

EDITORIAL

Dear colleagues,

amongst the many interesting articles featured in this week's News Briefing, there are two international publications on a topic of considerable relevance for all of us: Monitoring & Evaluation.

Firstly, experts from agencies around the globe, including GIZ, met earlier this month at the Summit on the Measurement and Accountability for Results in Health in Washington DC and launched the [Roadmap for Health Measurement and Accountability](#).

In parallel, WHO published its [2015 Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators](#), a standard set of indicators for country, regional and global reporting across the spectrum of global health priorities.

Meanwhile, there are three new contributions from projects in Guinea and in Bangladesh on our [Healthy DEvelopments portal](#):

In Guinea, GIZ and the University of Conakry jointly conducted a qualitative study to find out [What Stops Men in Guinea from Attending PMTCT Services](#).

Our colleagues in Bangladesh share their perspective on [How Bangladesh's Rapid Urbanisation Challenges Urban Health](#) and describe ways in which German Development Cooperation supports local actors in responding to these challenges. In a second article, they look at the unintended side-effects of Bangladesh's progress in maternal health and ask: [Are there too many Caesarean Sections?](#)

Last not least, a suggestion for a weekend read for all fathers amongst our readers: [State of the World's Fathers](#), the world's first report to provide a global view of the state of men's contributions to parenting and caregiving.

Enjoy the reading and share widely!

Your editorial team

Dieter Neuvians, Viktor Siebert, Anna von Roenne

To keep up-to-date

- subscribe to our pdf news briefing, sent to you every fortnight per email: send an email to majordomo@mailserv.giz.de, leave the subject field empty, just write the following commands in the email's text body:
subscribe hesp-news-briefing
end
- subscribe to our [RSS feeds](#) (for the entire news briefing or individual thematic categories) to get continuous updates brought to your newsreader
- visit us on the web at health.bmz.de/

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ONLINE RESOURCES	4
Healthy Developments – Germany’s commitment to health and social protection	4
What stops male partners in Guinea from attending PMTCT services?	4
Bangladesh’s rapid urbanisation challenges cities’ health services.....	4
Are there too many Caesarean Sections?	4
Pills, pricing and profitability.....	5
Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health & Right to health	5
Scaling Up Family Planning to Reduce Maternal and Child Mortality: The Potential Costs and Benefits of Modern Contraceptive Use in South Africa.....	5
mHealth as a Tool for Integrated Systems Strengthening in Sexual and Reproductive Health Programming	5
Examining the association between male circumcision and sexual function: evidence from a British probability survey	6
Preventing Intimate Partner Violence in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania	6
Pan American Journal of Public Health Special Issue on Women’s Health in The Americas	7
Progress for Children Beyond Averages: Learning from the MDGs	7
Global Health: Science and Practice Journal - June 2015 Issue	7
HIV, Tuberculosis & Malaria	8
A UNAIDS–Lancet Commission on Defeating AIDS-Advancing Global Health	8
British HIV Association (BHIVA) guidelines for the treatment of HIV-1-positive adults with antiretroviral therapy 2015 ..	8
Is the HIV vaccine our best shot? - Why the answer to HIV prevention will be found in South Africa	9
HIV Programs for Sex Workers: Lessons and Challenges for Developing and Delivering Programs	9
Hidden from health: structural stigma, sexual orientation concealment, and HIV across 38 countries in the European MSM Internet Survey	9
Strategies to improve tuberculosis case finding in children.....	10
Achieving Systemic and Scalable Private Sector Engagement in Tuberculosis Care and Prevention in Asia.....	10
Intermittent Versus Daily Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treatment Regimens: A Meta-Analysis.....	11
Monitoring malaria epidemiology and control in Ethiopia and Uganda.....	11
Effect of the Ebola-virus-disease epidemic on malaria case management in Guinea, 2014: a cross-sectional survey of health facilities	11
Transdermal Diagnosis of Malaria Using Vapor Nanobubbles	12
Qualitative assessment of rural health workers’ management of malaria in sick children	12
Malaria mapping: understanding the global endemicity of falciparum and vivax malaria.....	13
Intermittent presumptive treatment in pregnancy with sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine: a counter perspective	13
Neglected Tropical Diseases, Other Infectious diseases & Pandemic Preparedness	13
MERS’s best friend is ignorance, so it’s time to wise up.....	13
Middle East Respiratory Syndrome: A Global Health Challenge	14
Managing the Risk and Impact of Future Epidemics: Options for Public-Private Cooperation	14
Nutrition, Non-Communicable Diseases & Environmental Health (incl. WASH & Climate Change) ...	15
Regional Overview of Food Insecurity: Europe and Central Asia	15
Handbook for monitoring and evaluation of child labour in agriculture.....	15
Nutrition Exchange Issue 5, June 2015	16
World Health Organization Global Coordination Mechanism on Noncommunicable Diseases.....	16
Public health impacts of ecosystem change in the Brazilian Amazon.....	16
Climate change, urbanization and disease: summer in the city.....	17
Health and climate change: policy responses to protect public health	17
Encyclical Letter Laudato Si’ of the Holy Father Francis on Care for our Common Home	18
Population Dynamics & Social Determinants of Health (including Gender & Education)	18
Gendered Dimensions of Development.....	18
State Of The World’s Fathers	19
From commitment to action: Financing gender equality and women’s rights in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals	19
Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises: Toward a Strengthened Response	20

Health System Governance, Health Workforce and Health Information Systems	20
The Roadmap for Health Measurement and Accountability	20
Developing and Strengthening Community Health Worker Programs at Scale.....	20
Maximizing the Impact of Training Initiatives for Health Professionals in Low-Income Countries: Frameworks, Challenges, and Best Practices.....	21
ORB: A Groundbreaking, Online Global Library for Training Frontline Health Workers.....	21
Keystones to foster inclusive Knowledge Societies.....	22
Access to Medical Products, Vaccines and Technologies.....	22
Bad Medicine: How the pharmaceutical industry is contributing to the global rise of antibiotic-resistant superbugs	22
Nitrogen Dioxide Sterilization in Low-Resource Environments: A Feasibility Study	22
Management and Quality of Health Services and Facilities.....	23
Handbook for District Clinical Specialist Teams	23
What Do District Health Managers in Ghana Use Their Working Time for? A Case Study of Three Districts	23
Progressive Health Care Reforms in Latin America: Health Care in Guyana	24
Universal Health Coverage, Health Financing and Social Health Protection	24
Universal health coverage and the right to health - Special Issue on UHC & right to health.....	24
Universal health care and equity: evidence of maternal health based on an analysis of demographic and household survey data.....	24
Toward Universal Health Coverage and Equity in Latin America and the Caribbean: Evidence from Selected Countries.....	25
Financing Global Health 2014: Shifts in Funding as the MDG Era Closes.....	25
Voluntary health insurance: what the zombie tells us	26
Old Age, Unemployment and Occupational Injuries Protection.....	26
Geriatric HIV: living with multiple medical conditions will become the norm as population ages	26
Injuries and Violence: The Facts 2014.....	26
Social Transfers	27
Cash Transfers and Gendered Risks and Vulnerabilities: Lessons from Latin America	27
Oil to Cash: Fighting the Resource Curse through Cash Transfers	27
National Transfer Accounts and Generational Flows.....	28
Examining the Catalytic Effect of Aid on Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Transfers in Low-Income Countries	28
Inclusion of People with Disabilities	28
ILO Global Business & Disability Network – Annual Report 2014	28
Global Health Governance, Sustainable Development Goals & Development Cooperation	29
Mind the gap? A comparison of international and national targets for the SDG agenda	29
Countdown to 2015: changes in official development assistance to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, and assessment of progress between 2003 and 2012.....	29
Fit for the Future? Development trends and the role of international NGOs.....	30
Miscellaneous	30
Global Humanitarian Overview Status Report.....	30
Evidence Aid Resources.....	30
CONFERENCES & TRAINING.....	31
XVII. Humanitarian Congress Berlin.....	31
International Harm Reduction Conference 2015.....	31
CARTOON.....	32
TIPS & TRICKS.....	32
What Is Memory Card Class?.....	32
Eye-fi cards	33
IMPRINT.....	34

ONLINE RESOURCES

Healthy Developments – Germany's commitment to health and social protection

What stops male partners in Guinea from attending PMTCT services?



A qualitative research study by GIZ and the Faculty of Medicine, Conakry

http://health.bmz.de/what_we_do/HIV-and-AIDS/studies_and_articles/What_stops_male_partners_in_Guinea_from_attending_PMTCT_services/index.html

To effectively prevent mother-to-child-prevention of HIV, both women and men need to be involved in PMTCT-related awareness raising, counselling and testing and in family planning sessions. But what if men simply don't attend these services? GIZ and the Faculty of Medicine, Conakry, wanted to find out what keeps men away.

Bangladesh's rapid urbanisation challenges cities' health services



http://health.bmz.de/what_we_do/Reproductive-maternal-and-child-health/studies_and_articles/Bangladeshs_rapid_urbanization_challenges_urban_health/index.html

Like many other low- and middle-income countries, Bangladesh has a fast growing and rapidly urbanizing population. This poses considerable challenges to urban health systems, including overcrowded and understaffed hospitals, a lack of oversight of healthcare providers, unclear institutional responsibilities and insufficient provision of health information to urban populations. Looking at Sylhet, one of Northern Bangladesh's biggest cities, this article explores how German Development Cooperation is supporting local actors to address these challenges.

Are there too many Caesarean Sections?



Unintended side-effects of the rapid progress of Bangladesh's maternal health services

http://health.bmz.de/what_we_do/Reproductive-maternal-and-child-health/studies_and_articles/Too_many_Caesarean_sections_/index.html

More and more babies in Bangladesh are born in health facilities and emergency obstetric care for their mothers has improved tremendously. If recent trends continue, however, the country is on a worrying path towards too many unnecessary caesarean sections. The CS rate increased from 3% in 2004 to 17% in 2011 and is probably much higher today. While some population groups continue to lack access to necessary CS, others tend to over-use CS. This exposes pregnant women to unnecessary risks and imposes a financial burden on the health system.

Pills, pricing and profitability

A debate on the alignment of industrial and health policies for better access to medicines
European Development Days 2015, 3 June 2015



http://health.bmz.de/events/Events_2015/Pills_pricing_and_profitability/index.html

Millions of people do not have access to high-quality and affordable medicines. Local production of drugs seems to be a logical response to that need, yet in Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, less than 30% of essential drugs are produced locally. Producers face many challenges including quality, safety and price competitiveness but also inadequate policy coherence between health, trade and industrial policies. At a debate at the European Development Days 2015 it became clear that policy coherence is an issue which concerns both developing and donor countries.

[Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health & Right to health](#)

Scaling Up Family Planning to Reduce Maternal and Child Mortality: The Potential Costs and Benefits of Modern Contraceptive Use in South Africa



by Lumbwe Chola, Shelley McGee, Aviva Tugendhaft et al.
PLoS ONE 10(6): e0130077 (15 June 2015)

16 pp. 1.0 MB

<http://www.plosone.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0130077&representation=PDF>

Family planning contributes significantly to the prevention of maternal and child mortality. However, many women still do not use modern contraception and the numbers of unintended pregnancies, abortions and subsequent deaths are high. In this paper, the authors estimate the service delivery costs of scaling up modern contraception, and the potential impact on maternal, newborn and child survival in South Africa. They conclude that a huge impact can be made on maternal and child mortality, with a minimal investment per user of modern contraception.

mHealth as a Tool for Integrated Systems Strengthening in Sexual and Reproductive Health Programming



by Norberto Banze, Claire Cole, Farouk Jega et al.
Pathfinder International Technical Brief, June 2015
12 pp. 1.3 MB

<http://www.pathfinder.org/publications-tools/pdfs/mHealth-as-a-Tool-for-Integrated-Systems-Strengthening-in-Sexual-and-Reproductive-Health-Programming.pdf?x=89&y=20>

While mobile technology is commonly used to address health systems challenges, Pathfinder International is exploring the application of mobile technology to improve implementation for sexual and reproductive health and rights, necessarily moving beyond strictly health system interventions to navigate the social determinants of health at the community level. This publication discusses Pathfinder's experience integrating mHealth for this purpose, distilling lessons from our global efforts to apply mHealth for strengthened linkages between health systems and communities, placing particular emphasis on their implementation experience in Mozambique, Tanzania, Nigeria, and Haiti.

Examining the association between male circumcision and sexual function: evidence from a British probability survey

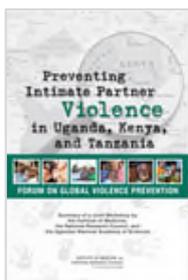


by Virginia Homfray, Clare Tanton, Kirstin Mitchell et al.
AIDS: 17 July 2015, Vol. 29, Issue 11, pp. 1411–1416
6 pp. 220 kB

http://journals.lww.com/aidsonline/Fulltext/2015/07170/Examining_the_association_between_male.16.aspx

Despite biological advantages of male circumcision in reducing HIV/sexually transmitted infection acquisition, concern is often expressed that it may reduce sexual enjoyment and function. The authors examine the association between circumcision and sexual function among sexually active men in Britain using data from Britain's third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). They conclude that these data from a large, nationally representative British survey study provide further evidence that circumcision is not associated with male sexual function at a population level.

Preventing Intimate Partner Violence in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania



Summary of a Joint Workshop by the Institute of Medicine, the National Research Council, and the Ugandan National Academy of Sciences (2015)

Louise Flavahan, Rapporteur; Forum on Global Violence Prevention; Board on Global Health; Institute of Medicine; National Research Council, 2015
89 pp. 799 kB

http://download.nap.edu/cart/download.cgi?record_id=21756

Globally, between 15-71 percent of women will experience physical and/or sexual abuse from an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime. Too often this preventable form of violence is repetitive in nature, occurring at multiple points across the lifespan. The prevalence of intimate partner violence is on the higher end of this spectrum in East Africa, with in-country demographic and health surveys indicating that approximately half of all women between the ages of 15-49 in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania having experienced physical or sexual abuse within a partnership.

Pan American Journal of Public Health Special Issue on Women's Health in The Americas



Pan American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 37, Nos. 4/5, April/May 2015

To see/download all manuscripts published in the Special Issue:

http://www.paho.org/journal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=159&Itemid=280&lang=en

This special issue of the Pan American Journal of Public Health on women's health aims to identify and reflect on the main challenges that demographic, social, and epidemiological changes will pose to women's health in the Region of the Americas in the coming years. The manuscripts address a variety of subjects ranging from the health of women at different stages of life, sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, non-communicable chronic diseases, infectious diseases, and mental and occupational health, to adapting quality health services to meet promotion, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation needs during the different stages of life and in several regional contexts.

Progress for Children Beyond Averages: Learning from the MDGs



Editors: Kai Bucher, Tara Dooley, Céline Little et al.
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), June 2015
72 pp. 8.8 MB

http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Progress_for_Children_No._11_22June15.pdf

This eleventh edition of Progress for Children is UNICEF's final report on the child-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It presents latest data that show while the MDGs helped drive tremendous advances in the lives of the world's children, development efforts in the past 15 years failed to reach millions of the most disadvantaged. The report spotlights where the international community must now focus attention and action to reach the most vulnerable children and achieve sustainable growth.

Global Health: Science and Practice Journal - June 2015 Issue



<http://k4health.us4.list-manage1.com/track/click?u=4c824d609a93e07ec89e2df8e&id=4d688cbbb4&e=7ccbfb189>

Social franchising has the potential to help family planning programs reach the FP2020 goal of providing access to modern contraception to 120 million additional clients by 2020. The editors of Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP) indicate that this service delivery approach "should be pursued vigorously," based on findings from two landmark articles published in the June 2015 issue. These articles showcase the accomplishments made by Marie Stopes International (MSI) and Population Services International (PSI), two of the largest global franchisor entities.

A UNAIDS–Lancet Commission on Defeating AIDS-Advancing Global Health



by Peter Piot, Salim S Abdool Karim, Robert Hecht et al.
The Lancet - Published: June 25, 2015
48 pp. 2.7 MB

[http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(15\)60658-4.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(15)60658-4.pdf)

After more than a decade of major achievements, the AIDS response is at a crucial juncture, both in terms of its immediate trajectory and its sustainability, as well as its place in the new global health and development agendas. The UNAIDS–Lancet Commission has come together at a moment when the lessons of the AIDS response, including its whole-of-society perspective, can be informative and even transformational for other spheres of global health. The path to ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, as set out in this report, should be a major part of the post-2015 development agenda.

British HIV Association (BHIVA) guidelines for the treatment of HIV-1-positive adults with antiretroviral therapy 2015



by Duncan Churchill, Laura Waters, N. Ahmed et al.
114 pp. 2.0 MB

<http://www.bhiva.org/documents/Guidelines/Treatment/consultation/150621-BHIVA-Treatment-GL-Final-draft-for-consultation.pdf>

Anyone living with HIV who understands the commitment of treatment and is ready to start should receive treatment, according to the draft guidelines of BHIVA. The decision to start treatment rests with the person living with HIV. The change from a recommendation to start treatment before the CD4 cell count falls below 350 cells/mm³ to treatment for all follows the results of the START trial, a keenly awaited international study. The guidelines now recommend that first-line treatment should be based on either an integrase inhibitor, a boosted protease inhibitor, or the new non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor rilpivirine.

Is the HIV vaccine our best shot? - Why the answer to HIV prevention will be found in South Africa

by Nishila Moodley



The quarterly update on epidemiology from the South African Centre for Epidemiological Modelling and Analysis (SACEMA) - Published: June 2015, 4 pp. 183 kB

http://sacemaquarterly.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Moodley_Is-the-HIV-vaccin_article-3.pdf

South Africa is the unenviable epicentre of the HIV pandemic with 0.7% of the global population sadly amassing 18% of the global prevalence. The government has expanded interventions over the years to quell the epidemic. Sadly however, 58% of South Africans eligible for ARV treatment remain unable to access it. Despite the strides made by government to alleviate the HIV burden, high HIV incidence rates of 16% were reported in 2013. We can gauge from this that the current prevention and treatment processes are failing. The question is: what alternatives do we have at our disposal? And could we gauge the potential success of these?

HIV Programs for Sex Workers: Lessons and Challenges for Developing and Delivering Programs



by David Wilson
PLoS Med 12(6): e1001808 (June 16, 2015)
11 pp. 187 kB

<http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001808&representation=PDF>

There is evidence that HIV prevention programs for sex workers, especially female sex workers, are cost-effective in several contexts, including many western countries, Thailand, India, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. The evidence that sex worker HIV prevention programs work must not inspire complacency but rather a renewed effort to expand, intensify, and maximize their impact.

Hidden from health: structural stigma, sexual orientation concealment, and HIV across 38 countries in the European MSM Internet Survey



John E. Pachankis, Mark L. Hatzenbuehler, Ford Hickson et al.
AIDS: 19 June 2015, Vol. 29, Issue 10, pp. 1239–1246
8 pp. 357 kB

http://pdfs.journals.lww.com/aidsonline/2015/06190/Hidden_from_health__structural_stigma,_sexual.15.pdf

Country-level stigma may have historically limited HIV transmission opportunities among men who have sex with men (MSM), but by restricting MSM's public visibility, it also reduces MSM's ability to

access HIV-preventive services, knowledge and precautionary behaviours. These findings suggest that MSM in European countries with high levels of stigma are vulnerable to HIV infection. Although they have less opportunity to identify and contact other MSM, this might change with emerging technologies.

Strategies to improve tuberculosis case finding in children



Public Health Action (PHA), Vol. 5, Nr 2, 21 June 2015

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/iuatld/pha/2015/00000005/00000002;jsessionid=95ast8g35is88.alexandra#expand/collapse>

Public Health Action (PHA), The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease's quarterly open access on-line journal, provides a platform for its mission 'Health solutions for the poor'. PHA addresses the need for show-casing operational research that addresses issues in health systems and services. It publishes high-quality scientific research that provides new knowledge to improve access, equity, quality and efficiency of health systems and services. This issue offers 15 open access articles about tuberculosis, among others on strategies to improve tuberculosis case finding in children.

Achieving Systemic and Scalable Private Sector Engagement in Tuberculosis Care and Prevention in Asia



by William A. Wells, Mukund Uplekar, Madhukar Pai
PLoS Med 12(6): e1001842.(June 23, 2015)
10 pp. 234 kB

<http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001842&representation=PDF>

Worldwide the majority of people with symptoms consistent with TB start their care seeking in the private or informal sector. These numbers are particularly high in Asia. Public-private mix (PPM) efforts have been introduced to reach these individuals, as soon as possible, with quality-assured diagnosis and treatment. Systematic approaches have been designed to reach all provider types. However, PPM schemes struggle to manage the scale of a fragmented and under-regulated private sector. Opportunities are arising to introduce more systemic, scalable, and innovative approaches, including social businesses, insurance-based initiatives, intermediary agencies, regulatory regimes, and provider consolidation, with a heavy emphasis on the use of new information technologies.

Intermittent Versus Daily Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treatment Regimens: A Meta-Analysis



by Samuel Kasozi, Justin Clark, Suhail A.R. Doi
Clinical Medicine & Research - Published online before print: June 8, 2015
38 pp. 1.2 MB

<http://www.clinmedres.org/content/early/2015/06/04/cmr.2015.1272.full.pdf#page=1&view=FitH>

Several systematic reviews suggest that intermittent pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) chemotherapy is effective but intensity (daily versus intermittent) and duration of rifampicin use (Intensive phase only versus both phases) have not been distinguished. In addition, the various outcomes (success, failure, relapse and default) have only selectively been evaluated. The authors conclude that treatment regimens that are offered completely intermittently versus completely daily are associated with a trade-off between treatment relapse and treatment default. There is a possibility that intermittent regimens can be improved by increasing treatment duration and this needs to be urgently addressed by future studies.

Monitoring malaria epidemiology and control in Ethiopia and Uganda

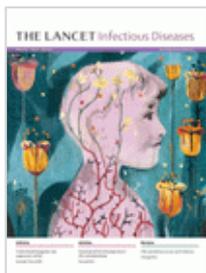


Baseline survey October-November 2012
by Tarekegn A Abeku, Michelle EH Helinski and Matthew J Kirby
Malaria Consortium, 2015
48 pp. 517 kB

<http://www.malariaconsortium.org/media-downloads/489/Monitoring%20malaria%20epidemiology%20and%20control%20in%20Ethiopia%20and%20Uganda:%20Baseline%20survey>

This report presents the results and key findings of the first round survey carried out by the Beyond Garki project during October-November 2012 in four sites in Ethiopia and Uganda. The findings show a number of interesting patterns of malaria in relation to coverage and use of current interventions and indicate that malaria epidemiology seems to be changing compared with earlier published data. These findings will be used importantly for comparison with future surveys and to monitor epidemiological changes to support adaptation of control strategies.

Effect of the Ebola-virus-disease epidemic on malaria case management in Guinea, 2014: a cross-sectional survey of health facilities



by Mateusz M Plucinski, Timothée Guilavogui, Sidibe Sidikiba et al.
Lancet Infect Dis 2015 - Published Online June 24, 2015
7 pp. 236 kB

[http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/laninf/PIIS1473-3099\(15\)00061-4.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/laninf/PIIS1473-3099(15)00061-4.pdf)

The ongoing west Africa Ebola-virus-disease epidemic has disrupted the entire health-care system in affected countries. Because of the overlap of symptoms of

Ebola virus disease and malaria, the care delivery of malaria is particularly sensitive to the indirect effects of the current Ebola-virus-disease epidemic. The authors conclude that the reduction in the delivery of malaria care because of the Ebola-virus-disease epidemic threatens malaria control in Guinea. Untreated and inappropriately treated malaria cases lead to excess malaria mortality and more fever cases in the community, impeding the Ebola-virus-disease response.

Transdermal Diagnosis of Malaria Using Vapor Nanobubbles



by Ekaterina Lukianova-Hleb, Sarah Bezek, Reka Szigeti et al.
Emerging Infectious Diseases, Volume 21, Number 7, July 2015
6 pp. 1.4 MB

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/21/7/pdfs/15-0089.pdf>

The authors designed a device for rapid (20-second) non-invasive diagnosis of *Plasmodium falciparum* infection in a malaria patient without drawing blood or using any reagent. This method uses transdermal optical excitation and acoustic detection of vapor nanobubbles around intraparasite hemozoin. The same device also identified individual malaria parasite-infected *Anopheles* mosquitoes in a few seconds and can be realized as a low-cost universal tool for clinical and field diagnoses.

Qualitative assessment of rural health workers' management of malaria in sick children



by Ayodele S. Jegede, Ikeoluwapo O. Ajayi, Frederick O. Oshiname et al.
MalariaWorld Journal, June 1 2015, Vol. 6, No. 7
10 pp. 753 kB

http://www.malariaworld.org/sites/default/files/mwjjournal/article/MWJ2015_6_7_0.pdf

This study explores the perceptions of health managers and health care providers on the case management of uncomplicated malaria among under-fives in selected primary health care (PHC) facilities of two Local Government Areas, Katcha and Gbako, as part of baselines for capacity-building interventions planned in Niger State, Nigeria. Absence of health workers from their duty post hindered effective service delivery. Prescription of artemisinin-based combination therapy as a first line of treatment for uncomplicated malaria without a parasite-based diagnosis was the standard case management practice.

Malaria mapping: understanding the global endemicity of falciparum and vivax malaria



by Ursula Dalrymple, Bonnie Mappin and Peter W. Gething
BMC Medicine 2015, 13:140 (12 June 2015)
8 pp. 2.3 MB

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/s12916-015-0372-x.pdf>

The mapping of malaria risk has a history stretching back over 100 years. The last decade, however, has seen dramatic progress in the scope, rigour and sophistication of malaria mapping such that its global distribution is now probably better understood than any other infectious disease. In this mini-review the authors consider the main factors that have facilitated the recent proliferation of malaria risk mapping efforts and describe the most prominent global-scale endemicity mapping endeavours of recent years.

Intermittent presumptive treatment in pregnancy with sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine: a counter perspective



by Francois Nosten and Rose McGready
Malaria Journal 2015, 14:248 (20 June 2015)
3 pp. 1.0 MB

<http://www.malariajournal.com/content/pdf/s12936-015-0765-5.pdf>

Malaria continues to cause devastation during pregnancy. Unfortunately, there is still no clear strategy to effectively protect pregnant women and countless mothers living in malaria endemic countries are dying every year. The effective prevention of malaria during pregnancy will take much more than the so-called "Global Call for Action" for an intervention (IPTp-SP) that cannot succeed. A new and truly "global" strategy is urgently needed.

[Neglected Tropical Diseases, Other Infectious diseases & Pandemic Preparedness](#)

MERS's best friend is ignorance, so it's time to wise up



by Helen Branswell
Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), 16 June 2015
Read online at:

<http://www.irinnews.org/report/101638/mers-s-best-friend-is-ignorance-so-it-s-time-to-wise-up>

The full story of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) is yet to be told. Would South Korea now be in the grip of one of the disease's largest ever outbreaks if more had been done sooner to unravel its mysteries? Looking back over nearly three years, information about MERS has systematically either been hoarded, mishandled or perhaps not even collected at all. That has left the world still unable to answer key questions about MERS and how it occasionally infects people. To complicate the

situation, over the past year MERS efforts sputtered, overshadowed by west Africa's catastrophic Ebola outbreak.

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome: A Global Health Challenge



by Lawrence O. Gostin and Daniel Lucey
JAMA - Published online June 17, 2015
2 pp. 58 kB

<http://jama.jamanetwork.com/pdfaccess.ashx?ResourceID=10922214&PDFSource=24>

In May 2013, World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General Margaret Chan warned that a novel coronavirus, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), posed "a threat to the entire world." Her warning was prescient. As of June 12, 2015, WHO had been notified of 1289 individuals with laboratory-confirmed infections in 25 countries, of whom at least 455 individuals (37%) had died. More than 85% of cases have been diagnosed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The ongoing outbreak in the Republic of Korea is an important reminder that MERS requires constant vigilance and can be brought under control with effective public health strategies.

Managing the Risk and Impact of Future Epidemics: Options for Public-Private Cooperation



by Dominic Waughray, Arnaud Bernaert, Elsie Kanza et al.
World Economic Forum, June 2015
18 pp. 3.6 MB

<https://www.bcgperspectives.com/Images/Managing-Risk-Epidemics.pdf>

The report presents a set of recommendations that will help public-private partnerships address public health issues and epidemics worldwide. These recommendations include collaboration models, such as local private-sector networks and technical clusters, as well as suggestions for international platforms that foster information sharing. Although additional efforts will be needed to build these partnerships and drive their efforts forward, their creation is critical to better prepare for future emergencies.

Regional Overview of Food Insecurity: Europe and Central Asia



Focus on healthy and balanced nutrition

by David Sedik, Guljahan Kurbanova, Vladimir Rakhmanin

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, June 2015

23 pp. 1.8 MB

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4649e.pdf>

Multiple trends are shaping the nutrition map for Europe and Central Asia, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's first-ever report on food insecurity and malnutrition in Europe and Central Asia. The problems of food insecurity have changed away from that of caloric sufficiency toward the quality of peoples' diets – a trend that will likely continue in this way.

Handbook for monitoring and evaluation of child labour in agriculture

Measuring the impacts of agricultural and food security programmes on child labour in family-based agriculture



by Heidi Feldt, Lena Bullerdieck, Elen Ambros et al.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2015

119 pp. 4.9 MB

http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4630e.pdf?utm_source=visiting+cards&utm_medium=qr&utm_campaign=occ-book-cards

The guide aims to help ensure anti-child labour measures are included in agricultural and rural development programmes, in particular those targeting family farmers. Programs intended to boost local food production and support family farmers often do include components to address the issue of child labour in agriculture. But sometimes they do not, and can even contribute to the problem when improvements in productive capacity lead to increased labour demands that are met through child workers. And many agricultural development programmes do not monitor or evaluate the impact they have or may have on child labour. This new guide seeks to fill these gaps.

Nutrition Exchange Issue 5, June 2015



Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN)
32 pp. 6.2 MB

http://files.ennonline.net/attachments/2368/NEX-5-English_Web.pdf

Nutrition Exchange is a publication that contains short, easy-to-read articles on nutrition programme experiences and learning, from countries with a high burden of malnutrition and those that are prone to crisis. Articles written by national actors are prioritized for publication. It also summarises research and provides information on guidance, tools and upcoming trainings in nutrition and related sectors. It is available in English, French and Arabic.

World Health Organization Global Coordination Mechanism on Noncommunicable Diseases



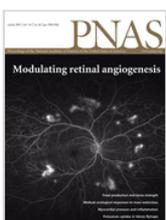
Report of the first dialogue convened by the World Health Organization Global Coordination Mechanism on Noncommunicable Diseases, Geneva, 20–21 April 2015

56 pp. 1.6 MB

http://who.int/global-coordination-mechanism/final_meeting_report_dialogue_ncd_development_april15_en.pdf?ua=1

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases constitute one of the major challenges for development in the 21st century. On 20–21 April 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) convened a dialogue on how to encourage the continued inclusion of NCDs in development cooperation agendas and initiatives, internationally agreed development goals, economic development policies, sustainable development frameworks and poverty reduction strategies. A common theme across the discussions was that although NCDs were currently well positioned in the proposed sustainable development goals (SDGs) 2015–2030, participants called on Member States and non-State actors not to be complacent.

Public health impacts of ecosystem change in the Brazilian Amazon



by Simone C. Bauch, Anna M. Birkenbach, Subhrendu K. Pattanayk et al.
PNAS Early Edition, June 2015
6 pp. 723 kB

<http://m.pnas.org/content/early/2015/06/10/1406495111.full.pdf>

Nature threads the very fabric of human lives in remote forest areas of developing countries. Unfortunately, we do not fully understand how ecosystem services (such as human health benefits) could be secured by conserving natural capital. Thus, we analyze a rich dataset on disease, climate, demography, land uses, and conservation policies in the Brazilian Amazon. Unsurprisingly,

we find that the health dividends vary across conservation policies and are small relative to the overall burden of these diseases. However, interventions targeted specifically at preserving biodiversity (strict protected areas) generate health co-benefits. Thus, given a chance, nature does its part for human (health) capital, especially for the poor and politically voiceless.

Climate change, urbanization and disease: summer in the city...



by Robert C. Reiner, Jr David L. Smith, and Peter W. Gething
Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg. 2015 Mar; 109(3): 171–172
2 pp. 144 kB

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4321020/pdf/tru194.pdf>

Climate change and urbanization can alter the burden of human diseases. The tropics, a region that includes the poorest populations and highest disease burdens, are expected to get slightly hotter and substantially more urban. Studies have projected changing burdens under different climate or urbanization scenarios, but it remains unclear what will happen if both happen at once. Interactions could amplify disease burdens, improve health overall, or shift burdens around. Social planners need better data on contemporary seasonal disease incidence patterns across the spectrum of climate, urbanicity and socio-economic status. How climate change, urbanization and health interact must be understood to adequately plan for the future.

Health and climate change: policy responses to protect public health



The Lancet Commissions - Published Online June 23, 2015
60 pp. 5.2 MB

[http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(15\)60854-6.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(15)60854-6.pdf)

Climate change may pose the biggest risk to global health over the next century, but confronting the challenge could lead to significant health benefits. The report describes climate change health threats, driven by severe heat, extreme weather and increasing drought, and the spread of vector-borne diseases. Cutting emissions could reduce these risks and lead to other health benefits. For example, particulate pollution led to an estimated 7 million deaths globally in 2012, according to the report - which calls for a "rapid phase out of coal from the global energy mix." The report is part of a growing trend to frame climate change as a health issue.

Encyclical Letter Laudato Si' of the Holy Father Francis on Care for our Common Home



The Holy See

The Holy See, June 2015
82 pp. 433 kB

http://w2.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/encyclicals/documents/papa-francesco_20150524_enciclica-laudato-si.pdf

Pope Francis's encyclical on climate change, *Laudato Si'*, is the most astonishing and perhaps the most ambitious papal document of the past 100 years, since it is addressed not just to Catholics, or Christians, but to everyone on earth. It sets out a programme for change that is rooted in human needs but it makes the radical claim that these needs are not primarily greedy and selfish ones. We need nature, he says, and we need each other. Starting from that premise, he launches a ferocious attack on what he sees as the false and treacherous appetites of capitalism and on the consumerist view of human nature.

[Population Dynamics & Social Determinants of Health \(including Gender & Education\)](#)

Gendered Dimensions of Development



Compiled and introduced by Silke Staab and Shahra Razavi
United Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), 2015
464 pp. 5.3 MB

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/1585F4AEF409C253C1257E2700652AA8/\\$file/II-Gendered%20Dimensions%20of%20Development.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/1585F4AEF409C253C1257E2700652AA8/$file/II-Gendered%20Dimensions%20of%20Development.pdf)

UNRISD's research over the last half-century has lent a voice to those who believe that sustainable development, social justice and gender equality are more than a pipe dream. At a moment when a "new" global consensus is in the making, UNRISD research on gender and development provides important insights for those who believe that it is necessary to push the boundaries of political discourse beyond its current focus on economic growth and poverty reduction toward a broader understanding of development that includes human well-being, equity, sustainability, democratic governance and social justice.

State Of The World's Fathers



by Ruti Levtov, Nikki van der Gaag, Margaret Greene et al.
Promundo, Rutgers, Save the Children, Sonke Gender Justice, and the MenEngage Alliance,
2015
288 pp. 4.7 MB

http://sowf.men-care.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/State-of-the-Worlds-Fathers_12-June-2015.pdf

State of the World's Fathers is the world's first report to provide a global view of the state of men's contributions to parenting and caregiving. Many men and many fathers have realized that the quality of their relationships with the women in their lives in large part determines the quality of their own lives. They increasingly see that a system of gender inequality that negatively impacts women and girls around them also negatively impacts them. Through the HeForShe campaign (www.heforshe.org), UN Women calls on men and boys to take action to advance gender equality. It encourages men to take responsibility for dismantling the patriarchy and to call for equality in their homes, communities, workplaces, and societies – even when it means giving up some of their privileges.

From commitment to action: Financing gender equality and women's rights in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals



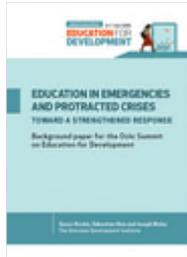
OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET), March 2015
4 pp. 528 kB

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/From%20commitment%20to%20action%20FINAL.pdf>

This brief provides an overview of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members' aid to gender equality since the MDGs and identifies priorities for financing gender equality in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. The figures in the brief are based on DAC members' aid that has been screened using the DAC gender equality policy marker – a statistical tool to measure whether aid activities target gender equality as a policy objective. At present, 92 per cent of all bilateral 'sector allocable' aid is screened against the gender marker.

Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises: Toward a Strengthened Response

Background paper for the Oslo Summit on Education for Development 6-7 July 2015



by Susan Nicolai, Sébastien Hine and Joseph Wales
The Overseas Development Institute, June 2015
27 pp. 1.9 MB

http://www.ineesite.org/uploads/files/resources/ODI_Oslo_Summit_EiEPC_paper__June_2015_-_Final.pdf

This paper outlines the challenge of education in emergencies and protracted crises, exploring three main questions: how the issue is defined, how many are affected and where, and what is the impact of crises on education. It then goes on to explore the response architecture, looking at who provides education, how it is coordinated, how it is assessed and planned, and related costs and financing. Finally, the paper identifies key gaps and sets out recommended actions to address these.

Health System Governance, Health Workforce and Health Information Systems

The Roadmap for Health Measurement and Accountability

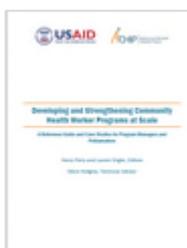


Common Road Map Steering Committee, June 2015
34 pp. 1.9 MB

<http://ma4health.hsaccess.org/docs/support-documents/the-roadmap-for-health-measurement-and-accountability.pdf?sfvrsn=0>

The Roadmap articulates a shared strategic approach to support effective measurement and accountability systems for a country's health programs. The Roadmap outlines smart investments that countries can adopt to strengthen basic measurement systems and to align partners and donors around common priorities. It offers a platform for development partners, technical experts, implementers, civil society organizations, and decision makers to work together for health measurement in the post-2015 era.

Developing and Strengthening Community Health Worker Programs at Scale



A Reference Guide and Case Studies for Program Managers and Policymakers
by Henry Perry, Lauren Crigler, Steve Hodgins
The Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP), 2014
468 pp. 10.5 MB

http://www.mchip.net/sites/default/files/mchipfiles/MCHIP_CHW%20Ref%20Guide.pdf

The Community Health Worker (CHW) Reference Guide is an in-depth review of issues and questions that should be considered when addressing key issues relevant for large-scale

CHW programs. The Guide is designed for new CHW programs that are beginning the planning process as well as for existing programs that are being strengthened or scaled up. It is meant for in-country use by national level policymakers and planners as well as program implementers. It has many practical examples from CHW programs around the world.

Maximizing the Impact of Training Initiatives for Health Professionals in Low-Income Countries: Frameworks, Challenges, and Best Practices



by Corrado Cancedda, Paul E. Farmer, Vanessa Kerry et al.
PLoS Med 12(6): e1001840 (16 June 2015)
11 pp. 587 kB

<http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001840&representation=PDF>

Historically, the impact of many health professional training initiatives in low-income countries has been limited by narrow focus on a small set of diseases, inefficient utilization of donor funding, inadequate scale up, insufficient emphasis on the acquisition of practical skills, poor alignment with local priorities, and lack of coordination. Fortunately, several innovative training initiatives have emerged over the past five years in sub-Saharan Africa. Based on these best practices, the authors outline a framework for health professional training initiatives that can help better address the health workforce shortage in low-income countries.

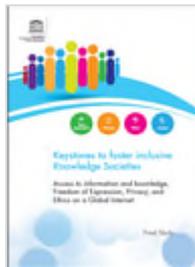
ORB: A Groundbreaking, Online Global Library for Training Frontline Health Workers



<http://health-orb.org/>

mPowering Frontline Health Workers (<http://mpoweringhealth.org/>) announced the launch of ORB, an online content platform that will play a major role in improving the performance of hundreds of thousands of frontline health workers. ORB is the first comprehensive online library of high quality, mobile-optimized, openly licensed training materials for frontline health workers. Through relevant, timely training materials and information, ORB helps frontline workers access the knowledge they need to transform health outcomes for millions of women and children.

Keystones to foster inclusive Knowledge Societies



Access to information and knowledge, Freedom of Expression, Privacy, and Ethics on a Global Internet

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 2015
102 pp. 2.2 MB

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002325/232563E.pdf>

UNESCO's vision of universal Knowledge Societies builds on a free, open and trusted Internet that enables people to not only have the ability to access information resources from around the world, but to also contribute information and knowledge to local and global communities. What can UNESCO do to move towards the realization of this vision of Internet-enabled Knowledge Societies that can foster inclusive sustainable human development worldwide?

Access to Medical Products, Vaccines and Technologies

Bad Medicine: How the pharmaceutical industry is contributing to the global rise of anti-biotic-resistant superbugs



A SumOfUs report based on research by Changing Markets and Profundo; Published in June 2015
49 pp. 8.3 MB

https://s3.amazonaws.com/s3.sumofus.org/images/BAD_MEDICINE_final_report.pdf

A new report released by global consumer watchdog <http://SumOfUs.org> provides a new angle to the debate about the major health threat that is antimicrobial resistance (AMR): the improper disposal of pharmaceutical waste by polluting factories in China, and their links with some of the world's biggest pharmaceutical companies. The report raises the urgent need for antibiotic stewardship to avoid a looming public health disaster.

Nitrogen Dioxide Sterilization in Low-Resource Environments: A Feasibility Study



by Majdi Shomali, David Opie, Trisha Avasthi et al.
PLoS ONE 10(6): e0130043 (22 June 2015)
11 pp. 976 kB

<http://www.plosone.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0130043&representation=PDF>

An estimated 5 billion people worldwide lack of access to surgery, and poor access to sterilization is one of the underlying reasons. Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) could provide a solution for low-resource environments, according to this feasibility study. Portable sterilizers using NO₂ could bypass the

need for electrical power, and offer a number of other advantages. Additional benefits are achieved in reducing costs and biohazard waste generated by current health care initiatives that rely primarily on disposable kits, increasing the effectiveness and outreach of these initiatives.

Management and Quality of Health Services and Facilities

Handbook for District Clinical Specialist Teams



by Yogan Pillay, Mogalagadi Makua, Peter Barron et al.
National Department of Health, Pretoria, South Africa, June 2014
80 pp. 1.8 MB

<http://www.health-e.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Handbook-for-DCSTs.pdf>

Part of the South Africa's move towards a National Health Insurance and aimed at reducing maternal and child deaths, teams are made up of a number of specialists who provide clinical mentorship and guidance to health facilities. The handbook outlines concepts such as clinical governance, how to track team effectiveness and interventions for reducing maternal and child deaths. The booklet then uses examples from well-functioning district clinical specialist teams to illustrate how teams work. Finally, the document concludes with a number of suggested forms for, for instance, getting to know your district, mapping sub-districts and charting equipment available in antenatal clinics.

What Do District Health Managers in Ghana Use Their Working Time for? A Case Study of Three Districts



by Marc Bonenberger, Moses Aikins, Patricia Akweongo et al.
PLoS ONE 10(6): e0130633 (11 June 2015)
15 pp. 493 kB

<http://www.plosone.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0130633&representation=PDF>

Ineffective district health management potentially impacts on health system performance and service delivery. However, little is known about district health managing practices and time allocation in resource-constrained health systems. Therefore, a time use study was conducted in order to understand current time use practices of district health managers in Ghana. The findings suggest that efficiency gains are possible for district health managers. However, these are unlikely to be achieved without improvements within the general health system, as inefficiencies seem to be largely caused by external factors.

Progressive Health Care Reforms in Latin America: Health Care in Guyana

by Prem Misir



Social Medicine, Vol. 9, Nr. 1, February 2015

12 pp. 357 kB

<http://socialmedicine.info/index.php/socialmedicine/article/download/759/1534>

The paper is an overview of the Guyana health care system, its outcomes, health planning, health reforms, potential health reforms, and the government's contribution, guiding the development of an efficient and equitable health system for the entire population. The Health Systems Assessment (HSA) review identified areas for health reform through the WHO's system building blocks. The paper reviewed the health plans and reforms in Guyana to establish the influence of neo-liberalism in the pathway toward universal health coverage and equity.

Universal Health Coverage, Health Financing and Social Health Protection

Universal health coverage and the right to health - Special Issue on UHC & right to health



Third World Resurgence, Issue No. 296/297 (April/May 2015)

67 pp. 7.0 MB

<http://www.twn.my/title2/resurgence/2015/pdf/296-297.pdf>

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has become the goal of the international community since 2010 when the World Health Organisation (WHO) espoused it in its annual World Health Report. The goal received a major boost two years later when the United Nations General Assembly in a resolution urged all governments to move towards providing all people with access to affordable, quality healthcare services. Since then, although the term has been bandied about at countless health conferences, there is still some confusion as to what UHC really means. This special issue has a number of UHC-related articles by Amit Sengupta, Jocalyn Clark, A Cattaneo & many others.

Universal health care and equity: evidence of maternal health based on an analysis of demographic and household survey data

by Sarah Neal, Andrew Amos Channon, Sarah Carter et al.

International Journal for Equity in Health 2015, 14:56 (16 June 2015)

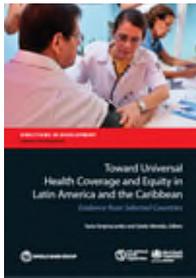
23 pp. 1.9 MB

<http://www.equityhealthj.com/content/pdf/s12939-015-0184-9.pdf>

The drive toward universal health coverage (UHC) is central to the post 2015 agenda, and is incorporated as a target in the new Sustainable Development Goals. However, it is recognised that an equity dimension needs to be included when progress to this goal is monitored. WHO have developed a

monitoring framework which proposes a target of 80 % coverage for all populations regardless of income and place of residence by 2030, and this paper examines the feasibility of this target in relation to antenatal care and skilled care at delivery.

Toward Universal Health Coverage and Equity in Latin America and the Caribbean: Evidence from Selected Countries



Editors: Tania Dmytraczenko and Gisele Almeida
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, June 2015
247 pp. 5.4 MB

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/22026/9781464804540.pdf?sequence=2>

In this publication the authors show that investments in extending health coverage are yielding results. Although the poor still have worse health outcomes than do the rich, disparities have narrowed considerably - particularly in the early stages of life. Countries have reached high levels of coverage and equity in utilization of maternal and child health services. Catastrophic health expenditures have declined in most countries. The picture regarding equity, however, is mixed, pointing to limitations in the measure. Although the rate of impoverishment owing to health expenditures is low and generally declining, 2–4 million people in the countries studied still fall below the poverty line after health spending.

Financing Global Health 2014: Shifts in Funding as the MDG Era Closes



by Maxwell Birger, Joseph L. Dieleman, Casey Graves et al.
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington, 2015
136 pp. 35.8 MB(!)

http://www.healthdata.org/sites/default/files/files/policy_report/2015/FGH2014/IHME_PolicyReport_FGH_2014_0.pdf

This report captures trends in development assistance for health (DAH) and government health expenditure (GHE). Health financing is one of IHME's core research areas, and the aim of the series is to provide much-needed information to global health stakeholders. Updated GHE and DAH estimates allow decision-makers to pinpoint funding gaps and investment opportunities vital to improving population health.

Voluntary health insurance: what the zombie tells us



Blogs

by Bruno Meessen
Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, 17 June 2015
Read online at:

<http://www.healthfinancingafrica.org/home/voluntary-health-insurance-what-the-zombie-tells-us>

In this blog post, Bruno Meessen reports on a recent conference organized by the Rotterdam Global Health Initiative and the Institute of Health Policy and Management (Erasmus University) in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. A nice opportunity to come back on the controversial topic of voluntary health insurance as a track to universal health coverage (UHC), it turns out.

Old Age, Unemployment and Occupational Injuries Protection

Geriatric HIV: living with multiple medical conditions will become the norm as population ages



HIV & AIDS - sharing knowledge, changing lives

NAM Publications, 16 June 2015

Read online at:

by Roger Pebody

http://www.aidsmap.com/Geriatric-HIV-living-with-multiple-medical-conditions-will-become-the-norm-as-population-ages/page/2977342/?utm_source=NAM-Email-Promotion&utm_medium=hiv-update&utm_campaign=hiv-update

Due to effective HIV treatment, the life spans of people with HIV are ever longer. In the United Kingdom and many other countries, the average age of people living with HIV has been creeping up for several years. Doctors and researchers are working out what this will mean for the clinical care they need to provide. There are a host of medical conditions which are commonly experienced in older age and which may occur a little earlier in people living with HIV than in other people. Managing these medical conditions, on top of HIV, will be an important component of healthcare for people living with HIV.

Injuries and Violence: The Facts 2014



World Health Organization, Department for the Management of Noncommunicable Diseases, Disability, Violence and Injury Prevention, 2014
20 pp. 1.7 MB

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/149798/1/9789241508018_eng.pdf?ua=1&ua=1

The document highlights that more than 5 million people die each year as a result of injuries, resulting from acts of violence against oneself or others, road traffic crashes, burns, drowning, falls, and poisonings, among other causes. Injuries account for 9% of the world's

deaths, nearly 1.7 times the number of fatalities that result from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria combined. In addition tens of millions of people suffer non-fatal injuries which require treatment. There is a broad range of strategies based on sound scientific evidence that have been shown to be effective and cost-effective at reducing injuries.

Social Transfers

Cash Transfers and Gendered Risks and Vulnerabilities: Lessons from Latin America

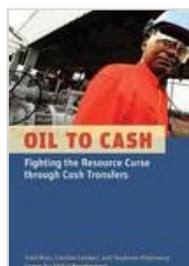


by Rebecca Holmes, Nicola Jones, Rosana Vargas et al.
The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, December 2010
5 pp. 99 kB

<http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCPolicyResearchBrief16.pdf>

Targeted conditional cash transfers (CCTs) have been a popular social protection response to address inequality and break the intergenerational transmission of extreme poverty. The experience of CCTs has been well documented and analysed over the last two decades, but the extent to which they address the gendered dimensions of poverty and vulnerability remains an area of debate. This Policy Research Brief examines the extent to which gendered economic and social risks are addressed in CCTs in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru.

Oil to Cash: Fighting the Resource Curse through Cash Transfers

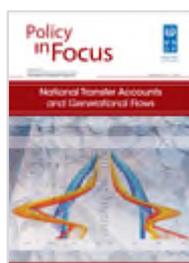


by Todd Moss, Caroline Lambert, and Stephanie Majerowicz
Center for Global Development (CGD) Brief, May 2015
4 pp. 260 kB

http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/21771_CGD_cx_Proof.pdf

Oil to Cash explores one option to help countries with new oil revenue avoid the so-called resource curse: just give the money directly to citizens. A universal, transparent, and regular cash transfer would not only provide a concrete benefit to regular people, but would also create powerful incentives for citizens to hold their government accountable. Oil to Cash details how and where this idea could work and how policymakers can learn from the experiences with cash transfers in places like Mexico, Mongolia, and Alaska.

National Transfer Accounts and Generational Flows



Editors: Michael MacLennan, Bernardo L. Queiroz, Jon Stacey
The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, December 2014
32 pp. 1.7 MB

http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/eng/PIF30_National_Transfer_Accounts_and_Generational_Flows.pdf

This issue of "Policy in Focus" examines demographic changes, intergenerational transfers and their impacts on economic growth in different countries. The articles cover the experiences of developing and developed countries from the Americas, Africa and Asia. As a common thread, all articles discuss the main features of the intergenerational transfers in their respective countries and make a connection between the public and private intergenerational transfers and demographic change, to analyse the possible impacts on economic growth.

Examining the Catalytic Effect of Aid on Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Transfers in Low-Income Countries



by Cécile Cherrier
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), 2015
39 pp. 1.5 MB

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/E19CC986688A2436C1257DE4003C29F7/\\$file/Cherrier.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/E19CC986688A2436C1257DE4003C29F7/$file/Cherrier.pdf)

Non-contributory social transfers have great potential to tackle poverty and inequality and to support inclusive socioeconomic development. However, they also represent a long-term financial commitment, and in environments where they are most needed, the state does not always have the necessary resources. To remedy this, foreign aid actors have been allocating resources to support the expansion of social transfers in low-income countries. This publication looks at how foreign aid affects the mobilization of domestic resources in low-income countries.

Inclusion of People with Disabilities

ILO Global Business & Disability Network – Annual Report 2014



International Labour Organization (ILO), 2015
13 pp. 1.2 MB

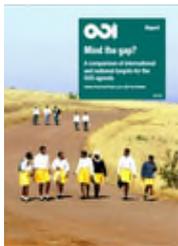
http://www.businessanddisability.org/images/pdf/annualreport/ILOGBDN_AR2014.pdf

The ILO Global Business and Disability Network is a network of multinational enterprises, employers' organizations, business networks and disability organizations

around the world who share the conviction that people with disabilities add value to workplaces. Their mission is to raise awareness about the positive relationship between the inclusion of people with disabilities in the workplace and business success.

Global Health Governance, Sustainable Development Goals & Development Cooperation

Mind the gap? A comparison of international and national targets for the SDG agenda

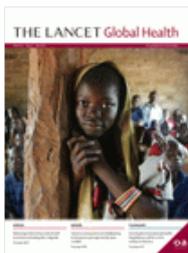


by Andrew Scott, Paula Lucci, Tom Berliner
Overseas Development Institute, June 2015
54 pp. 621 kB

<http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9663.pdf>

This paper compares existing policy commitments and targets at the national level with corresponding Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets to assess the gap between national and global ambition. The aim is to draw a political baseline of SDG ambition to inform the UN target setting process and provide a global snapshot that aids comparisons of ambition between countries. The paper finds that the stretch required for low-income countries to achieve SDG targets is generally greater than for middle-income and high-income countries. The gaps identified indicate where most work is needed to alter political priorities in order to realise the SDGs.

Countdown to 2015: changes in official development assistance to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, and assessment of progress between 2003 and 2012



by Leonardo Arregoces, Felicity Daly, Catherine Pitt et al.
The Lancet Global Health, Vol. 3, No. 7, e410–e421, July 2015
12 pp. 131 kB

[http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/langlo/PIIS2214-109X\(15\)00057-1.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/langlo/PIIS2214-109X(15)00057-1.pdf)

Tracking of aid resources to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health (RMNCH) provides timely and crucial information to hold donors accountable. For the first time, the authors examine flows in official development assistance (ODA) and grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (collectively termed ODA+) in relation to the continuum of care for RMNCH and assess progress since 2003. They conclude that despite a reduction in ODA+ in 2011, ODA+ to RMNCH increased in both 2011 and 2012. The increase in funding is encouraging, but continued increases are needed to accelerate progress towards achieving MDGs 4 and 5 and beyond.

Fit for the Future? Development trends and the role of international NGOs



by Duncan Green
Oxfam Discussion Papers, June 2015
20 pp. 285 kB

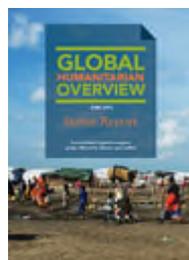
<http://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/oxfam/bitstream/10546/556585/4/dp-fit-for-future-INGOs-110615-en.pdf>

How is our understanding of development changing? What are the implications of these changes, whether practical or conceptual, for the future role of international non-government organizations (NGOs)? This short paper summarizes the main global trends in international development and then examines some pressing questions for international NGOs. It highlights the folly of simple, linear interventions and the merits of alternative approaches, such as bringing together stakeholders to find joint solutions (convening and brokering), or rapid iteration based on fast feedback and adaptation.

Miscellaneous

Global Humanitarian Overview Status Report

A consolidated appeal to support people affected by disaster and conflict



Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), June 2015
28 pp. 9.1 MB

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GHO-status_report-FINAL.pdf

Although millions of people are receiving desperately needed aid, access problems are still limiting the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Conditions are harsh for the 4.8 million people living in hard-to-reach and besieged locations in Syria where there is little or no access to humanitarian assistance for months at a time. In Iraq, the scale of the conflict has increased significantly. About 2.8 million people are internally displaced, half of whom are children. The number of newly displaced people has increased by 700,000 this year alone. Recently improved tracking methods have helped identify these numbers. Donors have generously contributed US\$ 4.8 billion to humanitarian response plans, but that only represents 26 per cent of requirements, leaving a vast shortfall of US\$ 14 billion.

Evidence Aid Resources



<http://www.evidenceaid.org/resources/>

Evidence Aid, along with partners, has assessed published systematic reviews and those identified as being of relevance to natural disasters, humanitarian crises or major healthcare emergencies and with health outcomes are included at the above URL with a summary of the review before linking to the full article. The main source of systematic reviews for Evidence Aid has been

Cochrane Reviews, and four Special Collections are made available through the Cochrane Library website (www.cochranelibrary.com) for four topics – Burns; Post Traumatic Stress Disorder; Flooding and Poor Water Sanitation; and Earthquakes.

CONFERENCES & TRAINING

XVII. Humanitarian Congress Berlin

“Understanding Failure. Adjusting Practice”
9-10 October 2015, Berlin, Germany

<http://humanitarian-congress-berlin.org/2015/>

The organisers of the Humanitarian Congress are pleased to invite abstracts for submissions for oral or poster presentations. The abstracts should relate to the topic:

“Science where it’s really needed: Translating Innovative Research into Humanitarian Medicine and Global Health Practice”

They should address current issues, but are not limited to it:

- Practice of Humanitarian Medicine
- Neglected Tropical Diseases
- Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)
- Mental Health, Psycho-social & psychiatric care
- Telemedicine and innovative health technologies
- Access to Medicines & Neglected Populations (both within and outside of Europe)
- Cross-disciplinary approaches
- Integrative health care management
- Big Data and new technologies
- Planetary Health

Deadline: The abstract should be submitted by no later than **15.07.2015**.

Contact: For queries or assistance contact: scientific-session@humanitarian-congress-berlin.org

International Harm Reduction Conference 2015



18th – 21st October, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

This year’s theme – Call for Leadership – speaks to the need for empowered and engaged leadership among civil society organisations, national governments and the international community – including networks of people who use drugs, sex workers and people living with HIV.

Being held over four days, the conference will include over 70 presentations from around 200 speakers on research and practice, training workshops, keynote presentations, exhibitions, films and networking events. It aims to bring people together to share ideas, connect and inspire.

For more information see: <http://www.ihra.net/ihrc2015>

CARTOON



“The test results show that your baby is healthy, and that she already wants the new iPhone.”

Source: worldspace.com

TIPS & TRICKS

What Is Memory Card Class?

Confused about Class ratings on memory cards? Basically, the higher the class rating, the faster the transfer speed. Also, higher class cards in your camera can save consecutive pictures quicker, so if you tend to shoot pictures in rapid succession, you might want to look at higher classes. The class of the card is indicated by a number inside of a circle.

Here is a breakdown of the various speeds: (The transfer rate is rated in megabytes per second (MB/sec) and the X rating that appears on some cards is based on a CD-ROMs transfer speed of 150 KB/sec).



- Class 2: Minimum of 2 MB/sec or 14X+
- Class 4: Minimum of 4 MB/sec or 28X+
- Class 6: Minimum of 6 MB/sec or 40X+
- Class 10: Minimum of 10 MB/sec or 66X+
- Class 10 UHS-I: Speed ratings vary from 30 to 95 MB/sec or 200X+

Don't underestimate the value of a higher-speed memory card, even if your camera doesn't support the higher speeds, because your memory card reader may. USB 3.0 card readers support can take full advantage of UHS-I 95 MB/sec cards, while USB 2.0 readers can reach speeds in the 30 MB/sec range.

Eye-fi cards



These are unique SD cards with built-in Wi-Fi. These cards help you to clear off the memory as you shoot, by allowing you to directly transfer the data to your desktop, tablet or phone. The wireless feature also lets you geotag your photographs and upload to your social network sites in real time. One concern about the eye-fi cards is that it kills the battery life of your camera. If you are out of power for a long time, this is not a convenient option.

IMPRINT

Published by	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	On behalf of	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Registered offices	Bonn and Eschborn, Germany Sector initiative PROFILE Godesberger Allee 119 53175 Bonn T +49 (0) 228 24 93-190 F +49 (0) 228 24 93-215 profile@giz www.giz.de / www.health.bmz.de	Division	Health; population policy
		Adresses of the BMZ offices	BMZ Bonn Dahlmannstraße 4 53113 Bonn, Germany T +49 (0) 228 99 535-0 F +49 (0) 228 99 535-3500 BMZ Berlin Stresemannstraße 94 10963 Berlin, Germany T +49 30 18 535-0 F +49 30 18 535-2501
As at	March 2014		
	GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.		poststelle@bmz.bund.de www.bmz.de

Archive of past issues:

You can find and search past issues of the news briefing (2010-2015) at http://health.bmz.de/services/newsletters/HESP_News_Notes/index.jsp

Fair Use:

The health and social protection news briefing 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 information in this news briefing has been carefully researched and diligently compiled. Nevertheless, GIZ does not accept any liability or give any guarantee for the validity, accuracy and completeness of the information provided. GIZ assumes no legal liabilities for damages, material or immaterial in kind, caused by the use or non-use of provided information or the use of erroneous or incomplete information, with the exception of proven intentional or grossly negligent conduct on the side of GIZ.

This news briefing may contain links to third-party web sites. The linked sites are not under the control of GIZ and GIZ is not responsible for the contents of any linked site or any link contained in a linked site.

How to un-subscribe:

If you want to remove yourself from this mailing list, send an email to majordomo@mailserv.giz.de with the following command in the body of your email message: **unsubscribe hesp-news-briefing**

Contact:

To contact the editorial team of the HeSP news briefing, send an email to hesp-news-briefing@healthy-developments.de