Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Healthy DEvelopments

Germany's commitment to health and social protection

++++++++++++++++++ health and social protection +++ news briefing ++++++++++++++++++

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EDITORIAL

Dear colleagues,

There is a lot of buzz about Twitter, Facebook & Co these days but we shouldn't forget good old radio, which is still a major means of information for many people around the world. Our new 'in focus' article on *Healthy* DE*velopments* tells the story of 'Future Beats': campus radio stations that bring a fresh new beat to HIV media campaigns in order to counter the 'AIDS fatigue' among young people in South Africa.

There is still a lot of Ebola-related soul searching going on in the global health community, notably with the official Ebola Interim Assessment Panel report, which gives a sobering review of WHO's response and outlines reform proposals. We also want to highlight an interesting piece on what went wrong with international capacity support initiatives to Sierra Leone before the outbreak, certainly a 'must-read' for our technical cooperation colleagues interested in health systems strengthening.

Self-reflection is also taking place in Germany with a major review of 'Public Health in Germany' analysing both challenges at home and Germany's international responsibilities.

This week did not only see the publication of the 'State of Social Safety Nets 2015' report (key take away: social safety net programmes reduce poverty on average by 15%; 1.3 billion people benefit currently, but that's still only a third of the poor). The World Bank and ILO also published 'A Shared Mission for Universal Social Protection'

We close with 'The Truth About Ageing', which isn't only what we all want to know but in earnest an interesting collection of short articles on the implications of ageing populations on various aspects of development, including health care.

Enjoy the reading and share widely!

Your editorial team
Dieter Neuvians, Viktor Siebert, Anna von Roenne

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ONLINE RESOURCES

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Stopping AIDS fatigue among students: Future Beats

A story of South African-German collaboration

http://health.bmz.de/events/In_focus/Stopping_AIDS_fatigue_among_students_Future_Beats/index.html?pk_campaign=13_2015

An innovative South African-German development collaboration aims to counter "AIDS fatigue" amongst South African students by bringing a fresh new beat to HIV media campaigns on campus radio stations.

Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health & Right to health

Tanzania's Countdown to 2015: an analysis of two decades of progress and gaps for reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, to inform priorities for post-2015

by Hoviyeh Afnan-Holmes, Moke Magoma, Theopista John et al.
The Lancet Global Health, Volume 3, No. 7, e396–e409, July 2015
14 pp. 905 kB

http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/langlo/PIIS2214-109X(15)00059-5.pdf

Tanzania is on track to meet Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 for child survival, but is making insufficient progress for newborn survival and maternal health (MDG 5) and family planning. To understand this mixed progress and to identify priorities for the post-2015 era, Tanzania was selected as a Countdown to 2015 case study. The authors conclude that Post-2015 priorities for Tanzania should focus on the unmet need for family planning, especially in the Western and Lake regions; addressing gaps for coverage and quality of care at birth, especially in rural areas; and continuation of progress for child health.

The new Global Financing Facility – a model for financing the Sustainable Development Goals?

by Jens Martens
Global Policy Watch, 2015
3 pp. 46 kB

https://www.globalpolicywatch.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/GPW6-2015_06_30.pdf

While negotiations on Financing for Development and the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the UN are deadlocked, a new Global Financing Facility (GFF) in support of Every Woman Every Child is going to be established outside of the UN. The creation of the GFF was initiated by the World Bank and the governments of Canada, Norway, and the United States, and announced at the UN General Assembly in September 2014. The GFF is expected to play a key role in financing for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) and will serve as a major vehicle for financing the proposed SDG on healthy lives. It is being positioned as the most important new funding mechanism for the SDGs and the Post-2015 Agenda, similar to the Global Fund or GAVI.

FGM awareness web app launched to inform girls at risk

by Oren Gruenbaum
The Guardian, 9 July 2015
Read online at:

http://www.theguardian.com/society/2015/jul/09/fgm-awareness-web-app-launched-to-inform-girls-at-risk

The UK has launched Petals, a free app developed by a team at Coventry University, to educate girls about Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and allow them to access helplines anonymously.
The app's debut comes just ahead of "cutting season" when girls living in the UK are at risk of illegally being taken out of the country to undergo FGM. In the UK, more than 20,000 girls are at risk of FGM, and up to 170,000 women have undergone the procedure.

Sexually Transmitted Infections Management Guidelines 2015

Department of Health, Republic of South Africa, 2015
28 pp. 479 kB

http://www.health-e.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/STIguidelines3-31-15cmyk.pdf

The guidelines outline the diagnosis of a number of sexual transmitted infections (STIs) including public lice, syphilis and genital warts. The guidelines advocate STI screening at every visit for people aged 15 to 49 years of age regardless of symptoms. Screening questions should cover the presence of genital discharge or ulcers and whether

partners have been treated for STIs in the last eight weeks. The document then outlines treatment protocols for various STIs including lower abdominal pain, male urethritis syndrome and scrotal swelling.

"To Protect Her Honour" Child marriage in emergencies – the fatal confusion between protecting girls and sexual violence

by Danielle Spencer
CARE International UK, May 2015
18 pp. 797 kB

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CARE_Child-marriage-in-emergencies_2015.pdf

The report reviews the impact of the Syrian conflict on child marriage, drawing in particular on evidence from Jordan and from CARE's Information Volunteer programme with Syrian refugees in Turkey. It explores the reasons for and the consequences of child marriage globally; considers the human rights and legal framework; and highlights the reasons behind the increase in child marriages in emergency contexts.

International Maternal & Child Health Care: A practical manual for hospitals worldwide

Editors David Southall, Alice Clack, Johan Creemers et al.
Maternal & Childhealth Advocacy International (MCAI) and Advanced Life Support Group (ALSG)
Radcliffe Publishing Ltd. June 2015
Download chapter by chapter (total 918 pp.) at:

http://www.mcai.org.uk/#!pdf-downloads-for-textbook--pocket-book/cja0

Maternal and child health has made great strides in recent decades, but requires continued work. This textbook tackles the challenge by taking a uniquely holistic perspective and will help to push forward this public health agenda. This book is enriched by in-depth clinical questions, in addition to a sympathetic and exceptional understanding of the challenges facing health systems worldwide.

Pocket Book of Hospital Care for Obstetric Emergencies Including Major Trauma and Neonatal Resuscitation

Editors: David Southall, Alice Clack, Johan Creemers et al.
Maternal & Childhealth Advocacy International (MCAI), June 2015
316 pp. 9.5 MB

http://media.wix.com/ugd/dd2ba4_a8c56171443a42f0bd1a8bd81afa702f.pdf

This practical and evidence-based pocket book has been written and peer reviewed by over 100 experts from around the world, all with experience in hospital settings where there are limited resources. The book is a 316 page summary of the emergency components of obstetrics and resuscitation of the newborn infant from the larger textbook "International Maternal & Childhealth Care - A practical manual for hospitals worldwide". The reader is referred to the textbook (see above) when more details on the medical problem under consideration are required.

Performance of alternative strategies for primary cervical cancer screening in sub-Saharan Africa: systematic review and meta-analysis of diagnostic test accuracy studies

by Joël Fokom-Domgue, Christophe Combescure, Victoire Fokom-Defo et al.
BMJ 2015;351:h3084 (3 July 2015)
11 pp. 699 kB

http://www.bmj.com/content/bmj/351/bmj.h3084.full.pdf

The objective of the study was to assess and compare the accuracy of visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA), visual inspection with Lugol's iodine (VILI), and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing as alternative standalone methods for primary cervical cancer screening in sub-Saharan Africa. The authors conclude that for primary screening of cervical cancer in sub-Saharan Africa, VILI is a simple and affordable alternative to cytology that demonstrates higher sensitivity than VIA. Implementation studies are needed to assess the effect of these screening strategies on the incidence and outcomes of cervical cancer in the region.

Obstetric fistula in Assam, India: a neglected cause of maternal morbidities and mortality

by Suresh Jungari and Bal Govind Chauhan
Healthcare in Low-resource Settings 2015; Vol. 3:4663
4 pp. 566 kB

http://www.pagepressjournals.org/index.php/hls/article/download/hls.2015.4663/4333

Women who experience obstetric fistula suffer constant incontinence, shame, and social segregation. Obstetric fistula is prevalent in African and Asian countries, including India. In India, data has been collected in a large scale survey of district level household survey regarding obstetric fistula and its causes. In this study, efforts are endeavoured to understand the

prevalence and causes of obstetric fistula in Assam state, India, where prevalence of obstetric fistula is very high (4.5%). Results showing the socioeconomic status, education, place of residence and age group are important determinants in variation of fistula prevalence among women.

Morbidity and mortality patterns among the youth of South Africa, 2013

by Pali Lehohla
Statistics South Africa, 2015
63 pp. 1.7 MB

http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-09-12/Report-03-09-122013.pdf

The report highlights information on the morbidity and mortality status of the youth of South Africa in 2013. It further presents information on their healthcare-seeking practices (which includes medical aid coverage and health care worker consultation) and perceived health status. It outlines self-reported illnesses that the youth suffered a month before the survey. Information on mortality and causes of death including deaths due to natural and non-natural causes is also provided. In addition, deaths due to communicable and non-communicable diseases as well as the leading natural causes of death are discussed.

Children, ICT and Development: Capturing the potential, meeting the challenges

by Dorothea Kleine, David Hollow and Sammia Poveda
United Nations Children's Fund, 2013
70 pp. 1.6 MB

http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/unicef_royalholloway_ict4dreport_final.pdf?utm_source=ICTworks&utm_campaign=0a5bf78579-MC-RSS-Email&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_0814c7961e-0a5bf78579-48310353

The report explores the ways in which information and communication technologies (ICTs) can contribute to efforts towards meeting child-focused development goals. The diffusion of ICTs has been highly uneven, and it is clear that digital divides not only trace but can also further deepen existing social divides, between income-rich and income-poor, between urban and rural dwellers, between women and men, and girls and boys. The report therefore supports UNICEF in efforts to further develop and disseminate good practice regarding ICT4D and children.

HIV, Tuberculosis & Malaria

Length of secondary schooling and risk of HIV infection in Botswana: evidence from a natural experiment

by Jan-Walter De Neve, Günther Fink, S V Subramanian et al.
Lancet Glob Health 2015 - Published Online June 29, 2015
8 pp. 426 kB

http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/langlo/PIIS2214-109X(15)00087-X.pdf

Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies have reported conflicting evidence for the association between education and HIV risk, and no randomised trial has identified a causal effect for education on HIV incidence. The authors aimed to use a policy reform in secondary schooling in Botswana to identify the causal effect of length of schooling on new HIV infection. they conclude that additional years of secondary schooling had a large protective effect against HIV risk in Botswana, particularly for women. Increasing progression through secondary school could be a cost-effective HIV prevention measure in HIV-endemic settings, in addition to yielding other societal benefits.

The evidence for improving housing to reduce malaria: a systematic review and meta-analysis

MALARIA JOURNAL

by Lucy S Tusting, Matthew M Ippolito, Barbara A Willey et al.
Malaria Journal 2015, 14:209 (9 June 2015)
12 pp. 1.2 MB

http://www.malariajournal.com/content/pdf/s12936-015-0724-1.pdf

This study tests the hypothesis that improved housing can reduce malaria by decreasing house entry by malaria mosquitoes. Despite low quality evidence, the direction and consistency of effects indicate that housing is an important risk factor for malaria. Future research should evaluate the protective effect of specific house features and incremental housing improvements associated with socio-economic development.

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

BMC Medicine

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.

Controlling Maternal Anemia and Malaria

Ensuring Pregnant Women Receive Effective Interventions to Prevent Malaria and Anemia: What Program Managers and Policymakers Should Know
Maternal and Child Survival Program, April 2015
6 pp. 625 kB

http://www.mcsprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Folic-Acid-and-Malaria-in-Pregnancy-BRIEF.pdf

This brief describes WHO recommendations for intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp) to prevent Malaria in Pregnancy (MIP) and iron-folic acid (IFA) supplementation to prevent iron deficiency anemia in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries, with an emphasis on giving the correct dose of folic acid to maximize the effectiveness of interventions to prevent malaria. The brief is for program managers of health programs and policymakers to guide them in designing programs and developing policies.

Quality of Artemisinin-Based Combination Formulations for Malaria Treatment: Prevalence and Risk Factors for Poor Quality Medicines in Public Facilities and Private Sector Drug Outlets in Enugu, Nigeria

by Harparkash Kaur, Elizabeth Louise Allan, Ibrahim Mamadu et al.
PLoS ONE 10(5): e0125577 (27 May 2015)
13 pp. 193 kB

http://www.plosone.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0125577&representation=PDF

Efforts to curb the serious malaria problem in Nigeria could become more challenging due to the rampant use of sub-standard medicines, the study suggests. It shows after analysing the antimalarials 9.2 per cent of them were of poor quality, 1.2 per cent were falsified, 1.3 per cent were degraded, and 6.8 per cent were substandard in one or more of the active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs). The study highlights the need for increased pharmacovigilance and greater regulatory control on local ACT production, importation, drug storage and provision. The manufacturers of fake drugs need to be found and shut down.

Review of Mass Drug Administration for Malaria and Its Operational Challenges

by Gretchen Newby, Jimee Hwang, Kadiatou Koita et al.

Am J Trop Med Hyg 2015 14-0254 - Published online May 26, 2015
33 pp. 531 kB

http://www.ajtmh.org/content/early/2015/05/21/ajtmh.14-0254.full.pdf#page=1&view=FitH

Mass drug administration (MDA) was a component of many malaria programs during the eradication era, but later was seldom deployed due to concerns regarding efficacy and feasibility, and fear of accelerating drug resistance. Recently, however, there has been renewed interest in the role of MDA as an elimination tool. Substantial knowledge gaps remain and more research is necessary, particularly on optimal target population size, methods to improve coverage, and primaquine safety.

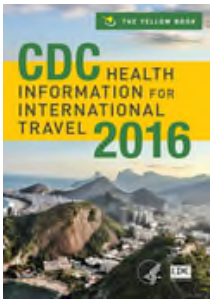
Effective Program Management: A Cornerstone of Malaria Elimination

by Jonathan Gosling, Peter Case, Jim Tulloch et al.
Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg., 93(1), 2015, pp. 135–138
4 pp. 442 kB

http://m.ajtmh.org/content/93/1/135.full.pdf

Program management in a malaria elimination setting differs from that in a malaria control setting in a number of ways, although knowledge and understanding of these distinctions are lacking. Several core features of successful health program management are critical to achieve elimination, including effective leadership and supervision at all levels, sustained political and financial commitment, reliable supply and control of physical resources, effective management of data and information, appropriate incentives, and consistent accountability. Adding to the complexity, the requirements of an elimination program may conflict with those of a control regimen. This article identifies potential solutions to these challenges by exploring managerial approaches that are flexible, relevant, and sustainable in various cultural and health system contexts.

Malaria Information and Prophylaxis, by Country



http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/travelers/country_table/a.html

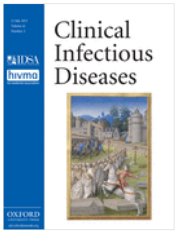
The information presented in this table is consistent with the information in the Health Information for International Travel 2014 (CDC's Yellow Book).

CDC's Yellow Book serves as a guide to the practice of travel medicine, as well as the authoritative source of US government recommendations for immunizations and prophylaxis for foreign travel. As international travel continues to become more common in the lives of US residents, having at least a basic understanding

of the medical problems that travellers face has become a necessary aspect of practicing medicine. The goal of this book is to be a comprehensive resource for clinicians to find the answers to their travel health–related questions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases, Other Infectious diseases & Pandemic Preparedness

The Cost-effectiveness, Health Benefits, and Financial Costs of New Antiviral Treatments for Hepatitis C Virus



by David B. Rein, John S. Wittenborn, Bryce D. Smith et al.
Clin Infect Dis. (2015) 61 (2): 157-168 - First published online: March 16, 2015
12 pp. 312 kB

http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/61/2/157.full.pdf+html

New hepatitis C virus (HCV) treatments deliver higher cure rates with fewer contra-indications, increasing demand for treatment and healthcare costs. The cost-effectiveness of new treatments is unknown. The authors conclude that the new treatments are cost-effectiveness per person treated, but pent-up demand for treatment may create challenges for financing.

Trichiasis surgery for trachoma

Second Edition
Editors: Shannath Merbs, Serge Resnikov, Amir Bedri Kello et al.
80 pp. 2.4 MB

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/155227/1/9789241549011_eng.pdf?ua=1

The second edition of this manual combines and updates material contained in three previous manuals on bilamellar tarsal rotation procedure, Trabut procedure, and the final assessment of candidate trichiasis surgeons. This manual is designed to provide specific information for trachomatous trichiasis (TT) trainers who are training others to undertake surgery for entropion trachomatous trichiasis (TT). Other approaches are not addressed.

Scabies: an ancient global disease with a need for new therapies

BMC Infectious Diseases

by Jackson Thomas, Greg M Peterson, Shelley F Walton et al.
BMC Infectious Diseases 2015, 15:250 (1 July 2015)
6 pp. 408 kB

http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/s12879-015-0983-z.pdf

The emergence of resistance among scabies mites to classical scabicides and ineffectiveness of current treatments (in reducing inflammatory skin reactions and secondary bacterial infections associated with scabies), raise serious concerns regarding current therapy. Treatment adherence difficulties, and safety and efficacy uncertainties in the young and elderly, all signal the need to identify new treatments for scabies.

Nutrition, Non-Communicable Diseases & Environmental Health (incl. WASH & Climate Change)

Why e-cigarettes are dividing the public health community

by Jonathan Gornall
BMJ 2015;350:h3317 (Published 24 June 2015)
5 pp. 559 kB

http://www.bmj.com/content/bmj/350/bmj.h3317.full.pdf

The tobacco industry used to be seen as the enemy of public health, but the move into e-cigarettes and harm reduction has seen some experts shift their views. Are they right or does industry have more cynical motives?

WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015: Raising taxes on tobacco

by Drew Blakeman, Douglas Bettcher, Kerstin Schotte et al.
World Health Organization, July 2015
200 pp. 4.4 MB

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/178574/1/9789240694606_eng.pdf?ua=1&ua=1

The progress in reaching the highest level of achievement in tobacco control is a sign of the growing success of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and provides strong evidence that there is political will for tobacco control on both national and global levels. The report provides a special focus on tobacco taxation and in-depth analyses of tobacco taxes in all WHO Member States, allowing for a more detailed understanding of progress and future challenges in this area.

A Promising Candidate for Most Dangerously Dishonest Public Health News Release of the Year

by Peter M. Sandman
The Peter Sandman Risk Communication Web Site, May 2015
Read online at: http://www.psandman.com/col/e-cigs.htm

This column is about electronic cigarettes (e-cigs), specifically about an April 2015 news release from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that dishonestly and dangerously misrepresented the findings of a survey report on tobacco use (including e-cigs) by high school and middle school students. The report itself is similarly dishonest, and the CDC press briefing on the report was even worse. I'll talk about those too – but it was the release that had the potential to do the most harm.

Essential medicines and basic health technologies for noncommunicable diseases: towards a set of actions to improve equitable access in Member States

WHO Discussion Paper, 2 July 2015
29 pp. 441 kB

http://who.int/nmh/ncd-tools/targets/Final_medicines_and_technologies_02_07_2015.pdf?ua=1

The goal of the discussion paper is to assist Member States in their national efforts to achieve target 9 as outlined in the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013-2020. "An 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including generics, required to treat major noncommunicable diseases in both public and private facilities." The paper describes some of the key bottlenecks Member States face, it presents ideas on how WHO and relevant stakeholders can support Member States to support national efforts and it provides questions to stimulate and elicit feedback in order to give input to WHO work, on how to support Member States to improve access to essential medicines and basic health technologies for NCDs.

Mounting cancer burden tests Africa's health resources

by John Maurice
The Lancet, Vol. 385, June 27, 2015
2 pp. 462 kB

http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(15)61148-5.pdf

Sub-Saharan Africa's cancer burden, which has long been one of the lowest in the world, is steadily catching up with the burden in developed regions, which has long been among the highest. One factor epidemiologists invoke to explain the growing cancer burden in Africa is the rising life expectancy in most African countries, which brings more populations into the high cancer-risk age bracket. But many countries in sub-Saharan Africa lack well-trained oncologists and a well-educated public - two assets needed to stave off soaring cancer cases and deaths.

Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water – 2015 update and MDG assessment

Edited by Anna Grojec
UNICEF and World Health Organization, 2015
90 pp. 5.3 MB

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/177752/1/9789241509145_eng.pdf?ua=1

Water and sanitation are fundamental to human development and well-being. They are not just goals in their own right but also critical to the achievement of other development objectives such as adequate nutrition, gender equality, education and the eradication of poverty. Access to safe water and sanitation is also a human right, as recognized in 2010 by the United Nations General Assembly. The United Nations looks forward to working with its partners across the world to successfully meet the water and sanitation challenge. By that, we can make a life of dignity a reality for millions and millions of people around the world.

Risk of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes among Women Practicing Poor Sanitation in Rural India: A Population-Based Prospective Cohort Study

by Bijaya K. Padhi, Kelly K. Baker, Ambarish Dutta
PLoS Med 12(7): e1001851 (7 July 2015)
18 pp. 831 kB

http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001851&representation=PDF

This study provides the first evidence that poor sanitation is associated with a higher risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes (APOs). Additional studies are required to elucidate the socio-behavioural and/or biological basis of this association so that appropriate targeted interventions might be designed to support improved birth outcomes in vulnerable populations. The study results support the need to assess the mechanisms, both biological and behavioural, by which limited access to improved sanitation leads to APOs.

Population Dynamics & Social Determinants of Health (including Gender & Education)

Common childhood infections and gender inequalities: a systematic review

by Harish Nair, Harry Campbell, John Jungpa Park et al.
Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Working Paper, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), March 2015
70 pp. 2.7 MB

http://www.unicef.org/health/files/Systematic_review_of_childhood_infections_and_gender_FINAL.pdf

In China and India, millions of girls are "missing" because of sex-selective abortions

- but the gender inequalities don't end at birth. The estimated 200,000 excess deaths annually among girls could largely be prevented if girls got the same medical care as boys, who are more likely to be immunized and treated for common illnesses like diarrhea and pneumonia. Gender discrimination in access to, and receipt of, health care is a likely contributor to the non-attainment of Millennium Development Goal 4, which aims to reduce under-5 child mortality by 2/3 by the end of 2015. The post-2015 Development Agenda must address these gender gaps, the report urges.

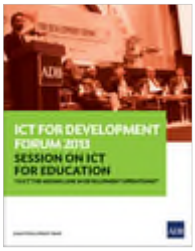
WALK THE TALK: Review of Donors' Humanitarian Policies on Education

by Elizabeth Wilson, Brian Majewski and Kerstin Tebbe
Save The Children and the Norwegian Refugee Council, July 2015
88 pp. 2.7 MB

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/9201117.pdf

The new report "Walk the talk" urges governments and the humanitarian community "to walk the talk by realizing their commitment to education in emergencies". The report highlights that despite increased attention and recognition, education in emergencies remains the most underfunded of all humanitarian sectors.

ICT for Development Forum 2013: Session on ICT for Education



Asian Development Bank, July 2015
37 pp. 3.7 MB

http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/161445/ict-forum-2013-education.pdf

This report, based on the ICT for Development Forum held from 28 February to 1 March 2013 at the Asian Development Bank (ADB), attempts to gauge the impact of information and communication technology on today's learning paradigms. What are the impacts of ICT developments on today's students and teachers? How is distance education changing the way education is being delivered? How is ADB helping developing members take advantage of ICT for education? How are massively open online courses and other disruptive learning paradigms affecting education? These are some of the questions tackled by experts from different countries and from ADB, and this report is the result of that discussion.

Health System Governance, Health Workforce and Health Information Systems

Health system developments in former Soviet countries

Editors Sherry Merkur, Anna Maresso, David McDaid et al.
Eurohealth - Quarterly of the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, Vol.21. No.2, 2015
40 pp. 3.1 MB

http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/280605/EuroHealth_v2n1.pdf?ua=1

This issue's Eurohealth Observer section looks at challenges and achievements of former Soviet countries with regards to primary care, specialized and inpatient services, and pharmaceutical care as well as reforms in Ukraine and challenges to universal coverage in Uzbekistan. Other articles include: Health priorities for Luxembourg's EU Presidency; Care for older people in Denmark and Norway; Dutch expectation on out-of-pocket payments; Inequity in long-term care use in Spain; and Eurohealth Monitor.

Tanzania: Human Resource Capacity Assessment in Public Health Supply Chain Management

by Motomoke Eomba, Matiko M. Machagge, Vicent Manyilizu et al.
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Deliver Project, Task Order 7, April 2015
64 pp. 1.3 MB

http://deliver.jsi.com/dlvr_content/resources/allpubs/countryreports/TZ_HRCapaAsse.pdf

This report explains the methods and processes used to arrive at the findings and recommendations for improving the human resource capacity of the public health supply chain in Tanzania. It will be particularly useful to human resources managers, policymakers, managers in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, partners, and others working with either public health supply chain management or, more broadly, human resources for health.

Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health: Workforce 2030

DRAFT for consultation
Health Workforce Department, World Health Organization, 2015
30 pp. 378 kB

http://who.int/hrh/resources/glob-strat-hrh_workforce2030.pdf?ua=1

WHO has been setting the agenda on health workforce issues since the World Health Report 2006 – Working Together for Health, which generated unprecedent-

ed attention to human resources for health (HRH). The report called for a decade of action on HRH, and acted as a catalyst for numerous policy initiatives and the adoption of several resolutions on this matter. The 68th World Health Assembly in 2015 reiterated the centrality of the health workforce across different areas of work of WHO, including the discourse on resilient health systems and the resolutions on surgical care and the global emergency health workforce, among others.

Access to Medical Products, Vaccines and Technologies

Updated International Drug Price Indicator Guide

Edited by Julie E. Frye
Management Sciences for Health (MSH), 2014
393 pp. 1.6 MB

http://erc.msh.org/dmpguide/pdf/DrugPriceGuide_2014.pdf

The International Drug Price Indicator Guide contains a spectrum of prices from pharmaceutical suppliers, international development organizations, and government agencies. The Guide aims to make price information more widely available in order to improve procurement of medicines of assured quality for the lowest possible price. Comparative price information is important for getting the best price, and this is an essential reference for anyone involved in the procurement of pharmaceuticals.

ReEBOV Antigen Rapid Test kit for point-of-care and laboratory-based testing for Ebola virus disease: a field validation study

by Mara Jana Broadhurst, John Daniel Kelly, Ann Miller et al.
The Lancet, Published Online June 26, 2015
8 pp. 279 kB

http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(15)61042-X.pdf

At present, diagnosis of Ebola virus disease requires transport of venepuncture blood to field biocontainment laboratories for testing by real-time RT-PCR, resulting in delays that complicate patient care and infection control efforts. The authors present a field validation study of an accurate new predictive test for Ebola Virus Disease that gives results within minutes. The study is the first to show that a point-of-care EVD test (ReEBOV Antigen Rapid Test; Corgenix) is faster than and as sensitive as a conventional laboratory-based molecular method used for clinical testing during the recent outbreak in Sierra Leone.

AMR Control 2015: Overcoming Global Antimicrobial Resistance

sEditors: Jean Carlet and Garance Upham
World Alliance Against Antibiotic Resistance (Waaar), June 2015
136 pp. 3.7 MB

http://www.globalhealthdynamics.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/AMR2015-June-3.pdf

Antimicrobial resistance, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), includes all forms of resistance to medicines on the part of viral, parasitic, fungal or bacterial infections. The World Alliance Against Antibiotic Resistance (WAAAR) was initiated, in 2011, in order to motivate politicians, policy-makers, health-care professionals and consumers to take antibiotic resistance very seriously. AMR Control 2015 gathers more than 20 outstanding authors who wrote instructive chapters covering a broad range of topics and concepts.

Transportation: The Key to Effective Last-Mile Distribution in Zambia

USAID, Deliver Project, Task Order 4 (June 19, 2015)
2 pp. 154 kB

http://deliver.jsi.com/dlvr_content/resources/allpubs/logisticsbriefs/ZM_KeyEffeLastMile.pdf

Delivering health commodities to the last mile, the point of service delivery, involves many processes and several modes of transportation. Commodities must come from manufacturers—often in foreign countries—to national warehouses, then to local storage units, and finally to the local health facility. In Zambia, the last mile often involves going off road or through swampy or sandy terrain that is difficult for larger delivery trucks to manoeuvre. This new brief discusses the challenges faced - and solutions, such as the use of all-terrain vehicles - in delivering health commodities nationwide in Zambia.

Management and Quality of Health Services and Facilities

Lancet Series on Faith-based Health-Care

The Lancet, July 7, 2015

http://www.thelancet.com/series/faith-based-health-care

An estimated 84% of the world's population is religiously affiliated. Faith is a powerful force in the lives of individuals and communities worldwide. This Series argues that building on the extensive experience, strengths, and capacities of faith-based organisations (e.g., geographical coverage, influence, and infrastructure) offers a unique opportunity to improve health outcomes.

After Ebola: why and how capacity support to Sierra Leone's health sector needs to change

by Lisa Denney, Richard Mallett, Ramatu Jalloh
Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), June 2015
46 pp. 2.5 MB

http://www.securelivelihoods.org/resources_download.aspx?resourceid=362&documentid=457

The Ebola crisis revealed not only weaknesses in Sierra Leone's health system, but also the limits of international capacity support over the last 13 years. The central argument of this report is that capacity building in the country's health sector has been thought about and operationalised in a narrow, technical way. This dominant approach has ignored both the relational and systemic dimensions of capacity. A smarter model of capacity building is needed – one that does justice to the challenge of health systems strengthening, and to citizens seeking quality healthcare. To that end, five ideas and several recommendations are proposed.

The Integration of Harm Reduction and Healthcare: Implications and Lessons for Healthcare Reform

by Peter Schafer & Michele Calvo
The New York Academy of Medicine, June 2015
70 pp. 791 kB

http://www.nyam.org/news/docs/pdf/Harm_Reduction-Report.pdf

At a time when clinics and hospitals are struggling to care for high-need, high-cost patients who require social support and medical care, this new Academy report highlights solutions pioneered by harm reduction programs that show promise in achieving the triple aim goals of increased quality, reduced costs, and improved health outcomes.

Universal Health Coverage, Health Financing and Social Health Protection

India´s Aspirations for Universal Health Coverage

by K. Srinath Reddy
N Engl J Med 2015; 373:1-5; July 2, 2015
5 pp. 593 kB

http://www.nejm.org/doi/pdf/10.1056/NEJMp1414214

How does one rate a health system that attracts medical tourism for its high-quality, low-cost advanced care, even as it lags behind many developing countries on key health indicators? What can we make of a country that´s become the global pharmacy for myriad inexpensive drugs but allows 63 million of its people to sink into poverty each year as a result of unaffordable health care costs? In-

dia´s health system has become a bundle of such paradoxes, owing to its wayward development since the country became independent in 1947.

Universal health coverage from multiple perspectives: a synthesis of conceptual literature and global debates

by Gilbert Abotisem Abiiro and Manuela De Allegri
BMC International Health and Human Rights 2015, 15:17 (4 July 2015)
7 pp. 428 kB

http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/s12914-015-0056-9.pdf

There is an emerging global consensus on the importance of universal health coverage (UHC), but no unanimity on the conceptual definition and scope of UHC, whether UHC is achievable or not, how to move towards it, common indicators for measuring its progress, and its long-term sustainability. This has resulted in various interpretations of the concept, emanating from different disciplinary perspectives. This paper discusses the various dimensions of UHC emerging from these interpretations and argues for the need to pay attention to the complex interactions across the various components of a health system in the pursuit of UHC as a legal human rights issue.

Thinking Beyond Sectors for Sustainable Development

Edited by Jeff Wage and Christopher Yap
Ubiquity Press Ltd., 2015
128 pp. 3.9 MB

http://www.ubiquitypress.com/site/books/download/14/247/thinking-beyond-sectors-for-sustainable-development/

The post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a monumental opportunity and a challenge for policy makers, national and local governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies, and civil society around the world. As we move from the era of the MDGs to the SDGs it is important to consider how development agendas are set, the progress that has been made over the past 15 years, and how current debates are shaping global development efforts for the next 15 years.

The trap underlying 'universal health coverage': The struggle to realise the right to health in Latin America

by Rafael Gonzalez Guzman and Nashielly Cortes Hernandez
Third World Resurgence No. 296/297, April/May 2015, pp 23-27
Special issue on UHC & the right to health
Read online at:

http://www.twn.my/title2/resurgence/2015/296-297/cover04.htm

Drawing on the experience of Latin America, the authors warn that behind the proposal of universal health coverage (UHC) lies a hidden agenda related to the commodification of healthcare through the participation of insurance companies and large private healthcare providers who profit from public funds allocated for health.

Report on the Expert consultation on expanding universal health coverage to the informal sector and vulnerable groups in the Eastern Mediterranean Region

by Yves Souteyrand, Sameen Siddiqi, Awad Mataria et al.
World Health Organization, June 2015
29 pp. 2240 kB

http://applications.emro.who.int/docs/IC_Meet_Rep_2015_EN_16344.pdf?ua=1

This report captures the key messages that came from a meeting held in Rabat, Morocco from March 15-16, 2015. The meeting sought to discuss the challenges to expanding universal health in the Eastern and Mediterranean region and the expected outcome of the meeting was an outline of a tentative agenda for a regional meeting on ways to expand UHC to the informal sector and vulnerable groups.

A Shared Mission for Universal Social Protection

The World Bank and The International Labour Organization (ILO), 2015
5 pp. 674 kB

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/genericdocument/wcms_378996.pdf

Since the 2000s, universality has re-entered the development agenda. First it was education: universal primary education became a Millennium Development Goal in 2000. Then it was health: in December 2013, the World Bank and WHO committed to universal health coverage. Now it is time for universal social protection. For the World Bank and the ILO, universal social protection refers to the integrated set of policies designed to ensure income security and support to all people across the life cycle – paying particular attention to the poor and the vulnerable. Anyone who needs social protection should be able to access it.

The State of Social Safety Nets 2015

by Maddalena Honorati, Ugo Gentilini Ruslan Yemtsov et al.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2015
185 pp. 6.5 MB

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/07/01/090224b082fb84f2/1_0/Rendered/PDF/The0state0of0social0safety0nets02015.pdf

Over the last decade, a policy revolution has been underway in the developing and emerging world. Country after country is systematically providing non-contributory transfers to poor and vulnerable people, in order to protect them against economic shocks and to enable them to invest in themselves and their children. Social safety nets or social transfers, as these are called, have spread rapidly from their early prominence in the middle-income countries of Latin America and Europe increasingly to nations in Africa, Asia and the Middle East - and today, over 130 developing countries have made investments in social safety nets an important pillar of economic development policies. The statistics and analysis in The State of Social Safety Nets 2015 capture this revolution, and reveal it in many dimensions at the country, regional, and international levels.

Political Economy of Pursuing the Expansion of Social Protection in Health in Mexico

by Octavio Gómez-Dantés, Michael R. Reich & Francisco Garrido-Latorre
Health Systems & Reform, 10 June 2015
31 pp. 1.2 MB

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/23288604.2015.1054547

This paper uses political economy analysis to identify the factors that contributed to the adoption of policies to expand social protection in health (SPH) in Mexico in the early years of the twenty-first century. It shows that actors with high political power can take advantage of a propitious context (a window of opportunity for major change) through effective political strategies to design, promote, and successfully negotiate SPH policies, even in the absence of beneficiary mobilization. This was the case in the adoption of Mexico's health reform in 2003.

Advocacy for Health Equity: A Synthesis Review

by Linden Farrer, Claudia Marinetti, Yoline Kuipers Cavaco et al.
The Milbank Quarterly, Vol. 93, No. 2, 2015 (pp. 392-437)
46 pp. 438 kB

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4462882/pdf/milq0093-0392.pdf

This article brings together for the first time evidence from the academic and the grey literature and provides a building block for efforts to advocate for health equity. Evidence regarding many of the dimensions is scant, and additional research is mer-

ited, particularly concerning the applicability of findings outside the English-speaking world. Advocacy organizations have a central role in advocating for health equity, given the challenges bridging the worlds of civil society, research, and policy.

Old Age, Unemployment and Occupational Injuries Protection

Facing the facts: The truth about ageing and development

Editors Ken Bluestone, Judith Escribano Kate Horstead et al.
Age International, 2015
88 pp. 10.4 MB

http://aphrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Older-People-and-the-Future-of-sub-Saharan-Africa%E2%80%9D-in-Facing-the-facts-the-truth-about-ageing-and-development.pdf

The articles within this report represent a range of views from high profile thought leaders, development experts and academics, about how population ageing should be taken into account in development thinking. The message that resonates throughout the report is that older people have a right to be valued for who they are, have needs that must be taken into account and are a global asset, making contributions to their families and communities that need to be recognised and supported.

Social Transfers

What are Social Transfers?

by Stephen Devereux, Nicholas Freeland, Sheshi Kaniki et al.
wahenga.net, 2015
4 pp. 118 kB

http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/system/files/file/23/01/2013_-_1914/policy_brief_1.pdf

What exactly do we mean by 'social transfers'? What we mean is social assistance provided by public and civic bodies to those living in poverty or in danger of falling into poverty. This 'social assistance' can be cash or it can be a number of other things, or a combination. In providing short-term relief to victims of disaster, one staves off immediate catastrophe but fails to provide any protective armour for defence against the next onslaught. Short term relief is therefore a never-ending, and unproductive, flow of resources. In providing, through predictable social transfers, the means for people to shield themselves against unforeseeable events, to enable them to plan, to invest, to save, one is helping them to regain control over their lives at the same time as providing an exit route out of dependency into self-reliance, benefiting the entire economy.

Inclusion of People with Disabilities

Mid-term report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Strategy Paper 3, February 2015
23 pp. 1.2 MB

http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier353_03_2015.pdf

In early 2013, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) launched its Action Plan for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities. It covers a period of three years (2013-2015). The overarching goal of the Action Plan is to ensure the systematic mainstreaming of the inclusion of persons with disabilities in German development policy. The mid-term report presents the current status of implementation of these measures.

Global Health Governance, Sustainable Development Goals & Development Cooperation

Report of the Ebola Interim Assessment Panel

World Health Organization

by Dame Barbara Stocking, Jean-Jacques Muyembe-Tamfun, Faisal Shuaib et al. Panel of Independent Experts, July 2015
29 pp. 611 kB

http://who.int/csr/resources/publications/ebola/report-by-panel.pdf?ua=1

This is a report by the panel of independent experts who reviewed WHO's response to the Ebola outbreak. The findings of the panel present a devastating critique of WHO and the chronic inaction of its member states, which together created the conditions for an Ebola virus disease outbreak of unprecedented ferocity and human tragedy. The authors call for urgent reform of WHO's Secretariat, WHO itself and the Member States. The report recommends that there be a WHO centre for emergency preparedness and response which can take the lead in avoiding and dealing with outbreaks, overseen by an independent board, and that the independence of WHO's country officers be reinforced.

Public Health in Germany: Structures, Developments and Global Challenges

Editor: Kathrin Happe
German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, acatech – National Academy of Science and Engineering, Union of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities, June 2015
76 pp. 859 kB

http://www.leopoldina.org/uploads/tx_leopublication/2015_Public_Health_LF_EN.pdf

Given the key role of public health at the national and international level, the National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, acatech – the German Academy of Science and Engineering and the Union of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities asked themselves the question: "Is Germany fulfilling its potential in public health nationally and in view of the global challenges?" They assessed what is needed to better the health of the population from the perspectives of academic public health, global health research, supporting institutions and structures, and the translation of science. Special attention is given to Germany's role and responsibility to support global health initiatives.

Impact of climate change on Least Developed Countries: are the SDGs possible?

by Helena Wright, Saleemul Huq, Jonathan Reeves
The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) Briefing, May 2015
4 pp. 528 kB

http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/17298IIED.pdf

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will define the priorities of the UN's development agenda beyond 2015. But the reality of climate change impacts will render these aspirational goals almost impossibly challenging for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) unless the current level of ambition in development and climate action is urgently increased. This briefing summarises the authors' analysis of the projected impacts of climate change on the ability of the LDCs to achieve each SDG. They go on to recommend policy pointers for the LDCs and their partners for the upcoming negotiations on the post-2015 agenda, financing for development, and a new climate change agreement.

The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015

United Nations, July 2015
75 pp. 7.1 MB

http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf

Dire poverty has dropped sharply, and just as many girls as boys are now enrolled in primary schools around the world. Simple measures like installing bed nets have prevented some six million deaths from malaria. But nearly one billion people still

defecate in the open, endangering the health of many others. These are among the findings that the United Nations released as part of a final report on the successes and failures of the eight Millennium Development Goals, - measured through 21 targets and 60 official indicators – and established 15 years ago to improve the lives of the poor. This report presents an accounting to date of how far the world has come in meeting the goals using data available as of June 2015. Most of the MDG targets have a deadline of 2015, using 1990 as the baseline against which progress is gauged.

Inequitable and Ineffective: Exclusion of Mental Health from the Post-2015 Development Agenda

by Alexander C. Tsai and Mark Tomlinson
PLoS Med 12(6): e1001846 (30 June 2015)
4 pp. 175 kB

http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001846&representation=PDF

Given that mental health and other non-communicable diseases were conspicuously omitted from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and have only been weakly mentioned in draft Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets, in this essay the authors argue for a place for mental health on the post-2015 development agenda. Its continued exclusion will not only contribute to the failure of the SDGs given the centrality of mental health in most aspects of human development and well-being but also formalize our collective failure to care for the most vulnerable among us.

Measuring global health R&D for the post-2015 development agenda

Policy Cures Consultation Draft, June 2015
16 pp. 319 kB

http://www.cohred.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Measuring-global-health-RD-for-the-SDGs-CONSULTATION-DRAFT-20150612.docx

If the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are to be successful, it is vital that they acknowledge the importance of – and measure progress towards – Research & Development (R&D) for global health. But current SDG discussions have largely overlooked the importance of R&D in reaching the health targets, and no current SDG indicator proposals include any indicators that can adequately measure global health R&D. Policy Cures has been commissioned by a group of global health R&D stakeholders to recommend a set of indicators to monitor R&D for health in the SDGs. Based on extensive landscaping, consultation and analysis, they have proposed a set of indicators for inclusion in the SDG monitoring framework.

The United Nations Post-2015 Agenda for Global Development: perspectives from China and Europe

Editors Thomas Fues and Jiang Ye
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik gGmbH, 2015
392 pp. 2.5 MB

http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/Studies_84.pdf

This publication focuses on scholarly discourses and policy challenges in China and Germany. Articles from The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), also cover European perspectives while chapters from the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) extend to the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa). The contributions demonstrate a surprising degree of convergence in German and Chinese analytical thinking but also point to substantive areas of disagreement.

Miscellaneous

Wikipedia Launches Offline Medical App

On June 10th 2015 Wikipedia launched the first version of their offline medical app. This is an easy to download offline version of all of English Wikipedia's medical content for android available for free at Google play: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.kiwix.kiwixcustomwikimed The version is 466 MB (!) and includes images. They plan to update it monthly and will be adding further language versions soon. They are also looking at a version without images to decrease the apps size and a version for Apple devices.

World at War: UNHCR Global Trends, Forced Displacement in 2014

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 2015
56 pp. 4.9 MB

http://unhcr.org/556725e69.pdf

Global forced displacement has seen accelerated growth in 2014, once again reaching unprecedented levels. The year saw the highest displacement on record. By end-2014, 59.5 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or human rights violations. This is 8.3 million persons more than the year before (51.2 million) and the highest annual increase in a single year.

Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis

by Agnes Tillinac, Sarah Craggs, Michela Macchiavello et al.
International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2015
14 pp. 4.4 MB

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CT_in_Crisis_FINAL.pdf

Undertaken in a time of unprecedented, diverse and simultaneously ongoing crises, with more and more people on the move or displaced, the research confirms that crisis situations can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to and manifestations of trafficking in persons. In certain contexts, crisis-induced forms of trafficking emerge. The research draws on over 120 expert interviews and provides a 20-year reflective analysis of various crises dating back to the 1990s. The global assessment further reaffirms that regardless of the type of crisis – armed conflict, natural disasters, complex crises – vulnerabilities to human trafficking can be found.

World Drug Report 2015

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), May 2015
162 pp. 7.9 MB

http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr2015/World_Drug_Report_2015.pdf

The World Drug Report presents a comprehensive annual overview of the latest developments in the world's illicit drug markets by focusing on the production, trafficking and consumption of the main types of illicit drugs, along with the related health consequences of those drugs. Chapter 1 of the report not only provides a global overview of the supply of and demand for opiates, cocaine, cannabis, amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances, as well as their impact on health, but also provides a review of the scientific evidence on approaches to preventing drug use and addresses general principles for effective responses to treatment for drug use. Chapter 2 examines how alternative development, within the broader context of the development agenda, is aimed at breaking the vicious cycle of illicit crop cultivation by providing farmers with alternative livelihoods.

Bulletin of the World Health Organization – Vol. 93, Nr. 7, July 2015

Highlights from the July 2015 issue:

- Health technology should be fairly distributed
- Managing antimicrobial resistance
- Is Hollywood good for your health?
- Interview: post-2015 development goals
- Is increased food supply driving global obesity?
- HIV policy in six African countries
- Teenage smoking in Chile
- Getting value for money in Indian hospitals

CONFERENCES & TRAINING

18th European Health Forum Gastein

30 September - 2 October 2015, Gastein Valley, Austria
"Securing Health in Europe: Balancing priorities, sharing responsibilities"

Current health systems need to safeguard past gains in health while responding to new threats and opportunities which call for a strengthened European public health response. The European Health Forum Gastein is the leading health policy event in the EU and takes place annually. It provides a major platform for decision-makers in various fields of public health and health care. With its wide-ranging three-day programme, the EHFG offers an unparalleled opportunity to exchange information about a broad spectrum of contemporary health issues.

For more information see: http://www.ehfg.org/home.html

CARTOON

Source: worldspace.com

"My son needs the experience, so he'll be operating on you. Don't worry, he got his medical degree from an online medical school."

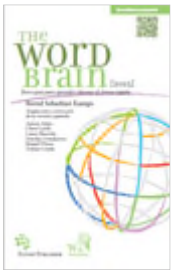
TIPS & TRICKS

Is there a use for the PRINT SCREEN key any more?

In the old days of DOS, you have used the PRINT SCREEN key to send the content of the current screen to a printer.

Hitting PRINT SCREEN while in Windows will simply copy the full screen to the clipboard. You can then PASTE this screenshot to any image editing programme by pressing CTRL+V (Edit | Paste).

The Word Brain – Spanish Edition



Breve guía para aprender idiomas de forma rápida
Bernd Sebastian Kamps
The Word Brain, Edición 2015
105 pp. 2.4 MB

http://www.amedeo.net/wb/TheWordBrain2015_Spanish.pdf

How long does it take to learn a new language? How many words do you need to learn? Are languages within the reach of everybody? Which teachers should we avoid?
These are some of the questions you ask yourself when you or your children start to learn a new language. The Word Brain provides the answers.

See also editions in German, Portuguese, Italian, Serbian, and Farsi at:
http://www.thewordbrain.com/

Mailing a web page

When a web page, say "http://health.bmz.de" is saved as HTML, a subfolder named "Index_Files" is created to hold all the little files that augment or just decorate the page. If you want to send the html page to somebody else as file attachment you have to send the whole stuff (including subfolder) otherwise the page is incomplete.

Well, saving all the parts of a web page via separate folders is one way to do it, but – it is clunky. You can avoid this problem in all Windows versions if you are running Internet Explorer simply by saving web pages via the "Save As" function, and selecting "MHT" in the "save as type" dialog option. An MHT file is a "web archive" that automatically puts everything - text, graphics, etc. - into a compact, single file. ("MHT" stands for "Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension HTML". When you click on an MHT file, it loads normally into your IE browser, with all the graphics, etc., in place. With no need for storage in separate folders, the separate pieces of a web page can't get lost or separated and you can easily attach the MHT file to any e-mail message.

IMPRINT

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