

EDITORIAL

Dear colleagues,

as announced in an earlier issue of this News Briefing, the first 2-day 'Early Response and Pre-Deployment Training' for health experts from German-supported programmes worldwide took place last week in Würzburg, providing an overview on the skills and expertise needed by medical experts to be deployed to affected countries in case of future public health emergencies.

Measures just like these were high on the agenda of the Meeting of G7 Health Ministers in Berlin which also happened last week. They agreed on concrete actions to realize the G7 Leaders' Declaration on antimicrobial resistance and Ebola, most of which should be of some interest to international health and development experts.

But we have food for thought for social protection experts, too:

A [Cochrane review](#) looks at the question whether unconditional cash transfers in humanitarian contexts impact on use of health services or on health outcomes.

And in India, a study carried out by ICRW assessed whether a conditional cash transfer, i.e. a premium paid to parents whose daughter remained unmarried until she was 18, was effective in keeping girls unmarried and longer at school and whether it changed both the young woman's and her parents' aspirations for her future.

Did you know that 2015 is the International Year of Evaluation? Well, now you do. And in honour of this fact, why don't you have a look at the 'Ten essential things to know about evaluation' which the Overseas Development Institute brought into this snappy format.

Last not least, since many of you kindly took part in the Healthy Development web portal's user survey, make sure not to miss this [summary of its encouraging results](#).

Your editorial team

Dieter Neuvians, Viktor Siebert, Anna von Roenne

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ONLINE RESOURCES

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

Towards Inclusive Employment in Indonesia

German Development Cooperation presents policy brief

http://health.bmz.de/what_we_do/Social-protection/studies_and_articles/Towards_Inclusive_Employment_in_Indonesia/index.html?pk_campaign=20_2015



On the labour market people with disabilities face significant challenges, ranging from negative attitudes among employers and co-workers to inaccessible work places, lack of training opportunities and little public support. This policy brief details how Indonesia is tackling the problem.

Building expertise for epidemic preparedness



http://health.bmz.de/events/Events_2015/Building_expertise_for_epidemic_preparedness/index.html?pk_campaign=20_2015

The West African Ebola crisis revealed the inadequacy of epidemic response capacities. BMZ has started an initiative to help prevent similar disease outbreaks in the future from spreading across borders. A number of GIZ experts were recently trained as a first step to establish a multidisciplinary expert team for worldwide deployment.

What users think of the Healthy Developments web portal

The results of a web-based survey



http://health.bmz.de/events/news-archive/2015/10/What_users_think_of_the_Healthy_Developments_web_portal/index.html?pk_campaign=20_2015

After two years of operating its web portal, the Healthy DEvelopments team asked users for feedback in a web-based survey. The results show that a majority of respondents use the portal regularly and are satisfied with its content, but also have various suggestions how it could be improved.

WHO recommendations for prevention and treatment of maternal peripartum infections



by A. Metin Gülmezoglu, Olufemi Oladapo, Matthews Mathai et al.
World Health Organization, September 2015
80 pp. 1.5 MB

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/186171/1/9789241549363_eng.pdf

The primary audience for this guideline is health professionals who are responsible for developing national and local health protocols and policies, as well as managers of maternal and child health programmes and policy-makers in all settings. The guideline will also be useful to those directly providing care to pregnant women, including obstetricians, midwives, nurses and general practitioners. The information in this guideline will be useful for developing job aids and tools for both pre- and inservice training of health workers to enhance their delivery of care to prevent and treat maternal peripartum infections.

Countdown to 2015: a decade of tracking progress for maternal, newborn, and child survival



by Cesar G Victora, Jennifer Harris Requejo, Aluisio J D Barros et al.
The Lancet - Published Online October 16, 2015
11 pp. 558 kB

[http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(15\)00519-X.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(15)00519-X.pdf)

Conceived in 2003 and born in 2005 with the launch of its first report and country profiles, the Countdown to 2015 for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Survival has reached its originally proposed lifespan. Major reductions in the deaths of mothers and children have occurred since Countdown's inception, even though most of the 75 priority countries failed to achieve Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5. The coverage of life-saving interventions tracked in Countdown increased steadily over time, but wide inequalities persist between and within countries. Key drivers of coverage such as financing, human resources, commodities, and conducive health policies also showed important, yet insufficient increases.

An ex-ante economic evaluation of the Maternal and Child Health Voucher Scheme as a decision-making tool in Myanmar



by Pritaporn Kingkaew, Pitsaphun Werayingyong, San San Aye et al.
Health Policy Plan. (2015) - First published online: September 26, 2015
11 pp. 486 kB

<http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2015/09/25/heapol.czv090.full.pdf>

Reducing child and maternal mortality in order to meet the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 4 and 5 remains a major challenge in Myanmar. A Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Voucher Scheme comprising a subsidization for pregnant women to receive four antenatal care (ANC), delivery and postnatal care (PNC) free-of-charge was planned to help women overcome financial barriers in addition to raising awareness of ANC and delivery with skilled birth attendants (SBA), which can reduce the rate of maternal and neonatal death. This study is part of an ex-ante evaluation of a feasibility study of the MCH Voucher Scheme.

South Africa's National Strategic Plan for a Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality in Africa (CARMMA)



Department of Health, Republic of South Africa, 2013
18 pp. 1.3 MB

http://www.health-e.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Strategic_Plan_Campaign_on_Accelerated_Reduction_of_Maternal_and_Child_Mortality_in_Africa.pdf

The African Union launched CARMMA in May 2009. South Africa released its CARMMA strategic plan in 2013. Targets included in the plan drew heavily on already agreed upon targets such as the Millennium Development Goals. Thus, South Africa's strategic plan outlined a number of goals for the year 2015. This document outlines South African strategies to reduce maternal and child deaths in the country as part of the African Union's Campaign for the Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA).

Special Issue: Cervical cancer prevention in Latin America



Guest Editors: María Correnti and María Eugenia Cavazza
eCancer, October 2015

<http://ecancer.org/special-issues/10-cervical-cancer-prevention-in-latin-america.php>

A new Special Issue from eCancerMedicalScience collects four new research articles on the topic of cervical cancer in Latin America, which is an enormous burden for the health system and society, and the third leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the region. In contrast to other types of

cancer, cervical cancer is a preventable and curable disease if it is diagnosed and treated early. But the absence of an effective prevention strategy leads to delayed diagnosis, and turns it into one of the leading causes of death among young women.

Measuring Implementation Strength for Integrated Community Case Management in Malawi: Results from a National Cell Phone Census



by Rebecca Heidkamp, Elizabeth Hazel, Humphreys Nsona et al.
Am J Trop Med Hyg 2015 93:861-868; Published online August 24, 2015
19 pp. 4.2 MB

<http://www.ajtmh.org/content/early/2015/08/20/ajtmh.14-0797.full.pdf>

Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) of childhood illnesses is a strategy for increasing access to diagnosis and treatment of malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea through community-based health workers. The authors collected real-time data on iCCM implementation strength through cell phone interviews with community-based health workers in Malawi and calculated indicators of implementation strength and utilization at district level. There are wide differences in iCCM implementation strength by district. Districts that performed well according to the survey measures demonstrate that MOH implementation strength targets are achievable with the right combination of supportive structures. Using the survey results, specific districts can now be targeted with additional support.

Global Standards for quality health care services for adolescents

A Guide to Implement a Standards-Driven Approach to Improve the Quality of Health-Care Services for Adolescents

by Subidita Chatterjee and Valentina Baltag
World Health Organization and UNAIDS, 2015



Volume 1: Standards and criteria

Volume 2: Implementation guide

Volume 3: Tools to conduct quality and coverage measurement surveys to collect data about compliance with the global standards

Volume 4: Scoring sheets for data analysis

Policy brief

Evidence from both high- and low-income countries shows that services for adolescents are highly fragmented, poorly coordinated and uneven in quality. Pockets of excellent practice exist, but, overall, services need significant improvement and should be brought into conformity with existing guidelines. WHO/UNAIDS Global Standards for quality health care services for adolescents aim to assist policy-makers and health service planners in improving the quality of health-care services so

that adolescents find it easier to obtain the health services that they need to promote, protect and improve their health and well-being.

Risk of gentamicin toxicity in neonates treated for possible severe bacterial infection in low and middle income countries: Systematic Review

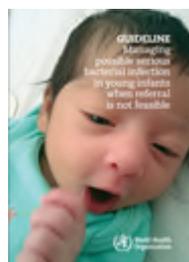


by Grace M. Musiime, Anna C. Seale, Sarah G. Moxon et al.
Tropical Medicine & International Health - Accepted Article: DOI: 10.1111/tmi.12608
21 pp. 952 kB

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/tmi.12608/epdf>

The authors assessed the risk of gentamicin toxicity and potential number of neonates exposed annually to this risk, through treatment with WHO-recommended first-line antibiotics (gentamicin with penicillin) for the 6.9 million neonates with Possible Severe Bacterial Infection (PSBI). They conclude that given wider scale-up of outpatient-based and lower-level treatment of PSBI, improved data are essential to better assess the risks from neonatal gentamicin treatment without assessment of blood levels, in order to maximise benefit and reduce harm.

WHO Guideline - Managing possible serious bacterial infection in young infants when referral is not feasible



by Maharaj K Bhan, Agustin Conde-Agudelo, Caroline Yonaba Okengo et al.
World Health Organization, 2015
52 pp. 993 kB

<http://www.healthynewbornnetwork.org/sites/default/files/resources/New%20WHO%20Epi%20Guidelines.pdf>

This guideline will identify young infants who have signs of serious infection to receive treatment even if referral is not possible. The new guideline includes recommendations to treat these infants with a combination of once daily intramuscular gentamicin (for 2 or 7 days) and oral amoxicillin (7 days). Those with fast breathing alone (milder illness) can be treated with oral amoxicillin. While hospital-based care is the preferred treatment option, these guidelines aim to increase access to treatment and help save lives of babies who cannot get to a hospital.

Risk factors for service use and trends in coverage of different HIV testing and counselling models in northwest Tanzania between 2003 and 2010



by Caoimhe Cawley, Alison Wringe, Jim Todd et al.
Tropical Medicine & International Health, Vol. 20, Issue 11, pp. 1473–1487, November 2015
15 pp. 272 kB

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/tmi.12578/epdf>

Patient records from three HIV testing and counselling (HTC) services [community outreach HTC during cohort study rounds (CO-HTC), walk-in HTC at the local health centre (WI-HTC) and antenatal HIV testing (ANC-HTC)] were linked to records from a community cohort study using a probabilistic record linkage algorithm. Compared to CO-HTC or ANC-HTC, WI-HTC was most likely to attract HIV-positive men and women, and to attract men with greater numbers of sexual partners. Further research should aim to optimise probabilistic record linkage techniques, and to investigate which types of HTC services most effectively link HIV-positive people to treatment services relative to the total cost per diagnosis made.

Analysis of Preventive Interventions for Malaria: Exploring Partial and Complete Protection and Total and Primary Intervention Effects



by Matthew Cairns, Yin Bun Cheung, Ying Xu et al.
Am. J. Epidemiol. (2015) 181 (12): 1008–1017 - First published online: May 27, 2015
10 pp. 229 kB

<http://aje.oxfordjournals.org/content/181/12/1008.full.pdf+html>

Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) completely protects a large fraction of recipients, while intermittent preventive treatment in infants provides modest partial protection, consistent with the rationale of these 2 different chemopreventive approaches. SMC has a primary effect that is substantially greater than the total effect previously estimated by trials, with the lower total effect mediated by negative event dependence. These methods contribute to an understanding of the mechanisms of protection from these interventions and could improve understanding of other tools to control malaria, including vaccines.

The effect of malaria control on *Plasmodium falciparum* in Africa between 2000 and 2015



by S. Bhatt, D. J. Weiss, E. Cameron et al.
Nature 526, 207–211 - Published online 16 September 2015
9 pp. 3.5 MB

<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v526/n7572/pdf/nature15535.pdf>

Since the year 2000, a concerted campaign against malaria has led to unprecedented levels of intervention coverage across sub-Saharan Africa. Understanding the effect of this control effort is vital to inform future control planning. However, the effect of malaria interventions across the varied epidemiological settings of Africa remains poorly understood owing to the absence of reliable surveillance data and the simplistic approaches underlying current disease estimates. Although still below target levels, current malaria interventions have substantially reduced malaria disease incidence across the continent. Increasing access to these interventions, and maintaining their effectiveness in the face of insecticide and drug resistance, should form a cornerstone of post-2015 control strategies.

Efficacy in the treatment of malaria by *Plasmodium vivax* in Oiapoque, Brazil, on the border with French Guiana: the importance of control over external factors



by Margarete do Socorro M. Gomes, José Luiz F. Vieira, Ricardo L. D. Machado et al.
Malaria Journal 2015, 14:402 (9 October 2015)
8 pp. 1.0 MB

<http://www.malariajournal.com/content/14/1/402>

Plasmodium vivax malaria is an important public health issue in the Amazon region, and it accounts for approximately 84 % of cases of the disease. Migration across the border between Brazil and French Guiana contributes to the maintenance of the disease. The authors conclude that in the municipality of Oiapoque, the therapeutic regime used for the treatment of *P. vivax* malaria using chloroquine combined with primaquine remains effective, when external factors are controlled, such as the quality of anti-malarial drugs, the adherence to the treatment prescribed, the correct diagnostic and the adjustment of primaquine dose for patient body weight.

Parasite clearance after malaria therapy: staying a step ahead of drug resistance



by Harin A. Karunajeewa
BMC Medicine 2015, 13:251 (2 October 2015)
4 pp. 480 kB

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/s12916-015-0486-1.pdf>

The discovery and development of the artemisinin class of antimalarial drugs is one of the great recent success stories of global health. However, after at least two decades of successful use, resistance

has finally emerged and appears to be spreading rapidly throughout South-East Asia in spite of our best efforts at containment. If this were also to occur in Africa, it would have disastrous implications for the continent subject to the world's greatest burden of *Plasmodium falciparum*.

New website highlights progress in eliminating malaria



Global Health Group's Malaria Elimination Initiative (MEI), October 5, 2015
MEI has launched a new website to showcase commitment to and progress in malaria elimination:

<http://ShrinkingtheMalariaMap.org>

It focuses on the progress of - and challenges faced by - 35 countries and four regions around the world that are actively working toward evidence-based elimination goals. These malaria-eliminating countries and regions are paving the way for eventual global eradication. The website showcases the latest elimination news and resources; summarizes national and regional progress toward zero; presents the remaining gaps and challenges that countries face in interrupting transmission; provides information on malaria-elimination financing, policies, interventions, and strategies; and discusses the new tools needed to further shrink the malaria map.

Bringing the state into the clinic? Incorporating the rapid diagnostic test for malaria into routine practice in Tanzanian primary healthcare facilities



by Eleanor Hutchinson, Hugh Reyburn, Eleanor Hamlyn et al.
Global Public Health - Published online: 12 October 2015
15 pp. 1.3 MB

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/17441692.2015.1091025>

This paper focuses on the rapid diagnostic test for malaria (mRDT), examining its introduction into low-level public health facilities in Tanzania within an intervention to improve the targeting of costly malaria medication. The paper shows how the significance of the test interacted with local knowledge, the availability of other medication, and local understandings of good clinical practice. The findings suggest that in a context in which care is reduced to the provision of medicines, strict adherence to mRDT results may be underpinned by increasing the use of other pharmaceuticals or may leave health workers with patients for whom they are unable to provide care.

Nobel prize in medicine goes to pioneers in parasitic diseases – as it happened



The Guardian, 05 October 2015
Read online at:

<http://www.theguardian.com/science/live/2015/oct/05/nobel-prizes-in-physiology-or-medicine-announced-live>

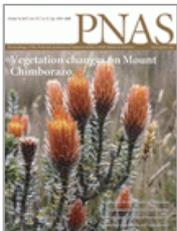
The first of three prestigious science prizes on the first day of Nobel week are revealed: William Campbell and Satoshi Omura for their work on a therapy against roundworm, shared with Youyou Tu, for a therapy against malaria.

See also:

William C Campbell, Satoshi Omura and Tu Youyou win Nobel prize in medicine

<http://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/oct/05/william-c-campbell-satoshi-omura-and-youyou-tu-win-nobel-prize-in-medicine>

Region-wide synchrony and traveling waves of dengue across eight countries in Southeast Asia

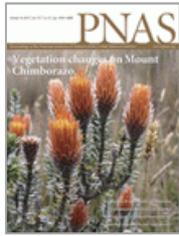


by Willem G. van Panhuis, Marc Choisy, Xin Xiong et al.
PNAS Early Edition - Published online before print October 5, 2015
6 pp. 2.4 MB

<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2015/09/30/1501375112.full.pdf>

Persons living in the tropics and subtropics are at risk for dengue fever and dengue hemorrhagic fever, and large epidemics occur unexpectedly that can overburden healthcare systems. The spatial and temporal dynamics of dengue transmission are poorly understood, limiting disease control efforts. The authors' analysis shows that periods of elevated temperatures can drive the occurrence of synchronous dengue epidemics across the region. This multicountry collaborative study improved insight that may lead to improved prediction of dengue transmission patterns and more effective disease surveillance and control efforts.

Measuring the impact of Ebola control measures in Sierra Leone



by Adam J. Kucharski¹, Anton Camacho, Stefan Flasche et al.
PNAS Early Edition - Published online before print October 12, 2015
6 pp. 940 kB

<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2015/10/07/1508814112.full.pdf>

Between June 2014 and February 2015, thousands of Ebola treatment beds were introduced in Sierra Leone, alongside other infection control measures. However, there has been criticism of the timing and focus of this response, and it remains unclear how much it contributed to curbing the 2014–2015 Ebola epidemic. Using a mathematical model, the authors estimated how many Ebola virus disease cases the response averted in each district of Sierra Leone. They estimated that 56,600 (95% credible interval: 48,300–84,500) Ebola cases were averted in Sierra Leone as a direct result of additional treatment beds. Moreover, the number of cases averted would have been even greater had beds been available 1 month earlier.

Ebola RNA Persistence in Semen of Ebola Virus Disease Survivors - Preliminary Report



by Gibrilla F. Deen, Barbara Knust, Nathalie Broutet et al.
New England Journal of Medicine - Published 14 October 2015
7 pp. 426 kB

<http://www.nejm.org/doi/pdf/10.1056/NEJMoa1511410>

Ebola virus has been detected in the semen of men after their recovery from Ebola virus disease (EVD), but little information is available about its prevalence or the duration of its persistence. The authors report the initial findings of a pilot study involving survivors of EVD in Sierra Leone. They conclude that the data showed the persistence of Ebola virus RNA in semen and declining persistence with increasing months since the onset of EVD. They do not yet have data on the extent to which positivity on RT-PCR is associated with virus infectivity. Although cases of suspected sexual transmission of Ebola have been reported, they are rare; hence the risk of sexual transmission of the Ebola virus is being investigated.

Hand washing promotion for preventing diarrhoea



by Regina I Ejemot-Nwadiaro, John E Ehiri, Dachi Arikpo et al.
Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group - Published Online: 3 September 2015
97 pp. 1.0 MB

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD004265.pub3/epdf>

Diarrhoea accounts for 1.8 million deaths in children in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). One of the identified strategies to prevent diarrhoea is hand washing. The authors conclude that hand washing promotion probably reduces diarrhoea episodes in both child day-care centres in high-

income countries and among communities living in LMICs by about 30%. However, less is known about how to help people maintain hand washing habits in the longer term.

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

2015 Global Hunger Index



Armed Conflict and the Challenge of Hunger

by Klaus von Grebmer, Olive Towey, Andrea Sonntag et al.

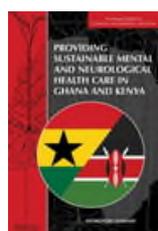
International Food Policy Research Institute, Welthungerhilfe, Concern Worldwide, October 2015

48 pp. 4.7 MB

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/global-hunger-index_2015_english.pdf

The report shows the development of the hunger situation at a global, regional and national level and examines the reasons for positive and negative developments. In 2015, the indicators for measuring the hunger situation were improved. Instead of using the indicator for child underweight, the proportion of those suffering from stunting and those suffering from wasting are taken into account. The first is a sign of chronic undernutrition. The second is a sign of acute undernutrition. In Africa south of the Sahara and in South Asia, the hunger situation is also most critical, even if there have been overall successes in the fight against hunger.

Providing Sustainable Mental and Neurological Health Care in Ghana and Kenya: Workshop Summary



Rapporteurs: Sheena Posey Norris, Erin Hammers Forstag, and Bruce M. Altevogt

Institute of Medicine; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2015

242 pp. 3.5 MB

http://download.nap.edu/cart/download.cgi?record_id=21793

Mental, neurological, and substance use (MNS) disorders have a substantial impact on global health and well-being. Disorders such as depression, alcohol abuse, and schizophrenia constitute about 13 percent of the total burden of disease. Worldwide, MNS disorders are the leading cause of disability, and the 10th leading cause of death. Despite this high burden, there is a significant shortage of resources available to prevent, diagnose, and treat MNS disorders. Approximately four out of five people with serious MNS disorders living in low- and middle-income countries do not receive needed health services.

Post-2015 Hygiene Advocacy Toolkit



Developed by the Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing (PPPHW), March 2015
16 pp. 640 kB

<http://globalhandwashing.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Hygiene-Advocacy-Toolkit-.pdf>

This hygiene advocacy toolkit is an evidence-based resource that outlines why hygiene must be a priority in the Post-2015 sustainable development agenda and goals (SDGs). It was developed by the Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing (PPPHW), in cooperation with the UNICEF/World Health Organization Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Advocacy and Communications Group. It is intended for use in making a case for hygiene in the following sectors: water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); health; nutrition; education; poverty; and gender equality - by providing definitions, evidence, strategies, and talking points to be used "as a whole, or on a stand-alone basis depending on the context and audience".

Africa's Smallholders Adapting to Climate Change



by Catherine Pettengell, Derk Byvanck, Saskia Daggett et al.
Oxfam International, October 2015
22 pp. 433 kB

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/bn-african-smallholders-climate-change-141015-en.pdf>

Smallholder producers, especially women, are on the front line of the consequences of climate change because of how dependent on the weather food production is, and how dependent on that food their families and communities are. The pressures that food producers in Africa now face are unprecedented. Considerable progress has been achieved by governments across Africa to manage the risks of current climate variability and short-term climatic changes on food production. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns, however, that in spite of this progress actions to date will be insufficient to ensure adaptation to the long-term impacts of climate change on agriculture, nutrition, and food security across Africa.

Joint action on climate change: Facts and figures



by Ilan Kelman
SciDevNet, October 2015
Read online at:

<http://www.scidev.net/global/climate-change/feature/joint-action-climate-change-facts-figures.html>

The author examines the history, overlaps and conflicts between climate change, development and disasters. There is no integration of global climate change, development and disaster policy. But sci-

ence says the problems, and ways to tackle them, are often interrelated. Giving climate change policy a wider context could spur more action.

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

Gender and EFA 2000-2015: Achievements and Challenges



by Aaron Benavot, Manos Antoninis, Ashley Baldwin et al.
UNESCO's Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report (GMR), October 2015
57 pp. 716 kB

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/234809E.pdf>

A new Gender Report compiled for the International Day of the Girl Child, shows that fewer than half of countries – of which none in sub-Saharan Africa - have achieved the goal of gender parity in both primary and secondary education, even though all were supposed to achieve it by 2005. The Report, released jointly by the GMR and the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, shows that, although the goal has not been met by all, progress towards gender parity is one of the biggest education success stories since 2000.

Journal on Education in Emergencies Vol. 1, Nr. 1, October 2015



Editor-in-Chief: Dana Burde
Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
180 pp. 1.1 MB

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Journal_on_EiE_Vol1_Num1_Oct2015.pdf

The journal will be published online twice a year; each issue will feature 4-6 peer-reviewed articles written by researchers and practitioners in the field of Education in Emergencies (EiE). Please see their website — <http://www.ineesite.org/journal> — for more information and detailed submission guidelines.

Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace: A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325



by Radhika Coomaraswamy, Patrick Cammaert, Anwarul Chowdhury et al.
UN Women, 2015
418 pp. 7.9 MB

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNW-GLOBAL-STUDY-1325-2015.pdf>

The UN Security Council's High-level Review on the women, peace and security agenda commemorated the 15th anniversary of UN Security Council resolution 1325 which recognized for the first time in 2000, the role of gender equality and women's leadership in international peace and security. The report brings together research which unquestionably demonstrates that women's empowerment and gender equality contribute to the conclusion of peace talks and sustainable peace, accelerating economic recovery, strengthening protection efforts of peace operations and humanitarian assistance, and countering violent extremism.

Health System Governance, Health Workforce and Health Information Systems

e-Learning to create a community of learning and practice for supply chain management in healthcare



by Griet Samyn, Manusika Rai, Carole Piriou
Knowledge Management & E-Learning, 7(3), 470–479
11 pp. 240 kB

<http://www.kmel-journal.org/ojs/index.php/online-publication/article/viewFile/472/274>

The article advances and describes a new way to strengthen the capacity of health workers in the domain of supply chain management (SCM) of medicines. Although the focus on SCM in health is relatively recent, a well-functioning supply chain system embedded within the overall health system is nowadays recognized as a prerequisite for the continuous availability of quality health commodities. The attempt to create a Community of Learning and Practice through the use of e-learning, is an approach meant to transcend the difference and shortcomings of both pre- and in-service trainings and prepare health workers for the new job expectations of today and tomorrow.

What is 'Humanitarian Communication'?



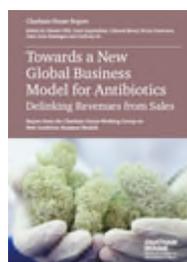
Towards Standard Definitions and Protections for the Humanitarian Use of ICTs
by Nathaniel A. Raymond, Brittany L. Card, Ziad al Achkar
European Interagency Security Forum (EISF), 2015
6 pp. 527 kB

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2041-EISF-2015-What-is-humanitarian-communication.pdf>

Information communication technologies (ICTs) are increasingly becoming a defining component of twenty-first century humanitarian response operations during both natural disasters and armed conflict. Humanitarian communication is technical capacity building; information collection and dissemination; preparedness activities; and/or data analysis for the purposes of saving lives, alleviating suffering, and protecting the dignity of crisis-affected populations when performed in accordance with international standards of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence.

Access to Medical Products, Vaccines and Technologies

Towards a New Global Business Model for Antibiotics: Delinking Revenues from Sales



Report from the Chatham House Working Group on New Antibiotic Business Models
by Charles Clift, Kevin Outterson, John-Arne Røttingen et al.
Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 2015
46 pp. 552 kB

https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/field/field_document/20151009NewBusinessModelAntibioticsCliftGopinathanMorelOuttersonRottingenSo.pdf

Revenues for pharmaceutical companies need to be delinked from sales of antibiotics to avoid their over-use and avert a public health crisis. This report aims to inform the ongoing discussions and processes on developing a new business model for antibiotics. It proposes that companies would be rewarded for antibiotic R&D in various ways, none of which depend on sales volume, so that it would be possible to earn a satisfactory return on investment even if a new antibiotic was left entirely on the shelf.

Canada and Access to Medicines in Developing Countries: Intellectual Property Rights First



by Joel Lexchin
Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, November 2013
24 pp. 534 kB

https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/National%20Office/2013/11/Access_to%20Medicines_Developing_Countries.pdf

Canadian reports have recommended that health as a human right must be Canada's overarching global commitment and that the primacy of human rights should be prioritized over other elements of international law including international trade and investment law as it applies to access to pharmaceuticals. This paper uses a series of case reports to examine Canada's commitment to this goal. Specifically, it examines cases where improved access has been in conflict with increased intellectual property rights.

Rapid access to investigational vaccines: an analysis of access provisions



by Delphi G.M. Coppens, Jayasree K. Iyer, Laurien A. Rook
Access to Medicine Foundation, 30 September, 2015
34 pp. 1.2 MB

http://www.accesstomedicineindex.org/sites/2015.atmindex.org/files/rapid_access_to_investigational_vaccines_access_to_medicine_foundation_30_sept_2015.pdf

In this new study, the Access to Medicine Foundation has analysed the vaccine pipelines of the 20 companies measured by the 2014 Access to Medicine Index. The study investigates which vaccines are being developed by large pharmaceutical companies for high-burden diseases; and assesses whether these companies use access provisions (such as price caps or supply commitments) to help ensure the future accessibility of the vaccine candidates in their pipelines.

A critical appraisal of clinical trials conducted and subsequent drug approvals in India and South Africa



by Dnyanesh Limaye, Janka Marisa Langer, Tjorben Rühling et al.
BMJ Open 2015;5:e007304, 31 August 2015
6 pp. 779 kB

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/5/8/e007304.full.pdf+html>

The objectives of the study were to assess the relation between the number of clinical trials conducted and respective new drug approvals in India and South Africa. The authors conclude that despite an increase in clinical trial activities, there is a clear gap between the number of trials conducted and market availability of these new drugs in India and South Africa. Drug regulatory authorities, investigators, institutional review boards and patient groups should direct their efforts to ensuring availability of new drugs in the market that have been tested and researched on their population.

Management and Quality of Health Services and Facilities

Declaration of the G7 Health Ministers 8 - 9 October 2015 in Berlin



Think Ahead. Act Together.
10 pp. 186 kB

http://www.bmg.bund.de/fileadmin/dateien/Downloads/G/G7-Ges.Minister_2015/G7_Health_Ministers_Declaration_AMR_and_EBOLA.pdf

In continuation of the G7 Summit in Elmau on 7 and 8 June 2015, the G7 Health Ministers, discussed the health topics Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Ebola during their G7-Meeting in Berlin on 8 and 9 October 2015. The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being. The Ministers are therefore strongly committed to continuing their engagement in this field with a specific focus on strengthening health systems through bilateral programmes and multilateral structures.

Primary Health Care Performance Initiative



PHCPI Conceptual Framework, September 2015
43 pp. 1.3 MB

http://phcperformanceinitiative.org/sites/default/files/PHCPI%20Methodology%20Note_0.pdf

The PHC Performance Initiative (PHCPI) is a new partnership that brings together country policy-makers, health system managers, practitioners, advocates and other development partners to catalyze improvements in PHC in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) through better measurement and knowledge-sharing. PHCPI will help countries track key performance indicators for their primary health care (PHC) systems, identifying which parts of the system are working well and which ones need attention. This background note provides a detailed description for how indicators were selected and constructed for the PHCPI website (<http://phcperformanceinitiative.org/>) tool.

Health systems research for policy change: lessons from the implementation of rapid assessment protocols for diabetes in low- and middle-income settings



by David Beran, J. Jaime Miranda, Maria Kathia Cardenas et al.
Health Research Policy and Systems 2015, 13:41 (1 October 2015)
10 pp. 579 kB

<http://www.health-policy-systems.com/content/pdf/s12961-015-0029-4.pdf>

As many challenges exist for access to diabetes care in developing countries, the International Insulin Foundation developed a Rapid Assessment tool and implemented this approach to identify barriers to care and propose concrete recommendations for decision makers. The objective of this paper is to identify the factors that contributed to informing and influencing policymakers with regards to this work.

Universal Health Coverage, Health Financing and Social Health Protection

Results Based Financing with non-state providers: Insights from a controlled trial in Northern Uganda



by Health Partners International and Montrose International, Northern Uganda Health (NU Health), 2015
24 pp. 1.1 MB

http://resources.healthpartners-int.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/RF_RBF-with-non-state-providers_Insights-Report_NU-Health-2015-resized.pdf

There is increasing interest in understanding how RBF (Results Based Financing) can improve efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in programming towards Universal Health Coverage and improved health outcomes at scale. This report and an [accompanying technical annex](#) (36 pp. 1.3 MB) aim to contribute to the growing body of evidence related to RBF, the determinants of its effectiveness, and how stakeholders – both providers and putative beneficiaries – have come to receive it. In addition, an independent impact evaluation articulates the detailed effects on service delivery and, certain health outcomes, and an associated qualitative review examines the impact of different financing methods on incentives and behaviour of facility managers.

UHC Primary Health Care Self-Assessment Tool



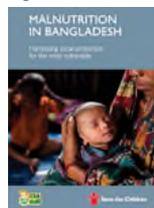
Editors: Nathan Blanchet, Ruth Kidane, Marty Makinen
Joint Learning Network for Universal Health Coverage Primary Health Care Initiative, October 2015
48 pp. 5.4 MB

http://www.jointlearningnetwork.org/resources/download/get_file/ZW50cnlfaWQ6MzM4MXxmaWVsZF9uYW11OnJlc291cmNlX2ZpbGV8dHlwZTpmaWxl

The tool is designed to serve as a useful early step to support PHC-oriented universal health coverage, a system-wide reform approach to lower disease burden, achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), improve efficiency, and offer financial protection within financial limits. The editors believe this tool can be useful for improving coordination among health financing and PHC efforts in countries around the world.

Malnutrition in Bangladesh: Harnessing social protection for the most vulnerable

by Katherine Richards, Nicola Hypher, Julie Newton et al.



The Save the Children Fund, 2015

116 pp. 3.0 MB

http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Malnutrition_in_Bangladesh.pdf

Bangladesh's current social protection system is fragmented and ineffective – in 2010 reaching just 35% of those living below the poverty line. As the Government of Bangladesh leads a significant reform of its National Social Security Strategy, harnessing the potential of social protection for nutrition is vital. According to this report, there is a tangible opportunity for the development of social protection to improve malnutrition in Bangladesh.

The State of Food and Agriculture 2015



Social protection and Agriculture: Breaking the Cycle of Rural Poverty

by Kostas Stamoulis, Benjamin Davis, Terri Raney et al.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), October 2015

151 pp. 1.6 MB

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/a-i4910e.pdf>

The publication finds that in poor countries, social protection schemes - such as cash transfers, school feeding and public works - offer an economical way to provide vulnerable people with opportunities to move out of extreme poverty and hunger and to improve their children's health, education and life chances. Expanding such programs in rural areas and linking them to inclusive agricultural growth policies would rapidly reduce the number of poor people, the report says.

The State of the Humanitarian System - 2015 Edition



by Abby Stoddard, Adele Harmer, Katherine Haver et al.

Humanitarian Outcomes for ALNAP

138 pp. 5.0 MB

<http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/alnap-sohs-2015-web.pdf>

The report identifies a number of key challenges, including meeting the humanitarian needs of a growing number of people, ensuring that the humanitarian system performs under the current levels of strain, securing the resources necessary to conduct humanitarian operations, ensuring adherence to the tenets of international humanitarian and human rights law, and preventing the politicisation of humanitarian action. The SOHS continues to provide systematic analysis and guidance on how best to make the case for improving the humanitarian system – a system which is needed by more people than ever before.

Old Age, Unemployment and Occupational Injuries Protection

World Alzheimer Report 2015: The Global Impact of Dementia



An analysis of prevalence, incidence, cost and trends
by Martin Prince, Anders Wimo, Maëleonn Guerchet et al.
Alzheimer's Disease International (ADI), August 2015
88 pp. 1.8 MB

<http://www.alz.co.uk/research/WorldAlzheimerReport2015.pdf>

The World Alzheimer Report 2015 updates ADI's global dementia data. By carrying out a full update of previous systematic reviews, the report makes key recommendations to provide a global framework for action on dementia. The report also includes a systematic review of the evidence for and against recent trends in the prevalence and incidence of dementia over time, as well as an analysis of the broader societal impact of dementia.

Social Transfers

Unconditional cash transfers for assistance in humanitarian disasters: effect on use of health services and health outcomes in low- and middle-income countries (Review)



by F Pega, SY Liu, S Walter et al.
The Cochrane Library 2015, Issue 9
86 pp. 1.1 MB

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD011247.pub2/epdf>

Unconditional cash transfers (provided without obligation) may improve health by giving recipients additional income in disaster contexts. Three studies have examined the effect of five such cash transfers on the use of health services and/or health outcomes. Depending on the specific health services use and health outcomes examined, these studies either reported no evidence that the cash transfers had impacted the outcome or that unconditional cash transfers improved the outcome. However, additional high-quality evidence (especially RCTs of humanitarian disaster contexts other than droughts) is required to reach clear conclusions.

Making Change from Cash? Evaluation of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program to Improve the Status of Girls in Northern India



by Priya Nanda, Priya Das, Nitin Datta et al.
International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), 2015
8 pp. 2.8 MB

<http://www.icrw.org/sites/default/files/publications/IMPACCT%20Synopsis%20October%202015.pdf>

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) evaluated the Apni Beti Apna Dhan (Our Daughters Our Wealth) conditional cash transfer (CCT) program to determine if an economic incentive, which provided eligible enrolled daughters a bond to be redeemed at 25,000 rupees if the girl remained unmarried at 18, was successful. ICRW measured whether the girls were more likely to remain unmarried until age 18, whether they were more likely to stay in school longer or to currently be studying, and whether or not the girls' and parents' aspirations for their daughters had increased.

[Inclusion of People with Disabilities](#)

Community-based rehabilitation for people with disabilities in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review



by Valentina Iemmi, Lorna Gibson, Karl Blanchet et al.
Campbell Systematic Reviews, 01 September 2015
178 pp. 2.5 MB

http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/lib/download/3887/Iemmi_CBR_LMIC_Review_v2.pdf

There are estimated to be over one billion people with disabilities globally and 80% of them live in low- and middle-income countries. They are often excluded from education, health, and employment and other aspects of society leading to an increased risk of poverty. This report reviews the evidence about the impact of community-based rehabilitation on the lives of people with disabilities and their carers in low- and middle-income countries.

[Global Health Governance, Sustainable Development Goals & Development Cooperation](#)

Summary of the UN Sustainable Development Summit: 25-27 September 2015



by Rishikesh Bhandary, Faye Leone, Leila Mead et al.
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), 30 September 2015
18 pp. 464 kB

<http://www.iisd.ca/download/pdf/enb3224e.pdf>

From the speeches at the UN Sustainable Development Summit, it was clear that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has already begun; the sense of ownership over the negotiated outcome has extended into stakeholders' commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda. Governments reported that they have taken steps to assess how the SDGs will be implemented within their ministries. Others said they had referred to the SDGs while developing their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) to address climate change. Intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations enumerated the SDGs addressed in their mandates. And representatives from the private sector reported that they have already begun using the SDGs for their own sustainability assessments.

UN Millennium Development Goals replaced by new 'distraction gimmicks'



by Patrick Bond
Pambazuka News, Issue 744, 2015-09-30
Read online at:

<http://www.pambazuka.net/en/category.php/features/95651>

The ubiquitous 'development goals' chosen by the United Nations – first Millennium (MDGs) in 2000 and now Sustainable (SDGs) – were and are and will be a distraction from the real work of fighting poverty done by social justice activists, including Africans.

ICT & SDGs: How Information and Communications Technology Can Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals



by Jeffrey D. Sachs, Vijay Modi, Hernan Figueroa et al.
Earth Institute at Columbia University in collaboration with Ericsson, 2015
24 pp. 904 kB

http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/ICTSDG_InterimReport_Web.pdf

The new Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs, call for several bold breakthroughs by the year 2030. To many, these goals will seem utopian. They are definitely "stretch" goals that will require a transformation of societies that is far deeper and faster than in the past. In this view, the broad application of information and communication technology (ICT) is a profound reason for optimism, since the rapid development of ICT-based services and systems offer the possibility for the needed deep transformation of the world economy and societies more broadly.

Why the World Bank is changing the definition of the word "poor"



by Charles Kenny and Justin Sandefur
Vox Media, Inc. October 7, 2015
Read online at:

<http://www.vox.com/2015/10/7/9465999/world-bank-poverty-line>

At the United Nations' big gathering in late September, world leaders signed on to an ambitious pledge: "By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$ 1.25 a day." But just 10 days later, the goalposts shifted. The World Bank – which is in charge of setting the global poverty line – announced it was raising the line from US\$ 1.25 to US\$ 1.90 a day. The cynical explanation is that the World Bank wants to make it harder to eradicate poverty by widening the definition; the fewer poor people there are, after all, the less there is for the World Bank to do. The real answer is less alarming: The bank is just trying to make sure poverty data stays consistent over time. But the sudden, jarring change is an important reminder that you can't capture the actual condition of the world's poor in just one simple number.

Trade and Health: Towards building a National Strategy



Editors: Richard Smith, Chantal Blouin, Zafar Mirza et al.
World Health Organization, 2015
149 pp. 1.4 MB

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/183934/1/9789241565035_eng.pdf

Health and trade are strongly interconnected, with varying effects on public health. While trade can expand the availability of health products, intensified trade liberalisation - through bilateral free trade agreements - confronts national health authorities with increased movement of health personnel; medical tourism; higher levels of intellectual property protection impacting medicines' prices; and harmful food products. The publication provides useful background information for policy-makers to formulate a coherent national response to trade-health issues.

The State of Broadband 2015: Broadband as a Foundation for Sustainable Development



by Phillippa Biggs, Ahone Njume-Ebong, Simon de Nicola et al.
The Broadband Commission for Digital Development, ITU and UNESCO, September 2015
100 pp. 2.0 MB

<http://www.broadbandcommission.org/Documents/reports/bb-annualreport2015.pdf>

A large body of evidence has now been amassed that affordable and effective broadband connectivity is a vital enabler of economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. However, the digital divide is proving stubbornly persistent in terms of access to broadband Internet, including the challenge of extending last-mile access to infrastructure to remote and rural communities. Countries need to adopt effective policies and strategies to make

broadband available, affordable and accessible, as a vital enabler of sustainable development in modern-day knowledge societies.

10 things to know about evaluation



by Anne Buffardi, Simon Hearn, Tiina Pasanen et al.
Overseas Development Institute (ODI), 2015
12 pp. 195 kB

<http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9685.pdf>

Evaluation is essential to good development. But there are still many myths and misconceptions about what it is - and how it should be used. ODI's Research and Policy in Development Programme (RAPID) has many years' experience supporting 'good' evaluation in complex development contexts. In support of the International Year of Evaluation 2015, they have put together the essential 'things to know' about evaluation in 10 infographics.

Ending Extreme Poverty and Sharing Prosperity: Progress and Policies



by Marcio Cruz, James Foster, Bryce Quillin et al.
The World Bank, October 2015
83 pp. 2.6 MB

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/pubdocs/publicdoc/2015/10/109701443800596288/PRN03-Oct2015-TwinGoals.pdf>

Despite solid development gains, progress has been uneven and significant work remains. With an estimated 900 million people in 2012 on less than US\$ 1.90 a day - the updated international poverty line - and a projected 700 million in 2015, extreme poverty still remains unacceptably high. It has also become more concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Addressing moderate poverty and mitigating the vulnerability of falling back into poverty have become more pressing issues in many countries, especially in those where the bottom 40 percent saw their incomes decline. Even in a world of single-digit extreme poverty, non-income disparities, like limited access to quality education and health services, pose a bottleneck to poverty reduction and shared prosperity.

Central or Sidelined: Examining How Girls Fares in the 2030 Agenda



International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), 2015
2 pp. 1.0 MB

<http://www.icrw.org/sites/default/files/publications/CentralorSidelined.pdf>

As 2015 comes to a close, so do the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In their wake is a new plan for the next 15 years: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, or the 2030 Agenda. This policy brief analyzes how the 2030 Agenda includes the unique needs and priorities of adolescent girls and examines the critical role girls have to play in the development of their communities world-wide.

Why Well-Being Should Drive Growth Strategies: The 2015 Sustainable Economic Development Assessment



by Douglas Beal, Enrique Rueda-Sabater, Shu Ling Heng
Boston Consulting Group (BCG), May 2015
59 pp. 1.1 MB

<https://www.bcgperspectives.com/Images/BCG-Why-Well-Being-Should-Drive-Growth-Strategies-May-2015.pdf>

The Boston Consulting Group's Sustainable Economic Development Assessment (SEDA) is a powerful diagnostic designed to provide government leaders with a perspective on how well their countries convert wealth, as measured by income levels, into wellbeing when compared with other countries. SEDA also helps identify specific areas in which a country is lagging - even after taking into account its income level and growth rate - and identifies the areas that should receive priority attention. The most recent analysis raises important new questions related to ongoing debates in the field of development.

Miscellaneous

Journal of Infection in Developing Countries - Vol 9, No 09: September 2015



<http://www.jidc.org/index.php/journal>

The Journal of Infection in Developing Countries has just published its latest issue. You are invited you to read the Table of Contents and then visit their web site to review articles and items of interest.

Enabling Information Literacy despite Information Chaos



by John Miescher
BizGraphic, Switzerland, 2015
4 pp. 482 kB

http://bizgraphic.ch/Blog/Information_literacy_despite_information_chaos.pdf

The ease and low cost of distributing content on the Internet today enable an overwhelming mass of (often unstructured) information to build up data smog, making it very difficult to isolate crucial information and new knowledge for science and business. Literacy enabled information is information that is easy to discover and easy to peruse. All downloadable documents should be “well-behaved”, i.e. easy to navigate with bookmarks and, where applicable, with an interactive table of contents and contain embedded or attached metadata for automatic classification and sharing of knowledge (given suitable software).

How to Reduce Homicide by 50% in the Next 30 Years



by Manuel Eisner

Violence Research Centre at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, August 2015

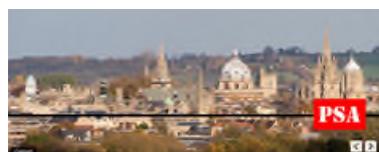
25 pp. 1.6 MB

http://www.igarape.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Homicide-Dispatch_1_EN.pdf

Since 2000, more than 8 million people were killed around the world due to interpersonal violence. Almost half of these homicides are committed in just 23 countries, representing one tenth of the global population. Which characteristics make these places stages of such high homicide rates? Is it possible to significantly reduce interpersonal violence in a single generation? This research believes that the answer is yes.

CONFERENCES & TRAINING

Managing Human Resources in Health & Humanitarian Supply Chains: Strategies, Tools & Techniques



30th November to 4th December, 2015

Pamela Steele Associates (PSA) Oxford, UK

When applied, the strategies, tools and techniques developed in this course will enable participants to engage in meaningful management and long term capacity development of the human resources they rely on to manage their supply chain.

This course will be beneficial to any mid- or upper-level manager responsible for managing human resources in health and humanitarian supply chains, and capacity development employees from technical and multilateral organisations who engage with governments to promote systematic development of human resources.

For further information see: <http://www.pamsteele.co.uk/course-catalogue/>

CARTOON

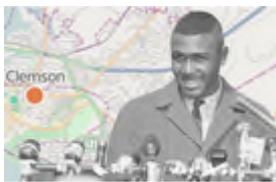


"It's not even safe to go into the city at night on Google Earth"

Source: worldspace.com

TIPS & TRICKS

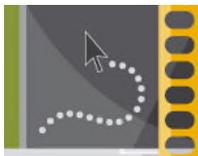
Digital Public Library of America



<http://dp.la>

Welcome to the Digital Public Library of America! They are bringing together information from America's archives, libraries, and museums into one location where you can access it from around the world for free. When you arrive at the site, the cursor is automatically set to the search field, so that you can just type in what you are looking for and get started. This is a cool way to experience archival, library, and museum holdings, go check it out for yourself today!

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<https://www.techsmith.com/jing.html>

Jing® is a free tool that allows you to capture anything happening on your computer screen as an image or a short video that you can then share for free with anyone.

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