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## BOOKS

### *South African Health Review 2008*

Editors P. Barron and J. Roma-Reardon  
Health Systems Trust, December 2008; ISBN: 1-919839-62-3



423 pp. 10.5 MB (!):

<http://www.hst.org.za/uploads/files/sahr2008.pdf>

To purchase a printed copy please visit: <http://www.hst.org.za/generic/57>



The theme of this 13th edition of the Review is “Primary Health Care in South Africa: A review of 30 years since Alma Ata”. The Review includes a national and international perspective of Primary Health Care, and focuses on areas such as policy and legislation, determinants of health, lifestyle, infectious diseases, mental health, maternal and child health, nutrition and environmental health. The SAHR reviews issues around human resources, finance, and information. It also looks at research on health systems, the role of the private and non-governmental organisations in Primary Health Care, and ends with the relevant health and related indicators chapter.

\* \* \*

### *World report on child injury prevention*



Edited by Margie Peden, Kayode Oyegbite, Joan Ozanne-Smith et al.  
Joint WHO/UNICEF Report, 2008; ISBN 978 92 4 156357 4



232 pp. 3.4 MB:

[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241563574\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241563574_eng.pdf)

Every day more than 2,000 children and teenagers die from an injury which could have been prevented. This report is a plea to keep kids safe by promoting evidence-based injury prevention interventions and sustained investment by all sectors. The report presents the current knowledge about the five most important causes of unintentional injury – road traffic injuries, drowning, burns, falls and poisoning – and makes seven recommendations for action.

\* \* \*

### *Pocket Book of Hospital Care for Children - Guidelines for the Management of Common Illnesses with Limited Resources*

Editor Harry Campbell  
World Health Organization, 2005; ISBN-13 9789241546706  
Price CHF 20.00 / US\$ 20.00 Developing countries: CHF 10.00



398 pp. 10.1 MB (!):

<http://www.helid.desastres.net/gsd2/collect/who/pdf/s13431e/s13431e.pdf>



This is a pocket-sized manual for use by doctors, senior nurses and other senior health workers who are responsible for the care of young children at the first referral level in developing countries. It presents up-to-date clinical guidelines which are based on a review of the available published evidence by subject experts, for both inpatient and outpatient care in small hospitals where basic laboratory facilities and essential drugs and inexpensive medicines are available.

## **Managing chronic conditions - Experience in eight countries**



by Ellen Nolte, Cécile Knai, Martin McKee  
European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, 2008



202 pp. 1.4 MB:

<http://www.euro.who.int/Document/E92058.pdf>

This new book examines the health system response to the rising burden of chronic disease in eight countries (Denmark, England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Australia and Canada). It provides a detailed assessment of the current situation, a description of the policy framework and future scenarios, as well as evaluation and lessons learned.

## **ONLINE PUBLICATIONS**

### HIV - AIDS - STI

#### **AIDS OUTLOOK/09**

UNAIDS World AIDS Day Report

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) November 2008



24 pp. 608 kB:

[http://img.thebody.com/unaid/2008/aids\\_outlook09.pdf](http://img.thebody.com/unaid/2008/aids_outlook09.pdf)



AIDS OUTLOOK/09 is a new report from UNAIDS that provides perspectives on some of the most pressing issues that will confront policymakers and leaders as they respond to the challenges presented by AIDS in 2009.

\* \* \*

#### **HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe: update 2007**

by M J van de Laar, G Likatavicius, A R Stengaard, M C Donoghoe  
Eurosurveillance, Volume 13, Issue 50, 11 December 2008



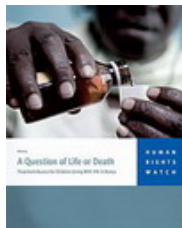
3 pp. 233 kB:

<http://www.eurosurveillance.org/images/dynamic/EE/V13N50/art19066.pdf>

This article provides an overview of HIV and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) surveillance data, and indicates that since 2000 the rate of newly reported cases of HIV per million population has almost doubled in Europe. In 2007, the reported number of AIDS cases diagnosed decreased in the Region overall, except in the eastern part. HIV/AIDS surveillance data are vital to monitor the trends of the HIV epidemic and evaluate public health responses.

\* \* \*

## ***A Question of Life or Death: Treatment Access for Children Living With HIV in Kenya***



by Juliane Kippenberg  
Human Rights Watch, December 2008



102 pp. 662 kB:

<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/kenya1208web.pdf>

This report documents how the Kenya government's HIV treatment program has failed to get lifesaving drugs to the majority of children who need them. If untreated, half of all children born with HIV will die before their second birthdays. Yet, many local health facilities do not ensure that children have access to HIV tests and rarely offer antiretroviral treatment for children. Medical staff are often not trained to deal with HIV in children, and there are too few community health workers to help children gain access to testing and treatment.

\* \* \*

## ***Approaches that Work: Workplace HIV Initiatives***

Health Policy Initiative, December 2007



4 pp. 239 kB:

[http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PNADM661.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADM661.pdf)

Mobilizing a multisectoral response to HIV that involves workplaces and private companies is good for people and good for business. Strong HIV workplace programs can help eliminate discrimination in employment practices; protect employee benefits; serve as an additional venue for raising HIV-related awareness; and reduce stigma in the broader community.

\* \* \*

## ***Preventing HIV/AIDS in Young People: A Systematic Review of the Evidence from Developing Countries***



Edited by David A. Ross, Bruce Dick & Jane Ferguson  
UNAIDS Inter-agency Task Team on Young People  
WHO Technical Report Series 938, 2006; ISBN 92 4 120938 0



357 pp. 2.5 MB:

[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO\\_TRS\\_938\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO_TRS_938_eng.pdf)

This report is an attempt to provide systematic reviews of the evidence for policies and programmes to decrease HIV prevalence among young people, as a contribution towards achieving universal access to prevention, treatment and care and attaining the Millennium Development Goal on AIDS. It is hoped that the report will make an important contribution to discussions and decisions about priorities for action, by providing a snapshot of the knowledge base for the effectiveness of different interventions.

\* \* \*

## ***Rethinking how to prevent HIV in Young People: Evidence from two large randomised controlled trials in Tanzania and Zimbabwe***

Policy Briefing Paper: No. 10, November 2008



6 pp. 124 kB:

[http://www.aidsportal.org/repos/MkV\\_RDS\\_policy\\_brief.pdf](http://www.aidsportal.org/repos/MkV_RDS_policy_brief.pdf)

This policy brief examines the results and policy implications from 2 randomised controlled trials of ASRH interventions in Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Both interventions increased young people's knowledge, which is important in its own right. However they did not reduce HIV or other sexually transmitted infections.

\* \* \*

### **Male Circumcision & HIV Prevention in Eastern and Southern Africa: Communications Guidance**

UNAIDS Regional Support Team Eastern and Southern Africa (RSTESA), March, 2008



16 pp. 435 kB:

[http://www.unaidsrstesa.org/userfiles/file/MC\\_Comms\\_13March\\_\(disseminate\)\\_en.doc](http://www.unaidsrstesa.org/userfiles/file/MC_Comms_13March_(disseminate)_en.doc)

This document offers guidance to programme managers and policymakers on how to plan and manage communications to support the scale-up of male circumcision in Eastern and Southern Africa. According to the authors, misinformation about male circumcision and strong opinions, both for and against the procedure, present challenges that should be acknowledged and addressed in scale-up plans. A number of key issues require strong communication support to ensure clarity about the relationship between male circumcision and HIV prevention.

## Sexual & Reproductive Health

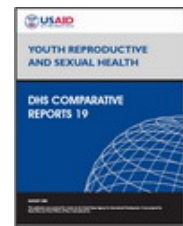
### **Youth Reproductive and Sexual Health**

by Shane Khan and Vinod Mishra  
DHS Comparative Reports Nr. 19; August 2008



107 pp. 445 kB:

[http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PNADM644.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADM644.pdf)



The study provides information on key reproductive and sexual health indicators in young women and men age 15-24 in 38 developing countries. Indicators are selected for the following key areas: background characteristics; adolescent pregnancy; contraception; sexual activity; and HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours. Additional analysis examines the association of various individual and household characteristics with the key indicators.

\* \* \*

### **Healthy Timing and Spacing of Pregnancy: A Trainers' Reference Manual**



by May Post, Natalie Elkan, Kamlesh Giri et al.  
The Extending Service Delivery (ESD) Project, August 2008



146 pp. 3.3 MB:

[http://www.esdproj.org/site/DocServer/HTSP\\_TRG\\_COMPLETE\\_9-22-08-CORRECTED.pdf?docID=2221](http://www.esdproj.org/site/DocServer/HTSP_TRG_COMPLETE_9-22-08-CORRECTED.pdf?docID=2221)

This is not a training manual, but a reference guide which can be used and adapted by

trainers based on whether or not trainees are facility-based or community-based. Healthy Timing and Spacing of Pregnancy (HTSP) training will enable providers to disseminate up-to-date and correct information and education on the health and social benefits of HTSP as part of RH/FP counselling and other health services. This information can help women better use FP to delay space or limit their pregnancies, within a context of informed contraceptive choice.

\* \* \*

### ***Repositioning Family Planning: Guidelines for Advocacy Action***



World Health Organisation, Regional Office for Africa, and the United States Agency for International Development, December 2008



64 pp. 2.2 MB:

<http://www.prb.org/pdf08/familyplanningadvocacytoolkit.pdf>

This toolkit aims to help those working in family planning across Africa to advocate for renewed emphasis on family planning for increased contraceptive use and healthy timing and spacing of births, and ultimately, improved quality of life across the region. It was developed in response to requests from several countries to assist them in accelerating their family planning advocacy efforts.

\* \* \*

### ***Effect of Male Circumcision on the Prevalence of High-Risk Human Papillomavirus in Young Men***

Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial Conducted in Orange Farm, South Africa

by Bertran Auvert, Joelle Sobngwi-Tambekou, Ewalde Cutler et al.  
The Journal of Infectious Diseases 2009;199:14-19 (1 January 2009)



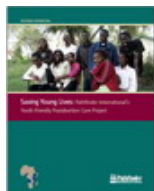
6 pp. 129 kB:

<http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1086/595566>

A causal association links high-risk human papillomavirus (HR-HPV) and cervical cancer, which is a major public health problem. This is the first randomized controlled trial to show a reduction in the prevalence of urethral HR-HPV infection after male circumcision (MC). This finding explains why women with circumcised partners are at a lower risk of cervical cancer than other women.

\* \* \*

### ***Saving Young Lives: Pathfinder International's Youth-Friendly Postabortion Care Project***



by Mary K. Burket, Gwyn Hainsworth and Carolyn Boyce  
Pathfinder International, October 2008



28 pp. 1.5 MB:

[http://www.pathfind.org/site/DocServer/YFPAC\\_final.pdf?docID=12601](http://www.pathfind.org/site/DocServer/YFPAC_final.pdf?docID=12601)

This is the report of a project that aimed to increase access to post-abortion care services in eight sub-Saharan African countries - Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda - that are responsive to the needs of adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa.

***Translating research into maternal health care policy: a qualitative case study of the use of evidence in policies for the treatment of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia in South Africa***

by Karen Daniels, Simon Lewin and Practihc Policy Group (ppg)  
Health Research Policy and Systems 2008, 6:12 (17 December 2008)



41 pp. 239 kB:

<http://www.health-policy-systems.com/content/pdf/1478-4505-6-12.pdf>

This paper explores how research information, in particular findings from randomised controlled trials and systematic reviews, influenced policy making and clinical guideline development for the use of magnesium sulphate in the treatment of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia in South Africa.

\* \* \*

***The Child Development Index***

Holding governments to account for children's wellbeing



by Sarah Hague, Sophie Elmhirst, Maria Pizzini and David Mephram  
Save the Children (UK), 2008



30 pp. 227 kB:

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/child-development-index.pdf>

The Child Development Index fills a gap in policy-making. For the first time we can assess development across countries not only on the basis of economic growth or dollar-a-day poverty, but in terms of how children are faring. It highlights that Africa has both some of the world's best as well as some of the world's worst performance. This Index will make governments aware of their country's progress and help them to address it.

\* \* \*

***What Is the Future for Global Case Management Guidelines for Common Childhood Diseases?***

by Mike English and J. Anthony G. Scott  
PLoS Med 5(12): e241 (December 9, 2008)



5 pp. 177 kB:

[http://medicine.plosjournals.org/archive/1549-1676/5/12/pdf/10.1371\\_journal.pmed.0050241-S.pdf](http://medicine.plosjournals.org/archive/1549-1676/5/12/pdf/10.1371_journal.pmed.0050241-S.pdf)

Widespread access to simple therapeutic interventions, in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) case management guidelines, is a substantial part to reduce child mortality. Here the authors bring together insights from a wide range of disciplines to propose a framework for national surveillance, monitoring, and research that could help inform guideline development in low-income settings. Although their focus is on childhood illness, the principles might be applied more widely.

\* \* \*

## **Evidence on the long-term effects of breastfeeding**

Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses



by Bernardo L. Horta, Rajiv Bahl, José C. Martines, Cesar G. Victora  
World Health Organization, 2007; ISBN 978 92 4 159523 0



57 pp. 633 kB:

[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595230\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595230_eng.pdf)

Breastfeeding presents clear short-term benefits for child health, mainly protection against morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases. On the other hand, there is some controversy on the long-term consequences of breastfeeding. The primary objective of this series of systematic reviews was to assess the effects of breastfeeding on blood pressure, diabetes and related indicators, serum cholesterol, overweight and obesity, and intellectual performance.

## Malaria

### **Methods in Malaria Research**

by Kirsten Moll, Inger Ljungström, Hedvig Perlmann et al.  
Malaria Research and Reference Reagent Resource Center (MR4),  
2008



351 pp. 1.1 MB:

[http://www.mr4.org/Portals/3/Methods\\_In\\_Malaria\\_Research-5th%20edition.pdf](http://www.mr4.org/Portals/3/Methods_In_Malaria_Research-5th%20edition.pdf)

The manual is designed to provide complete lists of materials and protocols for several common techniques used in the MR4 vector activities and elsewhere. Subjects include dissection techniques, insecticide-resistance assays, species identification by PCR and general anopheline culture. The MR4 welcomes appropriate voluntary contributions and revisions to the manual. If you would like to add sections on techniques in which you have expertise, please contact the MR4 at [MR4Vectors@cdc.gov](mailto:MR4Vectors@cdc.gov)

\* \* \*

### **Review: Control measures for malaria in pregnancy in India**

by M.I. Brooks, N. Singh & D.H. Hamer  
Indian J Med Res 128, September 2008, pp 246-253



8 pp. 78 kB:

<http://icmr.nic.in/ijmr/2008/september/0905.pdf>

The purpose of this paper is to examine the current status of malaria in pregnancy in India and review current control measures, programmes and interventions that work, and to suggest areas that need to be addressed.

\* \* \*

## ***A toolkit for developing integrated campaigns to encourage the distribution and use of long lasting insecticide-treated nets***



The Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP), September 2008



114 pp. 1.5 MB:

[http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PNADM837.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADM837.pdf)

This Toolkit represents the accumulated wisdom of those who have been most closely involved in rapid ITN scale-up. By collecting their experience and making it available to others, it provides the best guide available to campaign implementation. It provides generic lessons that can be applied to achieving the targets of universal coverage.

\* \* \*

## ***Costs and consequences of large-scale vector control for malaria***

by Joshua O Yukich, Christian Lengeler, Fabrizio Tediosi et al.  
Malaria Journal 2008, 7:258 (17 December 2008)



42 pp. 237 kB:

<http://www.malariajournal.com/content/pdf/1475-2875-7-258.pdf>

Five large insecticide-treated net (ITN) programmes and two indoor residual spraying (IRS) programmes were compared using a standardized costing methodology. Both ITNs and IRS are highly cost-effective vector control strategies. Integrated ITN free distribution campaigns appeared to be the most efficient way to rapidly increase ITN coverage. Other approaches were as or more cost-effective, and appeared better suited to "keep-up" coverage levels.

\* \* \*

## ***Bias & Neglect - Public Health Insecticides & Disease Control***

A call for new investment, new policies and better advocacy

by Richard Trena, Kimberly Hessa, Roger Bateb, Jasson Urbachc & Donald Robertsd  
Africa Fighting Malaria Policy Paper – December 2008



15 pp. 119 kB:

<http://www.fightingmalaria.org/pdfs/phibiasandneglect.pdf>

Insecticides are a vital component of disease control. To a great extent the modern insect-borne disease burden of hundreds of millions of human infections results from failures to use the chemicals we characterize as public health insecticides (PHIs). Unless all stakeholders invest considerable effort to create the right set of incentives for the development of new vector control insecticides and for investment in the personnel to use these insecticides, any talk of malaria elimination will remain the lazy rhetoric of public health advocates and politicians.

## Tuberculosis

### ***TB in our lives***

A book of information sheets for people living with TB, support groups and clinics

by Eric Geomaere, Gilles Van Cutsem and Polly Clayden



Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), 2007



80 pp. 3.9 MB:

<http://www.tac.org.za/community/files/file/TBinOurLives.pdf>

While decentralisation is happening in the treatment of HIV and AIDS, it would not make sense to introduce a virtually opposite treatment strategy to tackle drug-resistant TB. It would be such a waste of resources to fight both epidemics in parallel, and not utilise the existing community tools - such as treatment literacy and support groups - that have developed around ARV programmes. This handbook refers to a process of self-education that has to find a sensitive balance between patient rights, such as access to comprehensive treatment, and responsibilities like the adherence to treatment.

\* \* \*

### ***How affordable are tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment in rural China? An analysis from community and tuberculosis patient perspectives***

by Xiaoyun Liu, Rachael Thomson, Youlong Gong et al.

Tropical Medicine and International Health, Vol. 12 No 12, pp. 1464–1471, December 2007



8 pp. 79 kB:

<http://download.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext?ID=118506909&PLACEBO=IE.pdf&mode=pdf>

The heavy financial burden (both perceived and real) on TB patients in rural China is one of the main reasons that some patients fail to access and complete treatment. Pressure to generate revenue through current incentives in health-care financing and poor competence of health workers at the village and township levels cause delay and high expenses to TB patients and ultimately impede effective TB control in China.

## Other Infectious Diseases

### ***The Impact of Repeated Rounds of Mass Drug Administration with Diethyl-carbamazine Plus Albendazole on Bancroftian Filariasis in Papua New Guinea***

by Gary J. Weil, Will Kastens, Melinda Susapu et al.



7 pp. 125 kB:

<http://www.plosntds.org/article/fetchObjectAttachment.action;jsessionid=9D445797B24B9E680F389CE14D589363?uri=info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pntd.0000344&representation=PDF>

This study employed various monitoring methods to assess the impact of repeated rounds of mass drug administration (MDA) on bancroftian filariasis in Papua New Guinea, which has the largest filariasis problem in the Pacific region. The authors conclude that MDA had dramatic effects on all filariasis parameters in the study area and also reduced incidence rates. Lymphatic filariasis elimination should be feasible in Papua New Guinea if MDA can be effectively delivered to endemic populations.

\* \* \*

***How can Financing of Social Services be Pro-Poor?***

by Enrique Delamonica and Santosh Mehrotra  
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), February 2008



60 pp. 291 kB:

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/9B44A27C86993778C125751400595FB5/\\$file/draftDelaMehro.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/9B44A27C86993778C125751400595FB5/$file/draftDelaMehro.pdf)

The paper deals with issues of social services financing, presenting recent good and bad experiences from various countries and contexts and assessing how progressive and solidaristic these reforms have been. From this perspective, recent trends are not very encouraging.

\* \* \*

***Medicines coverage and community-based health insurance in low-income countries***

by Catherine E Vialle-Valentin, Dennis Ross-Degnan, Joseph Ntaganira and Anita K Wagner  
Health Research Policy and Systems 2008, 6:11 (30 October 2008)



11 pp. 317 kB:

<http://www.health-policy-systems.com/content/pdf/1478-4505-6-11.pdf>

In recent years, Community-based Health Insurance (CHI) schemes have multiplied, with mounting evidence of their positive effects on financial protection and resource mobilization for healthcare in poor settings. Using literature review and qualitative interviews, this paper investigates whether and how CHI expands access to medicines in low-income countries.

\* \* \*

***Evaluating the implementation of the Tanzanian National Voucher Scheme: A case study from the Ruvuma region, Tanzania***

by Adalgot Komba  
Regional Network for Equity in Health in East and Southern Africa (EQUINET) Discussion Paper 67, December 2008



29 pp. 141 kB:

<http://www.equinetafrica.org/bibl/docs/DIS67komba.pdf>

In the Tanzania National Voucher Scheme, vouchers may be used by pregnant women and mothers to buy mosquito nets to prevent malaria. At community level, facility-based health workers issue vouchers to pregnant women on their first antenatal visit or mothers with infants when the infants are nine months old and brought to the clinic for immunisation. The main aims of this study were to identify and analyse any implementation gaps in the voucher scheme and analyse the role of power in the implementation process.

\* \* \*

## ***Medical savings accounts: can they improve health system performance in Europe?***

by Sarah Thomson and Elias Mossialos

The Health Policy Bulletin of the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, Winter 2008, Volume 10, Number 4



16 pp. 587 kB:

[http://www.euro.who.int/Document/Obs/EuroObserver\\_winter2008.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/Document/Obs/EuroObserver_winter2008.pdf)

This issue of the Euro Observer focuses on the international experience with Medical Savings Accounts, discussing the evidence on their efficacy both as health system financing sources and their ability to meet the needs of populations in different health system contexts. Case studies include: China, Singapore, South Africa and the United States.

### Health Systems & Research

## ***Health systems and the right to health: An assessment of 194 countries***

by Gunilla Backman, Paul Hunt, Rajat Khosla et al.

The Lancet, Vol. 372, Issue 9655, pp. 2047 - 2085, 13 December 2008

Read online at:

[http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(08\)61781-X/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(08)61781-X/fulltext)



39 pp. 890 kB:

<http://download.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS014067360861781X.pdf?id=9d3ded37aa4dcc76:-17cec20e:11e3a6496a0:39ae1229345541704>

The publication reports on 72 indicators that reflect "right to health" features for health systems. Data were collected for these 72 indicators in 194 countries; five countries - Sweden, Mozambique, Romania, Peru and Ecuador - were used as case examples. A key finding of the report is the lack of globally available data for a substantial number of the indicators, which severely limits monitoring progress made towards progressive realization of the right to health.

\* \* \*

## ***Programme activities: a major burden for district health systems?***

by Youssouf Coulibaly, Anna Cavalli, Monique van Dormael et al.

Tropical Medicine and International Health, Vol. 13 No 12, December 2008



3 pp. 41 kB:

<http://download.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext?ID=121477390&PLACEBO=IE.pdf&mode=pdf>

Over the last decades an increasing number of health problems have been identified as priorities, based on their estimated contribution to the overall burden of disease and the availability of cost-effective measures. Targeting each of these problems requires specific training and temporary mobilization of health workers, and thus valuable time and attention. The implications of the repeated and sometimes prolonged absences of qualified health personnel in health centres in terms of curative service interruptions can be significant.

### ***Open Access - opportunities and challenge: a handbook***



by Barbara Malina, Celina Ramjoué, Antonie Curtius et al.  
German commission for UNESCO  
Directorate-General for Research - European Commission, 2008



144 pp. 3.2 MB:

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document\\_library/pdf\\_06/open-access-handbook\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document_library/pdf_06/open-access-handbook_en.pdf)

The current digital age has opened up unprecedented opportunities for the dissemination of knowledge. "Open Access" refers to free access to scientific and, increasingly, other academic publications over the internet. This handbook aims to inform stakeholders and the society-at-large of the opportunities and challenges surrounding open access, and to promote a broad and inclusive debate on the future of scientific and academic publishing.

\* \* \*

### ***eHealth Policy - The Road to the New Digital Divide?***

by Maurice Mars

Making the eHealth Connection: Global Partnerships, Local Solutions Connection Conference, 2008 Bellagio, Italy



10 pp. 251 kB:

[http://www.ehealth-connection.org/files/conf-materials/eHealth%20Policy%20-%20The%20Road%20to%20the%20New%20Digital%20Divide\\_0.pdf](http://www.ehealth-connection.org/files/conf-materials/eHealth%20Policy%20-%20The%20Road%20to%20the%20New%20Digital%20Divide_0.pdf)

This document describes the potential of eHealth as an example of an environment without boundaries or borders in which "a patient-centric system can allow patients, as individuals, to have greater access to information and decision-making and move freely across borders with their electronic clinical records safely stored and accessible from foreign shores."

## Education

### ***A Study on Violence against Girls in Primary Schools and Its Impacts on Girls' Education in Ethiopia***

by Guday Emirie, Desalegn Chalchisa and Abeje Berhanu

Save the Children Denmark, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Addis Ababa, May 2008



106 pp. 686 kB:

[http://www.ungei.org/resources/files/Study\\_on\\_Violence\\_Against\\_Schoolgirls\\_final.pdf](http://www.ungei.org/resources/files/Study_on_Violence_Against_Schoolgirls_final.pdf)

With a focus on Ethiopia, this paper identifies and analyses the types, prevalence, major causes and effects of violence against girls in schools. It also aims to assess the availability and effectiveness of policies, rules and regulations and concludes with recommendations on ways to reduce violence against school girls. Despite the legal provisions violence and abuse seem to be widespread in Ethiopia - taking place at home, in schools, and in the community at large.

**Reaching the MDGs: An International Perspective**

Edited by John Cockburn and Martin Valdivia  
Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Network, 2008



144 pp. 1.2 MB:

[http://www.pep-net.org/NEW-PEP/PDFFiles/Proceedings\\_MDGs.pdf](http://www.pep-net.org/NEW-PEP/PDFFiles/Proceedings_MDGs.pdf)

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reached their half-way mark in 2007 amidst both disappointment and hope: although progress on the goals had been limited, particularly in the world's poorer countries, there was still sufficient time left to accelerate the process provided that prevailing political, institutional and economic constraints were overcome.

Development Assistance

**The currency transaction tax: A bold idea for financing development**

Briefings from The North-South Institute, Canada, 2008



4 pp. 1.0 MB:

<http://www.nsi-ins.ca/english/pdf/CTT.pdf>

Global problems require bold solutions and the Currency Transaction Tax (CTT) is one such idea. It proposes a small levy on foreign exchange transactions and uses the money raised to finance development projects for the global public good.

\* \* \*

**Support models for CSOs at country level: synthesis report**

by Arne Disch, Liv Moberg, Riselia Bezerra et al.  
Scanteam, Oslo, September 2007



74 pp. 921 kB:

<http://www.scanteam.no/reports/2007/CSO%20Funding%20Study%20-%20Synthesis%20Report.pdf>

The six "Nordic" donors - Canada, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the UK - commissioned a review of alternative models of support to civil society. This document is the result and aims to review these experiences. The paper considers possibilities for improving direct support to NGOs/CSOs through country level support models, sheds light on constraints and possibilities of different types of support models, and increase outreach to a wider range of civil society organisations and reduce transaction costs.

\* \* \*

**Better Information: Better Aid**

Consultation Draft

Development Initiatives Poverty Research, United Kingdom  
(aidinfo), August, 2008





24 pp. 217 kB:

<http://www.dgfoundation.org/fileadmin/templates/pdfs/betinfobetaid.pdf>

'aidinfo' is an initiative to accelerate poverty reduction by making aid more transparent. According to this consultation draft by the creators of 'aidinfo' "transparency of aid is a means to an end: it improves people's lives by enabling them to make sure that aid is used better. It reduces poverty because it improves decision-making, increases accountability and ownership, reduces duplication and waste, and so increases the impact of aid."

## OTHERS

### ***A Case-Control Study to Assess the Relationship between Poverty and Visual Impairment from Cataract in Kenya, the Philippines, and Bangladesh***

by Hannah Kuper, Sarah Polack, Cristina Eusebio et al.  
PLoS Med 5(12): e244 (16 December 2008)



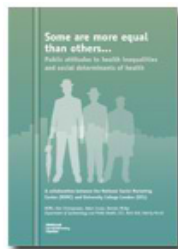
13 pp. 258 kB: [http://medicine.plosjournals.org/perlserv/?request=get-pdf&file=10.1371\\_journal.pmed.0050244-S.pdf](http://medicine.plosjournals.org/perlserv/?request=get-pdf&file=10.1371_journal.pmed.0050244-S.pdf)

The link between poverty and health is central to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Poverty can be both a cause and consequence of poor health, but there are few epidemiological studies exploring this complex relationship. The aim of this study was to examine the association between visual impairment from cataract and poverty in adults in Kenya, Bangladesh, and the Philippines.

\* \* \*

### ***Some are more equal than others...***

Public attitudes to health inequalities and social determinants of health



by Alex Christopoulos, Adam Crosier, Dominic McVey et al.  
National Social Marketing Centre (NSMC) and University College London (UCL), November 2008



8 pp. 749 kB:

[http://www.nsms.org.uk/images/CoreFiles/NSMC\\_1093\\_some\\_are\\_more\\_equal\\_than\\_others\\_Report.pdf](http://www.nsms.org.uk/images/CoreFiles/NSMC_1093_some_are_more_equal_than_others_Report.pdf)

The research presented here is the first nationally representative study in Britain to explore public attitudes to health inequalities and the social determinants of health. It provides a baseline on which to develop further work.

\* \* \*

### ***Guide for Designing Results-Oriented Projects and Writing Successful Proposals***

by Eva Bazant, Rebecca Koladycz, Claudia Gras, Lorenzo Martínez and Rupal Sanghvi  
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), December 2002



47 pp. 479 kB:

[http://www.ngoconnect.net/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?p\\_l\\_id=10347&folderId=16292&name=DLFE-832.pdf](http://www.ngoconnect.net/c/document_library/get_file?p_l_id=10347&folderId=16292&name=DLFE-832.pdf)



This manual introduces tools for designing a project that is results-oriented and that will appeal to donors. It focuses on integrating monitoring and evaluation activities into the project from the beginning. The manual also describes what sections to include in the proposal, gives examples, and provides tips on what donors are looking for.

## ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

### *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses - Vol. 24, Nr. 11, pp. 1341-1475*



Complimentary Online Access in Honor of World AIDS Day throughout December: <http://www.liebertonline.com/AID>

AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses provides cutting-edge papers on the latest developments and research advances, including: molecular biology of HIV and SIV; innovative developments in HIV vaccine research; rapid publication of emerging sequence information; molecular biology, immunology, and pathogenesis of HTLV infections; HIV/HTLV epidemiology; examination of targeted antiretroviral agents; pharmacology of HIV therapy; development of novel therapeutic and immuno-restorative approaches; clinical trials of antiretroviral agents; and much more.

\* \* \*

### *AIDS Patient Care and STDs - Vol. 22, Nr. 12, pp. 925-1024*



Complimentary Online Access in Honor of World AIDS Day throughout December: <http://www.liebertonline.com/APC>

AIDS Patient Care and STDs covers prominent AIDS medications, therapies and antiretroviral agents; HIV/AIDS-related diseases, infections, and complications; challenges of medication adherence; current prevention techniques for HIV; latest news and developments on other STDs.

\* \* \*

### *AIDSinfo Glossary*

<http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/Glossary/GlossaryDefaultCenterPage.aspx?MenuItem=AIDSinfoTools>

The AIDSinfo Glossary is a comprehensive resource designed to help health professionals, researchers, and people living with HIV/AIDS and their families and friends to understand the complex web of HIV/AIDS terminology. Type a term into the search box or browse alphabetically.

\* \* \*

### *HIV, Women and Motherhood*

'HIV, Women and Motherhood' is a collection of 14 interviews which explore the many and complex issues in relation to motherhood facing



women living with HIV. All these interviews are now accessible - in audio form only - via the Strategies for Hope website <http://www.stratshope.org>

The interviews are designed as a means of raising public and official awareness of the hugely important issues of HIV and motherhood. When played to a group, time should be allowed to discuss the policy recommendations which they make, rather than limiting the discussion to personal details.

\* \* \*

### **Health Sciences Online**



<http://www.hso.info>

Health Sciences Online is a site where anyone can search for and find more than 50,000 courses, references, guidelines, and other expert-reviewed, high-quality, current, cost-free, and ad-free health sciences resources. Free and accessible to anyone, the up-to-date, authoritative information is aimed primarily at health care practitioners and public health providers, enabling their training, continuing education, and delivery of effective treatments to patients.

## **INTERESTING WEB SITES**

### **NGO Code of Good Practice**

<http://hivcode.org/>



The NGO Code of Good Practice was developed by NGOs, for NGOs, to help guide their work by providing a framework to which they can commit and be held accountable. Drawing on 20 years of knowledge and experience, the Code sets out key principles, practice and evidence base required for successful responses to HIV.

\* \* \*

### **E-knowledge For Women in Southern Africa**

<http://www.ekowisa.org.zw/index.php>

This regional non-governmental organisation (NGO) based in Zimbabwe aims to generate, analyse, translate, repackage, and disseminate locally relevant information and knowledge in order to promote better livelihoods for women. By promoting the effective and efficient use of information communication technologies (ICTs), the organisation seeks to promote gender equality through knowledge creation, supporting women entrepreneurs, advocating for inclusive policy-making, and building ICT skills.

\* \* \*

### **The International Centre for Human Resources in Nursing**

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



The International Centre for Human Resources in Nursing (ICHRN) is dedicated to strengthening the nursing workforce globally through the development, ongoing monitoring and dissemination of comprehensive information, standards and tools on nursing human resources policy, management, research and practice.

## **The GlobalVote**

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



This internet-based tool is designed to collect the opinions of the international online community and to contribute to the debate on decision-making processes within major international organisations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. By disseminating polling results to UN organisations, to universities, to the media, and to national governments, GlobalVote hopes to mobilise the international community, advocate for equal representation, and effect positive change.

## **TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES**

### ***Distance Learning Course: Emergency Response to Cholera and Shigella Epidemics***

Download as one file packed with pkzip (large file - 277 MB!):

<http://www.ideact.nl/cots/cots.zip> After unpacking start course with 'Run.exe'

This course is also affectionately called the COTS program (cholera outbreak training and shigella program). This course is geared for clinicians or anyone who will be managing a cholera or shigella outbreak, as well as administrative managers of organizations which might respond to a cholera or shigella epidemic, and interested students or other health professionals. Protocols are based on WHO and ICDDR,B guidelines.

\* \* \*

### ***TrainEval Project Cycle Management***

28-30 January 2009  
Berlin, Germany



The course is aimed at professionals involved in the planning, implementation, supervision, coordination and guidance of development projects and programmes in one or more phases of the project/programme cycle. Contents: PCM in the EC, Steps of the project cycle. PCM and SWAp, Situation analysis, Audit – Monitoring – Evaluation: Introduction of quality assessment/quality improvement tool, application of the tool.  
Fee: 860 Euro

Contact: Ms. Bettina Nasgowitz  
Fax: +49-7021-970-879  
<mailto:b.nasgowitz@ageg.de>  
<http://www.traineval.org>

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### ***Communication Course in HIV/AIDS***

23-27 February, 2009  
Kampala, Uganda

Mildmay Uganda in conjunction with the African Network for Strategic Communication and Development (AFRICOM NET) is organising a short course on Strategic Communication in HIV/AIDS. This course is designed for people working in HIV/AIDS pro-

grammes as well as other professionals who need to update their skills and knowledge in the area of strategic communication in HIV and AIDS.

Download the course brochure (350 kB) at:

<http://www.africomnet.org/events/train/africa/Strategiccommunication.pdf>

or contact:

Josephine Naluggya

[registrar@mildmay.or.ug](mailto:registrar@mildmay.or.ug)

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### ***Epidemiology and Field Research Methods***

An interdisciplinary two-week research training course

1-13 June, 2009

Umeå University, Sweden

The overall aims of this two-week course are to discuss epidemiological design, analysis and interpretation, as well as the roles of quantitative and qualitative approaches in public health research. The course is designed to follow the research process from problem identification, planning and data collection through analysis, interpretation and documentation. A number of places in the course are reserved for participants from developing countries involved in public health research.

Language: English,

Application: Before February 17, 2009

All information and application forms can be found on the website at:

<http://www8.umu.se/phmed/epidemi/utbildning/Summercourse/summer.html>

For more information contact:

Lena Mustonen/Barbro Skog

Epidemiology and Public Health Sciences, Dept. of Public Health and Clinical Medicine, Umeå University, SE-901 85 Umeå, Sweden

Tel: +46-90-785-2933/785-1210

<mailto:lena.mustonen@epiph.umu.se>

## **CONFERENCES**

### ***Conference Report: 1<sup>st</sup> Latin American Conference on Research and Innovation for Health***

16-18 April 2008, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



Report in English (56 pp. 626 kb):

[http://www.globalforumhealth.org/filesupld/rio/Rio\\_report\\_EN\\_low\\_res.pdf](http://www.globalforumhealth.org/filesupld/rio/Rio_report_EN_low_res.pdf)

Report in Spanish:

[http://www.globalforumhealth.org/filesupld/rio/Rio\\_Report\\_ES\\_low\\_res.pdf](http://www.globalforumhealth.org/filesupld/rio/Rio_Report_ES_low_res.pdf)

This groundbreaking conference clearly highlighted the link between innovation and research. While discussing national health research systems, financing for research for health and human resources for health research, participants stressed the significance of regional coordination in Latin America and of the international technical cooperation as a tool to overcome national limitations on knowledge, financial resources and technology.

## CARTOON



## TIPS & TRICKS

### *Technical Spellings*

Have you ever wondered about how you are supposed to spell 'Internet' and 'e-mail'? Is Internet supposed to be capitalized and is there a hyphen in e-mail or not?

The Internet is actually considered to be a proper noun and in the English language, most proper nouns are capitalized. So, in short, the word Internet should always begin with a capital letter.

As far as the term e-mail goes, it is accepted with and without a hyphen. However, according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the correct spelling is actually e-mail, with a hyphen. The word e-mail is composed of two different words (electronic and mail), so the hyphen helps to separate them for a more technical spelling.

\* \* \*

### *Use a Viewer to View It*

Do you often receive MS Office files that are written for a programme you don't own? So, now what? Buy the program? Not unless you absolutely need it. They are not exactly cheap.

May I suggest using a programme viewer? To get started, go to the Microsoft Web site: <http://www.microsoft.com> Under 'Downloads and Trials', choose 'Download Center'. Once you are there, enter "viewers" into the search field. A list of available viewers is then created:



Choose the one that fits your needs and proceed with the download and installation. You are downloading a viewer that does pretty much what it says it will. For most viewers, you can view, print and copy the file created in a programme you do not own. No editing or saving the changes. No creating new files. You will have to actually buy the programme for that. But this option does allow more people to share and interact with information created in various MS Office programmes.

Best regards,

Dieter Neuvians  
[dneuvians@gmx.de](mailto:dneuvians@gmx.de)