi-faceted, powerful, and ambiguous experience of being part of the response system at the same time as being a survivor of the disaster. Personal values and altruistic motives as well as social aspects and stress-coping strategies to reach a balance between acceptance and control were important elements of the experience. Based on these findings, implications for disaster training and response strategies are suggested.

Preventive Medicine

Volume 97, Pages 1-108 (April 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00917435/96>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Proceedings of the Royal Society B

10 February 2016; volume 283, issue 1824

<http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/283/1824?current-issue=y>

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Note: 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]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 9, Issue 3 November 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 132, Issue 2, March/April 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

Volume 27, Issue 5, April 2017

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

Special Issue: End of Life

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Refugee Survey Quarterly

Volume 36, Issue 1 March 2017

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

Special Issue: "Undesirable and Unreturnable" Aliens in Asylum and Immigration Law

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Reproductive Health

<http://www.reproductive-health-journal.com/content>

[Accessed 1 April 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

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

Recently Published Articles -

http://www.paho.org/journal/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=101

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Analysis

February 2017 Volume 37, Issue 2 Pages 193–397

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risa.2017.37.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

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Volume 10, 2017

<https://www.dovepress.com/risk-management-and-healthcare-policy-archive56>

[Reviewed earlier]

Science

31 March 2017 Vol 355, Issue 6332

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

Policy Forum

[Looking backward to move regulations forward](#)

By Maureen Cropper, Arthur Fraas, Richard Morgenstern

Science 31 Mar 2017 : 1375-1376 Restricted Access

Rigorous ex post analyses can improve regulatory policies

Summary

Research-based evidence is critical for understanding and improving the impact of government regulation on society. Positions promoted by the Trump Administration question the effectiveness of many regulations, making their rigorous analysis all the more critical. Yet such research is relatively rare, especially for environmental rules, the most costly type of federal regulation in the United States (1). The principal source of information on costs, benefits, and distributional consequences of major regulations are ex ante studies such as regulatory impact analyses (RIAs) routinely conducted on proposed rules by U.S. federal agencies. Despite their rigor and complexity, RIAs are developed at “the point when the least is known and any analysis must rest on many unverifiable and potentially controversial assumptions” (2). By contrast, retrospective analysis can reaffirm (or question) the effectiveness of rules and the accuracy of RIAs and thereby aid the rational allocation of societal resources. Despite this advantage, many obstacles prevent widespread development of such ex post analyses. We discuss approaches to ex post analysis and suggest steps to broaden its use.

Policy Forum

[Harnessing legal complexity](#)

By J. B. Ruhl, Daniel Martin Katz, Michael J. Bommarito II

Science 31 Mar 2017 : 1377-1378 Full Access

Bring tools of complexity science to bear on improving law

Summary

Complexity science has spread from its origins in the physical sciences into biological and social sciences (1). Increasingly, the social sciences frame policy problems from the financial system to the food system as complex adaptive systems (CAS) and urge policy-makers to design legal solutions with CAS properties in mind. What is often poorly recognized in these initiatives is that legal systems are also complex adaptive systems (2). Just as it seems unwise to pursue regulatory measures while ignoring known CAS properties of the systems targeted for regulation, so too might failure to appreciate CAS qualities of legal systems yield policies founded upon unrealistic assumptions. Despite a long empirical studies tradition in law, there has been little use of complexity science. With few robust empirical studies of legal systems as CAS, researchers are left to gesture at seemingly evident assertions, with limited scientific support. We outline a research agenda to help fill this knowledge gap and advance practical applications.

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 176, Pages 1-182 (March 2017)

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<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02779536/176>
[Reviewed earlier]

Stability: International Journal of Security & Development

<http://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles>
[accessed 1 April 2017]
[No new content]

Stanford Social Innovation Review

Winter 2017 Volume 15, Number 1
https://ssir.org/issue/winter_2017

Laws and programs designed to benefit vulnerable groups, such as the disabled or people of color, often end up benefiting all of society. From affirmative action to wheelchair friendly sidewalks, examples all around us show that investing in equity isn't a zero-sum game. That's the message of the cover story in the winter 2017 issue of Stanford Social Innovation Review, "[The Curb-Cut Effect](#)," by Angela Glover Blackwell.
[Reviewed earlier]

Sustainability

Volume 9, Issue 3 (March 2017)
<http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/9/3>
[Reviewed earlier]

TORTURE Journal

2016 Volume 26 - No. 3
http://www.irct.org/media-and-resources/publications#volume_26
[Reviewed earlier]

Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases

January-February, 2017 Volume 15
<http://www.travelmedicinejournal.com/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

March 2017 Volume 22, Issue 3 Pages 253–369
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/tmi.2017.22.issue-3/issuetoc>
[Reviewed earlier]

UN Chronicle

Vol. LIII No. 4 2 December 2016
<http://unchronicle.un.org/>
Human Rights

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

This issue assesses progress in promoting and protecting human rights throughout the world. Prepared in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, both adopted in 1966, the articles examine, among other things, the responsibility of the United Nations to protect vulnerable populations from genocide, the evolving role of the Human Rights Council, the global problem of digital bullying, and advancing the rights of women in the aftermath of the Arab Spring.

Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies

An International Interdisciplinary Journal for Research, Policy and Care

Volume 12, Issue 1, 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

World Heritage Review

n°82 - December 2016

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/review/82/>

African Heritage and its sustainable development

In this issue, we are pleased to focus on the heritage of Africa and its sustainable development. The diversity and wealth of African heritage is extraordinary, from its large-scale ecosystems to modern architecture; from the memory of slavery and colonial heritage to cultural landscapes and sacred sites.

From Google Scholar+

Three Generations of International Human Rights Governance

MB Pedersen

Book Chapter - Global Insecurity

pp 293-310

Date: 27 January 2017

Abstract

Among global security regimes, the international human rights regime stands out for its importance and ineffectiveness. Human rights are strongly linked to both international and domestic peace, as well as human security. Yet, progress towards guaranteeing even the most basic political, civil and socio-economic rights for all people has been fitful and partial. Multilateral efforts, mainly within the UN, to promote human rights through standard-setting and voluntary compliance measures have made little difference, especially in the most repressive contexts where it matters most. Attempts by the Western-led human rights movement to strengthen the regime through policies of naming, shaming, and sanctions have not fared much better, and in fact have often done more harm than good. In this chapter, I critically review the existing international human rights regime and argue, theoretically as well as empirically, for the need to further develop and strengthen a new and complementary approach to promoting human rights. This approach, which I call 'principled engagement', acknowledges the importance in the absence of a central authority or world government of ensuring states' voluntary compliance with international human rights norms, but seeks to 'give teeth' to the existing multilateral regime through much stronger and deeper engagement on the

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ground in repressive states. It does not deny the potential usefulness of strong international pressure on repressive states to help create the space for such engagement, but emphasises the advantages of 'mediation' over coercion.

International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare

Vol. 10 Issue: 2, pp.-, doi: 10.1108/IJHRH-10-2016-0018

Humanitarian healthcare: treating Syrian patients in Israeli hospitals

Savannah Spivey Young, Denise C. Lewis, Assaf Oshri, Peter Gilbey, Arie Eisenman, Richard J. Schuster, Desiree M. Seponski,

Abstract:

Purpose

The purpose of this manuscript is to present findings on interpersonal relational processes of Israeli healthcare providers and Syrian patients and caregivers using data collected in two Israeli hospitals.

Design/methodology/approach

Using a parallel mixed-methods design, data were integrated from observations, interviews, and surveys. Twenty healthcare providers and three Syrian patient-caregivers provided interview data. Quantitative data were collected from 204 healthcare providers using surveys. : The qualitative component included phenomenological coding. The quantitative analysis included factor analysis procedures. Throughout parallel analysis, data were mixed dialogically to form warranted assertions.

Findings

Results from mixed analyses support a three-factor model representing healthcare providers' experiences treating Syrian patients. Factors were predicted by religious and occupational differences and included Professional Baseline, Humanitarian Insecurity, and Medical Humanitarianism.

Research limitations/implications

Limitations of this study included issues of power, language differences, and a small Syrian caregiver sample.

Practical implications

As the fearful, injured, and sick continue to flee violence and cross geopolitical borders, the healthcare community will be called upon to treat migrants and refugees according to ethical healthcare principles.

Originality/value

The value of this research is in its critical examination of healthcare providers' interactions with patients, a relationship that propels humanitarian healthcare in the face of a global migrant crisis.

Preventive Medicine

Available online 25 March 2017 - In Press, Accepted Manuscript

Workplace mental health: An international review of guidelines

K Memish, A Martin, L Bartlett, S Dawkins, K Sanderson -

Highlights

- :: Prevention, detection, and management of mental health problems in the workplace
- :: Assess the quality of workplace mental health guidelines
- :: Assess the comprehensiveness of workplace mental health guidelines
- :: List of best-practice workplace mental health guidelines internationally
- :: Direct employers/policy-makers/clinicians to examples of best-practice

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Abstract

The aim of this systematic review was to determine the quality and comprehensiveness of guidelines developed for employers to detect, prevent, and manage mental health problems in the workplace. An integrated approach that combined expertise from medicine, psychology, public health, management, and occupational health and safety was identified as a best practice framework to assess guideline comprehensiveness. An iterative search strategy of the grey literature was used plus consultation with experts in psychology, public health, and mental health promotion. Inclusion criteria were documents published in English and developed specifically for employers to detect, prevent, and manage mental health problems in the workplace. A total of 20 guidelines met these criteria and were reviewed. Development documents were included to inform quality assessment. This was performed using the AGREE II rating system. Our results indicated that low scores were often due to a lack of focus on prevention and rather a focus on the detection and treatment of mental health problems in the workplace. When prevention recommendations were included they were often individually focused and did not include practical tools or advice to implement. An inconsistency in language, lack of consultation with relevant population groups in the development process and a failure to outline and differentiate between the legal/minimum requirements of a region were also observed. The findings from this systematic review will inform translation of scientific evidence into practical recommendations to prevent mental health problems within the workplace. It will also direct employers, clinicians, and policy-makers towards examples of best-practice guidelines.

Journal of Clinical Nursing

Accepted manuscript online: 23 March 2017

Review

Nurses' contribution to short-term humanitarian care in low to middle income countries: an integrative review of the literature

S Dawson, D Elliott, D Jackson -

Abstract

Aim

To appraise the literature related to voluntary humanitarian work provided by international nurses in low to middle income countries (LMICs).

Background

Nurses and other health professionals are engaged with both governmental and non-governmental organisations to provide care within international humanitarian relief and development contexts. Current literature describes accounts of charitable health professional activity within short-term health focused humanitarian trips; however, there is minimal research describing the care that nurses provide and the professional roles and tasks they fulfil whilst participating in international volunteer health care service.

Design

Integrative review.

Methods

A search of articles published between 1995-2015 was conducted using seven bibliographic databases. Inclusion criteria incorporated nurses and allied health professionals' involvement in a volunteer short term medical team capacity. Papers describing military and/or disaster response, with a service learning focus were excluded. Nineteen papers were selected for review, description and discussion of findings.

Results

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Findings revealed limited data describing the care nurses provide and the professional roles and tasks they fulfil within the context of international humanitarian short-term medical trips. Issues raised included a description of demographic data regarding participants and sending agencies, motivation for volunteer participation, perceptions of effectiveness of particular programmes and sustainability issues related to cultural, ethical or moral obligations of foreign health professionals working in a LMIC.

Conclusion

Study findings highlighted that although nurses are recruited and participate in health-focused humanitarian activities in LMICs, there is extremely limited documented research about the amount and type of care that nurses specifically provide in this context. Furthermore, when identified, it is most often hidden within studies outlining services provided by health care teams and not specific to the discipline of nursing. Further research is therefore required to enable greater understanding of nursing care in this context, and to inform prospective volunteers of expected nursing practice.

Relevance to Clinical Practice

This paper provides an analysis of available literature describing nursing involvement within the particular context of short term medical teams delivering charitable health care.

Trauma, Violence, & Abuse

First Published March 21, 2017

[State of the Evidence: A Systematic Review of Approaches to Reduce Gender-Based Violence and Support the Empowerment of Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings](#)

E Noble, L Ward, S French, K Falb - Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 2017

Abstract

Adolescent girls are at an increased risk of sexual violence, abuse, exploitation, and forced or early marriage across humanitarian contexts. In the past few years, prominent initiatives, organizations, and working groups have started to highlight the targeted needs and issues facing adolescent girls and have developed programmatic responses such as safe spaces for adolescent girls to protect and empower girls and reduce their vulnerabilities to violence or exploitation. A systematic review of academic and grey literature was conducted in September 2015 to examine the evidence base for programming that seeks to reduce violence against adolescent girls in humanitarian contexts. The authors used a Boolean search procedure to find and review 5830 records from academic journal databases, resource-hosting websites and relevant organizational websites. The inclusion criteria left us with three adolescent girl program evaluations from humanitarian settings to examine, all of which were pre/post-test evaluations that looked at changes in indicators such as social assets, self-esteem, decision making, livelihood skills and financial assets, gender norms, and feelings of safety. While these three evaluations showed promising results, overall, this systematic review demonstrates a significant gap in currently available rigorous research. Evidence is urgently needed to guide programming decisions to ensure that the emerging programs provide the level and depth of protection that adolescent girls need in humanitarian settings.

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