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Understanding Gender in Maldives-Jana El-Horr 2016-05-16 Within the past decade the Maldives moved from poverty to middle-income status, introduced democracy, and was hailed as a Millennium Development Goal Plus country. Women face little discrimination in basic aspects of life such as primary education, health and survival †" unlike in much of South Asia. This economic and social progress has yet to be fully inclusive, however, and gender inequality endures, despite constitutional guarantees to the contrary. This is at least partly due to a shift in the nature of Islamic practice in the Maldives towards more rigidly patriarchal interpretations. Women's labor force participation is high, but limited to lower echelons of the economy. Women are slightly more likely than men to be unemployed. Despite gender-equal primary schooling, girls' access to tertiary and professional education is hampered by beliefs about girls' and women's mobility, and primacy of household roles over others. Within the home, women face challenges that men do not, such as high risks of domestic violence and little control over household assets. Finally, women have limited presence in politics and governance. Men struggle with different gendered situations. Unemployment is high among young men, who also increasingly are alienated from society and family. This alienation, combined with a lack of strong alternative social structures to replace the breakdown of traditional family structures that has accompanied Maldives' development trajectory, appear to be propelling young men towards greater social conservatism, participation in gangs, drug use and violence. Nonetheless, women are more disadvantaged in more realms of life than are men. Moreover, public support for gender equality and women's rights appears to be declining. These developments are worrying for the future of gender equality in the Maldives, as well as for a more inclusive development model that would offer opportunities to both men and women.
SADC Gender Protocol 2017 Barometer-Morna, Colleen Lowe 2017-10-04 The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development is the only sub-regional instrument in the world that brings together global and continental commitments to gender equality in one instrument used to enhance accountability. The Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance is a network of country and regional NGOs that campaigned for the Protocol, its updating, implementation and tracking. Originally aligned to the Millennium Development Goals that expired in 2015, SADC Gender Ministers updated the Protocol and aligned it to the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs), Beijing Plus Twenty and the Africa Agenda 2063 in 2016. In July 2017, the Ministers adopted a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework (MERF) that will be the basis of future reporting. Now in its ninth edition, the 2017 Barometer is the first assessment of the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol. Moving with the times, the Alliance has expanded the two key main yardsticks in the Barometer: the SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) and the Citizen Score Card (CSC). The Barometer incorporates many MERF and SDG indicators, as well as its own unique measures of voice, choice and control. The Barometer also introduces the Gender Responsive Assessment of Constitutions and Laws conducted by Alliance experts and networks around the region. A wealth of data, insights and analysis awaits all readers of the Barometer, that will also be made available online and in multi-media formats. The "SADC we want" is one in which citizens engage; step it up for gender equality, and make sure we achieve Planet 50/50 by 2030!
Distribution of Resources in the Nigerian Health Care System-Anthony Okechukwu Nnadi 2020-01-09 This publication, representing the doctoral dissertation of Rev. Fr. Anthony Okechukwu Nnadi examines the healthcare system in Nigeria in the light of the Catholic social teaching. He supports that the allocation of health care resources is not only a matter of organization, but is also an ethical problem. The debacles and failure of the Nigerian health system, result from many factors including lack of will to implement the right policies on the ground, corruption among the leaders, lack of justice, lack of respect for the dignity of each human person, mismanagement, and insufficient consideration and application of ethical principles in the administration of common good, especially in the distribution of health care and social resources. For the distribution of health care resources, this doctoral dissertation suggests that priority be given to the basic health care needs of Nigerian citizens especially those who have no means of satisfying these needs themselves.In this context, the research affirms that great attention needs to be paid to ensuring that the principle of human dignity is completely respected in each and every policy in this important area.This doctoral thesis is an ethical vision of social reality in Nigeria. It proposes the person-centred Catholic principles as a possible way forward in the distribution of health care resources in Nigeria. It does not imply substituting the economic, political and health care experts in offering technical solutions in their areas of competence. The author is convinced that healthcare allocation is also an ethical issue that needs to be governed by ethical principles.The key factors for choosing this theme are based on the author's knowledge of the deplorable condition of the health care system in Nigeria and his desire to save human lives. Rev. Fr. Anthony Okechukwu Nnadi believes that we are all stewards of human life. This implies a moral obligation to protect the dignity of the human person, which is inseparable from protecting human life.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Asia and the Pacific-United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific 2016-05-17 This publication provides a regional overview of progress made in implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in the Asia-Pacific region, from the perspectives of the national governments. More specifically, this report provides a summary of the identified achievements and challenges of ESCAP members and associate members in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment, including in relation to the 12 critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action. This report also outlines the key means of implementation of the Platform for Action, along with the members' and associate members' delineated priorities for strengthening implementation and achieving gender equality.
SADC Gender Protocol 2019 Barometer-Morna, Colleen Lowe 2019-08-23 Scoring another goal for gender equality, the 2019 Southern African Development Community (SADC) Gender Protocol Barometer breaks with past tradition in focusing solely on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. Measuring 100 indicators across seven themes, the Barometer is the first civil society shadow report on SADC's new SRHR Strategy Score Card, ranking countries based on their performance, while offering detailed analysis and insights into what is changing and still needs to change. The no-hold-barred #VoiceandChoice Barometer features the first stand-along chapters on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Safe Abortion, and Sexual Diversity. It provides the data that underpins 40 national campaigns led the focal networks of the Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance, and 174 local campaigns led by the Centres of Excellence for Gender in Local Government. A must read for all those committed to Action and Results for Agenda 2030 in the SADC region.
Disease Control Priorities, Third Edition (Volume 2)-Robert Black 2016-04-11 The evaluation of reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health (RMNCH) by the Disease Control Priorities, Third Edition (DCP3) focuses on maternal conditions, childhood illness, and malnutrition. Specifically, the chapters address acute illness and undernutrition in children, principally under age 5. It also covers maternal mortality, morbidity, stillbirth, and influences to pregnancy and pre-pregnancy. Volume 3 focuses on developments since the publication of DCP2 and will also include the transition to older childhood, in particular, the overlap and commonality with the child development volume. The DCP3 evaluation of these conditions produced three key findings: 1. There is significant difficulty in measuring the burden of key conditions such as unintended pregnancy, unsafe abortion, nonsexually transmitted infections, infertility, and violence against women. 2. Investments in the continuum of care can have significant returns for improved and equitable access, health, poverty, and health systems. 3. There is a large difference in how RMNCH conditions affect different income groups; investments in RMNCH can lessen the disparity in terms of both health and financial risk.
Realising Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Kenya-Kenya National Commission on Human Rights 2012
Sexually Transmitted Infections - E-book-Bhushan Kumar 2014-02-10 Covers all aspects (historical, epidemiological, diagnostic, clinical, preventative, public health and medico-legal) of STIs in complete detail with a special emphasis on STIs in special groups—migrants, homosexuals, and sexually abused. Covers basic and laboratory sciences extensively to blend with the basics required by the clinician for proper understanding of the disease process. Clinical photographs, illustrations, photographs of specimens and cultures, histopathology, flow charts and line diagrams are given extensively throughout the text to make relevant clinical situation self-explanatory. Has very useful and practical information for even the clinician in the periphery, where the investigative component is either non-existent or very basic and many new drugs are not available or unaffordable. Management of HIV in adults and children in resource-poor countries has been covered extensively along with syndromic management of STIs. This enables a physician to choose from approaches in a particular situation depending upon the available means—laboratory or therapeutic. Covers sexual dysfunction in both men and women and the basics of human sexual behavior and sexual health. Section Editors and Contributors from all continents of the world have made this a truly global reference book. It is a useful reference text for epidemiologists, public health experts, clinicians, microbiologists, health workers, social organizations and counselors working in the field of STIs, sexual health, and HIV.
Joints and Connective Tissues-Kerryn Phelps 2012-10-30 Joints and Connective Tissues - General Practice: The Integrative Approach Series. In order to diagnose and manage the patient presenting with musculoskeletal symptoms, it is important to distinguish whether the pathology is arising primarily in the so-called hard tissues (such as bone) or the soft tissues (such as cartilage, disc, synovium, capsule, muscle, tendon, tendon sheath). It is also important to distinguish between the two most common causes of musculoskeletal symptoms, namely inflammatory and degenerative.
Reproductive Health Policies 2017-United Nations 2018-12-17 Drawing on information published in the World Population Policies Database, this data booklet provides up-to-date information on government policies on reproductive health issues, including access to family planning, policies to promote sexual and reproductive health of adolescents, laws on abortion and programmes to reduce maternal mortality, for all 193 Member States, 2 Observer States and 2 non-member States of the United Nations. The booklet also provides latest estimates of contraceptive use and unmet need, maternal mortality ratio, antenatal care and delivery care, adolescent fertility and other selected indicators. The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs was established to play an active role in the intergovernmental dialogue on population and development, producing constantly updated demographic estimates and projections for all countries, including data essential for the monitoring of development around the world.
National Gender Policy and Women Empowerment 2010-2020- 2010
Fundamentals of Health Promotion for Nurses-Jane Wills 2014-07-21 Fundamentals of Health Promotion for Nurses is a concise, accessible introduction to health promotion and public health for pre-registration nursing students and newly qualified nurses. Promoting the health and wellbeing of patients is a vital part of the nursing role, and the updated second edition of this user-friendly book discusses the foundations for health promotion practice using practical examples, activities and discussion points to encourage readers to reflect on their values, debate the issues and apply their knowledge and understanding to practice.
National Human Development Report- 2011
Investing in Boys and Girls in Ethiopia- 2012
Consolidated Guideline on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of Women Living with HIV-World Health Organization 2017-02-20 The starting point for this guideline is the point at which a woman has learnt that she is living with HIV, and it therefore covers key issues for providing comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights-related services and support for women living with HIV. As women living with HIV face unique challenges and human rights violations related to their sexuality and reproduction within their families and communities, as well as from the health-care institutions where they seek care, particular emphasis is placed on the creation of an enabling environment to support more effective health interventions and better health outcomes. This guideline is meant to help countries to more effectively and efficiently plan, develop and monitor programs and services that promote gender equality and human rights and hence are more acceptable and appropriate for women living with HIV, taking into account the national and local epidemiological context. It discusses implementation issues that health interventions and service delivery must address to achieve gender equality and support human rights.
Understanding the Barriers to Implementing a National Sexual Education Strategy in Romania-Mallory Smith 2017 Romania has some of the highest rates of teenage pregnancies in the European Union and is one of only eight EU member-states without a national sexual health education strategy. This coupled with increasing incidences of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, suggests that Romania needs an effective national program to deal with these issues, including a sexual health education strategy. In 2014, the Ministry of Health attempted to pass a health law that incorporated a strategy for a national policy on sexual education, but opposition was vocal and present, preventing its passing and implementation. Three years later, in 2017, Romania still has alarmingly high rates of teenage pregnancy with no national strategy mandating sexual education as a means of combatting it. This paper reports on the results of interviews conducted in Cluj-Napoca, Romania during January 2017 to gain an understanding of the problem, barriers that may exist in the implementation of a sexual health education strategy, and other suggestions from professionals on supplemental strategies that can be adopted.
Investing in the Health and Well-Being of Young Adults-National Research Council 2015-01-27 Young adulthood - ages approximately 18 to 26 - is a critical period of development with long-lasting implications for a person's economic security, health and well-being. Young adults are key contributors to the nation's workforce and military services and, since many are parents, to the healthy development of the next generation. Although 'millennials' have received attention in the popular media in recent years, young adults are too rarely treated as a distinct population in policy, programs, and research. Instead, they are often grouped with adolescents or, more often, with all adults. Currently, the nation is experiencing economic restructuring, widening inequality, a rapidly rising ratio of older adults, and an increasingly diverse population. The possible transformative effects of these features make focus on young adults especially important. A systematic approach to understanding and responding to the unique circumstances and needs of today's young adults can help to pave the way to a more productive and equitable tomorrow for young adults in particular and our society at large. Investing in The Health and Well-Being of Young Adults describes what is meant by the term young adulthood, who young adults are, what they are doing, and what they need. This study recommends actions that nonprofit programs and federal, state, and local agencies can take to help young adults make a successful transition from adolescence to adulthood. According to this report, young adults should be considered as a separate group from adolescents and older adults. Investing in The Health and Well-Being of Young Adults makes the case that increased efforts to improve high school and college graduate rates and education and workforce development systems that are more closely tied to high-demand economic sectors will help this age group achieve greater opportunity and success. The report also discusses the health status of young adults and makes recommendations to develop evidence-based practices for young adults for medical and behavioral health, including preventions. What happens during the young adult years has profound implications for the rest of the life course, and the stability and progress of society at large depends on how any cohort of young adults fares as a whole. Investing in The Health and Well-Being of Young Adults will provide a roadmap to improving outcomes for this age group as they transition from adolescence to adulthood.
Fostering Healthy Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Development in Children and Youth-National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2020-01-18 Healthy mental, emotional, and behavioral (MEB) development is a critical foundation for a productive adulthood. Much is known about strategies to support families and communities in strengthening the MEB development of children and youth, by promoting healthy development and also by preventing and mitigating disorder, so that young people reach adulthood ready to thrive and contribute to society. Over the last decade, a growing body of research has significantly strengthened understanding of healthy MEB development and the factors that influence it, as well as how it can be fostered. Yet, the United States has not taken full advantage of this growing knowledge base. Ten years later, the nation still is not effectively mitigating risks for poor MEB health outcomes; these risks remain prevalent, and available data show no significant reductions in their prevalence. Fostering Healthy Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Development in Children and Youth: A National Agenda examines the gap between current research and achievable national goals for the next ten years. This report identifies the complexities of childhood influences and highlights the need for a tailored approach when implementing new policies and practices. This report provides a framework for a cohesive, multidisciplinary national approach to improving MEB health.
Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Kenya- 2014
Family Planning and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Data Booklet)-United Nations Publications 2019-10-31 This booklet is based on the Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019, which includes estimates at the global, regional and country level of contraceptive prevalence, unmet need for family planning and SDG indicator 3.7.1 "Proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods".
Commonwealth Health Partnerships 2014-Commonwealth Secretariat 2014-05-27 Launched at the annual Commonwealth Health Ministers Meeting (CHMM), the publications provides a guide to current issues in global health for ministers, senior officials and other stakeholders. Reflecting the theme of CHMM 2014, Commonwealth Health Partnerships 2014 focuses on health in the post-2015 development agenda, and Commonwealth priorities in strengthening national health policies and systems. Content includes: * Financial and human resourcing: debates on universal health coverage * Integrating non-communicable diseases in new global health goals * TB and HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health * Anti-microbial resistance: antibiotics stewardship efforts * Dietary transitions, tobacco, poverty and other social determinants * Governance and leadership: public, private and clinical * Disabilities and mental health: promotive, recovery and rights-based approachesThe publication also includes extensive health profiles of the 53 Commonwealth member countries, incorporating up-to-date data on health systems and population health outcomes
National Prevention Strategy: America's Plan for Better Health and Wellness-Regina M. Benjamin 2011 The Affordable Care Act, landmark health legislation passed in 2010, called for the development of the National Prevention Strategy to realize the benefits of prevention for all Americans¿ health. This Strategy builds on the law¿s efforts to lower health care costs, improve the quality of care, and provide coverage options for the uninsured. Contents: Nat. Leadership; Partners in Prevention; Healthy and Safe Community Environ.; Clinical and Community Preventive Services; Elimination of Health Disparities; Priorities: Tobacco Free Living; Preventing Drug Abuse and Excessive Alcohol Use; Healthy Eating; Active Living; Injury and Violence Free Living; Reproductive and Sexual Health; Mental and Emotional Well-being. Illus. A print on demand report.
Government of Botswana-United Nations, Programme Operational Plan (2010-2014)- 2009
The UN in Somalia, 2014- 2014
Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use-World Health Organization. Reproductive Health and Research 2005 This document is one of two evidence-based cornerstones of the World Health Organization's (WHO) new initiative to develop and implement evidence-based guidelines for family planning. The first cornerstone, the Medical eligibility criteria for contraceptive use (third edition) published in 2004, provides guidance for who can use contraceptive methods safely. This document, the Selected practice recommendations for contraceptive use (second edition), provides guidance for how to use contraceptive methods safely and effectively once they are deemed to be medically appropriate. The recommendations contained in this document are the product of a process that culminated in an expert Working Group meeting held at the World Health Organization, Geneva, 13-16 April 2004.
Encyclopedia of Medical Organizations and Agencies- 2005
Law and Global Health-Michael Freeman 2014-05-29 Current Legal Issues, like its sister volume Current Legal Problems (now available in journal format), is based upon an annual colloquium held at University College London. Each year leading scholars from around the world gather to discuss the relationship between law and another discipline of thought. Each colloquium examines how the external discipline is conceived in legal thought and argument, how the law is pictured in that discipline, and analyses points of controversy in the use, and abuse, of extra-legal arguments within legal theory and practice. Law and Global Health, the sixteenth volume in the Current Legal Issues series, offers an insight into the scholarship examining the relationship between global health and the law. Covering a wide range of areas from all over the world, articles in the volume look at areas of human rights, vulnerable populations, ethical issues, legal responses and governance.
Medium-term National Development Policy Framework- 2014
Bangladesh Country Assistance Strategy, FY 2011-2014- 2010
Comprehensive Cervical Cancer Control- 2006 Most women who die from cervical cancer, particularly in developing countries, are in the prime of their life. They may be raising children, caring for their family, and contributing to the social and economic life of their town or village. Their death is both a personal tragedy, and a sad and unnecessary loss to their family and their community. Unnecessary, because there is compelling evidence, as this Guide makes clear, that cervical cancer is one of the most preventable and treatable forms of cancer, as long as it is detected early and managed effectively. Unfortunately, the majority of women in developing countries still do not have access to cervical cancer prevention programmes. The consequence is that, often, cervical cancer is not detected until it is too late to be cured. An urgent effort is required if this situation is to be corrected. This Guide is intended to help those responsible for providing services aimed at reducing the burden posed by cervical cancer for women, communities and health systems. It focuses on the knowledge and skills needed by health care providers, at different levels of care.
Australia's Health 2010- 2010
Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Situation Analysis for Samoa- 2006
Tools for Teaching Comprehensive Human Sexuality Education-Dominick Splendorio 2014-03-14 A hands-on resource filled with interactive activities to engage students' thinking and skill development This book contains ready-to-use lesson plans referencing both the National Sexuality Education Standards and the National Health Education Standards, and is arranged into chapters by the seven topic areas outlined in the National Sexuality Education Standards. These include: anatomy and physiology, puberty and adolescent development, identity, pregnancy and reproduction, sexually transmitted infections, healthy relationships, and personal safety. These dynamic "pick and choose" lessons and activities have been field-tested in classrooms and workshops by the authors, who are recognized experts in this area. Many of the lessons contain an opening activity to immediately engage students, followed by student-centered learning experiences such as case studies, simulations, real-life scenarios, self-assessments, journals, and individual and group projects/presentations. Features lessons that incorporate the essential knowledge and skills to empower students to make healthy decisions related to their sexual health Includes performance indicators detailed what students should know and be able to do by the end of grades eight and twelve Offers supplementary web resources and assessment projects, as well as "Home-School Connection" assignments to support family communication about sexuality
Medium Term Development Strategy, 2008 to 2010-Solomon Islands. Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination 2008
Sexually Transmitted Infections Among Adolescents-Karl L. Dehne 2005 This document presents a comprehensive literature review, documenting existing experience with the provision of services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) to adolescents. It draws from programme experience worldwide, including the following service delivery models: public and nongovernmental organization health services which have been made adolescent-friendly, sexual and reproductive health clinics and multipurpose centres for young people, school-based or school-linked services, and community-based and private sector services.
Strategizing National Health in the 21st Century-World Health Organization 2017-05-23 This handbook was designed to provide up-to-date and practical guidance on national health planning and strategizing for health. It establishes a set of best practices to support strategic plans for health and represents the wealth of experience accumulated by WHO on national health policies, strategies, and plans (NHPSPs). WHO has been one of the leading organizations to support countries in the development of NHPSPs. The focus on improving plans has grown in recent years in recognition of the benefits of anchoring a strong national health sector in a written vision based on participation, analysis, and evidence.
The Child Sexual Abuse Communication Strategy, 2010-2014- 2010
Maternity and Reproductive Health in Asian Societies-Pranee Liamputtong Rice 2014-01-02 This collection examines enduring and topical questions in sexual and reproductive health in a range of contemporary Asian cultures. Beliefs and practices surrounding conception, pregnancy, birth, and confinement are studies in culturally specific contexts in Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Indonesia. Important and widely applicable health issues are also addressed, including the perception and management of HIV/AIDS, experiences of menopause and the interaction of cosmopolitan ("western") medicine with traditional healthcare.
Health Behavior Change in Populations-Scott Kahan 2014-11-26 The single greatest way to improve health and quality of life is not by developing new medical approaches, but by addressing harmful personal behaviors. These behaviorsâ€"which include tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, diet, and physical activityâ€"play a significant role in the risk for and development, treatment, and management of the most common causes of disease, disability, and death in the modern world. Health Behavior Change in Populations is designed to teach students and practitioners strategic principles for creating positive behavioral change on a population level. With an emphasis on the application of theory and research to practice, this textbook presents current and future public health professionals with a range of methods geared towards helping people make healthy choices, from informing the individual to modifying the surroundings and circumstances that drive decision-making. Written and edited by experts in the health professions, the book is arranged into three sections: State of the Field, State of the Science, and Cross-Cutting Issues. The chapters within these sections include learning objectives with boldfaced keywords and a glossary of terms. Each chapter addresses The magnitude of the public health burden Key determinants and conceptual framework for behaviors and behavior change, including individual, familial, interpersonal, community, sociocultural, structural, and political perspectives Current evidence-based interventions and best practices Roles for key stakeholders, including health plans, employers/workplace, health departments/agencies, sectors such as recreational and agricultural, policymakers, community groups/advocates, clinics/clinicians, researchers, and funding institutions Considerations for implementation, evaluation, and translation
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