

ge²p² global foundation

governance, ethics, evidence, policy, practice

The Sentinel

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

Period ending 11 November 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.

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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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Heritage Stewardship – ICC

The ICC Office of the Prosecutor and UNESCO sign Letter of Intent to strengthen Cooperation on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

5 November 2017

Paris, France - Recognising the importance of protecting cultural heritage from attack in time of conflict, Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, and Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court ("ICC" or the "Court"), today signed a Letter of Intent by which UNESCO and the ICC Office of the Prosecutor will formalise and further enhance their collaboration, in line with their respective mandates...

"The deliberate destruction of cultural heritage not only affects peoples' historical identity but fuels sectarian violence and hampers post-conflict recovery and peace building. UNESCO and the ICC must strengthen their cooperation for the protection of cultural property in armed conflicts, as this is a humanitarian and security imperative", stated Mrs Bokova.

Praising UNESCO for its crucial work, Prosecutor Bensouda emphasised that more can be done going forward, adding that "an effective strategy to address the destruction of cultural heritage requires a multi-faceted and collaborative approach. UNESCO is a natural partner for my Office and, the ICC more broadly, in confronting the scourge of attacks against cultural heritage, within the Rome Statute framework. This Letter of Intent is a recognition of that important relationship and paves the way for continued cooperation." She added: "cultural heritage is the embodiment of the continuity of the human story, a celebration of our commonality and the richness of our diversity. We all have a duty to protect cultural heritage. With close collaboration with UNESCO, we hope to make a difference."

The recent historic ruling of the ICC in the case of the destruction of shrines and mausoleums in Timbuktu (Mali), the first of its kind before the Court, sent a clear signal that intentional targeting of cultural heritage is a serious crime that causes significant suffering to those immediately affected and beyond, and should not go unpunished. In its subsequent Reparation Order, moreover, the Court established that the victims of such crimes were entitled to compensation and issued a Reparation Order.

The importance of prosecuting those responsible for war crimes against cultural heritage was echoed in the ground-breaking UN Security Council Resolution 2347, adopted in March 2017, the first ever to condemn the unlawful destruction of cultural heritage. These unprecedented developments have led over the past years to frequent exchanges and collaboration between UNESCO and the ICC Office of the Prosecutor, based on the convergence of similar aims within their respective independent mandates.

As attacks against culture have regrettably become more frequent, the need for a stronger and more articulated framework of cooperation has become apparent. In addition to expertise UNESCO has provided in the context of the Al Mahdi case, cooperation has also been at the non-operational level, for example through participation in the ICC Office of the Prosecutor's new policy initiative on cultural heritage, which is scheduled for finalisation and adoption in 2018. The Letter of Intent signed today builds on these efforts, further solidifying the existing relationship, with a view to establishing a comprehensive cooperation agreement in the near future.

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Governance – Humanitarian Response

Italy's Francesco Rocca elected President of world's largest humanitarian network

6 November 2017

Italian lawyer and humanitarian, Francesco Rocca, was today elected the new President of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Shaping the future of the world's largest humanitarian movement

Antalya, Turkey, 11 November 2017 – A major conference has adopted a series of measures that will shape the efforts of the world's largest humanitarian movement to respond to the needs of people affected by crises. The global meetings of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement looked at pressing emergencies and challenges, while also exploring emerging trends that will have a profound impact on the future of humanitarian action.

The global meetings were held in Turkey – a country surrounded by some of the world's most urgent humanitarian crises, including the conflict in Syria and the ongoing emergency facing people trying to cross the Mediterranean.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement called on States to guarantee the safety and dignity of all migrants, along with their unrestrained access to humanitarian assistance.

"We are calling on States to ensure that all people – regardless of their nationality or legal status – are treated with dignity and respect," said Francesco Rocca, who was elected President of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) during the meetings. *"As a Red Cross and Red Crescent, we must be ready to stand up and advocate for all vulnerable migrants, for all vulnerable people. We must be prepared – we are prepared – to work with the international community for the respect and dignity of all people."*

While emphasizing the need for new approaches to respond to dramatically shifting needs, the Movement also reaffirmed the non-negotiable importance of principled humanitarian action.

"In a world where faith in institutions is rapidly evaporating, great trust is placed in the symbols of the red cross and red crescent and in the neutral, impartial, independent humanitarian action that brings them to life," said Peter Maurer, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). *"But in many places across the world, the space for such impartial action is under threat. Human dignity is disregarded, the applicability of the law is questioned, and humanitarian aid is politicized."*

One of the most pronounced examples of disregard for humanitarian law and norms is the increasing number of attacks on humanitarian aid workers and volunteers. Since the beginning of 2017 alone, more than 45 Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel have been killed in the line of duty.

Further resolutions were adopted on education, with the Movement committing to expanding its work in this area in situations of conflict and disasters. On nuclear weapons, a resolution was adopted calling on States to sign and implement the recently-adopted Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

The Movement also pledged to scale up its response to the mental health consequences of humanitarian crises, and to strengthen and codify its work during pandemics and epidemics. Commitment was also made to reinforce gender equality and equal opportunities in the leadership and work of the Movement...

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Evidence – Humanitarian Response

8 things we learned from our work on evidence this year

ALNAP

07 November 2017

In 2016, ALNAP launched a new webinar, '[Bridging the Evidence Gap](#).' Organised around key humanitarian challenges, it looks at how leading thinkers are 'bridging the gap' between evidence and practice in order to improve humanitarian action. We wanted to take stock of the rise in high-quality research and better data collection in the humanitarian sector, and explore how these activities are connecting to users and decision-makers.

We've discovered a lot from the five webinars produced over the last year and, in honour of [Humanitarian Evidence Week](#), here's what we've learned about the state of evidence and its use in humanitarian action today:

[1] Evidence is "in"

From [the Sphere handbook](#) to [national NGOs in Somalia](#), humanitarian actors are taking huge strides to improve the quality of data that they use, and to strengthen the link between evidence and decision-making. It is great to witness this, and to make sure this trend continues we need to find better ways to link evidence producers with users. We looked at this issue in [our first webinar](#) with the [Humanitarian Evidence Programme](#), the [IRC](#) and [3ie](#), who are bringing together large bodies of evidence to make them easier to access and use by practitioners through [gap mapping and evidence synthesis approaches](#)

[2] Not everyone knows what we mean by evidence

While many across the humanitarian sector recognise its importance, there's not always agreement on how to define high-quality evidence. [To ALNAP](#), evidence is information that supports or contradicts a given proposition. Others understand evidence differently, using definitions imported from the health sector where there is an emphasis on control studies and demonstrating the efficacy of interventions. While we can have different interests in an evidence agenda, it is important to move towards more consistent language to avoid confusion and lower the barriers to evidence use by practitioners.

[3] We must not forget about the basics of good data collection

Throughout the year we heard from people who are trialling new, more rigorous research approaches in order to answer difficult questions, such as [what types of programming work most effectively](#) in different sectors or [what is an accurate picture of humanitarian presence](#) on the ground in conflict settings. Yet, the answers to these questions can only be as good as the data that informs them. From poor, inconsistent monitoring data collected by operational organisations to the lack of transparent and strong methods used in humanitarian research and evaluations, the quality of our data is often far from satisfactory.

[4] Greater use of secondary data enables better decision-making

It is no secret that humanitarian organisations prefer primary data – they are able to control how this data is collected and they know where it has come from. Yet, one of the key messages from the [Bridging the Gap webinar series](#) is the importance of secondary data, closer collaboration on data collection and better data sharing between humanitarian actors at different levels, from donors to field staff. There is a [risk of information overload](#) when each humanitarian actor rushes to collect their own primary data, as the focus is often taken away from those crucial analysis tasks that make data useable for decision-making. In our second webinar, [Development Initiatives, ECHO and DFID discussed](#) how the use of shared data or more similar data gathering activities would help donors make better, more complementary decisions.

[5] The gap still needs closing and there are at least two issues preventing that from happening

As we touched on earlier, there is a definite gap between those creating evidence and those who want to use it. Users don't know where to get evidence and producers don't know what expectations users have. This gap is fuelled by at least two issues:

:: Accessibility of evidence

New evidence is often only available in a fragmented way: on individual organisations' websites, portals, or at times only internally. This isn't helpful, as we've learned from discussions with [Sphere Handbook revision leads](#) and [humanitarian donors](#).

:: Unclear expectations

The expectations of end-users' [may not always be clear to those conducting research](#), not only in terms of the messaging but also in terms of the level of analysis that is needed for the uptake.

[6] There's a need to communicate evidence on humanitarian action beyond the sector

Humanitarians still have a long way to go in making evidence more accessible and digestible. This is true not only within the sector, but also to the general public whose opinions have the power to sway donor governments' agendas from one year to the next. Our default deliverable for evaluation processes is still thick, hard to read reports lacking even basic design. In this time of [greater public scrutiny of humanitarian aid](#), we need to be prepared to respond with evidence that is solid yet easy to consume and understand by the average tax payer. With the growing number of tools and formats for the presentation of information (e.g. [mobile video](#), [podcasts](#), [infographics](#), [interactive websites](#)), the presentation and delivery of compelling evidence should no longer be an afterthought.

[7] Humanitarian evaluations do not always help to paint a bigger picture

ALNAP is currently conducting an evaluation synthesis for the State of the Humanitarian System 2018 report. During this review of over 100 evaluations, it has become clear that their quality varies dramatically. Many reports have shortcomings either in methodology or execution, or both. But perhaps a more profound question to be raised is the value of evaluations for the improvement of the humanitarian system as a whole. Understandably, most reports focus exclusively on the project or programme at hand, but this poses an important challenge when attempting to synthesise findings and draw conclusions on the performance of the sector.

[8] We can't forget the political side of evidence

We can often fall into thinking about evidence as a technical issue: put more evidence in, get better decisions out. But getting higher quality evidence shared and used is just as much about politics: who is asking the questions for which evidence is being collected, and what are the

incentives for collecting accurate, relevant data. This highlights the importance of 'Clarity of Context and Method', a criterion of evidential quality discussed in [ALNAP's 2014 paper on Evidence](#). Stronger and more clearly communicated methodologies may help in the aggregation of evidence. Also, being more transparent about how research is selected, designed, and funded, can help us understand who is directing the evidence agenda in the sector and think about voices or perspectives that are being excluded from this process.

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Health – Governance

Editor's Note:

We recognize the inherent limitations of high-level communiques from multilateral meetings such as the G7, etc. But we present excerpts from the communique issued at last week's G7 Health Ministers meeting in Milan which represented constructive recognition of some key issues. Full text of the communique available at title link.

G7 Milan Health Ministers' Communiqué - 5-6 November, 2017

"United towards Global Health: common strategies for common challenges"

[9 pages; Editor's excerpts/text bolding]

PREAMBLE

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4. We recognize the importance of improving emergency preparedness, as well as crisis management and response, in cases of weather-related, and other disasters, epidemics and other health emergencies. In this respect, **we welcome the consultation, led by the Italian Presidency and with international experts, providing science-based considerations to support informed decisions.** We are determined to coordinate efforts, foster innovation, and share knowledge, information, and monitoring and foresight tools, to support the resilience of health systems and to protect the health of our populations. We underline the need to safeguard the protection of health workers and facilities during emergencies and in conflict-affected areas as provided by international humanitarian law.

5. In line with previous G7 and G20 commitments and the objectives set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we reiterate the importance of strengthening health systems through each country's path towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC), leaving no one behind, and of preventing health systems from collapsing during humanitarian and public health emergencies and effectively mitigating health crises. We will work together to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. We seek to reduce global inequalities; to protect and improve the health of all individuals throughout their life course through inclusive health services; to tackle non-communicable diseases (NCDs); **to sustain our commitments to eradicate polio through support to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, and to end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis by 2030 through the support to the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and UNITAID; to support key global initiatives such as Gavi the Vaccine Alliance; and to invest in research and innovation important to global health.**

6. As the world gets closer to achieving global polio eradication, we also recognize the importance of continuing our efforts to succeed and keep the world sustainably polio-free, and, of the opportunity to leverage and transition polio assets and resources that

have generated major and broader health benefits, including strengthened health systems.

7. We acknowledge the central leadership and coordinating role of WHO in country capacity building in preparing for and responding to public health emergencies, building resilient health systems, and the new strategic priority of WHO leadership to address the health impacts of climate and environmental factors. We acknowledge that WHO's financial and human resource capacities have to be strengthened, including through adequate and sustainable funding of the WHO Emergency Programme and the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE). **We will explore supporting the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)** and the WHO programme on environmental degradation and other determinants of health.

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IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON HEALTH

25. We welcome and support the provision of health services, particularly including immunization programs for migrants and refugees, including in situations of forced displacement and protracted crises, as well as the improvement of health services in transit and destination countries. This includes making immunization programs and clinical services available and accessible to everyone, while increasing the surveillance of infectious diseases and the monitoring of NCDs and their risk factors.

26. We will seek to improve access to physical and mental health services and assistance to migrants, refugees and crisis affected populations as appropriate. We will promote the identification, sharing, and adoption of good practices to address psychosocial needs of refugees and migrants. Following the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, and the Resolution WHA 70.15 in May 2017, the support for migrants and refugees should consider their specific needs, leaving no one behind, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN HEALTH POLICIES AND RIGHTS FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

31. We invite the OECD to benchmark mental health performance focusing specifically on adolescents. We condemn sexual and gender-based violence that impacts women and girls across the globe. We need to demonstrate our commitment and our leadership in addressing sexual and gender-based violence, including harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation, in line with SDG 5.2 and 5.3, and human trafficking, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

32. We will support and empower women's, children's and adolescents' voices, and meaningful participation through our policy, advocacy and programmatic engagement on health and nutrition and actively involve also men and boys as agents of change.

33. We will seek to invest in their education, improving their health literacy, skills, and capacities, including children and adolescents' gender and diversity-sensitive sexuality education, programmes, and tools.

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ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

39. We will promote R&D for new antimicrobials, alternative therapies, vaccines and rapid-point-of care diagnostics, in particular for WHO-defined priority pathogens and tuberculosis. We endeavor to preserve the existing therapeutic options. We see at this as a first step towards the acceleration of political commitments and urgent coordination, we look forward

to the report to the United Nations General Assembly on AMR and the High Level Meeting on Tuberculosis in 2018.

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CONCLUSIONS

43. We recognize the urgent need to build political momentum on the importance of addressing the impacts of environmental degradation and other factors on health and coordinated action for strengthening health systems, in line with aid effectiveness principles. This includes addressing health workforce shortages and poor health financing by countries to achieve their goals of increasing access to health care. We welcome WHO, World Bank, UNICEF, and relevant partners, including OECD, joint action for supporting countries to achieve SDG 3.8, and look forward to the progress reported at the UHC Forum 2017 next month in Tokyo.

44. We acknowledge the particular challenges of delivering health services in fragile states and conflict-affected areas, where health systems are often compromised and ill-equipped to respond. Moreover, medical personnel and facilities in areas of conflict are increasingly under attack. Highlighting UN Security Council Resolution 2286 (2016) and UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/132 and UNGA 71/129, **we strongly condemn violence, attacks, and threats directed against medical personnel and facilities, which have long term consequences for the civilian population and the healthcare systems of the countries concerned, as well as for the neighbouring regions. We therefore commit to improving their safety and security by upholding International Humanitarian Law.**

45. We reiterate our commitment to build our International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacities and to assist 76 partner countries and regions to do the same. We also recognize the importance of developing national plans to address critical health security gaps as notably identified using the WHO's Joint External Evaluation tool. **We call on all countries to make specific commitments to support full implementation of the IHR and recognize their compliance with IHR as essential for efficient global health crisis prevention and management.** We encourage other countries and development partners to join these collective efforts.

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Yemen

[Statement By The Humanitarian Community In Yemen On The Complete Closure Of Yemen's Borders](#)

Yemen, November 8, 2017

The humanitarian community in Yemen is greatly alarmed at the decision by the Saudi-led Coalition (SLC) to closure all of Yemeni airports, seaports and land crossings which is preventing critical humanitarian aid deliveries and commercial supplies from reaching the country and the movement of aid workers in and out of Yemen.

The humanitarian situation in Yemen is extremely fragile and any disruption in the pipeline of critical supplies such as food, fuel and medicines has the potential to bring millions of people closer to starvation and death.

There are over 20 million people in need of humanitarian assistance; seven million of them, are facing famine-like conditions and rely completely on food aid to survive. In six weeks, the food

supplies to feed them will be exhausted. Over 2.2 million children are malnourished, of those, 385,000 children suffer from severe malnutrition and require therapeutic treatment to stay alive.

Due to limited funding, humanitarian agencies are only able to target one third of the population (7 million) and some two thirds of the population rely on the commercial supplies which are imported, therefore, the continued availability of commodities in the markets is essential to prevent a deterioration of food insecurity. Any food shortage will result in a further increase of food prices beyond the purchasing power of the average Yemeni. The closure has started to impact the daily life of Yemenis with the price of fuel spiking 60 per cent overnight and the price of cooking gas doubling.

The current stock of vaccines in country will only last one month. If it is not replenished, outbreaks of communicable diseases such as polio and measles are to be expected with fatal consequences, particularly for children under five years of age and those already suffering from malnutrition.

The people of Yemen are already living with the catastrophic consequences of an armed conflict - lasting for over two and a half years - that has destroyed much of its vital infrastructure and brought the provision of basic services to the brink of collapse. Any further shocks to imports of food and fuel may reverse recent success in mitigating the threat of famine and the spread of cholera.

The continued closure of Yemen's borders will only bring additional hardship and deprivation with deadly consequences to an entire population suffering from a conflict that it is not of their own making.

The humanitarian community in Yemen calls for the immediate opening of all air and seaports to ensure food, fuel and medicines can enter the country. We ask the Saudi-led Coalition to facilitate unhindered access of aid workers to people in need, in compliance with international law, by ensuring the resumption of all humanitarian flights.

We reiterate that humanitarian aid is not the solution to Yemen's humanitarian catastrophe. Only a peace process will halt the horrendous suffering of millions of innocent civilians.

Agency sign on by:

1. ACF
2. ACTED
3. ADRA
4. CARE
5. DRC
6. Handicap International
7. International Rescue Committee
8. MdM
9. NRC
10. Oxfam
11. PU-AMI
12. Relief International
13. Saferworld
14. Save The Children
15. ZOA
16. Mercy Corps

17. Islamic Relief
18. INTERSOS
19. International Training and Development Center
20. Search for Common Ground
21. Islamic Help
22. Human Appeal
23. United Nations

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Geneva Palais Briefing Note: The impact of the closure of all air, land and sea ports of Yemen on children

This is a summary of what was said by Meritxell Relano, UNICEF Representative in Yemen – to whom quoted text may be attributed – at today's press briefing at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

GENEVA, 10 November 2017 – Yemen is facing the largest humanitarian crisis and the worst food crisis in the world. Nearly 7 million people do not know where their next meal will come from and the survival of millions of people depends on humanitarian assistance operations. You have all seen the statements from the humanitarian community in Yemen and from the Emergency Relief Coordinator based on his last visit on the ground. Fuel, medicines and food are essential in this context. And in order to get them in, we need access.

ACCESS

The recent closure of the Yemen's airspace, sea and land ports has worsened the already shrinking space for the lifesaving humanitarian work. It is blocking the delivery of vital humanitarian assistance to children in desperate need in Yemen. And it is making a catastrophic situation for children far worse. The port of Hodeida is where most of the humanitarian supplies enter and it is essential that the port resumes its activity.

Also, because missions on the ground are not possible, blocking the movement of humanitarian workers and supplies, this means that millions of children will be deprived of lifesaving humanitarian assistance.

IMPACT

Let me give you some examples of the impact of the closure of the entry points to the country: The current stocks of fuel will only last until the end of November. We need fuel to maintain health centers open and water systems functioning (both for distributing water and for treating used water). The price of existing fuel has increased by 60%.

If fuel stocks are not replenished:

- :: UNICEF's ongoing WASH response to respond to the cholera outbreak is likely to be affected. This could impact nearly 6 million people living in cholera high-risk districts.

- :: The operating water supply systems and waste water treatment plants will stop functioning, causing unimaginable risks.

- :: The functionality and mobility of the Rapid Response Teams, serving nearly half a million every week, will be hindered.

- :: Due to shortage of fuel supply, 22 Governorates/District cold rooms/district vaccine stores are at a major risk of being shut down. Vaccines for thousands of children could be damaged.

If vaccines are blocked from reaching Yemen, at least 1 million children under the age of one will be at risk of diseases including polio and measles:

...The current stock of vaccines in the country will last 1 month

...Shortage of medical supplies will only worsen the Diphtheria outbreak recently reported in five districts of Ibb. About 87 suspected cases were reported with nine associated deaths.

With more than 60 per cent of population food insecure, the closure of the Yemen's airspace, sea and land ports will lead to more deterioration in food security level which will worsen malnutrition rates.

Children are suffering from severe malnutrition and diseases that could be easily prevented.

Children need urgent care and any disruption in bringing in therapeutic nutrition supplies will only mean that more children in Yemen will die.

UNICEF calls on all parties to the conflict in Yemen to allow and facilitate safe, sustainable, rapid and unhindered humanitarian access to all children and families in need, through land, air and sea.

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Myanmar

[Letter from 58 NGOs Calling for Targeted Economic Sanctions in Burma](#)

Joint Letter - November 6, 2017

[Excerpts; List of NGOs signatories available at title link above]

The Honorable Rex Tillerson
Secretary of State
U.S. Department of State

The Honorable Steven Mnuchin
Secretary of the Treasury
U.S. Department of the Treasury

The US government urgently needs to act to help address the grave human rights and humanitarian crisis that has resulted from the Burmese military's brutal response to the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA)'s August 25 attack on government posts in Burma's Rakhine State.

As you know, since late August, Burmese security forces have waged a campaign of ethnic cleansing and committed numerous crimes against humanity against the Rohingya population, a long-persecuted ethnic and religious minority group predominantly in Rakhine State. In response to these abuses, more than 600,000 Rohingya have fled to Bangladesh over the past two months...

Despite international condemnation, Burmese authorities continue to restrict access to the region for most international humanitarian organizations, a UN fact-finding mission, and independent media. The commander-in-chief of the Burmese military, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, and other Burmese officials, refuse to acknowledge the atrocities their forces have committed.

We commend the U.S. government for the nearly \$104 million in humanitarian assistance it has provided in fiscal year 2017, nearly \$40 million of which was provided in direct response to the Rakhine State crisis, to displaced populations in Burma and refugees in neighboring countries. We

also strongly support the State Department's statement that "individuals or entities responsible for atrocities, including non-state actors and vigilantes, be held accountable."

It is critical that the U.S. government respond to the severity and scope of the Burmese military's ethnic cleansing campaign with effective action. To this end, we urge the administration to immediately and robustly impose targeted economic sanctions authorized under the 2008 JADE Act and the 2016 Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act...

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Bangladesh steps up vaccination for new Rohingya arrivals as measles cases rise

Joint press release

COX'S BAZAR, Bangladesh, 10 November 2017 – An increase in the number of suspected measles cases among the newly arrived Rohingya and their host communities in southern Bangladesh has prompted the Government and UN partners to step up immunization efforts in overcrowded camps and makeshift shelters close to the border with Myanmar.

Nearly 360 000 people in the age group of six months to 15 years among the new Rohingya arrivals in Cox's Bazar and their host communities, irrespective of their immunization status, would be administered measles and rubella vaccine through fixed health facilities, outreach vaccination teams, and at entry points into Bangladesh.

Measles, a childhood killer disease which can be particularly dangerous among unimmunized and malnourished children, is one of the major health risks among the over 611,000 people who have crossed over to Bangladesh from Myanmar since late August and are now living in cramped and insanitary conditions in Cox's Bazar district.

As of 4 November, one death and 412 suspected cases of measles have been reported among the vulnerable populations living in camps, settlements, and among the host communities in Cox's Bazar. Of them, 352 cases are from Ukhia and 46 from Teknaf sub-districts, and 11 have been reported from the district hospital. Majority of cases – 398 – are among the new arrivals and 14 among the host communities. As many as 82% cases are among children under five years of age.

"Children are especially at risk from outbreaks of measles and other communicable diseases that result from the crowded living conditions, malnutrition and severe lack of water and sanitation in the camps and other sites," said Edouard Beigbeder, UNICEF Bangladesh Representative. "To halt any wider outbreak, it's essential that coordinated efforts begin immediately to protect as many children as possible."

With the risk of measles being high during such health emergencies, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), with support of WHO, UNICEF and other local partners, was quick to roll out a measles and rubella (MR) vaccination campaign, between 16 September and 4 October, within weeks of the start of the recent influx of Rohingyas from Myanmar. Nearly 136,000 children between six months and 15 years were administered MR vaccine. Additionally, around 72,000 children up to five years of age were given bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) and a dose of Vitamin A to help prevent measles related complication. The number of new arrivals has increased since the MR campaign, which also had challenges reaching out to all children in view of movement of people within the camps and settlements.

"As part of stepped up vaccination efforts, 43 fixed health facility sites, 56 outreach vaccination teams and vaccination teams at main border entry points will administer MR vaccine to population

aged six months to 15 years, along with oral polio vaccine to children under five years and TT vaccine to pregnant women. These efforts are aimed at protecting and preventing the spread of measles among the vulnerable population,” WHO Representative to Bangladesh, Dr N Paranietharan, said.

More than 70 vaccinators from government and partners have been trained to deliver routine vaccination through fixed sites and outreach teams beginning tomorrow, while vaccination at entry points at Subrang, Teknaf, is ongoing since 1 November.

The fixed sites and outreach teams will also cover under two year olds with vaccines available in Bangladesh EPI schedule, such as BCG, pentavalent vaccine, oral polio vaccine, pneumococcal vaccine and two doses of MR vaccine.

As an additional measure, resources to treat measles cases are being reinforced with the distribution of vitamin A supplements, antibiotics for pneumonia and Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) for diarrhoea related to measles. To improve hygiene conditions among the refugee population, 3.2 million water purification tablets and a total of 18,418 hygiene kits have been distributed benefitting 92,090 people.

The current initiative is yet another massive vaccination drive being rolled out for the new arrivals from Myanmar and their host communities in Cox’s Bazar since 25 August this year. After covering 136 000 people in the September- October MR campaign, MoHFW and partners administered 900 000 doses of oral cholera vaccine to these vulnerable populations in two phases. The first phase that started 10 October covered over 700 000 people aged one year and above - both the new arrivals and their host communities, while the second phase from 4 – 9 November provided an additional dose of OCV to 199,472 children between one and five years, for added protection and bOPV to 236,696 children under 5 years of age

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Emergencies

POLIO

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Polio this week as of 1 November 2017 [GPEI]

:: Health Ministers at the G7 summit in Milan this week reaffirmed their commitment to polio eradication, recognising “the importance of continuing our efforts to succeed and keep the world sustainably polio-free”.

[See Milestones above for polio eradication reference]

:: *Summary of newly-reported viruses this week:*

...**Afghanistan:** One new wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) case, reported in Batikot district in Nangarhar province.

...**Syria:** Ten new circulating vaccine derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) cases reported, eight in Mayadeen district, and two in Boukamal district, Deir Ez-Zor governorate. Four new cVDPV2 positive contacts reported, three in Mayadeen district, and one in Boukamal district, Deir Ez-Zor governorate.

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Syria cVDPV2 outbreak situation report 21: 7 November 2017

Situation update 7 November 2017

:: Ten (10) new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week from Mayadeen and Boukamal districts, Deir Ez-Zor governorate. Isolates from some cases had been laboratory pending for some time. The most recent case (by date of onset) remains 25 August.

:: The total number of cVDPV2 cases is 63.

:: Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) will be offered to children 2-23 months in areas of Damascus and Rural Damascus with large internally displaced populations in the upcoming subnational immunization days (SNIDs) targeting children under 5 with bivalent oral polio vaccine. The campaign is planned for 19 November.

:: 250,000 doses of IPV have arrived in Damascus, which will ensure a continuous supply of vaccine for routine immunization activities in coming months. Syria is finalizing planning for targeted vaccination with IPV and is finalizing a request for additional IPV vaccine for additional campaign activities in Hasakah, Aleppo, Damascus and Rural Damascus governorates.

:: The International Monitoring Board (the polio programmes highest independent review mechanism) met last week in London to assess progress towards global interruption of all poliovirus circulation. The IMB reviewed the quality of the Syrian outbreak response to date and will provide recommendations through its report on how Syria can strengthen its outbreak response activities in coming months.

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WHO Grade 3 Emergencies [to 11 November 2017]

The Syrian Arab Republic

:: Syria cVDPV2 outbreak situation report 21: 7 November 2017

[See Polio above]

Yemen

[See UNICEF statement above]

Iraq - *No new announcements identified.*

Nigeria - *No new announcements identified.*

South Sudan - *No new announcements identified.*

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WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 11 November 2017]

Myanmar

:: Mortality and Morbidity Weekly Bulletin(MMWB) Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh Volume No 4: 05 November 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.*

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.

Syrian Arab Republic

:: 8 Nov 2017 Syria: Flash update on recent events - 8 November 2017

Yemen

:: 6 Nov 2017 Yemen Humanitarian Bulletin Issue 28 | 29 October 2017

:: Statement by the Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, Jamie McGoldrick, on Continued Violence Affecting Civilians in Yemen [EN/AR] Sana'a, 5 November 2017

DRC - *No new announcements identified.*

Iraq - *No new announcements identified.*

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UN OCHA – Corporate Emergencies

When the USG/ERC declares a Corporate Emergency Response, all OCHA offices, branches and sections provide their full support to response activities both at HQ and in the field.

ROHINGYA CRISIS

:: ISCG Situation Update: Rohingya Refugee Crisis, Cox's Bazar - 9 November 2017

613,000 new arrivals are reported as of 7 November, according to IOM Needs and Population Monitoring.

A note on methodology: The official situation report figures are tabulated using the IOM Needs and Population Monitoring Emergency Tracking. This exercise takes place each day by estimating new arrivals at the point of transit in and around different settlements. NPM reports figures three times a week to update the international community on influx.

Ethiopia - *No new announcements identified.*

Nigeria - *No new announcements identified*

Somalia - *No new announcements identified*

* * * *

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 11 November 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases/Meetings Coverage

7 November 2017

SC/13060

Government, 'Islamic State' Known to Have Used Gas in Syria, Organisation for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Head Tells Security Council

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) had been identified as responsible for the use of sulfur mustard at Umm Hawsh, and Syria as accountable for the use of sarin at Khan Shaykhun, Edmond Mulet, Head of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, told the Security Council this afternoon.

UN OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [to 11 November 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases – "TOP NEWS"

[Mali: Senior UN official calls for human rights and justice to be at heart of fight against terrorism](#)

[Press briefing on Yemen](#)

[Syria: Denial of care and food for civilians in Eastern Ghouta must stop - UN experts](#)

[Paradise Papers: States must act against "abusive" tax conduct of corporations - UN human rights experts](#)

[Ukraine: UN experts warn of chemical disaster and water safety risk as conflict escalates in East](#)

[France: UN privacy expert announces fact-finding visit](#)

[UN Human Rights Committee publishes findings on Australia, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Mauritius and Romania](#)

[UN experts urge ASEAN summit to address regional human rights concerns](#)

Committee on the Rights of the Child [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children

[to 11 November 2017]

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

3 November 2017

Sale and exploitation of children: UN rights expert launches visit to Lao PDR

SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health [to 11 November 2017]

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

10 November 2017

Syria: Denial of care and food for civilians in Eastern Ghouta must stop - UN experts

SRSB/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN OCHA [to 11 November 2017]

<https://www.unocha.org/media-centre/press-releases>

Selected Press Releases

11 November 2017

Yemenis' hopes for peace go unanswered

30 September 2017

PHPF Update: Issue 20 | July – September 2017

9 November 2017

Décision de financement d'aide humanitaire << urgence >> relative à l'analyse des hotspots - Octobre 2017

UNICEF [to 11 November 2017]

<https://www.unicef.org/media/>

10 November 2017

Geneva Palais Briefing Note: The impact of the closure of all air, land and sea ports of Yemen on children

This is a summary of what was said by Meritxell Relano, UNICEF Representative in Yemen – to whom quoted text may be attributed – at today's press briefing at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

[See Emergencies above for more detail]

Bangladesh steps up vaccination for new Rohingya arrivals as measles cases rise

COX'S BAZAR, Bangladesh, 10 November 2017 – An increase in the number of suspected measles cases among the newly arrived Rohingya and their host communities in southern Bangladesh has prompted the Government and UN partners to step up immunization efforts in overcrowded camps and makeshift shelters close to the border with Myanmar.

[See Emergencies above for more detail]

Children to 'take over' United Nations Headquarters on World Children's Day

WHAT: World Children's Day event at the United Nations. UNICEF will bring together high-profile supporters, influencers and special guests alongside children who represent some of the world's most vulnerable to speak out to the international community on issues that matter to them the most.

Belgian royalty and Indian cricketer Virender Sehwag team up for child rights

MUMBAI, 10 November 2017 – Their Majesties the King and the Queen of the Belgians advocated for children's right to play and learn during a cricket match with cricketer Virender Sehwag and boys and girls from two Mumbai schools at Mumbai Maidan Oval, India.

Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake on the situation in Yemen

NEW YORK, 9 November 2017 – "Yesterday, Mark Lowcock, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, called on all parties to the conflict to provide safe, rapid, unhindered humanitarian access to people in need, through all ports and airports, including Hudaydah port and Sana'a airport.

Statement on impact of Typhoon Damrey on children in Viet Nam

HA NOI, Viet Nam, 7 November 2017 – Typhoon Damrey that has battered Viet Nam is likely to be one of the worst storms to strike the country's central- southern coastal region in years. According to the latest report from Vietnamese authorities, at least 4 children died and 2 are still missing.

Harvest season provides meagre respite to South Sudan's hunger crisis

ROME/JUBA, 6 November 2017 – The current harvest season in South Sudan will not end the hunger crisis as conflict persists in most of the country and hyperinflation puts food out of reach for many, according to the updated Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) released today by the Government of South Sudan, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, UN Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, and other humanitarian partners.

UNICEF announces twenty finalists for first ever Climate! Comic! Contest!

NEW YORK, 6 November 2017 – UNICEF today announced the finalists for its inaugural Climate Comic Contest for which children and youth were invited to design and submit comic characters with special powers to fight climate change. The 20 finalists were selected from among 2,895 total submissions from young people across 99 countries.

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [to 11 November 2017]
<http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/media-centre.html>

Press releases and news comments

[News Comment by Vincent Cochetel, UNHCR's Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Situation, on the first evacuation of refugees from Libya to Niger](#) 11 Nov 2017

Briefing Notes

[Finding solutions for refugees: UNHCR calls for action](#) 10 Nov 2017

[First results of family counting in Bangladesh find every third refugee household vulnerable](#) 7 Nov 2017

IOM / International Organization for Migration [to 11 November 2017]

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

Selected Announcements

[Hostile Terrain Slows Delivery of Lifesaving Aid to Rohingya Refugees](#)

2017-11-10 18:22

Cox's Bazar – Since 25 August, an estimated 613,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, fleeing violence in Myanmar.

Mediterranean Migrant Arrivals Reach 155,856 in 2017; Deaths Reach 2,961

2017-11-10 18:02

Geneva – IOM, the UN Migration Agency, reports that 155,856 migrants and refugees entered Europe by sea in 2017 through 8 November, with just over 73 per cent arriving in Italy and the remainder landing in Greece, Cyprus and Spain.

Gambia, EU, IOM Launch Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

2017-11-09 11:27

Banjul – IOM, the UN Migration Agency and the Government of The Gambia last week (03/11) officially launched the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration: The Gambia at a ceremony in the capital Banjul, attended by the EU Ambassador to The Gambia, Attila...

IOM Rolls Out Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Services in South Sudan Displacement Sites

2017-11-07 17:36

Juba – Thousands now have access to HIV/AIDS counselling, testing, and treatment in South Sudan since IOM completed the roll out of comprehensive services in October 2017.

UNAIDS [to 11 November 2017]

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

Press release

UNAIDS launches 2017 World AIDS Day campaign—My Health, My Right

GENEVA, 6 November 2017—In the lead-up to World AIDS Day on 1 December, UNAIDS has launched this year's World AIDS Day campaign. The campaign, My Health, My Right, focuses on the right to health and explores the challenges people around the world face in exercising their rights...

WHO & Regional Offices [to 11 November 2017]

Stop using antibiotics in healthy animals

7 November 2017 – To prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance, farmers and the food industry should stop using antibiotics to promote growth and prevent disease in healthy animals. Over-use and misuse of antibiotics contributes to the threat of antibiotic resistance. Sustained action across all sectors, including agriculture, is key to preventing the spread of antibiotic resistance.

Highlights

Facilitating access to paediatric treatment of Chagas disease

November 2017 – WHO and partners are working to make an essential antiparasitic medicine for treatment of Chagas disease widely accessible to children. Treatment with this medicine in the early stages of infection can cure the Chagas disease, but currently very few people are able to access diagnosis and treatment services.

WHO's work on air pollution

November 2017 – From smog hanging over cities to smoke inside the home, air pollution poses a major threat to health and climate. The combined effects of ambient (outdoor) and household air pollution cause about 6.5 million premature deaths every year.

Triple drug therapy to accelerate elimination of lymphatic filariasis

November 2017 – WHO is recommending an alternative three-drug treatment to accelerate the global elimination of lymphatic filariasis, a disabling and disfiguring neglected tropical disease. The treatment, known as IDA, involves a combination of ivermectin, diethylcarbamazine citrate, and albendazole.

Evaluation of the election of the Director-General of WHO

November 2017 – The Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly decided, in resolution WHA65.15 (2012), that an evaluation, open to all Member States, will be conducted by the Executive Board within one year from the appointment of the next Director-General of WHO, to assess the efficacy of the revised process and methods for the election of the Director-General, in order to discuss any need for further enhancing fairness, transparency and equity among the Member States of the six regions of WHO.

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WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

WHO African Region AFRO

:: 10 November 2017 Botswana successfully concludes the IDSR national Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop

:: Uganda and Kenya Hold Cross Border Meeting on Marburg Virus Disease 10 November 2017

:: Ghana celebrates World Mental Health Day

:: As Nigerian government Flags-off 2017/2018 Measles Vaccination Campaign, Kaduna state Governor's children get vaccinated against measles disease. 09 November 2017

:: Mental health in the workplace: Commemoration of the World Mental Health Day in Swaziland 09 November 2017

:: Local Communities in Kween District Embrace Marburg Virus Disease Control Interventions 08 November 2017

:: Namibia's ban on antibiotics in healthy animals drives meat exports 08 November 2017

:: Building capacity for reducing health inequalities: The Regional GER & SD Workshop kicks off in Tanzania 07 November 2017

:: South Sudan kick starts implementation of the 3rd Malaria Indicator Survey to assess progress in tackling the disease 07 November 2017

:: New Strategy Launched to Help Tackle Maternal, Child Deaths in Sierra Leone 06 November 2017

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

:: Obesity, a key driver of diabetes (11/10/2017)

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

:: Bangladesh steps up vaccination for new Rohingya arrivals as measles cases rise 10 November 2017

[See Bangladesh in Emergencies above]

WHO European Region EURO

:: Meeting of European immunization programme managers offers innovative forum for exchange of ideas and experiences 09-11-2017

Over 170 immunization programme managers from 43 Member States of the WHO European Region came together on 24–27 October 2017 in Budva, Montenegro, for the biannual

Immunization Programme Managers' Meeting (PMM), organized by WHO/Europe. They focused on maintaining momentum towards the goals of the European Vaccine Action Plan (EVAP).

Participants received updates on the work of WHO and partners, informed WHO and each other about progress in their countries, and learned about innovative WHO projects to address ongoing challenges. The PMM covered many immunization-related topics using a variety of formats to ensure maximum information sharing and discussion...

:: New procedure to accredit regional non-State actors not in official relations with WHO to the WHO Regional Committee for Europe 08-11-2017

:: Ioannina becomes the first city in Greece to pilot integrated health and social services 08-11-2017

:: New studies of street food in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan show alarming levels of trans fat and salt 08-11-2017

:: Training supports Republic of Moldova and Ukraine in increasing access to lower-priced medicines 06-11-2017

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

No new digest content identified.

WHO Western Pacific Region

:: Stop overuse and misuse of antibiotics: combat resistance MANILA, 10 November 2017

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 11 November 2017]

<http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/press-releases/2017/09/11/17>

Use antibiotics wisely to combat rising drug resistance

06/11/17

A new OIE liaison office opens in United States

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UNDP United Nations Development Programme [to 11 November 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases/Announcements

Mauritius accelerates towards a low-carbon economy

The Republic of Mauritius has launched a US\$191 million project supported by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project aims to reduce fossil fuel...

Posted on November 10, 2017

Member states announce contributions at 2017 UN Pledging Conference

The 2017 UN Pledging Conference for Development Activities was held on 6 November 2017. UNDP is grateful for the specific pledges made by Norway, India, Luxembourg, Russian Federation, Thailand,...

Posted on November 8, 2017

UN Division for Sustainable Development [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN Statistical Commission :: UN Statistics Division [to 11 November 2017]

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

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

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

Sixth meeting of the IAEG-SDGs

The sixth meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), will be held from 11 to 17 November 2017 in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain. The meeting will be hosted by The Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies (DERASAT).

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme [to 11 November 2017]

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

10 Nov 2017 | *Story*

Nordic Countries and UN Environment gather in Copenhagen

08 Nov 2017 | *Press release*

Progress on assessing adaptation at the global level is needed to meet Paris Agreement goals

06 Nov 2017 | *Story*

Economic development threatens habitat of newly discovered orangutan species

UNISDR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UN DESA United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UNESCO [to 11 November 2017]

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

10.11.17

Audrey Azoulay named as Director-General of UNESCO

The General Conference of UNESCO today appointed Audrey Azoulay (France) to the post of Director-General of the Organization. Ms Azoulay was nominated on 13 October to take the place of outgoing Director-General Irina Bokova (Bulgaria) by UNESCO's Executive Board.

06.11.17

International Criminal Court and UNESCO Strengthen Cooperation on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

[See Week in Review above for detail]

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [to 11 November 2017]

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

10/11/2017 –

[Statement of UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov: Closing of the Seventh Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption](#)

[World's largest anti-corruption event ends, calls for a future free of this "poisonous crime"](#)

[COSP7 event on sports corruption looks to international organizations for answers](#)

[UNODC develops new animated series to help promote primary-level ethics education](#)

07/11/2017 –

[Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention against Corruption](#)

[Combating corruption to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

06/11/2017 –

[Remarks of UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov on Special event on "The elephant in the room: addressing corruption linked to wildlife crime"](#)

[Links between corruption and wildlife crime highlighted at UN anti-corruption conference](#)

[Corruption hits the most vulnerable hardest, says UN Secretary-General António Guterres in message to UN Anti-corruption conference](#)

[Remarks of UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov on the Seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption](#)

[Message of United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, to the Conference of State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption](#)

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme [to 11 November 2017]

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

Posted November 11, 2017

Associations representing more than 80,000 planners globally join forces on climate action

Bonn, 11 November 2017 – A new initiative launched today by UN-Habitat and its partners brings together associations of urban and regional planners from around the world to contribute to the debate and decisions on climate action....

Asunción and Maputo building urban resilience with the support of UN-Habitat

Madrid 9 November 2017—In the framework of the joint initiative between the European Commission, UNISDR and UN-Habitat, 'Making Cities More Sustainable and Resilient', UN-Habitat has initiated a series of training sessions for technicians from the cities of...
Posted November 10, 2017

Second Africa Forum for Urban Safety Learning Exchange held in Durban

Durban 3 November 2017 – Representatives from intergovernmental organizations, national and local governments, civil society organizations, practitioners, researchers and private sector converged in Durban last week for the Second Africa Forum for Urban Safety (AFUS) Learning Exchange...

Gender-sensitive urban planning discussed in Bahrain

Manama 9 November 2017—UN-Habitat in collaboration with The Supreme Council for Women and the Bahrain Engineering Association organised the Bahrain Conference on Women and Engineering and a training workshop on Gender in Urban Planning and Design in...

Refugees and host communities to benefit from community centre

Kalobeyei, Kenya 7 November 2017– With funding from the Government of Japan, UN-Habitat is seeking to support sustainable livelihoods development complementing the Turkana County Government efforts geared towards improving livelihoods of the host community and refugees

Supporting the post-earthquake reconstruction process in Ecuador

Quito, 6 November 2017—The project "Supporting the post-earthquake reconstruction process in Ecuador" was initiated as an answer to the disaster caused by Ecuador's earthquake which occurred April of 2016 leaving in its wake a chain of destructions....

Key partners discuss reconstruction and recovery of Mosul after liberation from ISIL

Baghdad, 6 November 2017 – UN-Habitat, under the patronage of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, hosted a seminar in Baghdad to discuss Planning Prospects for the Reconstruction and Recovery of Mosul. The event gathered a wide...

FAO Food & Agriculture Organization [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

ILO International Labour Organization [to 11 November 2017]

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

331st ILO Governing Body

ILO Governing Body calls for "integrated ILO strategy" to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector

09 November 2017

The ILO Governing Body has asked the Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to present a strategy to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector to be presented in March 2018.

331st ILO Governing Body

ILO Governing Body welcomes Qatar's commitment to bolster migrant worker rights

08 November 2017

At its 331st Session, the ILO's Governing Body recognized progress made by Qatar, and welcomed its commitment to ensuring fundamental principles and rights at work for all workers and the resulting breakthrough to end the "kafala" sponsorship system.

Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour

Argentina to host the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour

07 November 2017

The international meeting will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 14-16 November and will address the consolidation of the global commitment to the eradication of child labour. Governments, employers' and workers' representatives from 193 countries will be attending.

Questions and Answers

Towards the universal ratification of Convention No. 144

06 November 2017

As it moves towards the celebration of its centenary in 2019, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has launched a campaign to promote the universal ratification of the Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No.144).

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization [to 11 November 2017]

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

7/11/17

ICAO Council President highlights solutions to air transport challenges in keynote address to IFATSEA 47th General Assembly [International Federation of Air Traffic Safety Electronics Associations]

IMO International Maritime Organization [to 11 November 2017]

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

06/11/2017

Port State control regimes move to boost collaboration, harmonization and information sharing

Port State control ship inspection regimes pledge to strengthen collaboration and information sharing to eliminate substandard ships.

WMO World Meteorological Organization [to 11 November 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: 10 November 2017

WMO showcases climate science at COP23 opening session
News

For the first time ever, the World Meteorological Organization presented its latest reports on atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations and the state of the climate at the opening ceremony of the United Nations climate change negotiations.

Publish Date: 10 November 2017

WMO signs cooperation agreement with UN Climate Change
News

The World Meteorological Organization has signed an agreement with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat to boost cooperation in a number of important

areas. These include research and evidence to support climate policy-making and climate-smart investment, and technical cooperation to improve climate products and services for mitigation and adaptation action.

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) [to 11 November 2017]

https://www.iso.org/news_archive/x/

8 November 2017

Setting standards for good governance in the latest *ISOfocus*

By Elizabeth Gasiorowski-Denis on

Abuse of office for private gains. Trust undermined. Poor governance can have disastrous consequences. It can also threaten market integrity, distort competition and endanger economic development.

8 November 2017

Buying for a better world

By Clare Naden

..new [ISO 20400](#) on sustainable procurement

8 November 2017

The new arsenal of risk management

By Ann Brady

A new version of ISO 31000 is due to be unveiled early next year. As the threat of risks grows for governments, organizations and the public alike, how can the new, streamlined standard help to make our future more secure?

6 November 2017

New International Standard to reduce mining accidents

By Barnaby Lewis

There's no question that mining has been made safer over the years, but mines are still one of the most hazardous places to work. The causes can be numerous, from explosive dust and toxic gases to collapse of mine shafts, and the consequences severe, with thousands of fatalities each year. [ISO 19434]

UNWTO World Tourism Organization [to 11 November 2017]

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

8 November 2017

Communities' protests over tourism a wake-up call to the sector

UNWTO / WTM Ministers' Summit – Overtourism: growth is not the enemy, it is how we manage it Over 60 ministers of tourism and private sector leaders gathered on 7 November in London for the UNWTO / WTM Ministers' Summit on 'overtourism'. Moderated by CNN International's Max Foster, the Summit concluded on the need for the tourism sector to engage more and better with local communities.

6 November 2017

International tourism on track for a record year

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer Demand for international tourism remained strong during the Northern Hemisphere summer peak season. International tourist arrivals in July and August totalled over 300 million for the first time ever according to the latest UNWTO World Tourism Barometer. Many destinations reported double-digit growth, in particular in the Mediterranean.

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization [to 11 November 2017]

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

November 8, 2017

Vaccines: Accelerating Innovation and Access

Global Challenges Report - WIPO

Author(s): Hilde Stevens, Isabelle Huys, Koenraad Debackere, Michel Goldman, Philip Stevens, Richard T. Mahoney |

Publication year: 2017 : 32 pages

PDF: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gc_16.pdf

Abstract

This Global Challenges Report describes the innovation process for vaccines. It explains how the restricted availability of vaccines is due to impediments at every stage of the process. Most of these obstacles are manageable, and intellectual property (IP) rights are associated with only some of them. The analysis aims to put into perspective debates around health innovation and the availability of health technologies in developing countries, especially with respect to the role of IP. In particular, it provides an overview of how IP has been used to meet global health challenges in the vaccines field, and considers whether lessons can be drawn to inform other important health technologies.

The report proceeds as follows: Section 2, following the introduction, outlines the basic principles of vaccination, while also giving an overview of the history of vaccine research. Section 3 presents the social, economic, and health benefits of vaccines. Section 4 describes the research and development (R&D) process, identifying opportunities to accelerate progress. Section 5 examines the relevant regulatory pathway. Section 6 provides information about the challenges of vaccine manufacturing. Section 7 looks at national and international health systems for vaccine delivery. Section 8 examines how IP contributes to advances in vaccines and the availability of existing and future vaccines. Section 9 offers concluding remarks.

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

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USAID [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

DFID [to 11 November 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases

9 November 2017 — *Press release*

New Secretary of State for International Development

Prime Minister Theresa May has appointed the Rt Hon Penny Mordaunt as International Development Secretary.

ECHO [to 11 November 2017]

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

12/11/2017

EU calls for immediate resumption of full and unrestrained humanitarian access to Yemen

On 6 November the Saudi led military coalition closed air, sea and land entry points to Yemen. This decision has caused major disruptions in the urgent delivery of life-saving activities and a sharp rise in the price of basic commodities, as...

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African Union [to 11 November 2017]

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

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

November 09, 2017

Africa Partnership and Coordination Forum agree on joint priorities to fast track implementation of the Catalytic Framework to end AIDS, TB and eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030

November 07, 2017

African countries launch framework to tackle the threat of antibiotic resistant infections

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations [to 11 November 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]

ASEAN civil service agencies work together to achieve Vision 2025

MANILA, 4 November 2017 – Ministers and Heads of Delegation of civil service agencies of ASEAN Member States gathered in Manila yesterday for their 2nd ASEAN Heads of Civil Service Retreat. At the core of the retreat is the follow up to the implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Role of Civil Service as [...]

European Commission [to 11 November 2017]

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

11/11/2017

Statement by Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides on the humanitarian situation in Yemen

European Commission - Statement Brussels, 11 November 2017 On 6 November the Saudi led military coalition closed air, sea and land entry points to Yemen. This decision has caused major disruptions in the urgent delivery of life-saving activities and a sharp rise in the price of basic commodities...

09/11/2017

EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey: new contracts signed as more and more refugees receive support

European Commission - Press release Brussels, 9 November 2017 The European Commission reported on the impressive progress in the implementation of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, during the 8th meeting of the Steering Committee of the Facility, that took place in Brussels yesterday.

OECD [to 11 November 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]

10-November-2017

Healthier lifestyles and better health policies drive life expectancy gains

Healthier lifestyles, higher incomes and better education have all contributed to boost life expectancy in recent decades. Better health care has also helped, according to a new OECD report.

Organization of American States (OAS) [to 11 November 2017]

<http://www.oas.org/en/>

November 8, 2017

FACT SHEET: Process to Analyze Whether the Situation in Venezuela Merits Referral to the International Criminal Court

November 5, 2017

OAS, UN and Council of Europe Authorities to Discuss Challenges to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) [to 11 November 2017]

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

10/11/2017

OIC Secretary General Participates in the International Conference in Kuwait on the Suffering of the Palestinian Child

At the invitation of the State of Kuwait and the League of Arab States, the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Dr Youssef A. Othaimeen, is taking part in an international conference on the suffering of the Palestinian child amid Israeli occupying power's regular breaching of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

06/11/2017

OIC Expresses Its Readiness to Cooperate with UNESCO in Protecting Cultural Heritage from Destructive Ideologies

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) has expressed its readiness to cooperate with UNESCO in combatting intentional destruction and illegal trafficking of the cultural heritage in the countries affected by armed conflicts, which are crimes incited by destructive ideologies.

Group of 77 [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

.....

UNCTAD [to 11 November 2017]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

WTO - World Trade Organisation [to 11 November 2017]

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

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

9 November 2017

G20 countries show restraint in new trade restrictions, despite economic uncertainties

The WTO's eighteenth monitoring report on Group of 20 (G20) trade measures, issued on 9 November, shows that G20 economies introduced fewer trade-restrictive measures compared to the previous review period. The estimated trade coverage of these restrictions recorded during the period of mid-May 2017 to mid-October 2017 slightly exceeded the coverage of trade-facilitating measures.

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IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union [to 11 November 2017]

<https://www.ipu.org/en/news>

7 November 2017

Inter-Parliamentary Union calls on the government of Venezuela to respect the rule of law and human rights

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) expresses concern over the decision of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to request that the Constituent Assembly remove the parliamentary immunity of Mr. Freddy Guevara, Deputy, First Vice-President of the National Assembly of Venezuela.

International Court of Justice [to 11 November 2017]

<http://www.icj-cij.org/en/press-releases>

Press release No. 2017/34 - 10 November 2017

United Nations General Assembly and Security Council elect four Members of the Court

...Judges Ronny Abraham (France), Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia) and Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade (Brazil) were re-elected as Members of the Court. Mr. Nawaf Salam (Lebanon) was elected as a new Member of the Court.

The election of a fifth Member of the Court could not be concluded on Thursday, since no candidate obtained a majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council. That election will continue on Monday 13 November 2017...

International Criminal Court (ICC) [to 11 November 2017]

Trying individuals for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity

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

09 November 2017

ICC judges authorise opening of an investigation regarding Burundi situation

8 November 2017

[Statement of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, following judicial authorisation to commence an investigation into the Situation in Burundi](#)

7 November 2017

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

5 November 2017

[The ICC Office of the Prosecutor and UNESCO sign Letter of Intent to strengthen Cooperation on the Protection of Cultural Heritage](#)

[See Week in Review above for detail]

.....

World Bank [to 11 November 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]

[New Action Plan Addresses Gender-Based Violence in World Bank Operations](#)

WASHINGTON, November 8, 2017—The World Bank today released an Action Plan outlining administrative and operational measures being undertaken to help prevent and respond appropriately to incidences of sexual...

Date: November 8, 2017 Type: Press Release

[2nd Conference of the Middle East and North Africa Parliamentary Network](#)

Parliamentarians from countries in the region will gather to discuss governance, economic reform, education and migration Rabat, November 7th, 2017 - Parliamentarians from Middle East and North Africa...

Date: November 7, 2017 Type: Press Release

[Post-crisis restrictions on international banking can blunt growth prospects in developing countries](#)

WASHINGTON, November 7, 2017 – Growing restrictions imposed on foreign banks operating in developing countries since the 2007/9 global financial crisis are hampering better growth prospects by limiting...

Date: November 7, 2017 Type: Press Release

[20 Top African Start-Ups Enter World Bank Group Digital Acceleration Program](#)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Nov. 6, 2017—Twenty of the most promising African digital start-ups will take part in the XL Africa residency, the flagship initiative of the business accelerator launched last...

Date: November 6, 2017 Type: Press Release

IMF [to 11 November 2017]

<http://www.imf.org/en/News/Search?DateFrom=2017-01-01&DateTo=2017-12-31>

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

November 8, 2017

After the Crisis: The Outlook and the Long View

IMF First Deputy Managing Director David Lipton

:: The current macroeconomic outlook nearly a decade after the Global Financial Crisis;

:: Structural issues that we see emerging in the advanced economies that may point to low interest rates over the long term; and

:: The policy challenges and transitions that governments and financial institutions may face as a result.

African Development Bank Group [to 11 November 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]

AfDB approves €72 million loan for radical upgrade of Tunisia's digital capability

10/11/2017 - The Board of the African Development Bank Group has approved a loan of €71.56 million to support the implementation of 'Digital Tunisia 2020' National Strategic Plan. The Tunisian government is contributing €63.4 million, bringing the total cost of the project to €134.96 million.

African Development Bank and Green Climate Fund in full-scale partnership to unlock Africa's potential

08/11/2017 - If the fight against climate change is not won in Africa, it cannot be won anywhere else, said Akinwumi Adesina, President of the African Development Bank (AfDB) while signing a partnership agreement with the Green Climate Fund.

Asian Development Bank [to 11 November 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]

[8 November 2017](#)

ADB, AFI Partner to Increase Financial Inclusion in Asia with New MOU

ADB today signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Alliance for Financial Inclusion to promote greater financial inclusion in the Asia and Pacific region.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank [to 11 November 2017]

<https://www.aiib.org/en/news-events/news/index.html>

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

No new digest content identified.

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development [to 11 November 2017]

https://www.ifad.org/newsroom/press_release/list/tags/y2017

9 November :

Climate-smart agriculture benefits marine ecosystems and coastal communities - New IFAD report

7 November :

Biomimic Tree - Pushing Agriculture Up the Agenda @COP23

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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.

Action Contre la Faim – Action Against Hunger [to 11 November 2017]

<http://www.actioncontrelafaim.org/en>

No new digest content identified.

Amref Health Africa [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Aravind Eye Care System [to 11 November 2017]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

BRAC [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

CARE International [to 11 November 2017]

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

8th Nov 2017 *Yemen*

INGO Joint statement on closure of Yemen's air, sea and land ports

18 INGOs expressed concern over the Saudi Arabia-led Coalition's decision to temporarily close all entry points to Yemen

[See Week in Review above for detail]

7th Nov 2017 *Philippines*

Four years after Haiyan, communities are more resilient

Poor & vulnerable communities are now better prepared for and able to adapt to climate change.

Clubhouse International [to 11 November 2017]

<http://www.clubhouse-intl.org/news.html>

No new digest content identified.

Danish Refugee Council [to 11 November 2017]

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

09.11.2017

Humanitarian agencies condemn the closure of Yemen's air, sea and land ports

Together with seventeen other humanitarian agencies, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) expresses serious concern today over the Saudi Arabia-led Coalition's decision to temporarily close all entry points to Yemen, effectively sealing the country off. The agencies demand that humanitarian operations are allowed to resume immediately and request clarity on the planned duration of the current closure and contingencies to allow humanitarian supplies to be delivered.

[See Week in Review above for detail]

ECPAT [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Fountain House [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Handicap International [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Heifer International [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

HelpAge International [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

ICRC [to 11 November 2017]

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

Selected News Releases, Statements, Reports

07-11-2017 | News release

Yemen: An urgent call to keep borders open for health, medical supplies

Geneva/Sana'a (ICRC) – The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is urgently calling for Yemen's air, sea and land borders to be kept open to allow vital humanitarian supplies to enter the country. "Humanitarian supply lines to Yemen must re

05-11-2017 | News release

Central African Republic: ICRC condemns killing of staff member

Bangui/Geneva (ICRC) – The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is shocked and saddened by the killing of one of its staff in the Central African Republic.

IFRC [to 11 November 2017]

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

Europe, Turkey

Shaping the future of the world's largest humanitarian movement

Antalya, Turkey, 11 November 2017 – A major conference has adopted a series of measures that will shape the efforts of the world's largest humanitarian movement to respond to the needs of people affected by crises.

11 November 2017

[See Week in Review above for details]

Europe, Turkey

Italy's Francesco Rocca elected President of world's largest humanitarian network

Italian lawyer and humanitarian, Francesco Rocca, was today elected the new President of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

6 November 2017

IRC International Rescue Committee [to 11 November 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases & Statements

Press Release

Public health crisis underway in Cox's Bazar as Rohingya children face tenfold increase in malnutrition

November 10, 2017

Statement

IRC denounces rushed end to Central American Minors (CAM) program

November 9, 2017

Statement

Statement by the humanitarian community in Yemen on the complete closure of Yemen's borders

November 8, 2017

[See Week in Review above]

IRCT [to 11 November 2017]

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

Press Releases 07 Nov 2017

Civil society recommends actions to tackle torture in Africa and Europe

Representatives of civil society organisations from Europe and Africa attending the 7th African Union-European Union Civil Society Seminar on 28-29th October in Banjul, Gambia, produced a series of recommendations to tackle torture in Africa and Europe.

Islamic Relief [to 11 November 2017]

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

[Undated] Latest News

Islamic Relief and Lutheran World Federation renew landmark faith partnership in aid work

IRW and LWF have renewed their landmark commitment to working together on humanitarian causes, focusing on faith and protection issues.

Featured News November 9, 2017

New Islamic Relief partnerships in Bangladesh to reach 300,000 people fleeing Myanmar

Islamic Relief is scaling up its support for humanitarian partner organisations working on the ground to provide vital aid to some of the hundreds of thousands of people who have fled the conflict in Myanmar to Cox's Bazar in neighbouring Bangladesh. We are pleased to announce PULSE Bangladesh as our first local partner, approved by [...]

Landsea [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Medecins du Monde [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 11 November 2017]

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

Press release

Yemen: Saudi-Led Coalition Must Allow Access for Humanitarian Organizations

SANA'A, YEMEN/NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 2017—The Saudi-led coalition has not allowed Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) flights into [Yemen](#) for the past three days, directly hindering the organization's ability to provide life-saving medical and humanitarian assistance to a population already in dire need.

MSF is calling on the Saudi-led coalition to immediately allow unhindered access so that humanitarian assistance can reach those most in need in Yemen.

Press release

DRC: Aid Urgently Needed in Rural Areas of Kasai

November 07, 2017

KINSHASA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO—More aid is urgently needed in rural areas of Kasai province, [Democratic Republic of Congo \(DRC\)](#), as people come out of hiding a year after conflict flared in the region, according to the international medical humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF).

Alarming levels of malnutrition among young children indicate the severity of this neglected crisis.

Mercy Corps [to 11 November 2017]

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

United States, November 9, 2017

Mercy Corps Recognizes U.S. Senators Merkley And Young With Humanitarian Hero Award

Operation Smile [to 11 November 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 11 November 2017]

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

8 November 2017

Humanitarian agencies condemn the closure of Yemen's air, sea and land ports

Oxfam and 17 other humanitarian agencies expressed serious concern today over the Saudi Arabia-led Coalition's decision to temporarily close all entry points to Yemen, effectively sealing the country off. The agencies demand that humanitarian operations are allowed to resume immediately and request clarity on the planned duration of the current closure and contingencies to allow humanitarian supplies to be delivered.

8 November 2017

Five steps governments can take to stop another Paradise Papers scandal

Governments must take five immediate steps to stop corporations and the super-rich cheating poor countries out of over \$170 billion in tax revenues every year, said Oxfam today...

Norwegian Refugee Council [to 11 November 2017]

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

Published 09. Nov 2017

Giving girls a second chance

Fatuma Abdullahi

Using a catch-up learning model in Kenya's Kakuma refugee camp provides young girls flexibility in learning.

Published 07. Nov 2017

The 2012 Dadaab attack – a follow-up on our staff and organisational learning

The 2012 Dadaab attack was one of the most serious incidents in Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) history. It was a traumatic experience for those directly involved, for their families and for all our colleagues.

Published 06. Nov 2017

Surge in barbaric attacks against civilians in Central African Republic

NRC, along with 27 organisations, is calling on the UN Security Council to undertake stronger efforts to protect the country's civilians.

Pact [to 11 November 2017]

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

November 7, 2017

Pact shares key learnings at American Evaluation Association Conference

Pact staff from around the world gather in Washington, D.C. this week to present on the breadth of our monitoring and evaluation work...

Partners In Health [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

PATH [to 11 November 2017]

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

Announcement | November 06, 2017

[PATH convenes global partners to improve access to safe oxygen delivery](#)

Government delegations from nine countries will join industry leaders, financiers, and global health partners in Dubai from November 7-9

Plan International [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Save The Children [to 11 November 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases

[World Leaders Must Use ASEAN Summit to End Horrific Violence Against Rohingya](#)

November 11, 2017

[More Than 3,000 Syrian Refugee Children in Lebanon Face Eviction from Homes Ahead Of Winter](#)

Nov. 8, 2017

[Save the Children Testifies at Texas State Capitol to Assure Children's Needs are Met in Wake of Hurricane Harvey](#)

Nov. 8, 2017

[Daddy Yankee Helps Families in Caguas, Puerto Rico by Distributing Shelter Repair Kits with Habitat for Humanity and Save the Children](#)

November 7, 2017

[Habitat for Humanity and Save the Children Begin Distribution of 2,000 Shelter Repair Kits to Puerto Rico Families](#)

November 7, 2017

SOS-Kinderdorf International [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Tostan [to 11 November 2017]

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

Women for Women International [to 11 November 2017]

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

Tuesday, November 7th 2017

Refugee children in Bangladesh at real and immediate risk of trafficking

:: Stories emerging of narrow escapes and children being preyed upon

:: Protection of children needs to be the number one priority, says aid agency

World Vision [to 11 November 2017]

<http://wwi.org/>

No new digest content identified.

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Freedom House [to 11 November 2017]

<https://freedomhouse.org/news>

Selected Press Releases, Statements, Research

Joint Letters

Letter from 58 NGOs Calling for Targeted Economic Sanctions in Burma

November 6, 2017

Freedom House joins 57 civil society organizations in calling for the United States government to address the grave human rights and humanitarian crisis in Burma.

[See Week in Review above for text]

Transparency International [to 11 November 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases, Statements, Research

9 Nov 2017

Transparency International warns climate summit to demand accountability to prevent corruption

Climate governance

In a report published today, Transparency International warns that although progress has been made to increase transparency, accountability and integrity policies, there is still more to be done to ensure climate finance is not jeopardised because of corruption.

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ChildFund Alliance [to 11 November 2017]

<https://childfundalliance.org/>

November 06, 2017 *Statements*

Cancillería y Fundación EDUCO presentan proyecto "Prevención de la Migración Irregular de la Niñez en Centroamérica y México", denominado CONFÍO

CONCORD [to 11 November 2017]

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

*[European NGO confederation for relief and development]
No new digest content identified.*

Disasters Emergency Committee [to 11 November 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
Selected Press Releases and Major Announcements*

09/11/2017

DEC warns that the humanitarian situation will be catastrophic if Yemen borders remain closed

The Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) is seriously concerned about the Saudi-led coalition's decision to temporarily close all entry ports to Yemen, a country which has over 20 million people in desperate need of humanitarian assistance.

The Elders [to 11 November 2017]

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

Press release 10 November 2017

The Elders urge end of Yemen blockade to avert further humanitarian crisis

The Elders call on Saudi Arabia and its coalition partners to lift the land, sea, and air blockade of Yemen to avert an escalation of the humanitarian disaster in the war-stricken country.

News 8 November 2017

Progressive leaders must #WalkTogether for Health For All in the United States

Addressing a historic gathering of policymakers, health professionals and civil society in New York on 8 November, Gro Harlem Brundtland called for progressive leaders to lead the charge and promote policies that bring people together to deliver universal health coverage in the United States.

Press release 6 November 2017

The Elders stand in solidarity with Pope Francis on peace, refugees, climate

The Elders met His Holiness Pope Francis at the Vatican on Monday 6 November to express their appreciation and support for his work on global peace, refugees and migration, and climate change.

Opinion Gro Harlem Brundtland, Jimmy Carter 6 November 2017

Now is the time for Universal Health Coverage in the United States

Writing in [TIME](#), Gro Brundtland and Jimmy Carter decry the lack of universal health coverage in the United States as a national scandal. They call for political courage and urge individual States to lead the way where Capitol Hill is paralysed.

END Fund [to 11 November 2017]

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

Selected Press Releases and Major Announcements

No new digest content identified.

Evidence Aid [to 11 November 2017]

www.evidenceaid.org

November 9, 2017

Humanitarian practitioners shouldn't aim to copy evidence-based medicine

Claire Allen

Gavi [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Global Fund [to 11 November 2017]

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

News

Malawi Accelerating Progress against HIV, TB and Malaria

09 November 2017

Malawi and the Global Fund strengthened their partnership by signing four grants today worth a total of US\$460 million. The funds seek to expand interventions for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, including efforts to reach more than 800,000 people in Malawi with treatment for HIV by 2020.

Hilton Prize Coalition [to 11 November 2017]

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

An Alliance of Hilton Prize Recipients

No new digest content identified.

ICVA - International Council of Voluntary Agencies [to 11 November 2017]

<https://icvanetwork.org/>

No new digest content identified.

INEE – an international network for education in emergencies [to 11 November 2017]

<http://www.ineesite.org/en/news>

No new digest content identified.

InterAction [to 11 November 2017]

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

Nov 07, 2017

InterAction Joins Statement of Principles Campaign

WASHINGTON - In support of the U.S. nonprofit sector, InterAction signed on to the following statement, spearheaded by Charity and Security Network, calling on the U.S. government to protect and respect the work of nonprofit organizations. The Statement of Principles protecting U.S. nonprofit organizations recognizes the vital role of U.S. nonprofits in supporting communities and protecting democracy, and denounces unnecessary restrictions that can limit their ability to carry out good works.

Statement Supporting Nonprofit Organizations

The undersigned organizations come together in recognition of U.S. nonprofit organizations and their vital role in supporting communities and protecting democracy. These groups are dedicated to the public welfare, addressing everything from poverty to peacebuilding. They embody the Constitutional rights of association, assembly and free expression by giving people a vehicle for civic participation, charitable endeavors and exercise of religious faith.

The charitable activities of nonprofits hold transformative power at home and abroad, especially in conflict zones. They reflect our national values of compassion, equality and fairness. In these troubled times, when so many places in the world are mired in conflict, the number of refugees is higher than any time since World War II, and factionalism and divisiveness dominate public discourse, a strong and active nonprofit sector is more important than ever. But unnecessary restrictions on nonprofits can limit their ability to carry out their good works.

We call on the U.S. government to protect and respect the work of nonprofit organizations; to recognize that many engage in activities that contribute to the security of individuals and institutions across the globe; and to recognize that many have an ability to carry out programs that promote peace and human rights, alleviate poverty, aid civilians in areas of disaster and armed conflict, and build democratic governance.

Accordingly, the following principles should guide and support government policy and action impacting civil society:

- :: Government rules and regulations should encourage nonprofit activities and not unduly disrupt or discourage them.

- :: Any restrictions on nonprofits' activities should be based on a risk-based approach that is proportionate and consistent with Constitutional principles.

- :: The ability of nonprofits to protect and aid civilians affected by armed conflict should be respected, consistent with international humanitarian law.

- :: Any nonprofit subject to government enforcement action should have a meaningful opportunity to defend itself.

- :: All assets of nonprofit organizations should be protected and used only to support a legitimate charitable purpose.

- :: Nonprofit organizations are essential to a Democratic society, and thus should have the support of the U.S. government.

Start Network [to 11 November 2017]

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

09 Nov 17

[Local and National partners respond to Rohingya Crisis in Bangladesh](#)

by Amrina Rana

09 Nov 17

[NGOs in Ethiopia launch the first National Humanitarian Forum](#)

by Amrina Rana

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Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

CHS Alliance [to 11 November 2017]
<http://chsalliance.org/news-events/news>
No new digest content identified.

Development Initiatives [to 11 November 2017]
<http://devinit.org/news/>
No new digest content identified.

EHLRA/R2HC [to 11 November 2017]
<http://www.elrha.org/resource-hub/news/>
No new digest content identified.

The Sphere Project [to 11 November 2017]
<http://www.sphereproject.org/news/>
No new digest content identified.

Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP) [to 11 November 2017]
<https://phap.org/>
No new digest content identified.

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Center for Global Development [to 11 November 2017]
<http://www.cgdev.org/page/press-center>
11/9/17

[Rethinking Global Development Policy for the 21st Century](#)

CGD Board Chair Lawrence H. Summers delivered this keynote speech at an event hosted at the Center for Global Development on November 8, 2017. A video of the speech is also available.

[Six Reasons Why the Global Fund Should Adopt Health Technology Assessment](#)

11/8/17

Kalipso Chalkidou and Janeen Madan Keller

With aid budgets shrinking and even low-income countries increasingly faced with cofinancing requirements, this is the right time for global health funders such as the Global Fund and their donors to formally introduce Health Technology Assessment (HTA), both at the central operations level and at the national or regional level in recipient countries. In this CGD Note, we explain why introducing HTA is a good idea. Specifically, we outline six benefits that the application of HTA could bring to the Global Fund, the countries it supports, and the broader global health community.

ODI [to 11 November 2017]
<https://www.odi.org/media-hub/press-room>
Selected Reports

[Crisis modifiers: a solution for a more flexible development-humanitarian system?](#)

Research reports and studies | November 2017 | Katie Peters and Florence Pichon

Do crisis modifiers enable development actors to act early, address climate and conflict risks, and work coherently alongside humanitarian actors?

Climate finance fundamentals 11: the Green Climate Fund (2017 update)

Briefing papers | November 2017 | Liane Schalatek, Neil Bird, Charlene Watson

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the newest actor in the multilateral climate finance architecture and became fully operational in 2015.

Climate finance fundamentals 2: the global climate finance architecture (2017 update)

Briefing papers | November 2017 | Neil Bird, Charlene Watson and Liane Schalatek

Climate finance remains central to achieving low-carbon, climate resilient development. Global climate finance architecture is complex and always evolving.

Climate finance fundamentals 1: the principles and criteria of public climate finance (2017 update)

Briefing papers | November 2017 | Liane Schalatek and Neil Bird

This brief looks at the mobilisation, administration and governance, disbursement and implementation of climate funding.

Urban Institute [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

World Economic Forum [to 11 November 2017]

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

News 11 Nov 2017

[UAE to Become Open Global Laboratory to Fashion the Future of the Knowledge Economy](#)

[The World in 2030: 10 Key Aims of the Annual Meeting of the Global Future Councils 2017](#)

News 10 Nov 2017

[Sewage-Powered Cars, Smart Cycle Paths, Safer Buses: How Big Data is Making Cities Better](#)
[World Economic Forum Launches Platform to Map Global Transformation](#)

News 09 Nov 2017

[Second Annual Meeting of the Global Future Councils Aims to Forge a Shared Vision for the Fourth Industrial Revolution](#)

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:: Foundation/Major Donor Watch

We will primarily monitor press/media releases announcing key initiatives and new research from a growing number of global foundations and donors engaged in the human rights, humanitarian response and development spheres of action. This Watch section is not intended to be exhaustive, but indicative.

Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group [to 11 November 2017]
<https://www.alleninstitute.org/what-we-do/frontiers-group/news-press/news/>
No new digest content identified.

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 11 November 2017]
<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Media-Center/Press-Releases>
No new digest content identified.

Annie E. Casey Foundation [to 11 November 2017]
<http://www.aecf.org/newsroom/>
No new digest content identified.

Blue Meridian Partners [to 11 November 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.

Clinton Foundation [to 11 November 2017]
<https://www.clintonfoundation.org/press-releases-and-statements>
Press Release
November 8, 2017

Solar Companies, Relief Organizations Announce Major Coordinated Hurricane Relief Effort

The Clinton Foundation and The Solar Foundation join partners to launch "Solar Saves Lives," helping deliver urgently needed solar technologies to Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands...

Ford Foundation [to 11 November 2017]
<http://www.fordfoundation.org/?filter=News>
No new digest content identified.

GHIT Fund [to 11 November 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 •
No new digest content identified.

Grameen Foundation [to 11 November 2017]
<http://www.grameenfoundation.org/news-events/press-room>
No new digest content identified.

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation [to 11 November 2017]
<http://hewlett.org/latest-updates/>

November 11, 2017

[History of the Hewlett Foundation Performing Arts Program: 1966 to 2016](#)

To mark the Hewlett Foundation's 50th anniversary, our Performing Arts Program commissioned author and consultant Laurie MacDougall to write a history of the program and its grantmaking over the first five decades of the foundation's history. The history describes how the Performing Arts Program evolved from an initial focus...

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

IKEA Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

HHMI - Howard Hughes Medical Institute [to 11 November 2017]

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

Nov 08 2017 *Research*

[New Silicon Probes Record Activity of Hundreds of Neurons Simultaneously](#)

Summary

Neuropixels probes represent a significant advance in measurement technology and will allow for the most precise understanding yet of how large networks of nerve cells coordinate to give rise to behavior and cognition.

Kaiser Family Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

http://www.kff.org/search/?post_type=press-release

November 9, 2017 *News Release*

[ANALYSIS: More than Half of Uninsured People Eligible for Marketplace Insurance Could Pay Less for Health Plan than Individual Mandate Penalty](#)

A new Kaiser Family Foundation analysis finds that more than half (54% or 5.9 million) of the 10.7 million people who are uninsured and eligible to purchase an Affordable Care Act marketplace plan in 2018 could pay less in premiums for health insurance than they would owe as an individual mandate tax penalty for lacking coverage.

November 7, 2017 *News Release*

[New Individual Mandate Penalty Calculator Helps Consumers Estimate Their Penalty for Being Uninsured in 2018](#)

A new individual mandate penalty calculator from the Kaiser Family Foundation allows consumers to estimate how much they would owe as a tax penalty for lacking health coverage in 2018, and to compare that amount to the cost of the least expensive 2018 Affordable Care Act marketplace plan in their...

November 7, 2017 *News Release*

[One Million Medicare Part D Enrollees Had Out-of-Pocket Drug Costs above the Catastrophic Threshold in 2015](#)

One million Medicare beneficiaries had out-of-pocket drug spending above the Part D catastrophic threshold in 2015, and the number with such high spending has risen sharply in recent years, according to a new analysis by the Kaiser Family Foundation. While the Part D drug benefit has helped make drugs more...

Aga Khan Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

<http://www.akdn.org/our-agencies/aga-khan-foundation>

05 November 2017

[Aga Khan Foundation Walk raises over \\$1M in Houston for poverty projects](#)

Kellogg Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

MacArthur Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

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

November 7, 2017

[Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation announces 2017 Moore Inventor Fellows](#)

NEWS RELEASE

– Advances in pharmaceutical efficacy, solar cells and power conversion devices are just a few of the goals driving the five scientist-inventors selected as this year’s Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation Moore Inventor Fellows. Today, the foundation announced its 2017 cohort of scientist-inventors for their inventions in scientific research, environmental conservation and patient care.

Our co-founder, Gordon Moore, who also co-founded Intel, had a passion for science and a penchant for inventing that helped fuel the digital revolution. It was his purpose and drive that provided part of the deep history of science and invention at the core of Silicon Valley. In this same spirit, Moore Inventor Fellows seeks to support early-career scientist-inventors who are working on unique and groundbreaking projects. The fellowship gives these outstanding individuals the freedom and support they need to do their work, and help nurture them on their journey.

“Embodying Gordon Moore’s passion for science and penchant for inventing, the Moore Inventor Fellows are problem solvers seeking to develop new tools and technologies that will accelerate progress in scientific research, environmental conservation and patient care, three areas of interest to our foundation,” said Harvey V. Fineberg, M.D., Ph.D., president of the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. “These young inventors show great promise for creating positive outcomes for generations to come.”

Each fellow receives a total of \$825,000 over three years to drive their invention forward, including \$50,000 per year from their home institution. Starting with five fellows in 2016, the foundation plans to allocate nearly \$34 million through 2026 to support 50 Moore Inventor Fellows.

"Our foundation provides these early-career researchers with time and freedom to develop ideas that will make a positive difference," said Robert Kirshner, Ph.D., chief program officer of science at the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. "Nurturing these scientist-inventors within universities and providing them a glimpse of the outside world will help their ideas have a real impact."

The 2017 fellows will be recognized at an event this evening at The Tech Museum of Innovation in San Jose, CA. The event will highlight the importance of invention and empowering early-career scientists inside and outside the academic setting. The event includes a panel discussion with Cori Bargmann, president of [Chan Zuckerberg Science](#); Ilan Gur, founding director of [Cyclotron Road](#); and Steve Quake, co-president of [Chan Zuckerberg Biohub](#). During the event, Moore Inventor Fellows will share what their invention is and how they hope it will have an impact. A preview can be found below:

[Jennifer Dionne](#), Ph.D., associate professor, materials science and engineering, Stanford University

Jennifer Dionne's research develops new optical materials to visualize and control nanoscale processes. Her invention is a light-driven scheme for separation of different forms of the same molecules, which she hopes to use to increase the efficacy and safety of pharmaceutical drugs as well as reduce the toxicity and environmental impact of chemicals used in agriculture.

[Viviana Gradinaru](#), Ph.D., assistant professor, biology and biological engineering, Caltech
Viviana Gradinaru's invention is a safe delivery vehicle capable of carrying large genomes to precise tissue targets – a long sought after and transformative tool for both basic research and therapeutic applications. Her goal is to understand and influence whole-animal physiology and behavior for both the development and degeneration of the brain.

[Daniel Ludois](#), Ph.D., assistant professor, electrical and computer engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Daniel Ludois' invention is an electric motor based on electrostatic forces rather than magnetic fields, eliminating the use of rare earth elements and copper. His goal is to create light-weight electric motors that result in sustainable higher performance and lower cost.

[Matthew Sheldon](#), Ph.D., assistant professor, chemistry and materials science and engineering, Texas A&M University

Matthew Sheldon's invention uses new classes of nanomaterials to provide precise control over how light energy moves through optical devices. His goal is to use his invention to greatly improve the conversion efficiency of solar cells, helping to make cheap and sustainable solar energy available to everyone worldwide.

[Xiaobo Yin](#), Ph.D., assistant professor, mechanical engineering, University of Colorado, Boulder
Xiaobo Yin's invention involves a tailored optical metamaterial that can convert incident sunlight into longer wavelengths, which will dramatically increase the rate of photosynthesis and provide high-yield crop production. The aim of this invention is to develop engineering solutions for real-world environmental challenges.

Open Society Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

David and Lucile Packard Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Pew Charitable Trusts [to 11 November 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Rockefeller Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

<https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/about-us/news-media/>

No new digest content identified.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation [to 11 November 2017]

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

November 9, 2017

Stepping into the Breach

Report

The Urban Institute reports that state regulators and health care insurers worked to successfully ensure all counties in the U.S. will have at least one health insurer for plan year 2018.

Science Philanthropy Alliance [to 11 November 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 new digest 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), 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 11 November 2017]

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

News / Published: 8 November 2017

WHO changes guidance on averting maternal deaths after WOMAN trial results

The WHO has published new guidance strongly recommending that intravenous tranexamic acid (TXA) is given to women diagnosed with severe bleeding within three hours of them giving birth.

Bethan Hughes, from our Innovations team, explains how the WOMAN trial, which was co-funded by Wellcome, has prompted the new WHO guidelines.

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:: Journal Watch

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

American Journal of Infection Control

November 01, 2017 Volume 45, Issue 11, p1175-1296, e119-e148

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

November 2017 Volume 53, Issue 5, p567-744, e155-e200

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Public Health

November 2017 107(11)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 97, Issue 4, 2017

<http://www.ajtmh.org/content/journals/14761645/97/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Annals of Internal Medicine

7 November 2017 Vol: 167, Issue 9

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

Original Research

Do Less Harm: Evaluating HIV Programmatic Alternatives in Response to Cutbacks in Foreign Aid

Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH; Ethan D. Borre, BA; Linda-Gail Bekker, MD, PhD; Emily P. Hyle, MD, MSc; Gregg S. Gonsalves, PhD; Robin Wood, MMed, DSc (Med); Serge P. Eholié, MD, MSc; Milton C. Weinstein, PhD; Xavier Anglaret, MD, PhD; Kenneth A. Freedberg, MD, MSc; A. David Paltiel, PhD, MBA

Abstract

Background:

Resource-limited nations must consider their response to potential contractions in international support for HIV programs.

Objective:

To evaluate the clinical, epidemiologic, and budgetary consequences of alternative HIV program scale-back strategies in 2 recipient nations, the Republic of South Africa (RSA) and Côte d'Ivoire (CI).

Design:

Model-based comparison between current standard (CD4 count at presentation of 0.260×10^9 cells/L, universal antiretroviral therapy [ART] eligibility, and 5-year retention rate of 84%) and scale-back alternatives, including reduced HIV detection, no ART or delayed initiation (when CD4 count is $<0.350 \times 10^9$ cells/L), reduced investment in retention, and no viral load monitoring or second-line ART.

Data Sources:

Published RSA- and CI-specific estimates of the HIV care continuum, ART efficacy, and HIV-related costs.

Target Population:

HIV-infected persons, including future incident cases.

Time Horizon:

5 and 10 years.

Perspective:

Modified societal perspective, excluding time and productivity costs.

Outcome Measures:

HIV transmissions and deaths, years of life, and budgetary outlays (2015 U.S. dollars).

Results of Base-Case Analysis:

At 10 years, scale-back strategies increase projected HIV transmissions by 0.5% to 19.4% and deaths by 0.6% to 39.1%. Strategies can produce budgetary savings of up to 30% but no more. Compared with the current standard, nearly every scale-back strategy produces proportionally more HIV deaths (and transmissions, in RSA) than savings. When the least harmful and most efficient alternatives for achieving budget cuts of 10% to 20% are applied, every year of life lost will save roughly \$900 in HIV-related outlays in RSA and \$600 to \$900 in CI.

Results of Sensitivity Analysis:

Scale-back programs, when combined, may result in clinical and budgetary synergies and offsets.

Limitation:

The magnitude and details of budget cuts are not yet known, nor is the degree to which other international partners might step in to restore budget shortfalls.

Conclusion:

Scaling back international aid to HIV programs will have severe adverse clinical consequences; for similar economic savings, certain programmatic scale-back choices result in less harm than others.

Primary Funding Source:

National Institutes of Health and Steve and Deborah Gorlin MGH Research Scholars Award.

Ideas and Opinions

Yellow Fever Vaccine Shortages in the United States and Abroad: A Critical Issue

Daniel R. Lucey, MD, MPH; Halsie Donaldson, MS

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Global Health

October 2017; volume 2, issue 4

<http://gh.bmj.com/content/2/4?current-issue=y>

Analysis

[From blockchain technology to global health equity: can cryptocurrencies finance universal health coverage?](#)

Brian M Till, Alexander W Peters, Salim Afshar, John Meara

November 10, 2017, 2 (4) e000570; DOI: 10.1136/bmjgh-2017-000570

Abstract

Blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies could remake global health financing and usher in an era global health equity and universal health coverage. We outline and provide examples for at least four important ways in which this potential disruption of traditional global health funding mechanisms could occur: universal access to financing through direct transactions without third parties; novel new multilateral financing mechanisms; increased security and reduced fraud and corruption; and the opportunity for open markets for healthcare data that drive discovery and innovation. We see these issues as a paramount to the delivery of healthcare worldwide and relevant for payers and providers of healthcare at state, national and global levels; for government and non-governmental organisations; and for global aid organisations, including the WHO, International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group.

[Monitoring Sustainable Development Goal 3: how ready are the health information systems in low-income and middle-income countries?](#)

Juliet Nabyonga-Orem

October 25, 2017, 2 (4) e000433; DOI: 10.1136/bmjgh-2017-000433

Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) present a broader scope and take a holistic multisectoral approach to development as opposed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While keeping the health MDG agenda, SDG3 embraces the growing challenge of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors. The broader scope of the SDG agenda, the need for a multisectoral approach and the emphasis on equity present monitoring challenges to health information systems of low-income and middle-income countries. The narrow scope and weaknesses in existing information systems, a multiplicity of data collection systems designed along disease programme and the lack of capacity for data analysis are among the limitations to be addressed. On the other hand, strong leadership and a comprehensive and longer-term approach to strengthening a unified health information system are beneficial. Strengthening country capacity to monitor SDGs will involve several actions: domestication of the SDG agenda through country-level planning and monitoring frameworks, prioritisation of interventions, indicators and setting country-specific targets. Equity stratifiers should be country specific in addressing policy concerns. The scope of existing information systems should be broadened in line with the SDG agenda monitoring requirements and strengthened to produce reliable data in a timely manner and capacity for data analysis and use of data built. Harnessing all available opportunities, emphasis should be on strengthening health sector as opposed to SDG3 monitoring. In this regard,

information systems in related sectors and the private sector should be strengthened and data sharing institutionalised. Data are primarily needed to inform planning and decision-making beyond SGD3 reporting requirements.

Commentary

Fighting TB stigma: we need to apply lessons learnt from HIV activism

Amrita Daftary, Mike Frick, Nandita Venkatesan, Madhukar Pai

October 31, 2017, 2 (4) e000515; DOI: 10.1136/bmjgh-2017-000515

Research

Is governance, gross domestic product, inequality, population size or country surface area associated with coverage and equity of health interventions? Ecological analyses of cross-sectional surveys from 80 countries

To assess associations between national characteristics, including governance indicators, with a proxy for universal health coverage in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH).

Fernando C Wehrmeister, Inácio Crochemore M da Silva, Aluisio J D Barros, Cesar G Victora

October 31, 2017, 2 (4) e000437; DOI: 10.1136/bmjgh-2017-000437

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)

Research article

Role of mHealth applications for improving antenatal and postnatal care in low and middle income countries: a systematic review

From 1990 to 2015, the number of maternal deaths globally has dropped by 43%. Despite this, progress in attaining MDG 5 is not remarkable in LMICs. Only 52% of pregnant women in LMICs obtain WHO recommended minimum of four antenatal consultations and the coverage of postnatal care is relatively poor. In recent years, the increased cellphone penetration has brought the potential for mHealth to improve preventive maternal healthcare services. The objective of this review is to assess the effectiveness of mHealth solutions on a range of maternal health outcomes by categorizing the interventions according to the types of mHealth

applications. Authors: Anam Feroz, Shagufta Perveen and Wafa Aftab

Citation: BMC Health Services Research 2017 17:704

Published on: 7 November 2017

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)

Research article

No MERS-CoV but positive influenza viruses in returning Hajj pilgrims, China, 2013–2015

Authors: Xuezheng Ma, Fang Liu, Lijuan Liu, Liping Zhang, Mingzhu Lu, Abuduzhayier Abudukadeer, Lingbing Wang, Feng Tian, Wei Zhen, Pengfei Yang and Kongxin Hu

10 November 2017

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)

Research article

9 November 2017

[Ethical aspects of brain computer interfaces: a scoping review](#)

Based on this investigation, we report that BCI research and its potential translation to therapeutic intervention generate significant ethical, legal, and social concerns, notably with regards to personhood, stigma, autonomy, privacy, research ethics, safety, responsibility, and justice. Our review of the literature determined, furthermore, that while these issues have been enumerated extensively, few concrete recommendations have been expressed.

Authors: Sasha Burwell, Matthew Sample and Eric Racine

BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)

Research

[Women's empowerment related to pregnancy and childbirth: introduction to special issue](#)

Authors: Ndola Prata, Paula Tavrow and Ushma Upadhyay

Citation: BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth 2017 17(Suppl 2):352

Published on: 8 November 2017

Research

[A systematic review of concepts related to women's empowerment in the perinatal period and their associations with perinatal depressive symptoms and premature birth](#)

The perinatal period, which we here define as pregnancy and the first year postpartum, is a time in women's lives that involves significant physiological and psychosocial change and adjustment, including chang...

Authors: Esmeralda R. Garcia and Ilona S. Yim

Citation: BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth 2017 17(Suppl 2):347

Published on: 8 November 2017

Research

[A review of measures of women's empowerment and related gender constructs in family planning and maternal health program evaluations in low- and middle-income countries](#)

Evidence suggests that gender-integrated interventions, which actively seek to identify and integrate activities that address the role of gender norms and dynamics, improve family planning (FP) and maternal he...

Authors: Mahua Mandal, Arundati Muralidharan and Sara Pappa

Citation: BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth 2017 17(Suppl 2):342

Published on: 8 November 2017

Case Report

[The role of human rights litigation in improving access to reproductive health care and achieving reductions in maternal mortality](#)

Improving maternal health, reducing global maternal mortality, and working toward universal access to reproductive health care are global priorities for United Nations agencies, national governments, and civil...

Authors: Jennifer Templeton Dunn, Katherine Lesyna and Anna Zaret

Citation: BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth 2017 17(Suppl 2):367

Published on: 8 November 2017

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)

Introduction

Introduction: reporting on updates in the scientific basis for the Lives Saved Tool (LiST)

Authors: Neff Walker and Ingrid K. Friberg

Citation: BMC Public Health 2017 17(Suppl 4):774

Published on: 7 November 2017

Research

Water, sanitation and hygiene interventions for acute childhood diarrhea: a systematic review to provide estimates for the Lives Saved Tool

In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) era, there is growing recognition of the responsibilities of non-health sectors in improving the health of children. Interventions to improve access to clean water, ...

Authors: Nazia Darvesh, Jai K. Das, Tyler Vaivada, Michelle F. Gaffey, Kumanan Rasanathan and Zulfiqar A. Bhutta

Citation: BMC Public Health 2017 17(Suppl 4):776

Published on: 7 November 2017

Research

How is the Lives Saved Tool (LiST) used in the global health community? Results of a mixed-methods LiST user study

The Lives Saved Tool (LiST) is a computer-based model that estimates the impact of scaling up key interventions to improve maternal, newborn and child health. Initially developed to inform the Lancet Child Surviv...

Authors: Angela R. Stegmuller, Andrew Self, Kate Litvin and Timothy Robertson

Citation: BMC Public Health 2017 17(Suppl 4):773

Published on: 7 November 2017

Research

A method for estimating maternal and newborn lives saved from health-related investments funded by the UK government Department for International Development using the Lives Saved Tool

In 2010, the UK Government Department for International Development (DFID) committed through its 'Framework for results for reproductive, maternal and newborn health (RMNH)' to save 50,000 maternal lives and 2...

Authors: Ingrid K. Friberg, Angela Baschieri and Jo Abbotts

Citation: BMC Public Health 2017 17(Suppl 4):779

Published on: 7 November 2017

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Open

November 2017 - Volume 7 - 11

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 95, Number 11, November 2017, 729-792

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/95/11/en/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Child Care, Health and Development

November 2017 Volume 43, Issue 6 Pages 783–946

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cch.v43.6/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Therapeutics

October 2017 Volume 39, Issue 10

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

[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 11 November 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

Contemporary Clinical Trials

Volume 60, Pages 1-126 (September 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/15517144/60?sdsc=1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

December 2017 - Volume 30 - Issue 6

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Developing World Bioethics

August 2017 Volume 17, Issue 2 Pages 61–140

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dewb.2017.17.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 27, Issue 8, 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Development Policy Review

November 2017 Volume 35, Issue 6 Pages 721–858

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dpr.2017.35.issue-6/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology

Volume 12, Issue 8, 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 11 - Issue 4 - August 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

October 2017 Volume 41, Issue 4 Pages 629–851

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/disa.2017.41.issue-4/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

EMBO Reports

01 November 2017; volume 18, issue 11

<http://embor.embopress.org/content/18/11?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Emergency Medicine Journal

November 2017 - Volume 34 - 11

<http://emj.bmj.com/content/34/11?current-issue=y>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 23, Number 11—November 2017

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Epidemics

Volume 20, Pages 1-102 (September 2017)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

End of Life Journal

2016, Volume 7, Issue 1

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 145 - Issue 13 - October 2017

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/epidemiology-and-infection/latest-issue>

[Reviewed earlier]

Ethics & International Affairs

Fall 2017 (Issue 31.3)

<https://www.ethicsandinternationalaffairs.org/2017/fall-2017-issue-31-3/>

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 27, Issue 5, October 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/27/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

Food Policy

Volume 72, Pages 1-156 (October 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03069192/72?sd=1>

Special issue: Food counts. Measuring food consumption and expenditures in household consumption and expenditure surveys (HCES)

(Guest editors: Alberto Zezza, Calogero Carletto, John L. Fiedler, Pietro Gennari and Dean Jolliffe)

:: 14 articles around this theme

Food Security

Volume 9, Issue 5, October 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/12571/9/5/page/1>

Review

Crops that feed the world: Production and improvement of cassava for food, feed, and industrial uses

Aditya Parmar, Barbara Sturm, Oliver Hensel

Abstract

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) is one of the oldest root and tuber crops, used by humans to produce food, feed and beverages. Currently, cassava is produced in more than 100 countries and fulfils the daily caloric demands of millions of people living in tropical America, Africa, and Asia. Its importance as a food security crop is high in Western, Central and Eastern Africa due to its ability to produce reasonable yields (~10 t/ha) in poor soils and with minimal inputs. Traditionally a famine reserve and a subsistence crop, the status of cassava is now evolving fast as a cash crop and as raw material in the production of starch (and starch based products), energy (bio-ethanol) and livestock feed in the major producing countries...

Original Paper

The impact of new Rice for Africa (NERICA) adoption on household food security and health in the Gambia

Lamin Dibba, Manfred Zeller, Aliou Diagne

Abstract

This paper investigates the impact of NERICA rice adoption on household food security and human health, using country-wide cross-sectional data of 502 rice farming households in The Gambia. We used food consumption scores and the number of household sick days per capita as outcome indicators of food security and health, respectively. The instrumental variable approach was used to identify causal effects of NERICA adoption on food security and health. We found significant differences in some key socio-economic and demographic characteristics between adopters and non-adopters of NERICA...

Original Paper

The neglected governance challenges of agricultural mechanisation in Africa – insights from Ghana

Thomas Daum, Regina Birner

Original Paper

Where food safety meets nutrition outcomes in livestock and fish value chains: a conceptual approach

Barbara Hasler, Paula Dominguez-Salas, Kimberly Fornace, Maria Garza...

Original Paper

Using mixed methods to assess food security and coping strategies: a case study among smallholders in the Andean region

Georgina Limon, Guillaume Fournié, Elisa G. Lewis, Paula Dominguez-Salas...

Original Paper

Gender inequality and food security: lessons from the gender-responsive work of the International Food Policy Research Institute and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Alicea Skye Garcia, Thomas Wanner

Forum for Development Studies

Volume 44, Issue 2, 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Genocide Studies International

Vol. 10, No. 2, Fall 2016

<http://www.utpjournals.press/toc/gsi/10/2>

Non-State Aspects of Genocide

[Reviewed earlier]

Geoheritage

Volume 9, Issue 3, September 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/12371/9/3/page/>

Volcanic Geoheritage

Issue Editors: Karoly Nemeth, Thomas Casadevall, Mohammed R. Moufti, Joan Marti

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health Action

Volume 10, 2017 – Issue 1 [In Progress]

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/zgha20/10/1?nav=tocList>

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

September 2017 | Volume 5 | Number 3

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Public Health

Volume 12, 2017 Issue 12

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 11 November 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

Health Affairs

November 2017; Vol. 36, No. 11

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

Issue Focus: Global Health Policy

Lower-Income Countries That Face The Most Rapid Shift In Noncommunicable Disease Burden Are Also The Least Prepared

Thomas J. Bollyky, Tara Templin, Matthew Cohen, and Joseph L. Dieleman

Research Article Global Health Policy

Trends In The Alignment And Harmonization Of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, And Child Health Funding, 2008–13

Melisa Martinez-Alvarez, Arnab Acharya, Leonardo Arregoces, Lara Brearley,

Research Article Global Health Policy

Nationwide Mortality Studies To Quantify Causes Of Death: Relevant Lessons From India's Million Death Study

Mireille Gomes, Rehana Begum, Prabha Sati, Rajesh Dikshit, Prakash C. Gupta,

Research Article Global Health Policy

Measuring The Impact Of Cash Transfers And Behavioral 'Nudges' On Maternity Care In Nairobi, Kenya

Jessica Cohen, Claire Rothschild, Ginger Golub, George N. Omondi, Margaret E. Kruk

Research Article Global Health Policy

Accountable Care Reforms Improve Women's And Children's Health In Nepal

Duncan Maru, Sheela Maru, Isha Nirola, Jonathan Gonzalez-Smith, Andrea Thoumi,

Health and Human Rights

Volume 19, Issue 1, June 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 12 - Issue 4 - October 2017

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

SPECIAL ISSUE: Healthcare and Health Innovation in Europe: Regulating for public benefit or for commercial profit?

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 32, Issue 9 November 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 11 November 2017]

Research

The many meanings of evidence: a comparative analysis of the forms and roles of evidence within three health policy processes in Cambodia

Helen Walls, Marco Liverani, Kannarath Chheng and Justin Parkhurst

Health Research Policy and Systems 2017 15:95

Published on: 10 November 2017

Abstract

Background

Discussions within the health community routinely emphasise the importance of evidence in informing policy formulation and implementation. Much of the support for the evidence-based policy movement draws from concern that policy decisions are often based on inadequate engagement with high-quality evidence. In many such discussions, evidence is treated as differing only in quality, and assumed to improve decisions if it can only be used more. In contrast, political science scholars have described this as an overly simplistic view of the policy-making process, noting that research 'use' can mean a variety of things and relies on nuanced aspects of political systems. An approach more in recognition of how policy-making systems operate in practice can be to consider how institutions and ideas influence which pieces of evidence appear to be relevant for, and are used within, different policy processes.

Methods

Drawing on in-depth interviews undertaken in 2015–2016 with key health sector stakeholders in Cambodia, we investigate the evidence perceived to be relevant to policy decisions for three contrasting health policy examples, namely tobacco control, HIV/AIDS and performance-based salary incentives. These cases allow us to examine the ways that policy-relevant evidence may differ given the framing of the issue and the broader institutional context in which evidence is considered.

Results

The three health issues show few similarities in how pieces of evidence were used in various aspects of policy-making, despite all being discussed within a broad policy environment in which evidence-based policy-making is rhetorically championed. Instead, we find that evidence use can be better understood by mapping how these health policy issues differ in terms of the issue characteristics, and also in terms of the stakeholders structurally established as having a dominant influence for each issue. Both of these have important implications for evidence use. Contrasting concerns of key stakeholders meant that evidence related to differing issues could be understood in terms of how it was relevant to policy. The stakeholders involved, however, could further be seen to possess differing logics about how to go about achieving their various outcomes – logics that could further help explain the differences seen in evidence utilisation.

Conclusion

A comparative approach reiterates that evidence is not a uniform concept for which more is obviously better, but rather illustrates how different constructions and pieces of evidence become relevant in relation to the features of specific health policy decisions. An institutional approach that considers the structural position of stakeholders with differing core goals or objectives, as well as their logics related to evidence utilisation, can further help to understand some of the complexities of evidence use in health policy-making.

Research

Institutional capacity to generate and use evidence in LMICs: current state and opportunities for HPSR

Evidence-informed decision-making for health is far from the norm, particularly in many low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Health policy and systems research (HPSR) has an important role in providing the context-sensitive and -relevant evidence that is needed. However, there remain significant challenges both on the supply side, in terms of capacity for generation of policy-relevant knowledge such as HPSR, and on the demand side in terms of the demand for and use of evidence for policy decisions. This paper brings together elements from both sides to analyse institutional capacity for the generation of HPSR and the use of evidence (including HPSR) more broadly in LMICs. Zubin Cyrus Shroff, Dena Javadi, Lucy Gilson, Rockie Kang and Abdul Ghaffar

Health Research Policy and Systems 2017 15:94

Published on: 9 November 2017

Human Rights Quarterly

Volume 39, Number 4, November 2017

<http://muse.jhu.edu/issue/37412>

[Reviewed earlier]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

<http://odihpn.org/magazine/the-humanitarian-consequences-of-violence-in-central-america/>

Number 70 October 2017

Special Feature: The Lake Chad Basin: an overlooked crisis?

by Humanitarian Practice Network October 2017

The 70th edition of Humanitarian Exchange, co-edited with Joe Read, focuses on the humanitarian crisis in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin. The violence perpetrated by Boko Haram and the counter-insurgency campaign in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger has created a humanitarian crisis affecting some 17 million people. Some 2.4 million have been displaced, the vast majority of them in north-eastern Nigeria. Many are living in desperate conditions, without access to sufficient food or clean water. The Nigerian government's focus on defeating Boko Haram militarily, its reluctance to acknowledge the scale and gravity of the humanitarian crisis and the corresponding reticence of humanitarian leaders to challenge that position have combined to undermine the timeliness and effectiveness of the response.

[Reviewed earlier]

IDRiM Journal

Vol 7, No 1 (2017)

<http://idrimjournal.com/index.php/idrim/issue/view/17>

[Reviewed earlier]

Infectious Agents and Cancer

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

[Accessed 11 November 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

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

[Accessed 11 November 2017]

Research Article

[Plague risk in vulnerable community: assessment of *Xenopsylla cheopis* susceptibility to insecticides in Malagasy prisons](#)

*Prisons in Madagascar are at high risk of plague outbreak. Occurrence of plague epidemic in prisons can cause significant episode of urban plague through the movement of potentially infected humans, rodents and fleas. Rodent and flea controls are essential in plague prevention, by reducing human contact with plague reservoirs and vectors. Insecticide treatment is the key step available for the control of rat fleas which transmit the disease from infected rodents to human. The implementation of an adapted flea control strategy should rely on the insecticide susceptibility status of the targeted population. For the purpose of plague prevention campaign in prisons, we conducted insecticide resistance survey on *Xenopsylla cheopis*, the rat flea.*

Adélaïde Miarinjara, Jean Vergain, Jean Marcel Kavaruganda, Minoarisoa Rajerison and Sébastien Boyer
Published on: 7 November 2017

International Health

Volume 9, Issue 5, 1 September 2017
<http://inthealth.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

International Human Rights Law Review

Volume 6, Issue 1, 2017
<http://booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/journals/22131035/6/1>
[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 4, No 11 (2017)
<http://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/32>
[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction

Volume 25, Pages 1-334 (October 2017)
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/22124209/25?sdsc=2>
[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 46, Issue 5, 1 October 2017
<https://academic.oup.com/ije/issue/46/5>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

International Journal of Heritage Studies

Volume 24, Issue 1, 2017
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjhs20/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare

Vol. 10 Issue: 4 2017
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/ijhrh/10/4>
[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

November 2017 Volume 64, p1-106
[http://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712\(17\)X0011-8](http://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712(17)X0011-8)
[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology

Volume 24, 2017 - Issue 6

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Migration Review

Fall 2017 Volume 51, Issue 3 Pages 565–820, e33–e49

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.2017.51.issue-3/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

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

November 2017 - Volume 15 - Issue 3

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

Special Issue Linking mental health and psychosocial support and peacebuilding

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

November 7, 2017, Vol 318, No. 17, Pages 1625-1728

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

Viewpoint

Targeting Immune Checkpoints in Cancer Therapy

Suzanne L. Topalian, MD

JAMA. 2017;318(17):1647-1648. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.14155

This Viewpoint reviews the development of immune checkpoint inhibitors as a new drug class for treating cancer, and discusses future directions including development of commercial assays for identifying response-to-treatment biomarkers and the use of combination regimens to improve response.

Viewpoint

Vaccination Challenges in Confronting the Resurgent Threat From Yellow Fever

Lin H. Chen, MD; Davidson H. Hamer, MD

JAMA. 2017;318(17):1651-1652. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.14258

This Viewpoint examines strategies for vaccinating travelers against yellow fever given recent vaccine shortages and global yellow fever outbreaks.

JAMA Pediatrics

November 2017, Vol 171, No. 11, Pages 1025-1132

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

Viewpoint

Health Care Workforce Development to Enhance Mental and Behavioral Health of Children and Youths

Thomas F. Boat, MD; Marshall L. Land Jr, MD; Laurel K. Leslie, MD, MPH

JAMA Pediatr. 2017;171(11):1031-1032. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2017.2473

This Viewpoint discusses the importance of integrating behavioral and medical expertise in pediatric primary care practice for early identification and treatment of mental and behavioral disorders in children.

JBIR Database of Systematic Review and Implementation Reports

October 2017 - Volume 15 - Issue 10

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 42, Issue 6, December 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/42/6/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Cultural Heritage

Volume 28 Pages 1–196 (November–December 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-cultural-heritage/vol/28/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development

2017: Volume 7 Issue 3

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/jchmsd/7/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Development Economics

Volume 129, Pages 1-72 (November 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03043878/129?sdc=1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Education in Emergencies

Vol. 3, Num. 1, July 2017

<http://www.ineesite.org/en/journal/vol3-num1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

November 2017 - Volume 71 - 11

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine

August 2017 Volume 10, Issue 3 Pages 153–240

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jebm.2017.10.issue-3/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 13, Issue 2, 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 28, Number 3, August 2017

<https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/36769>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Human Trafficking

Volume 3, Issue 4, 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Volume 7 Issue 2

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/jhlscm/7/2>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 19, Issue 5, October 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10903/19/5/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 15, Issue 3, 2017

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

Statelessness, Irregularity, and Protection in Southeast Asia

Introduction to the Special Issue

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 216, Issue suppl_6 1 October 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/jid/issue>

Towards Zero New TB Infections: Research Needs for Halting TB Transmission

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of International Development

October 2017 Volume 29, Issue 7 Pages 855–1029

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.v29.7/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

November 2017 - Volume 43 - 11

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Internet Research

Vol 19, No 11 (2017): November

<http://www.jmir.org/2017/11>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Operations Management

Volume 52, Pages 1-56 (May 2017)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 4, Issue 4 (2017)

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

Health Disparities and Inequities: Part I

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)

Volume 6, Issue suppl_1, 1 September 2017,

<https://academic.oup.com/jpids/issue>

State of the Art Diagnosis of Pediatric Invasive Fungal Disease: Recommendations From the Joint European Organization for the Treatment of Cancer/Mycoses Study Group (EORTC/MSG) Pediatric Committee

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

November 2017 Volume 190, p1-294

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice

November/December 2017 - Volume 23 - Issue 6

<http://journals.lww.com/jphmp/pages/default.aspx>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 38, Issue 4, November 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/38/4/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

01 September 2017; volume 14, issue 134

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 24, Issue 5, 1 September – October 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/24/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Nov 11, 2017 Volume 390 Number 10108 p2121-2214

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

Editorial

[The case for action on childhood pneumonia](#)

The Lancet

Pneumonia kills almost 1 million children each year, and more than 80% of these deaths are children under 2 years of age. While not solely a disease of developing countries—it is the leading cause of child hospitalisation in the USA—it disproportionately affects children living with poverty or malnourishment who are the most vulnerable to infection. A key defence is immunisation, but over 25 million children under 2 years were not immunised with the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in 2016. Available vaccines are produced by just two manufacturers and priced out of the reach of many countries, even with assistance from Gavi, which has immunised 109 million children against pneumococcal disease as of last year.

The core of the problem is neglect. Save the Children, [in a report released on Nov 2](#), makes the case that pneumonia is a forgotten killer, and they are right. Despite collective support for Gavi, and WHO and UNICEF's global plan of action for pneumonia and diarrhoea, no international initiative or campaign has yet spurred attention to the extent required. Pneumonia, despite being the leading cause of death among children, has never appeared on the agendas of the G8 or G20. As a result, the Sustainable Development Goal to eliminate preventable child deaths by 2030 will remain just an aspiration unless childhood pneumonia is vigorously addressed: the report estimates there will be 735 000 children dying from the disease in 2030 if action is not accelerated.

Save the Children's new global campaign has the backing of former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, who calls for pharmaceutical companies, donors, and UN agencies to come together and negotiate affordable vaccination. But vaccines are not enough, as the report concedes. Tackling pneumonia is achievable only with strong, efficient, and equitable health systems. This means action to support proper diagnosis and treatment of suspected cases, and to deliver vaccines via skilled health workers, cold storage chains, and well-governed procurement and delivery infrastructure. The case for saving children's lives from pneumonia is clear—it will be realised only by strengthening health systems.

Comment

[Nine-valent human papillomavirus vaccine: great science, but will it save lives?](#)

Lynette Denny

In *The Lancet*, Warner K Huh and colleagues¹ report their final analysis of a randomised, double-blind trial of 14 215 women, aged 16–26 years, testing the quadrivalent human papillomavirus (qHPV; HPV types 6, 11, 16, and 18) vaccine compared with the nine-valent HPV (9vHPV; HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58) vaccine. The women were recruited from 105 study sites located in 18 countries and received vaccination on day 1 and months 2 and 6. The 9vHPV vaccine consists of virus-like particles of HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18 (as found in the qHPV vaccine) and an additional five types, HPV 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58, combined with the adjuvant amorphous aluminium hydroxyphosphate sulphate.

Articles

Final efficacy, immunogenicity, and safety analyses of a nine-valent human papillomavirus vaccine in women aged 16–26 years: a randomised, double-blind trial

Warner K Huh, Elmar A Joura, Anna R Giuliano, Ole-Erik Iversen, Rosires Pereira de Andrade, Kevin A Ault, Deborah Bartholomew, Ramon M Cestero, Edison N Fedrizzi, Angelica L Hirschberg, Marie-Hélène Mayrand, Angela Maria Ruiz-Sternberg, Jack T Stapleton, Dorothy J Wiley, Alex Ferenczy, Robert Kurman, Brigitte M Ronnett, Mark H Stoler, Jack Cuzick, Suzanne M Garland, Susanne K Kjaer, Oliver M Bautista, Richard Haupt, Erin Moeller, Michael Ritter, Christine C Roberts, Christine Shields, Alain Luxembourg

Summary

Background

Primary analyses of a study in young women aged 16–26 years showed efficacy of the nine-valent human papillomavirus (9vHPV; HPV 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58) vaccine against infections and disease related to HPV 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58, and non-inferior HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18 antibody responses when compared with quadrivalent HPV (qHPV; HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18) vaccine. We aimed to report efficacy of the 9vHPV vaccine for up to 6 years following first administration and antibody responses over 5 years.

Methods

We undertook this randomised, double-blind, efficacy, immunogenicity, and safety study of the 9vHPV vaccine study at 105 study sites in 18 countries. Women aged 16–26 years old who were healthy, with no history of abnormal cervical cytology, no previous abnormal cervical biopsy results, and no more than four lifetime sexual partners were randomly assigned (1:1) by central randomisation and block sizes of 2 and 2 to receive three intramuscular injections over 6 months of 9vHPV or qHPV (control) vaccine. All participants, study investigators, and study site personnel, laboratory staff, members of the sponsor's study team, and members of the adjudication pathology panel were masked to vaccination groups. The primary outcomes were incidence of high-grade cervical disease (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2 or 3, adenocarcinoma in situ, invasive cervical carcinoma), vulvar disease (vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2/3, vulvar cancer), and vaginal disease (vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2/3, vaginal cancer) related to HPV 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58 and non-inferiority (excluding a decrease of 1·5 times) of anti-HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18 geometric mean titres (GMT). Tissue samples were adjudicated for histopathology diagnosis and tested for HPV DNA. Serum antibody responses were assessed by competitive Luminex immunoassay. The primary evaluation of efficacy was a superiority analysis in the per-protocol efficacy population, supportive efficacy was analysed in the modified intention-to-treat population, and the primary evaluation of immunogenicity was a non-inferiority analysis. The trial is registered with [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov), number [NCT00543543](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study?term=NCT00543543).

Findings

Between Sept 26, 2007, and Dec 18, 2009, we recruited and randomly assigned 14 215 participants to receive 9vHPV (n=7106) or qHPV (n=7109) vaccine. In the per-protocol population, the incidence of high-grade cervical, vulvar and vaginal disease related to HPV 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58 was 0·5 cases per 10 000 person-years in the 9vHPV and 19·0 cases per 10 000

person-years in the qHPV groups, representing 97·4% efficacy (95% CI 85·0–99·9). HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18 GMTs were non-inferior in the 9vHPV versus qHPV group from month 1 to 3 years after vaccination. No clinically meaningful differences in serious adverse events were noted between the study groups. 11 participants died during the study follow-up period (six in the 9vHPV vaccine group and five in the qHPV vaccine group); none of the deaths were considered vaccine-related.

Interpretation

The 9vHPV vaccine prevents infection, cytological abnormalities, high-grade lesions, and cervical procedures related to HPV 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58. Both the 9vHPV vaccine and qHPV vaccine had a similar immunogenicity profile with respect to HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18. Vaccine efficacy was sustained for up to 6 years. The 9vHPV vaccine could potentially provide broader coverage and prevent 90% of cervical cancer cases worldwide.

Funding

Merck & Co, Inc.

Articles

[Mapping under-5 and neonatal mortality in Africa, 2000–15: a baseline analysis for the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Nick Golding, Roy Burstein, Joshua Longbottom, Annie J Browne, Nancy Fullman, Aaron Osgood-Zimmerman, Lucas Earl, Samir Bhatt, Ewan Cameron, Daniel C Casey, Laura Dwyer-Lindgren, Tamer H Farag, Abraham D Flaxman, Maya S Fraser, Peter W Gething, Harry S Gibson, Nicholas Graetz, L Kendall Krause, Xie Rachel Kulikoff, Stephen S Lim, Bonnie Mappin, Chloe Morozoff, Robert C Reiner Jr, Amber Sligar, David L Smith, Haidong Wang, Daniel J Weiss, Christopher J L Murray, Catherine L Moyes, Simon I Hay

Summary

Background

During the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) era, many countries in Africa achieved marked reductions in under-5 and neonatal mortality. Yet the pace of progress toward these goals substantially varied at the national level, demonstrating an essential need for tracking even more local trends in child mortality. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, which established ambitious targets for improving child survival by 2030, optimal intervention planning and targeting will require understanding of trends and rates of progress at a higher spatial resolution. In this study, we aimed to generate high-resolution estimates of under-5 and neonatal all-cause mortality across 46 countries in Africa.

Methods

We assembled 235 geographically resolved household survey and census data sources on child deaths to produce estimates of under-5 and neonatal mortality at a resolution of 5×5 km grid cells across 46 African countries for 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015. We used a Bayesian geostatistical analytical framework to generate these estimates, and implemented predictive validity tests. In addition to reporting 5×5 km estimates, we also aggregated results obtained from these estimates into three different levels—national, and subnational administrative levels 1 and 2—to provide the full range of geospatial resolution that local, national, and global decision makers might require.

Findings

Amid improving child survival in Africa, there was substantial heterogeneity in absolute levels of under-5 and neonatal mortality in 2015, as well as the annualised rates of decline achieved from 2000 to 2015. Subnational areas in countries such as Botswana, Rwanda, and Ethiopia recorded some of the largest decreases in child mortality rates since 2000, positioning them well to achieve SDG targets by 2030 or earlier. Yet these places were the exception for Africa, since many areas, particularly in central and western Africa, must reduce under-5 mortality rates by at least 8·8% per year, between 2015 and 2030, to achieve the SDG 3.2 target for under-5 mortality by 2030.

Interpretation

In the absence of unprecedented political commitment, financial support, and medical advances, the viability of SDG 3.2 achievement in Africa is precarious at best. By producing under-5 and neonatal mortality rates at multiple levels of geospatial resolution over time, this study provides key information for decision makers to target interventions at populations in the greatest need. In an era when precision public health increasingly has the potential to transform the design, implementation, and impact of health programmes, our 5 × 5 km estimates of child mortality in Africa provide a baseline against which local, national, and global stakeholders can map the pathways for ending preventable child deaths by 2030.

Lancet Global Health

Nov 2017 Volume 5 Number 11 e1047-e1160

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Infectious Diseases

Nov 2017 Volume 17 Number 11 p1099-1218 e334-e382

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Public Health

Nov 2017 Volume 2 Number 11 e483-e528

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Respiratory Medicine

Nov 2017 Volume 5 Number 11 p835-908 e31-e34

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 21, Issue 11, November 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10995/21/11/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 37, Issue 8, November 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

September 2017 Volume 95, Issue 3 Pages 447–682

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/milq.2017.95.issue-3/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 551 Number 7679 pp141-256 9 November 2017

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

World View

Build the Ebola database in Africa

To build trust, capacity and utility, put local researchers in charge of planned platform, says Brian Conton.

When a weak, feverish person comes into a clinic in Africa, there is no quick, reliable way to know whether the illness is Ebola or one of many other diseases. This is in part why the Ebola epidemic in West Africa between 2014 and 2016 caused more than 11,000 deaths, overwhelmed infrastructure and brought so much loss.

This September, the Infectious Diseases Data Observatory (IDDO), a research network based at the University of Oxford, UK, held a meeting in Guinea to discuss plans for an information platform to share data obtained during the latest outbreaks, in hopes of [improving responses in the future](#). It is now seeking further input on a collaborative research agenda. The team has promised to bring fellows from African institutions to work on the database and is assembling a steering group to set policies on who can access what data. The group will include representatives from countries that endured the outbreak as well as from research networks based in Africa.

The platform has yet to be established, and these preparatory efforts are well-intentioned. But in my opinion, having African scientists work on an information platform in another part of the world and at the behest of and under the jurisdiction of others does not confer the same benefits as working with local researchers to build our own tools on the ground.

As someone who has built one such database, I believe it would be more useful, and more equitable, to base the project in West Africa, at the front line of the battle against the virus. This will build capacity and trust. Once created, the platform should not become 'helicopter research', in which phenomena that occur in developing countries are studied for the benefit of foreign academic institutions. That often means that local scientists are not given authorship in publications. And worse, research can become skewed to fit the demands of Western academic careers, rather than solving the problems that the disease causes where it occurs.

During the outbreak, we had to treat people and do research at the same time. We had no vaccine and little to offer beyond rehydration. It took painful soul-searching to engage in studies while watching compatriots die. In my experience, some of the foreign institutions who came here to fight the outbreak had fewer compunctions. Even if they did not arrive with the goal of doing helicopter research, they quickly saw the need and the opportunity to gather data and patient samples. In some cases, this involved actions that would not happen in developed countries, such as unauthorized or poorly authorized taking of samples.

There were genuine reasons for circumventing bureaucracy: stocks of samples were building up that needed to be safely stored or destroyed. The outbreak countries did not have repositories of the right biosafety level to handle these. Nonetheless, many of us who lived through the outbreak feel that data and samples from our people were used with little regard for our countries' or patients' sovereignty.

Now that we are between outbreaks, we have a chance to get this right. Those who contribute data and labour must be convinced that the final output will be relevant and usable. No one working in a field hospital in the bush will be consulting a database for help with a diagnosis. The goal of collecting and curating data is to understand incidence, distribution, prevention and control of the disease. We need to know if we will have a sufficiently large population to categorize symptoms and the efficacy of treatments. Finally, African countries should be able to develop and benefit from the bioeconomy. We need a frank conversation about who has what rights to pass results to commercial entities and who will reap any financial benefits. Before a data platform is established and contributors of data are solicited, there must be a collaborative strategy that governs the generation of intellectual property and who will pay for analyses.

Critics of building the Ebola platform in West Africa will counter that the IDDO team, which is also working on platforms for malaria and visceral leishmaniasis, has better technical expertise and know-how. I believe local researchers have earned the right and demonstrated the capacity to lead this. Various teams including my own have already built platforms that track information from samples and medical records.

In my view, it is in the interest of science to build on these kinds of efforts rather than to assemble something new so far away. Our plan would be to function similarly to biobanks in the developed world, including charging fees to support our work. Storing samples and curating data are expensive. The only way to make either sustainable is to carefully integrate all the data with the sample.

Whatever data platform is built, I believe that researchers in Africa can and should be building and curating it. A credible African-led initiative could convince people that the outputs of the data platform would be relevant to and usable by them. This could ease collaborations. No individual source has all the data required — organizations and research institutions from several Western nations erected Ebola Treatment Units, where samples and data were taken. An African-led initiative has a legitimacy that a third party does not, even one as prestigious as Oxford.

It would also give us researchers in Africa a better chance of establishing true collaborations that build on and acknowledge the scientific capacity we have.
doi: 10.1038/d41586-017-05676-4

Comment

Four ethical priorities for neurotechnologies and AI

Artificial intelligence and brain–computer interfaces must respect and preserve people's privacy, identity, agency and equality, say Rafael Yuste, Sara Goering and colleagues.

Articles

Creation of forest edges has a global impact on forest vertebrates

M. Pfeifer, V. Lefebvre, C. A. Peres, C. Banks-Leite, O. R. Wearn+ [et al.](#)

Fragmentation of forest ecosystems produces forest edges, which affect the distribution of many analysed vertebrate species; smaller-bodied amphibians, larger reptiles and medium-sized mammals experience a larger reduction in suitable habitat than other forest-core species.

Abstract

Forest edges influence more than half of the world's forests and contribute to worldwide declines in biodiversity and ecosystem functions. However, predicting these declines is challenging in heterogeneous fragmented landscapes. Here we assembled a global dataset on species responses to fragmentation and developed a statistical approach for quantifying edge impacts in heterogeneous landscapes to quantify edge-determined changes in abundance of 1,673

vertebrate species. We show that the abundances of 85% of species are affected, either positively or negatively, by forest edges. Species that live in the centre of the forest (forest core), that were more likely to be listed as threatened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), reached peak abundances only at sites farther than 200–400 m from sharp high-contrast forest edges. Smaller-bodied amphibians, larger reptiles and medium-sized non-volant mammals experienced a larger reduction in suitable habitat than other forest-core species. Our results highlight the pervasive ability of forest edges to restructure ecological communities on a global scale.

Detecting evolutionary forces in language change

Mitchell G. Newberry, Christopher A. Ahern, Robin Clark & Joshua B. Plotkin

Analyses of digital corpora of annotated texts reveal the influence of stochastic drift versus selection in grammatical shifts in English and provide a general method for quantitatively testing theories of language change.

Nature Medicine

November 2017, Volume 23 No 11 pp1243-1384

<http://www.nature.com/nm/journal/v23/n11/index.html>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

New England Journal of Medicine

November 9, 2017 Vol. 377 No. 19

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly

Volume 46, Issue 5, October 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration

VOL. 7, NO. 1 (AUGUST 2017)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Pediatrics

November 2017, VOLUME 140 / ISSUE 5

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/140/5?current-issue=y>

Articles

Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Hispanic Children in Immigrant Families Versus US-Native Families

Tania Maria Caballero, Sara B. Johnson, Cara R. Muñoz Buchanan, Lisa Ross DeCamp

Pediatrics Nov 2017, 140 (5) e20170297; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2017-0297

Despite greater exposure to poverty (a known ACE risk factor), Hispanic children in immigrant families have lower prevalence of ACEs than US-native children.

State-of-the-Art Review Article

Global Health: Preparation for Working in Resource-Limited Settings

Nicole E. St Clair, Michael B. Pitt, Sabrina Bakeera-Kitaka, Natalie McCall, Heather Lukolyo, Linda D. Arnold, Tobey Audcent, Maneesh Batra, Kevin Chan, Gabrielle A. Jacquet, Gordon E. Schutze, Sabrina Butteris, on behalf of the Global Health Task Force of the American Board of Pediatrics
Pediatrics Nov 2017, 140 (5) e20163783; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2016-3783

Abstract

Trainees and clinicians from high-income countries are increasingly engaging in global health (GH) efforts, particularly in resource-limited settings. Concomitantly, there is a growing demand for these individuals to be better prepared for the common challenges and controversies inherent in GH work. This is a state-of-the-art review article in which we outline what is known about the current scope of trainee and clinician involvement in GH experiences, highlight specific considerations and issues pertinent to GH engagement, and summarize preparation recommendations that have emerged from the literature. The article is focused primarily on short-term GH experiences, although much of the content is also pertinent to long-term work. Suggestions are made for the health care community to develop and implement widely endorsed preparation standards for trainees, clinicians, and organizations engaging in GH experiences and partnerships.

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 35, Issue 11, November 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/35/11/page/1>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

PLOS Currents: Disasters

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

[Accessed 11 November 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Currents: Outbreaks

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

[Accessed 11 November 2017]

Enhancing Ebola Virus Disease Surveillance and Prevention in Counties Without Confirmed Cases in Rural Liberia: Experiences from Sinoe County During the Flare-up in Monrovia, April to June, 2016

November 9, 2017 · *Research Article*

Introduction: During the flare-ups of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in Liberia, Sinoe County reactivated the multi-sectorial EVD control strategy in order to be ready to respond to the eventual reintroduction of cases. This paper describes the impacts of the interventions implemented in Sinoe County during the last flare-up in Monrovia, from April 1 to June 9, 2016, using the resources provided during the original outbreak that ended a year ago.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive study to describe the key interventions implemented in Sinoe County, the capacity available, the implications for the reactivation of the multi-sectorial EVD control strategy, and the results of the same. We also conducted a cross-sectional study to analyze the impact of the interventions on the surveillance and on infection prevention and control (IPC).

Results: The attrition of the staff trained during the original outbreak was low, and most of the supplies, equipment, and infrastructure from the original outbreak remained available. With an

additional USD 1755, improvements were observed in the IPC indicators of triage, which increased from a mean of 60% at the first assessment to 77% ($P=0.002$). Additionally, personnel/staff training improved from 78% to 89% ($P=0.04$). The percentage of EVD death alerts per expected deaths investigated increased from 26% to 63% ($P<0.0001$).

Discussion: The low attrition of the trained staff and the availability of most supplies, equipment, and infrastructure made the reactivation of the multi-sectoral EVD control strategy fast and affordable. The improvement of the EVD surveillance was possibly affected by the community engagement activities, awareness and mentoring of the health workers, and improved availability of clinicians in the facilities during the flare-up. The community engagement may contribute to the report of community-based events, specifically community deaths. The mentoring of the staff during the supportive supervisions also contributed to improve the IPC indicators.

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)

Perspective

[Reaching global HIV/AIDS goals: What got us here, won't get us there](#)

Wafaa M. El-Sadr, Katherine Harripersaud, Miriam Rabkin

| published 07 Nov 2017 PLOS Medicine

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002421>

Perspective

[Measuring success: The challenge of social protection in helping eliminate tuberculosis](#)

Priya B. Shete, David W. Dowdy

Perspective | published 07 Nov 2017 PLOS Medicine

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002419>

Research Article

[Comparison of two cash transfer strategies to prevent catastrophic costs for poor tuberculosis-affected households in low- and middle-income countries: An economic modelling study](#)

William E. Rudgard, Carlton A. Evans, Sedona Sweeney, Tom Wingfield, Knut Lönnroth, Draurio Barreira, Delia Boccia

| published 07 Nov 2017 PLOS Medicine

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002418>

Research Article

[HIV prevalence and behavioral and psychosocial factors among transgender women and cisgender men who have sex with men in 8 African countries: A cross-sectional analysis](#)

Tonia Poteat, Benjamin Ackerman, Daouda Diouf, Nuha Ceesay, Tampose Mothopeng, Ky-Zerbo Odette, Seni Kouanda, Henri Gautier Ouedraogo, Anato Simplicie, Abo Kouame, Zandile Mnisi, Gift Trapence, L. Leigh Ann van der Merwe, Vicente Jumbe, Stefan Baral

| published 07 Nov 2017 PLOS Medicine

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002422>

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 11 November 2017)
[No new digest content identified]

PLoS One

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

Research Article

[Vaccination and nutritional status of children in Karawari, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea](#)

Louis Samiak, Theophilus I. Emeto

Research Article | published 09 Nov 2017 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0187796>

Research Article

[Epidemic spreading in multiplex networks influenced by opinion exchanges on vaccination](#)

Lucila G. Alvarez-Zuzek, Cristian E. La Rocca, José R. Iglesias, Lidia A. Braunstein

Research Article | published 09 Nov 2017 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0186492>

Research Article

[Perceptions and experiences of childhood vaccination communication strategies among caregivers and health workers in Nigeria: A qualitative study](#)

Afiong Oku, Angela Oyo-Ita, Claire Glenton, Atle Fretheim, Heather Ames, Artur Muloliwa, Jessica Kaufman, Sophie Hill, Julie Cliff, Yuri Cartier, Eme Owoaje, Xavier Bosch-Capblanch, Gabriel Rada, Simon Lewin

Research Article | published 08 Nov 2017 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0186733>

Research Article

[The association between social capital and HIV treatment outcomes in South Africa](#)

Grace Musanse Mukoswa, Salome Charalambous, Gill Nelson

Research Article | published 09 Nov 2017 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0184140>

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

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

[Accessed 11 November 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 32 - Issue 5 - October 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Preventive Medicine

Volume 105, Pages 1-412 (December 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00917435/105?sd=2>

Commentary

"My mom said it wasn't important": A case for catch-up human papillomavirus vaccination among young adult women in the United States

Pages 1-4

Erika L. Thompson, Alicia L. Best, Cheryl A. Vamos, Ellen M. Daley

Original Research Article

Associations between complementary medicine utilization and influenza/pneumococcal vaccination: Results of a national cross-sectional survey of 9151 Australian women

Pages 184-189

Jon Wardle, Jane Frawley, Jon Adams, David Sibbritt, Amie Steel, Romy Lauche

Abstract

Influenza and pneumococcal vaccination is recommended for all adults, with older adults considered a high-risk group for targeted intervention. As such it is important for factors affecting vaccine uptake in this group to be examined. Complementary medicine (CM) use has been suggested as a possible factor associated with lower vaccination uptake. To determine if associations exist between influenza and pneumococcal vaccine uptake in older Australian women and the use of CM, data from women aged 62–67 years surveyed as part of the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health (ALSWH) were analyzed in 2013 regarding their health and health care utilization. Associations between the uptake of influenza and pneumococcal vaccinations and the use of CM were analyzed in 2016 using chi-squared tests and multiple logistic regression modelling. Of the 9151 women, 65.6% and 17.7% reported that they had influenza and pneumococcal vaccination within the past 3 years respectively. Regression analyses show that women who consulted naturopaths/herbalists (OR = 0.64) and other CM practitioners (OR = 0.64) were less likely to have vaccination (influenza only), as were women who used yoga (OR = 0.77–0.80) and herbal medicines (OR = 0.78–0.83) (influenza and pneumococcal). Conversely, women using vitamin supplements were more likely to receive either vaccination (OR = 1.17–1.24) than those not using vitamin supplements. The interface between CM use and influenza and pneumococcal vaccination uptake in older women appears complex, multi-factorial and often highly individualized and there is a need for further research to provide a rich examination of the decision-making and motivations of stakeholders around this important public health topic.

Proceedings of the Royal Society B

25 October 2017; volume 284, issue 1865

<http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/284/1865?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 10, Issue 3 November 2017

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

Vaccine Exemption Policies – A Discussion

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 132, Issue 5, September/October 2017

<http://phr.sagepub.com/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

Volume 27, Issue 13, November 2017
<http://qhr.sagepub.com/content/current>
Special Issue: Medicines & Medications
[Reviewed earlier]

Refugee Survey Quarterly

Volume 36, Issue 3 September 2017
<http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

<http://www.reproductive-health-journal.com/content>
[Accessed 11 November 2017]
Research

Obstetric fistulae in southern Mozambique: incidence, obstetric characteristics and treatment

Sibone Mocumbi, Claudia Hanson, Ulf Högberg, Helena Boene, Peter von Dadelszen, Anna Bergström, Khátia Munguambe and Esperança Sevene
Published on: 10 November 2017

Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública/Pan American Journal of Public Health (RPSP/PAJPH)

http://www.paho.org/journal/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=101
[No new digest content identified]

Risk Analysis

November 2017 Volume 37, Issue 11 Pages 2023–2259
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risa.2017.37.issue-11/issuetoc>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

Volume 10, 2017
<https://www.dovepress.com/risk-management-and-healthcare-policy-archive56>
[Reviewed earlier]

Science

10 November 2017 Vol 358, Issue 6364
<http://www.sciencemag.org/current.dtl>
Reports
Genomic history of the seventh pandemic of cholera in Africa

By François-Xavier Weill, Daryl Domman, Elisabeth Njamkepo, Cheryl Tarr, Jean Rauzier, Nizar Fawal, Karen H. Keddy, Henrik Salje, Sandra Moore, Asish K. Mukhopadhyay, Raymond Bercion, Francisco J. Luquero, Antoinette Ngandjio, Mireille Dosso, Elena Monakhova, Benoit Garin, Christiane Bouchier, Carlo Pazzani, Ankur Mutreja, Roland Grunow, Fati Sidikou, Laurence Bonte, Sébastien Breurec, Maria Damian, Berthe-Marie Njanpop-Lafourcade, Guillaume Sapriel, Anne-Laure Page, Monzer Hamze, Myriam Henkens, Goutam Chowdhury, Martin Mengel, Jean-Louis Koeck, Jean-Michel Fournier, Gordon Dougan, Patrick A. D. Grimont, Julian Parkhill, Kathryn E. Holt, Renaud Piarroux, Thandavarayan Ramamurthy, Marie-Laure Quilici, Nicholas R. Thomson
Science10 Nov 2017 : 785-789 Full Access

Multiple waves of local outbreaks and pandemic cholera indicate independence from climate change and marine reservoirs.

Editor's Summary

The cholera pathogen, *Vibrio cholerae*, is considered to be ubiquitous in water systems, making the design of eradication measures apparently fruitless. Nevertheless, local and global *Vibrio* populations remain distinct. Now, Weill et al. and Domman et al. show that a surprising diversity between continents has been established. Latin America and Africa bear different variants of cholera toxin with different transmission dynamics and ecological niches. The data are not consistent with the establishment of long-term reservoirs of pandemic cholera or with a relationship to climate events

Abstract

The seventh cholera pandemic has heavily affected Africa, although the origin and continental spread of the disease remain undefined. We used genomic data from 1070 *Vibrio cholerae* O1 isolates, across 45 African countries and over a 49-year period, to show that past epidemics were attributable to a single expanded lineage. This lineage was introduced at least 11 times since 1970, into two main regions, West Africa and East/Southern Africa, causing epidemics that lasted up to 28 years. The last five introductions into Africa, all from Asia, involved multidrug-resistant sublineages that replaced antibiotic-susceptible sublineages after 2000. This phylogenetic framework describes the periodicity of lineage introduction and the stable routes of cholera spread, which should inform the rational design of control measures for cholera in Africa.

Reports

Integrated view of *Vibrio cholerae* in the Americas

By Daryl Domman, Marie-Laure Quilici, Matthew J. Dorman, Elisabeth Njamkepo, Ankur Mutreja, Alison E. Mather, Gabriella Delgado, Rosario Morales-Espinosa, Patrick A. D. Grimont, Marcial Leonardo Lizárraga-Partida, Christiane Bouchier, David M. Aanensen, Pablo Kuri-Morales, Cheryl L. Tarr, Gordon Dougan, Julian Parkhill, Josefina Campos, Alejandro Cravioto, François-Xavier Weill, Nicholas R. Thomson

Science10 Nov 2017 : 789-793 Full Access

Multiple waves of local outbreaks and pandemic cholera indicate independence from climate change and marine reservoirs

Abstract

Latin America has experienced two of the largest cholera epidemics in modern history; one in 1991 and the other in 2010. However, confusion still surrounds the relationships between globally circulating pandemic *Vibrio cholerae* clones and local bacterial populations. We used whole-genome sequencing to characterize cholera across the Americas over a 40-year time span. We found that both epidemics were the result of intercontinental introductions of seventh pandemic El Tor V. *cholerae* and that at least seven lineages local to the Americas are associated with disease that differs epidemiologically from epidemic cholera. Our results consolidate historical accounts of pandemic cholera with data to show the importance of local lineages, presenting an integrated view of cholera that is important to the design of future disease control strategies.

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 190, Pages 1-278 (October 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02779536/190?sdc=1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Stability: International Journal of Security & Development

<http://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles>

[accessed 11 November 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

Stanford Social Innovation Review

Fall 2017 Volume 15, Number 4

https://ssir.org/issue/fall_2017

The B Corp movement has played a critical role in promoting socially responsible businesses. As positive as the movement has been, it has fallen short when it comes to ensuring that these same businesses make human rights a top priority. Read an in-depth analysis of this topic in our Fall 2017 issue's cover story, "[Do Benefit Corporations Respect Human Rights?](#)," written by Joanne Bauer and Elizabeth Unlas.

Sustainability

Volume 9, Issue 10 (October 2017)

<http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/9/10>

[Reviewed earlier]

Torture Journal

Volume 27 - Issue No. 2

<http://www.irct.org/publications/torture-journal/128>

SPECIAL SECTION: IN THE NAME OF THE WAR ON TERROR [Guantanamo]

[Reviewed earlier]

Trauma, Violence, & Abuse

Volume 18, Issue 5, December 2017

<http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/tvaa/current>

Review Manuscripts

[Provider Screening and Counseling for Intimate Partner Violence: A Systematic Review of Practices and Influencing Factors](#)

Carmen Alvarez, Gina Fedock, Karen Trister Grace, Jacquelyn Campbell

First Published March 31, 2016; pp. 479–495

[Sexual Assault and Justice for Older Women: A Critical Review of the Literature](#)

Bianca Fileborn

First Published March 31, 2016; pp. 496–507

[Human Trafficking in Ethiopia: A Scoping Review to Identify Gaps in Service Delivery, Research, and Policy](#)

Dana C. Beck, Kristen R. Choi, Michelle L. Munro-Kramer, Jody R. Lori
First Published March 31, 2016; pp. 532–543

Rape in Armed Conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo: A Systematic Review of the Scientific Literature

Emmanuel Kabengele Mpinga, Mapendo Koya, Jennifer Hasselgard-Rowe, Emilien Jeannot, Sylvie B. Rehani, Philippe Chastonay
First Published May 19, 2016; pp. 581–592

Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases

July-August, 2017 Volume 18
<http://www.travelmedicinejournal.com/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

November 2017 Volume 22, Issue 11 Pages 1361–1462
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/tmi.2017.22.issue-11/issuetoc>
[Reviewed earlier]

UN Chronicle

Vol. LIV No. 3 2017
<http://unchronicle.un.org/>
October 2017

Prevention

This issue focuses on the importance of fostering and maintaining a commitment to a culture of prevention. The articles provide a variety of perspectives on building and sustaining peace. They explore the relationship between conflict and crises, and themes such as the empowerment of civil society, media and information literacy, women's role in ongoing peace processes, and desertification.

Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies

An International Interdisciplinary Journal for Research, Policy and Care
Volume 12, Issue 4, 2017
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rvch20/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

World Heritage Review

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/review/84/>
n°85 - October 2017

World Heritage and Modern Heritage

Modern heritage – the architecture, town planning and landscape design of the modern era, or the last two hundred years or so – is still underrepresented on the World Heritage List. And yet it is an integral part of many urban ensembles, which represent a majority of sites on the List. Raising awareness of the significance of this heritage, and addressing issues on its preservation and valorization, is the focus of the World Heritage Centre's Modern Heritage Programme, and of

many heritage experts. Drawing attention to these structures, and encouraging the development of legal protection for them, is beginning to build momentum.

In this issue, we will look closely at the Sydney Opera House (Australia), from its construction to its role today as a vibrant cultural centre; Grimeton Radio Station (Sweden), a monument to early wireless transatlantic communication built in 1922-1924 and still in working condition; and the city of Brasilia (Brazil), that landmark of town planning by urban planner Lucio Costa and architect Oscar Niemeyer. We will also learn about the evolution of the identification of modern heritage in the Arab region, and in an interview with Hubert Jan Henket, architect and co-founder of the International Committee for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement (DOCOMOMO), we will explore the recognition of modern heritage, international collaboration and other aspects of conservation.

In addition, the issue presents the 21 new sites inscribed on the World Heritage List during the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee in Krakow, from 2 to 12 July 2017. These include two sites that are the first to be inscribed in their country: Mbanza Kongo in Angola, and in Eritrea, the site of Asmara: A Modernist City of Africa. Asmara is an exceptional example of early modernist urbanism at the beginning of the 20th century and its application in an African context. As pointed out in the lead article by Afredo Conti, Vice President of ICOMOS, the international community has started recognizing modern heritage that until recently was barely valued at all. Identifying and preserving our modern heritage is indeed an important issue of the moment.

Mechtild Rössler

Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre

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From Google Scholar & other sources: Selected Journal Articles, Newsletters, Dissertations, Theses, Commentary

World Journal of Emergency Medicine

Vol 8, No 4, 2017

[Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups in emergencies and disasters: A systematic review](#)

Hojjat Sheikhbardsiri¹, Mohammad H. Yarmohammadian², Fatemeh Rezaei², Mohammad Reza Maracy³

¹ Department of Emergency Operation Center (EOC), Disasters and Emergencies Management Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

² Health Management and Economics Research Center, Faculty of Management and Medical Informatics, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

³ Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Natural and man-made disasters, especially those occurring in large scales not only result in human mortality, but also cause physical, psychological, and social disabilities. Providing effective rehabilitation services in time can decrease the frequency of such disabilities. The aim of the current study was to perform a systematic review related to rehabilitation of vulnerable groups in emergencies and disasters.

METHODS: The systematic review was conducted according to the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The key words "recovery", "rehabilitation", "reconstruction", "transformation", "transition", "emergency", "disaster", "crisis",

"hazard", "catastrophe", "tragedy", "mass casualty incident", "women", "female", "children", "pediatric", "disable", "handicap", "elder", "old" and "vulnerable" were used in combination with Boolean operators OR and AND. ISI Web of Science, PubMed, Scopus, Science Direct, Ovid, ProQuest, Wiley, Google Scholar were searched.

RESULTS: In this study a total of 11,928 articles were considered and 25 articles were selected for final review of rehabilitation of vulnerable groups based on the objective of this study. Twenty-five studies including six qualitative, sixteen cross-sectional and three randomized controlled trials were reviewed for rehabilitation of vulnerable groups in emergencies and disasters. Out of the selected papers, 23 were studied based on rehabilitation after natural disasters and the remaining were man-made disasters. Most types of rehabilitation were physical, social, psychological and economic.

CONCLUSION: The review of the papers showed different programs of physical, physiological, economic and social rehabilitations for vulnerable groups after emergencies and disasters. It may help health field managers better implement standard rehabilitation activities for vulnerable groups.

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Research ethics committees and biomedical research in France and in China: comparing systems and regulation regarding independence and informed consent principles

G. Chassang, H Man, X Cheng, E Meslin...

Abstract

International collaborations in biomedical research between eastern and western countries, such as China and France, require full consideration of ethical aspects and human rights for ensuring best practices, safety and dignity for the participants. Research Ethics Committees (RECs) reviewing biomedical research projects are central organs in the ethical governance of researches involving human beings internationally recognized as one of the guaranties for protecting human rights and wellbeing of the research participants. Countries like France and China engaged, at international level, to set up effective national ethical review systems.

This paper adopts a comparative law approach of the French and Chinese RECs' systems. It intends to provide, for each country, a description of the current RECs' organization and regulation in order to give an overview of their shared characteristics and specificities. We address the general regulatory frameworks applying to French and Chinese RECs and we make a focus on two important topics for RECs' review namely the requirements for informed consent and the guarantees of independence. Ultimately, we provide an overview of the existing challenges to consider for improving research participants' protection in each country while allowing scientific activities to be responsibly carried out in the respect of cultural backgrounds

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Strengthening mental health care systems for Syrian refugees in Europe and the Middle East: integrating scalable psychological interventions in eight countries

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ABSTRACT

The crisis in Syria has resulted in vast numbers of refugees seeking asylum in Syria's neighbouring countries as well as in Europe. Refugees are at considerable risk of developing common mental disorders, including depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Most refugees do not have access to mental health services for these problems because of multiple barriers in

national and refugee specific health systems, including limited availability of mental health professionals. To counter some of challenges arising from limited mental health system capacity the World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a range of scalable psychological interventions aimed at reducing psychological distress and improving functioning in people living in communities affected by adversity. These interventions, including Problem Management Plus (PM+) and its variants, are intended to be delivered through individual or group face-to-face or smartphone formats by lay, non-professional people who have not received specialized mental health training,

We provide an evidence-based rationale for the use of the scalable PM+ oriented programmes being adapted for Syrian refugees and provide information on the newly launched STRENGTHS programme for adapting, testing and scaling up of PM+ in various modalities in both neighbouring and European countries hosting Syrian refugees.

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