Table of Contents:

BOOKS ........................................................................................................... 4
The Little Green Data Book 2013........................................................................... 4
Little Data Book on Information & Communication Technology 2013.................. 4
FAO Statistical Yearbook 2013: World Food and Agriculture................................. 4

ONLINE PUBLICATIONS .............................................................................. 5
Global Health........................................................................................................ 5
Realizing the Right to Health Through a Framework Convention on Global Health? 5
Civil Society Global Fund Application Preparedness Guide: Navigating the New Funding
Model Series ........................................................................................................ 5
HIV - AIDS - STI ............................................................................................... 5
Treatment 2015...................................................................................................... 5
Baseline Report on Global Sexually Transmitted Infection Surveillance 2012........... 6
Community-based conservation reduces sexual risk factors for HIV among men ...... 6
Strengthening Community and Health Systems for Quality PMTCT: Applications in Kenya,
Nigeria, South Africa, and Ethiopia ..................................................................... 6
Can Money Prevent the Spread of HIV? A Review of Cash Payments for HIV Prevention ... 7
Determinants of government HIV/AIDS financing: A 10-year trend analysis from 125 low-
and middle-income countries .............................................................................. 7
Sexual & Reproductive Health .............................................................................. 7
Family Planning Advocacy Toolkit ...................................................................... 7
Community experiences and perceptions of reproductive health vouchers in Kenya ...... 8
Making Sex Work Safe ....................................................................................... 8
Maternal & Child Health ..................................................................................... 8
UNICEF Annual Report 2012.............................................................................. 8
Plan of Action to Accelerate the Reduction of Maternal Mortality and Severe Maternal
Morbidity ............................................................................................................ 9
Burden and aetiology of diarrhoeal disease in infants and young children in developing
countries (the Global Enteric Multicenter Study, GEMS): a prospective, case-control study . 9
Malaria .................................................................................................................. 9
Detecting Foci of Malaria Transmission with School Surveys: A Pilot Study in the Gambia . 9
How much vector control is needed to achieve malaria elimination? ....................... 10
Insecticide Resistance (IR) Mapper .................................................................... 10
Larval Source Management: A Supplementary Measure for Malaria Vector Control .... 10
Mini review: Mode of action of mosquito repellents ............................................ 10
Department for International Development: Malaria .......................................... 11
Made in Africa .................................................................................................... 11
Bad air, amulets and mosquitoes: 2,000 years of changing perspectives on malaria .... 11
Tuberculosis ........................................................................................................ 12
Tuberculosis: Diagnostics Technology and Market Landscape............................... 12
Other Infectious Diseases ..................................................................................... 12
Effectiveness of monovalent rotavirus vaccine in Bolivia: case-control study
High Mortality amongst Adolescents and Adults with Bacterial Meningitis in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Analysis of 715 Cases from Malawi
Non-communicable Diseases
The Effect of Tobacco Control Measures during a Period of Rising Cardiovascular Disease Risk in India: A Mathematical Model of Myocardial Infarction and Stroke
Food & Nutrition
The Cost of Hunger in Uganda: Implications for Uganda’s Social and Economic Development
Nutrition Exchange - June 2013, Issue 3
Essential Medicines
18th WHO Model List of Essential Medicines
4th WHO Model List of Essential Medicines for Children
Priority Medicines for Europe and the World - 2013 Update
Operation Storm - Final Report of the International Medical Products Anti Counterfeiting Task Force (IMPACT) Initiative
Social Protection
Providing Financial Protection and Funding Health Service Benefits for the Informal Sector: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa
The Case for Direct Transfers of Resource Revenues in Africa
Effect of the conditional cash transfer program Oportunidades on vaccination coverage in older Mexican people
Human Resources
Establishing a health information workforce: innovation for low- and middle-income countries
The role of Clinical Officers in the Kenyan health system: a question of perspective
Health Systems & Research
A database on global health research in Africa
Where there is no lawyer: Guidance for fairer contract negotiation in collaborative research partnerships
Health of mobile pastoralists in the Sahel - assessment of 15 years of research and development
Information & Communication Technology
Grey literature in public health: valuable evidence?
Harm Reduction & Drug Use
Millennium Development Goals
Post-2015 Development Agenda: Realising the convergence of the Post-MDG and SDG decision-making processes
The Global Partnership for Development: A Review of MDG 8 and Proposals for the Post-2015 Development Agenda
Development Assistance
The 2013 Data Report: Financing the Fight for Africa’s Transformation
Mozambique’s Economic Transformation: Are efforts to streamline the fragmented aid landscape undermined for good?
Others
Guantanamo Bay: A Medical Ethics-free Zone?
Global Corruption Barometer 2013
Where Do the World’s Multidimensionally Poor People Live?

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES
EVIPNet Virtual Health Library
HIV Treatment Update - Issue 215: Spring 2013
Open Data for Africa platform
<1000 days to the MDGs: Data Dashboards to Monitor the last Stretch

INTERESTING WEB SITES
The International Society for Neglected Tropical Diseases (ISNTD)
TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES .............................................. 23

E-learning course on the treatment and management of childhood malnutrition .................. 23
Basics of Health Economics e-learning course in English ................................................. 24

CONFERENCES .......................................................... 24

International Conference on Family Planning 2013 ......................................................... 24

CARTOON ................................................................. 25

TIPS & TRICKS ............................................................ 25

Useful WINDOWS key .................................................. 25
Turn Your Wired Computer into a WiFi Router ................................................................. 25

Fair Use:
This Newsletter is produced under the principles of 'fair use'. We source relevant news articles, resources and research documents and strive to attribute sources by providing reference and/or direct links to authors and websites.

Disclaimer:
The views expressed in this newsletter, do not necessarily represent those of GIZ or the editor of HESP-News & Notes. While we make every effort to ensure that all facts and figures quoted by authors are accurate, GIZ and the editor of the Newsletter cannot be held responsible for any inaccuracies contained in any articles. Please contact dneuvians@gmx.de if you believe that errors are contained in any article and we will investigate and provide feedback.

To subscribe for free to the newsletter send an e-mail to: Majordomo@mailserv.gtz.de
leave the ‘Subject’ line empty with the following commands in the body of the message:
subscribe hpn-news-notes
end

(If you have problems subscribing, send me a note (dneuvians@gmx.de) that you would like to receive the newsletter).

We encourage you to share the newsletter with your friends & colleagues.
The Little Green Data Book 2013
by Liu Cui, Mahyar Eshragh-Tabary, Sonu Jain et al.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, June 2013

250 pp. 2.1 MB:
https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/14396/9780821398142.pdf?sequence=1

The Little Green Data Book is a pocket-sized ready reference on key environmental data for over 200 countries. Key indicators are organized under the headings of agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, oceans, energy, emission and pollution, and water and sanitation. The 2013 edition of The Little Green Data Book introduces a new set of ocean-related indicators, highlighting the role of oceans in economic development.

Little Data Book on Information & Communication Technology 2013
by Azita Amjadi, Federico Escaler, Buyant Erdene et al.
The World Bank and The International Telecommunication Union, June 2013

246 pp. 1.6 MB:

This annual data book illustrates the progress of information and communication technologies in 214 economies around the world. It provides comparable statistics on the sector for 2005 and 2011 across a range of indicators, enabling readers to readily compare economies.

FAO Statistical Yearbook 2013: World Food and Agriculture
by Amy Heyman, Filippo Gheri, Michael Kao et al.
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, 2013

307 pp. 31.9 MB(!):

The 2013 edition of FAO's Statistical Yearbook sheds new light on agriculture's contribution to global warming, trends in hunger and malnutrition and the state of the natural resource base upon which world food production depends. For each thematic area, brief analyses of the main trends are paired with graphical data visualisations as well as tables with key indicators.
Realizing the Right to Health Through a Framework Convention on Global Health?

Health and Human Rights Special Issue - Volume 15, Issue 1
by Eric A. Friedman, Jashodhara Dasgupta, Alicia E. Yamin et al.

http://www.hhrjournal.org/

Just as the world is focused on the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, and concerns have been raised over global governance for health and other aspects of development, this special issue of Health and Human Rights focuses on one potentially important contribution - a global treaty grounded in the right to health. The Framework Convention on Global Health (FCGH), first proposed in 2008, has seen growing momentum, perhaps most prominently from the United Nations Secretary-General and the Director of UNAIDS, and has the overarching aim of dramatically reducing health inequities within and among countries.

* * *

Civil Society Global Fund Application Preparedness Guide: Navigating the New Funding Model Series

International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (ICASO), July 2013

10 pp. 558 kB: http://www.icaso.org/media/files/23918-NFMCSBriefFINALEN.pdf

In early 2013, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) launched the “New Funding Model”. A departure from its predecessor, the rounds-based system, the New Funding Model (NFM) is designed to allow for greater flexibility, predictability, and simplicity in the application process, and promote enhanced engagement of a diversity of stakeholders in all Global Fund activities, as well as improved impact and management of grants. The purpose of this document is to provide civil society with concise guidance on key elements of the New Funding Model application process.

Treatment 2015

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), July 2013


As we now have the tools to achieve universal access to HIV testing and treatment, we must unite around the principle that every person who needs HIV treatment should receive it. Treatment 2015 provides a results-driven framework to expedite and greatly expand coverage. With less than 1000 days before the end of 2015, much work remains to be done. As an important step towards getting to zero AIDS-related deaths, countries
should be encouraged to prioritize immediate efforts to ensure that all people eligible for HIV treatment have access to it.

* * *

**Baseline Report on Global Sexually Transmitted Infection Surveillance 2012**

by Lori Newman, Teodora Wi, Nathalie Broutet et al.  
World Health Organization, 2013

69 pp. 1.4 MB:  
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85376/1/9789241505895_eng.pdf

Efforts to control sexually transmitted infections (STIs) require strong surveillance systems. Effective surveillance is crucial to monitoring epidemic trends, identifying severe or emerging epidemic outbreaks, strategically directing resources for prevention, treatment, and control efforts, and assessing the effectiveness of these efforts. This baseline report is intended to explore what data are currently available globally online for analysis, in order to inform renewed efforts to strengthen STI surveillance.

* * *

**Community-based conservation reduces sexual risk factors for HIV among men**

by Robin Naidoo and Kiersten Johnson  
Globalization and Health 2013, 9:27 (9 July 2013)

5 pp. 247 kB:  

Despite numerous programs to combat the global HIV and AIDS pandemic, infection rates remain high, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where two-thirds of all people living with HIV reside. Here, the authors describe how they used rigorous program evaluation methods to assess the effectiveness of a community-based natural resource management program that “mainstreamed” HIV awareness and prevention activities within rural communities in Namibia.

* * *

**Strengthening Community and Health Systems for Quality PMTCT: Applications in Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Ethiopia**

by Sarah Meyanathan and Susan Rogers  
Pathfinder, May 2013

12 pp. 1.3 MB:  
http://www.comminit.com/clickthru/7bb3f5bab76372c96f6d90053bb5bbcf6?node=9305005

This report discusses experiences as well as recommendations based on programmes for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV. According to the report, barriers to implementing programmes for PMTCT in resource-limited settings fall into common biomedical, behavioural, and structural categories. In addition to a lack of access to quality PMTCT services at the clinic level, community-level factors such as stigma, adverse gender dynamics, low support for HIV testing, antenatal care (ANC) and skilled birth attendance, and poor linkages between communities and their facilities all
pose challenges to improving PMTCT outcomes.

* * *

**Can Money Prevent the Spread of HIV? A Review of Cash Payments for HIV Prevention**

by Audrey Pettifor, Catherine MacPhail, Nadia Nguyen et al.
AIDS and Behavior – Published online July 2012

10 pp. 220 kB:  

Cash payments to improve health outcomes have been used for many years; however, their use for HIV prevention is new and the impact not yet well understood. This research provides a brief background on the rationale behind using cash to improve health outcomes, reviews current studies completed or underway using cash for prevention of sexual transmission of HIV, and outlines some key considerations on the use of cash payments to prevent HIV infections.

* * *

**Determinants of government HIV/AIDS financing: A 10-year trend analysis from 125 low- and middle-income countries**

by Carlos Ávila, Dejan Loncar, Peter Amico et al.

17 pp. 1.1 MB:  

Domestic resources in low- and middle-income countries showed a threefold increase between 2000 and 2010 and currently support 50% of the global response with 41% coming from sub-Saharan Africa. Domestic spending in Low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) was associated with increased economic growth and an increased burden of HIV. Sustained increases in funding for HIV from public sources were observed in all regions and emphasize the increasing importance of government financing.

---

**Family Planning Advocacy Toolkit**

Knowledge for Health (K4Health) Project:  
[http://www.k4health.org/toolkits/family-planning-advocacy](http://www.k4health.org/toolkits/family-planning-advocacy)

The Toolkit contains a carefully selected collection of state-of-the-art information and tools to help advocates, donors, policy makers, champions, program managers, communication specialists, and others meet the challenge of making sure the right messages reach the right audiences at the right times to ensure that those in need of family planning receive it.

* * *
Community experiences and perceptions of reproductive health vouchers in Kenya

by Rebecca Njuki, Francis Obare, Charlotte Warren et al.

18 pp. 525 kB:

This paper examines community members' views of the output-based aid voucher program in Kenya. The findings showed that the voucher program in Kenya is viewed by the community members as a feasible system for increasing service utilization, improving quality of care, and reducing financial barriers to accessing reproductive health services. However, the techniques of program execution such as proper information and availability of the distributors as well as local attitudes influence whether vouchers are purchased and used.

* * *

Making Sex Work Safe

by Cheryl Overs and Andrew Hunter
Global Network of Sex Work Projects, 2013

92 pp. 2.9 MB:

This book presents some of the knowledge and experience gained by projects run by the Global Network of Sex Work Projects in responding to the health and safety needs of men, women, and trans-genders that buy and sell sexual services. The book contains illustrations and examples of successful educational and development programmes in urban and rural settings in both developing and industrialised countries. It recommends ways to develop, implement, and evaluate strategies for distributing appropriate materials and information, encouraging effective use of sexual health clinics, minimising crime and violence, and providing effective social and economic support to sex workers.

Maternal & Child Health

UNICEF Annual Report 2012

June 2013

52 pp. 1.2 MB:

The report outlines UNICEF’s work to achieve equitable results for children through programmes in more than 150 countries, areas and territories. In 2012, UNICEF strengthened programme monitoring, harnessed innovation and broadened partnerships to deliver better, more cost-effective results. Strategic business improvements helped UNICEF increase transparency and accountability in its operations. UNICEF played a leadership role in consultations on the post-2015 development agenda, advocating for the inclusion of children, equity, sustainability and the acceleration of progress on the current Millennium Development Goals.
Plan of Action to Accelerate the Reduction of Maternal Mortality and Severe Maternal Morbidity
Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Latin American Center for Perinatology Women and Reproductive Health (CLAPWR) - Pan American Health Organization, 2012

25 pp. 183 kB:

This Plan of Action proposes that key interventions proven effective in reducing maternal morbidity and mortality in four strategic areas be intensified in 2012-2017, in order to promote unrestricted access to high-quality preconception care (including family planning), as well as to antenatal, childbirth and postpartum care provided by skilled personnel, who pursue an intercultural approach and who respect human and reproductive rights in their work. The Plan of Action is a further step towards improving women’s health; it indirectly contributes to the countries’ efforts to achieve the fifth Millennium Development Goal (MDG 5).

* * *

Burden and aetiology of diarrhoeal disease in infants and young children in developing countries (the Global Enteric Multicenter Study, GEMS): a prospective, case-control study


14 pp. 480 kB:
http://download.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140673613608442.pdf

Diarrhoeal diseases cause illness and death among children younger than 5 years in low-income countries. The authors designed the Global Enteric Multicenter Study (GEMS) to identify the aetiology and population-based burden of paediatric diarrhoeal disease in sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia. They conclude that interventions targeting five pathogens can substantially reduce the burden of moderate-to-severe diarrhoea. New methods and accelerated implementation of existing interventions (rotavirus vaccine and zinc) are needed to prevent disease and improve outcomes.

Malaria

Detecting Foci of Malaria Transmission with School Surveys: A Pilot Study in the Gambia

by Ebako N. Takem, Muna Affara, Alfred Amambua-Ngwa et al.
PLoS ONE 8(6): e67108 (27 June 2013)

8 pp. 727 kB:

In areas of declining malaria transmission such as in The Gambia, the identification of malaria infected individuals becomes increasingly harder. School surveys may be used
to identify foci of malaria transmission in the community. This survey shows that malaria prevalence and sero-prevalence before the transmission season were highly heterogeneous.

* * *

**How much vector control is needed to achieve malaria elimination?**

by Jill N. Ulrich, Diana P. Naranjo, Temitope O. Alimi et al.


Roll Back Malaria’s ambitious goals for global malaria reduction by 2015 represent a dilemma for National Malaria Control Programs (NMCPs) that are still far from malaria elimination. Current vector control efforts by NMCPs generally fall short of their potential, leaving many NMCPs wondering how much vector control it will take to achieve malaria elimination. To achieve adequate vector control, NMCPs must evaluate entomological inoculation rates (EIRs) to identify problematic foci of transmission and reduce annual EIRs to less than one infectious bite per person.

* * *

**Insecticide Resistance (IR) Mapper**


A new interactive online mapping tool will help track insecticide resistance (IR) in malaria-causing mosquitoes. IR Mapper is a tool used to view results from insecticide studies (WHO susceptibility tests) using malaria mosquitoes collected from sites throughout the world. It can also be used to view results from investigations of insecticide resistance mechanisms (molecular and biochemical assays) in malaria mosquitoes collected from the same or different sites.

* * *

**Larval Source Management: A Supplementary Measure for Malaria Vector Control**

An Operational Manual

by Chioma Amajoh, Peter DeChant, Uli Filling et al.

World Health Organization, 2013

128 pp. 3.7 MB: [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85379/1/9789241505604_eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85379/1/9789241505604_eng.pdf)

In recent years, there have been calls for widespread scale-up of larviciding for malaria vector control in sub-Saharan Africa, although the necessary evidence of impact on malaria transmission is lacking. Larviciding is potentially suitable as a supplement to core interventions for some clearly delineated habitats, particularly in urban areas, but not in most rural areas of Africa where larval habitats are both numerous and unstable.
Mini review: Mode of action of mosquito repellents

by Joseph C. Dickens and Jonathan D. Bohbot

The mode of action of mosquito repellents remains a controversial topic. However, electrophysiological studies and molecular approaches have provided a better understanding of how repellents exert their effects. The authors briefly discuss various theories of repellent action and present the current status of knowledge of the effects of repellents on olfactory and gustatory processes. These findings provide a framework for further development of existing repellents and the discovery of new compounds with novel modes of action.

* * *

Department for International Development: Malaria

Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General
Ordered by the House of Commons, 3 July 2013

Further progress in the fight against malaria will depend on a growth in commitment and capacity on the part of the countries receiving international aid. According to this report by the National Audit Office, the Department for International Development needs to do more to encourage countries receiving UK aid to strengthen their own health systems so that spending by the Department has a more sustained impact.

* * *

Made in Africa

by Linda Nordling
Nature Medicine 19, 803–806 (8 July 2013)

The resource-poor countries of Africa have traditionally relied on Western nations for their drug supply, but a new drug development centre with a promising antimalarial agent could pave the way for a home-grown pharmaceutical pipeline. The author investigates how this one facility at the southern tip of the continent promises to embolden an entire African drug industry.

* * *

Bad air, amulets and mosquitoes: 2,000 years of changing perspectives on malaria

by Ernst Hempelmann and Kristine Krafts
Malaria Journal 2013, 12:232 (9 July 2013)
For many centuries, scientists have debated the cause and best treatment of the disease now known as malaria. Two theories regarding malaria transmission - that of “bad air” and that of insect vectors - have been widely accepted at different times throughout history. Treatments and cures have varied accordingly over time. This paper traces the evolution of scientific consensus on malaria aetiology, transmission, and treatment from ancient times to the present day.

**Tuberculosis**

*Tuberculosis: Diagnostics Technology and Market Landscape*

2nd edition

by David Boyle, Madhukar Pai, Carole Jefferson

UNITAID Secretariat - World Health Organization, July 2013

Rapid, accurate diagnosis of tuberculosis (TB) is critical for timely initiation of treatment, and ultimately, control of the disease. The TB diagnostic technology landscape describes existing TB diagnostics and the pipeline of expected future methods and tools; characterizes unmet needs and the extent to which the pipeline may address these; and highlights areas of persisting market shortcomings. This report is part of a broader effort by UNITAID to identify opportunities to create new markets, catalyse markets for underutilized products, and address market inefficiencies towards increased access to medicines.

**Other Infectious Diseases**

*Effectiveness of monovalent rotavirus vaccine in Bolivia: case-control study*

by Manish M Patel, Maritza Patzi, Desiree Pastor et al.

BMJ 2013;346:f3726 (Published 19 June 2013)

The objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of two doses of a monovalent rotavirus vaccine (RV1) against hospital admission for rotavirus in Bolivia. The authors conclude that the vaccine conferred high protection against hospital admission for diarrhoea due to rotavirus in Bolivian children. Protection was sustained through two years of life against diverse serotypes different from the vaccine strain.

* * *
High Mortality amongst Adolescents and Adults with Bacterial Meningitis in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Analysis of 715 Cases from Malawi

by Emma C. Wall, Katharine Cartwright, Matthew Scarborough et al.
PLoS ONE 8(7): e69783 (19 July 2013)

The authors analysed data from clinical trials of bacterial meningitis in Blantyre, Malawi to investigate the clinical parameters associated with high mortality. They conclude that adults with community acquired bacterial meningitis in Malawi present with a severe clinical phenotype. Predictors of high mortality are different to those seen in Western settings. Optimising in-hospital care and minimising treatment delays presents an opportunity to improve outcomes considerably.

Non-communicable Diseases

The Effect of Tobacco Control Measures during a Period of Rising Cardiovascular Disease Risk in India: A Mathematical Model of Myocardial Infarction and Stroke

by Sanjay Basu, Stanton Glantz, Asaf Bitton et al.
PLoS Med 10(7): e1001480 (9 July 2013)

Smoke-free laws and substantially increased tobacco taxation appear to be markedly potent population measures to avert future cardiovascular deaths in India. Despite the rise in co-morbid cardiovascular disease risk factors like hyperlipidemia and hypertension in low- and middle-income countries, tobacco control is likely to remain a highly effective strategy to reduce cardiovascular deaths.

Food & Nutrition

The Cost of Hunger in Uganda: Implications for Uganda’s Social and Economic Development

by Josue Dione, John Ssekamate, Robert Mwadime et al.
UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the World Food Programme (WFP), June 2013

The Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Study presents an opportunity to better understand the role that child nutrition can play as a catalyst for social and economic transformation, and human development. This report marks an important step forward for Uganda, serving as a gateway for policy-makers to understand the socio-economic con-
sequences of child undernutrition on Uganda's economy and population. The results of the study strongly suggest that, in order for Uganda to achieve sustainable human and economic growth, special attention must be given to addressing nutrition in the early stages of an individual's life.

* * *

**Nutrition Exchange - June 2013, Issue 3**

Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN)

32 pp. 8.4 MB:  

In this Issue:
- Global nutrition research, progress and issues
- Prevention and treatment of under nutrition
- Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) policy and programming
- Nutrition and HIV
- Livelihoods, resilience, and food, cash and voucher programmes
- Events
- Tools and Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential Medicines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**18th WHO Model List of Essential Medicines**

World Health Organization, April 2013

45 pp. 319 kB:  

**4th WHO Model List of Essential Medicines for Children**

World Health Organization, April 2013

35 pp. 342 kB:  

The core lists present a list of minimum medicine needs for a basic health-care system, listing the most efficacious, safe and cost-effective medicines for priority conditions. Priority conditions are selected on the basis of current and estimated future public health relevance, and potential for safe and cost-effective treatment. The complementary lists present essential medicines for priority diseases, for which specialized diagnostic or monitoring facilities, and/or specialist medical care, and/or specialist training are needed.

* * *

**Priority Medicines for Europe and the World - 2013 Update**

by Warren Kaplan, Veronika J. Wirtz, Aukje Vantel-Teeuwisse et al.  
World Health Organization, July 2013
The 2013 Report Priority Medicines for Europe and the World provides a public-health-based medicines development agenda, based on a systematic methodology for this priority setting. It is an update to the original 2004 Report Priority Medicines for Europe and the World and takes into account changes in global health and pharmaceutical innovation since 2004 in order to better address current and future patient needs. This latest updated report analyses pharmaceutical innovation from a global public health perspective for Europe and the world, based on the principles of equity and efficiency.

* * *

Operation Storm - Final Report of the International Medical Products Anti Counterfeiting Task Force (IMPACT) Initiative

Operation Storm is a multi-country operation combating counterfeit pharmaceuticals. This operation brought together Customs, Drug Regulatory Agencies and the Police of each participating country. In the run up to the operation, INTERPOL, together with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), coordinated planning meetings and organized training sessions. The overt phase of the operation took place between 15 April and 15 September 2008. The aim of this report is to summarize the work done in the lead up to, and during, Operation Storm. This report will discuss the operational outcomes and findings, as well as provide recommendations for the way forward.

Social Protection

Providing Financial Protection and Funding Health Service Benefits for the Informal Sector: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa

by Jane Chuma, Stephen Mulupi, Diane McIntyre
RESYST Working Paper 2; April 2013

This paper aims to contribute towards debates on how best to promote financial protection and access to needed health care for those outside the formal employment sector (i.e. those who work in the informal sector, are unemployed or are not economically active) through prepayment funding, with a particular focus on the African context.

* * *

HESP-News & Notes - 15/2013 - page 15
The Case for Direct Transfers of Resource Revenues in Africa
by Shantayanan Devarajan, Marcelo Giugale, Hélène Ehrhart et al.
Center for Global Development Working Paper 333, July 2013

17 pp. 428 kB:
http://international.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/direct-dividend-payments.pdf

Noting that Africa’s resource-rich countries have not translated their wealth into sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, this paper shows that by transferring a portion of resource-related government revenues uniformly and universally as direct payments to the population, some countries could increase both private consumption and the provision of public goods, and thereby reduce poverty and enhance social welfare. The authors make the case based on theoretical considerations and explore how these direct dividend payments would look in practice in a group of selected African countries.

Effect of the conditional cash transfer program Oportunidades on vaccination coverage in older Mexican people

by Aarón Salinas-Rodríguez† and Betty S Manrique-Espinoza
BMC International Health and Human Rights 2013, 13:30 (8 July 2013)

10 pp. 318 kB:

Immunization is one of the most effective ways of preventing illness, disability and death from infectious diseases for older people. However, worldwide immunization rates are still low, particularly for the most vulnerable groups within the elderly population. The objective of this study was to estimate the effect of the Oportunidades - an incentive-based poverty alleviation program - on vaccination coverage for poor and rural older people in Mexico. The results of this study extend the evidence on the effect that conditional transfer programs exert on health indicators. In particular, Oportunidades increased vaccination rates in the population of older people.

Establishing a health information workforce: innovation for low- and middle-income countries

by Jenny H Ledikwe, Letitia L Reason, Sarah M Burnett et al.
Human Resources for Health 2013, 11:35 (18 July 2013)

22 pp. 162 kB:

To address the shortage of health information personnel within Botswana, an innovative human resources approach was taken. University graduates without training or experience in health information or health sciences were hired and provided with on-the-job training and mentoring to create a new cadre of health worker: the district Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer. This article describes the early outcomes, achievements, and challenges from this initiative.
The role of Clinical Officers in the Kenyan health system: a question of perspective

by Patrick Mbindyo, Duane Blaauw and Mike English
Human Resources for Health 2013, 11:32 (17 July 2013)

Despite the increasing interest in using non-physician clinicians in many low-income countries, little is known about the roles they play in typical health system settings. Prior research has concentrated on evaluating their technical competencies compared to those of doctors. This work explored perceptions of the roles of Kenyan non-physician clinicians (Clinical Officers (COs). Even though COs are important service providers their role is not clearly understood, which has resulted in role conflict. It is suggested that their role be redefined, moving from that of 'substitute clinician' to professional 'primary care clinician', with this being supported by the health system.

A database on global health research in Africa

by Francis Collins, Alain Beaudet, Ruxandra Draghia-Akli et al.
The Lancet Global Health, Early Online Publication, 5 July 2013

Questions have been raised about whether growing international expenditures on research in Africa could be better coordinated to increase efficiency and improve outcomes, while ensuring that research institutions and universities are supported with these funds. A website was designed to allow communication and to improve coordination of biomedical, clinical, and health research that was funded by major public and private supporters. Data are summarised by both the funding organisation and the institution that does the research. With new mapping technologies, each funding organisation’s projects are plotted geographically and marked with the unique icon of their logo.

Where there is no lawyer: Guidance for fairer contract negotiation in collaborative research partnerships

by Debbie Marais, Jacintha Toohey, Danny Edwards et al.
Council in Health Research for Development (COHRED), June 2013

Recent snapshot surveys of research institutions in the African and Asian regions have revealed some significant gaps in the contracting and contract management capacity of low- and middle-income country (LMIC) institutions in these regions. Improving research
contracting capacity in LMICs is not merely a matter of fairness. It is key to developing a thriving research and innovation sector in LMICs, which will advance sustainable health, equity and development.

* * *

**Health of mobile pastoralists in the Sahel - assessment of 15 years of research and development**

by A. Montavon, V. Jean-Richard, M. Bechir et al.
Tropical Medicine & International Health; Article first published online: 9 July 2013

9 pp. 240 kB:

In the Sahel, between Mauritania and Somalia including Northern Kenya, about 20–30 million people live as mobile pastoralists. Based on the perceived needs of mobile pastoralists and the necessities of development, interdisciplinary research has considerably contributed to better understanding of their situation and their problems. Close contact between humans and livestock necessitates close cooperation between human and animal health specialists. Such useful approaches should be continued and extended.

---

**Grey literature in public health: valuable evidence?**

by Helena Korjonen and Jennifer Ford
UK Health Forum, 8 April 2013

4 pp. 678 kB:

We live in an information society where information overload is a recognised problem within the public health workforce. Surprisingly, in such an information rich environment with traditional and new sources of information online, those working in public health experience information poverty, lacking access to information that they need or sometimes not able to find what they need. This brief introductory discussion paper aims to initiate research and stimulate further discussion around the importance of grey literature as evidence in public health.

---

**WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013**

Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

World Health Organization, 2013

203 pp. 7.4 MB:
[http://www.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85380/1/9789241505871_eng.pdf](http://www.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85380/1/9789241505871_eng.pdf)

The continued success in global tobacco control is detailed in this year’s WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic. It presents the status of the MPOWER measures, with country-specific data updated and aggregated through 2012. In addition, the report pro-
vides a special focus on legislation to ban tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS) in WHO Member States and an in-depth analysis of TAPS bans were performed, allowing for a more detailed understanding of progress and future challenges in this area.

**Millennium Development Goals**

*Post-2015 Development Agenda: Realising the convergence of the Post-MDG and SDG decision-making processes*

by Jeannet Lingán, Jack Cornforth, Bernadette Fischer et al.
Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future and Catholic Aid Agency for England and Wales (CAFOD), July, 2013

19 pp. 641 kB:

Member States at the United Nations (UN) and stakeholders globally are currently mobilised around two important processes: post-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Post-2015 Development Agenda has become an umbrella term for both processes. This paper proposes that to build on the existing political energy and to avoid confusion and duplication of efforts, one process is needed going forward that will create a single post-2015 process and lead to a unified sustainable development framework for poverty eradication, characterised by one set of global goals.

**The Global Partnership for Development: A Review of MDG 8 and Proposals for the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

by Charles Kenny and Sarah Dykstra
Center for Global Development, July 2013

49 pp. 1.4 MB:

The Eighth Millennium Development Goal (MDG 8) covered a ‘global partnership for development’ in areas including aid, trade, debt relief, drugs and ICTs. We have seen progress as well as gaps in the areas which were covered: more aid, but with quality lagging and a link to progress in MDG areas that was weak; a better rich world performance on tariffs but one that misses increasingly important parts of trade; broadly successful debt relief but an agenda on the support for private investment left uncovered; mixed progress on drugs access and absence of a broader global public health agenda; and a global ICT revolution with weak links to the MDGs or a global partnership.

**Development Assistance**

*The 2013 Data Report: Financing the Fight for Africa’s Transformation*

by Sara Harcourt, Caitlyn Mitchell, Ben Leo et al.
ONE.org, May 2013
This Special Report tracks official development assistance (ODA) spending by donor countries, holding them to account for the promises they have made to the world’s poorest people. The authors use the latest preliminary development assistance figures for 2012, released by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in April. And with fewer than 1,000 days to go until the 2015 MDG deadline, their analysis shows that many major donors are faltering in their efforts.

*Mozambique’s Economic Transformation: Are efforts to streamline the fragmented aid landscape undermined for good?*

by Frank Vollmer
German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Discussion Paper 12/2013

While the strong, mostly resource-led, transformation of its economic structure has attracted “new donors”, it has also impacted on efforts to make development assistance in Mozambique more effective by better harmonizing Mozambique’s aid system. Thus, opportunities aside, the economic transformation also bears challenges. Efficiency gains through greater rationalisation are untapped as commercial and geo-strategic interests of the current 36+ donors present in Mozambique supplant development objectives.

* * *

**Guantanamo Bay: A Medical Ethics-free Zone?**

George J. Annas, Sondra S. Crosby and Leonard H. Glantz

American physicians have not widely criticized medical policies at the Guantanamo Bay detainment camp that violate medical ethics. The authors believe they should. Actions violating medical ethics, taken on behalf of the government, devalue medical ethics for all physicians. Guantanamo has been described as a “legal black hole”. As it increasingly also becomes a medical ethics–free zone, it is time for the medical profession to take constructive political action to try to heal the damage and ensure that civilian and military physicians follow the same medical ethics principles.

* * *
The 2013 global corruption barometer surveyed 114,270 people in 107 countries. Unlike the better-known corruption perceptions index, which relies on expert opinion, this project surveys the public on their views and experiences of corruption. More than one in four respondents (27%) said they paid a bribe over the past 12 months when accessing key public institutions and services. Of those who reported paying a bribe, 40% said they did so "to speed things up"; 27% said "it was the only way to obtain a service", while 21% said they paid a bribe "as a gift, or to express gratitude". The remaining 12% of respondents said it was "to get a cheaper service".

* * *

The paper considers how the global distribution of multidimensional poverty differs from the global distribution of income poverty and assesses the sensitivity of findings to widely used (although somewhat arbitrary) country classifications. Surprisingly perhaps, only a quarter of multidimensionally poor people and just one-third of severely multidimensionally poor people live in the world's poorest countries – meaning Low Income Countries (LICs) or Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The sensitivity of findings about country thresholds for low and middle-income countries is discussed.

**ELECTRONIC RESOURCES**

**EVIPNet Virtual Health Library**

http://global.evipnet.org/

The Evidence-Informed Policy Network (EVIPNet) Virtual Health Library (VHL) supports country teams in evidence-informed health policy-making. It provides evidence and tools for the activities of knowledge translation platforms, particularly in Low and Middle Income Countries. The McMaster Health Forum, a WHO Collaborating Centre for Evidence-informed Policy-making, has provided the EVIPNet VHL with content from its Health Systems Evidence database. BIREME, the PAHO/WHO Latin-American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information has developed the search engine for the EVIPNet VHL.

* * *
Features in this issue:

- HIV treatment update: the future
- The diminished self – HIV and self-stigma
- Hurdles to housing – How new social housing and benefit rules may affect people with HIV
- The beginning of the end of hepatitis C?
- News in brief
- VOICE trial’s disappointing result poses big questions for PrEP

***

Rwanda Health Communication Center - Rwanda Biomedical Center (RHCC - RBC)

http://www.bioline.org.br/titles?id=rw&year=2012&vol=69&num=01&keys=V69N1

The Rwanda Medical Journal (RMJ) was added to Bioline in May and is being published by the Rwanda Biomedical Centre. It features free articles on health care in Rwanda, and aims to cultivate discussion on health issues between health care professionals and academics alike. Abstracts are available in both English and French.

***

Open Data for Africa platform


The African Development Bank (AfDB) has announced that it has completed the last phase of deploying its Open Data for Africa platform across the continent. The platform has now been rolled out to all 54 countries across the continent. AfDB says that the platform will assist in the gathering, access, management and analysis of quality data from African countries. This is because the platform is part of the AfDB’s ‘Africa Information Highway’ initiative which saw the establishment of live data links between the AfDB, National Statistical Offices, Central Banks and line ministries in all 54 countries.

***

<1000 days to the MDGs: Data Dashboards to Monitor the last Stretch


In response to the growing demand for additional info about Global Monitoring Report analytics and the underlying data, the World Bank developed a new MDG Data Dashboard providing some nice visualizations of MDG trends.
The International Society for Neglected Tropical Diseases (ISNTD)

http://www.isntd.org/

The ISNTD is an independent and not-for-profit organisation providing a multidisciplinary global platform to alleviate the burden of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) on the world’s poorest and most vulnerable, with the ultimate goal of reaching sustainable healthcare provision & poverty reduction in the developing world. The Society believes that this goal cannot be achieved without strengthening the ties between all the parties already involved in NTD alleviation and addressing the socio-ecological and socio-political context of NTDs, in order to achieve not only the cure but also the prevention of NTDs with true and sustainable local leadership.

The mPedigree Network

http://www.mpedigree.net/

The mPedigree Network partners the principal telecom operators in Africa, the leading pharmaceutical industry associations on the continent and Fortune 500 technology powerhouses to empower African patients and consumers to protect themselves from the fatal effects of pharmaceutical counterfeiting, which kills nearly a million people a year, and maim countless more, in vulnerable parts of the world.

Global Research Nurses Website

http://globalresearchnurses.tghn.org/

‘Global Research Nurses’ is a free network for all nurses with an interest in research. The aim is to give you all the support, guidance, information and peer support that you need to conduct your role and enhance your career as a nurse working in research.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

E-learning course on the treatment and management of childhood malnutrition

https://www.som.soton.ac.uk/learn/test/nutrition/Default.asp

The University of Southampton (UK) and the International Malnutrition Task Force (IMTF) have produced a FREE course to train public health professionals in treatment and management of childhood malnutrition, based on WHO guidelines. Material can be used in a teaching environment. The course is designed to cater individualised learning for health professionals who have any responsibility for child care, especially paediatricians, nurses, medical students and nursing students.
Basics of Health Economics e-learning course in English

Duration and Course Load: 5 Weeks - 8 to 10 hours per week
Dates: September 04 – October 08, 2013
Application Deadline: August 28, 2013
Participants: (Health) Professionals
Organizers: The World Bank Institute
Language: English only
Format: web-based facilitated
General course contact: Jo Hindriks at jhindriks@worldbank.org

Background of the Course:
Health economics should play an important role in critical policy and operational decisions, and can contribute to better decision-making. Unfortunately, a clear gap exists for training and empowering policy and operational decision makers on how health economics can contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of health systems by efficiently and equitably addressing the needs of the population.

CONFERENCES

International Conference on Family Planning 2013

“Full Access, Full Choice”

12-15 November 2013, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

This is the third International Conference on Family Planning (ICFP) held by the Gates Institute. The November 2013 conference will be co-hosted by The Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and the Federal Ministry of Health of Ethiopia with a multitude of international and national partners.

An audience of 3,000-4,000 participants is expected including researchers, program managers, policymakers, and representatives from international donor organizations and foundations, including many young people and newly emerging leaders in the field of family planning and reproductive health. The official languages of the conference will be English and French.

For more information see: http://www.fpconference2013.org/
TIPS & TRICKS

Useful WINDOWS key

A quick search shortcut:
Hold down the Windows key and press F, and up pops your search box!

Another Tip: Open Windows Explorer the easy way:
Hold the Windows key and press the E key. That’s it!

* * *

Turn Your Wired Computer into a WiFi Router

Did you just got a brand new tablet, smart phone or WiFi connected device (camera, bluray player, etc.) but you only have a wired internet connection? How will you connect it? Are you somewhere that doesn’t allow you to install a permanent router?

If your computer has a wireless adapter built in you can turn your computer into a wireless router with this piece of software called MyRouter.

MyRouter Free Edition allows you to:
- Turn your computer into a WiFi hotspot.
- Re-broadcast your WiFi network with your own network name (SSID) and password.
- See who is connected to your hotspot
- Open/Close ports on local network only.
- Share your Internet with other computers only – no phones/devices.

MyRouter setup is as easy as downloading the software and running the setup programme. Once you have installed and opened MyRouter from the start menu you will
see a very simple configuration screen.

From here you can choose your WiFi network name, password and what network card to share the connection of. You simply type in a WiFi network name that you can remember (and is unique), a password you can remember (which others won’t be able to guess) and select Local Area Connection if you want your wireless devices to share your wired Internet connection. Click Connect and it is all done!

To connect a device wirelessly, go in to the WiFi setup. You will then see a new network named MyRouter_YourChosenName and you can connect to it by typing in the password you setup earlier.

Unfortunately the free version only supports 2 clients at a time and requires your network name to be MyRouter_ before the name you assign it. You also have to have the software on and your computer connected to the internet to turn it into a wireless router, which uses a lot more power than a dedicated wireless router.

Still, it is a nice utility for someone who wants to be able to turn a wired PC into a wireless router on demand – especially if you are somewhere that has wired but no wireless Internet access. Get more information on MyRouter and download the free version at: http://myroutervwrr.info/download.php

Best regards,

Dieter Neuvians MD