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ACADEMIC AND PEER REVIEWED ARTICLES

Symptom prevalence and burden, and the risk of depression among patients with advanced cancer attending two South African oncology units

eCancer Medical Science | 27 January 2022

Lindsay Farrant, Richard Harding, David Anderson, Linda Greeff, and Reshma Kassanje

The incidence of cancer is predicted to increase globally by 47% between 2020 and 2040, largely in low and middle-income countries. The World Health Organisation and World Health Assembly recognise palliative care as an essential component of cancer care. The evidence of palliative care needs among South African oncology patients is sparse. This study aimed to describe the prevalence and burden of symptoms and the risk of depression amongst oncology patients with stage 3 or 4 cancer.

Associations between blood sex steroid concentrations and risk of major adverse cardiovascular events in healthy older women in Australia: a prospective cohort substudy of the ASPREE trial

The Lancet HIV | 1 February 2022

Rakibul Islam, Prof Robin Bell, Prof David Handelsman, Prof John McNeil, Prof Mark Nelson, et al

In 2020, there were an estimated 1.7 million children younger than 15 years living with HIV worldwide, but there are few data on the proportion of children living with HIV who are undiagnosed. We aimed to estimate the prevalence of undiagnosed HIV among children living with HIV in Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Cost-effectiveness of routine adolescent vaccination with an M72/AS01_E-like tuberculosis vaccine in South Africa and India

Nature Communications | 1 February 2022

Rebecca Harris, Matthew Quaife, Chathika Weerasuriya, Gabriella Gomez, Tom Sumner, et al.

Over the last decade, tuberculosis has killed more people globally than any other single infectious pathogen¹. One hundred years after its development, bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) remains the only licensed vaccine against tuberculosis. BCG primarily prevents extra-pulmonary tuberculosis in children², but the majority of the global burden of disease remains in adolescents and adults. New vaccines to prevent adolescent and adult tuberculosis are urgently needed. In 2018, the novel vaccine candidate

M72/AS01_E was shown 50% (95% CI: 2–74%) efficacious in preventing pulmonary tuberculosis disease in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*)-infected 18–50-year-olds³, and may therefore be an effective supplement to BCG. More candidates are in development⁴, while BCG revaccination in adolescence is also being explored⁵.

Association of SARS-CoV-2 Infection With Serious Maternal Morbidity and Mortality From Obstetric Complications

JAMA Network | 7 February 2022

Torri Metz, Rebecca Clifton, Brenna Hughes, Grecio Sandoval, William Grobman, et al

Importance: It remains unknown whether SARS-CoV-2 infection specifically increases the risk of serious obstetric morbidity.

Objective: To evaluate the association of SARS-CoV-2 infection with serious maternal morbidity or mortality from common obstetric complications.

Conclusions and Relevance: Among pregnant and postpartum individuals at 17 US hospitals, SARS-CoV-2 infection was associated with an increased risk for a composite outcome of maternal mortality or serious morbidity from obstetric complications.

What recently graduated podiatrists think of rural work, and how services are responding: a qualitative study

Remote and Rural Health | 8 February 2022

Anna Couch, Jenni White, Belinda O'Sullivan, Terry Hainesname and Hylton Menz

Access to healthcare services should be equitable no matter where you live. However, the podiatry needs of rural populations are poorly addressed, partly because of workforce maldistribution. Encouraging emerging podiatrists to work in rural areas is a key solution. The aims were to explore (1) recently graduated podiatrists' perceptions regarding working rurally and (2) broader industry views of the factors likely to be successful for rural recruitment and retention. This study identified that recently graduated podiatrists are likely to be attracted to rural work and retained in rural areas if they foresee opportunities for career progression in stable jobs, have a background of training and living in rural areas, like the lifestyle, and are able to access appropriate professional and personal supports. Building employment that spans public and private sector opportunities might be attractive to new graduate podiatrists seeking a breadth of career options. It is also important to recognise rural generalist podiatrists for any extended scope of services they provide along with raising public awareness of the role of rural podiatrist as a core part of multidisciplinary rural healthcare teams. Future training and workforce planning in podiatry must promote podiatrists taking up rural training and work so that maldistribution is reduced.

Estimating impact of food choices on life expectancy: A modeling study

PLOS Medicine | 8 February 2022

Lars Fadnes, Jan-Magnus Økland, Øystein Haaland and Kjell Arne Johansson

Interpreting and utilizing the findings of nutritional research can be challenging to clinicians, policy makers, and even researchers. To make better decisions about diet, innovative methods that integrate best evidence are needed. We have developed a decision support model that predicts how dietary choices affect life expectancy (LE).

'TB is a disease which hides in the body': Qualitative data on conceptualisations of tuberculosis recurrence among patients in Zambia and South Africa

Global Public Health | 10 February 2022

Dillon Wademan, Tila Mainga, Melleh Gondwe, Helen Ayles, Kwame Shanaube, et al

The WHO estimates 58 million people experienced one or more TB disease episodes between 2000 and 2018. These 'former TB patients' are at greater risk of future TB infection and death than TB naïve people. Additionally, former TB patients experience social, psychological, and physiological difficulties after microbiological cure. Drawing on semi-structured interviews collected with 28 people from communities in Zambia ($n=8$) and South Africa ($n=2$) between October 2018 and March 2019, we describe their perceptions of having two or more TB episodes. Utilising a discursive analytic approach, we interrogated how participants conceptualise their risk of disease recurrence. Despite being surprised by subsequent TB episodes, participants utilised their bodily experiences of TB signs and symptoms alongside their experiential knowledge of health systems processes to procure timely diagnosis and care. Yet, many participants were unable to resume social and economic participation. Experiences of multiple TB

episodes and correlating social, economic, and physiological vulnerabilities, challenged participants biomedical understanding of TBs curability. Through notions of dirt and 'staining', participants conceptualise TB as a sinister, malicious presence they are bound to encounter time and again. Health providers should discuss the risk of TB recurrence with patients and promote prevention, early detection, and diagnosis of TB disease.

Predictors of low antiretroviral adherence at an urban South African clinic: A mixed-methods study

South African Journal of HIV Medicine | 10 February 2022

Connor Bondarchuk, Nwabisa Mlandu, Tasneem Adams and Elma de Vries

Low adherence to antiretroviral treatment (ART) in people living with HIV (PLHIV) remains a critical issue, especially in vulnerable populations. Although ART is responsible for greatly reducing the mortality and morbidity associated with HIV, low treatment adherence continues to impact the effectiveness of ART. Considering that a high level of adherence to ART is required for the excellent clinical outcomes with which ART is often associated, understanding the complex contextual and personal factors that limit high levels of treatment adherence remains paramount. Poor adherence remains an issue in many South African communities many years after the introduction of ART.

Towards health equity: the urgent need for upstream intervention studies in

gastroenterology and hepatology

The Lancet Gastroenterology & Hepatology | 1 March 2022

Joy Liu, Nicole De Cuir, Leila Kia and Rachel Issaka

Health inequity is a major challenge to achieving broader social equity and a just society. Interventions to reduce health inequity can be directed at downstream determinants of health, such as individual health-care needs, midstream determinants, such as neighbourhood conditions, or upstream determinants, such as structural racism and discrimination. For example, interventions to reduce inequities in colorectal cancer mortality in African-American people could include mailing reminders about faecal immunochemical tests (downstream intervention); providing patient navigation, transportation, or other direct aid to access health-care services (midstream intervention); or changing laws that redistribute power, wealth, and resources, including health insurance (upstream intervention).

When pandemics collide: measuring the impact of coronavirus disease 2019 on people with HIV

AIDS | 1 March 2022

Jeffrey Post, Thomas Benfield and Ian Woolley

After the emergence of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic from Wuhan, China, in 2020 to become a global pandemic in the following year, the first and most natural questions for the HIV community have been whether there was an increased rate of acquisition of COVID-19 and if there was an increased likelihood of severe COVID-19 disease if acquired by people with HIV (PWH). Secondary questions later emerged around the influence of lockdowns and other nonpharmacological interventions on the management of HIV and COVID-19 vaccine responses in those living with HIV.

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RECENT PUBLIC HEALTH NEWS

Highly virulent HIV variant found circulating in Europe

Nature | 3 February 2022

A highly transmissible and damaging variant of HIV has been circulating in the Netherlands for decades, researchers have found. An analysis of more than 100 infected people suggests that the variant boosts the number of viral particles in a person's blood, making them more likely to transmit the virus. The variant also seems to lead to a reduction in immune cells called CD4 T cells, so infected people are at risk of developing AIDS much more rapidly than those with other versions of HIV. The emergence of a more virulent form of HIV is "a reason to stay vigilant", but it's not a public-health crisis. The mutations found in the new variant don't make it resistant to existing HIV drugs, says Joel Wertheim, an evolutionary biologist and molecular epidemiologist at the University of California San Diego. "All of the tools in our arsenal should still work," he says.

Cervical cancer is a disease of inequity

UCT News | 3 February 2022

The University of Cape Town's (UCT) Professor Lynette Denny – a global expert on cervical cancer – speaks to The Conversation Africa about the drivers of cervical cancer and how to close the care gap. Most (90%) new cervical cancer cases and deaths are in low- and middle-income countries. What are the key factors driving this? Cancer of the cervix is a disease of inequity of access to healthcare. It is an almost entirely preventable disease. Here's why. The natural history of cervical cancer begins with infection of the cervix with certain types of human papillomavirus (HPV). Over 200 types of HPV have been described over the last 40 or so years. About 40 are associated with infection in the genital tract of men and women. Of these 40 types, about 14 types are associated with cancers of the anus or genitals, particularly cervical cancer. These are known as the high-risk types. Types 16 and 18 of HPV are the most common and account for over 70% of cervical cancers globally. The majority of people who acquire HPV infection won't have any symptoms and will get over the infection without any serious problem. But they can still pass the infection on to others.

Supporting health-care providers to make positive change: WHO launches new training tools on female genital mutilation prevention and care

World Health Organization | 3 February 2022

Two new tools are being launched by WHO and HRP to help health care providers give the best quality care to girls and women who have been subjected to female genital mutilation – and to also support global efforts to end this harmful practice and human rights violation. These are: *Person-centred communication for female genital mutilation prevention: A facilitator's guide for training health-care providers* and *Integrating female genital mutilation content into nursing and midwifery curricula: a practical guide*. Beyond healing physical hurt, health-care providers have the potential to provide support for the diverse complications that female genital mutilation can cause for girls and women – including negative physical, mental and sexual health impacts. They can also play an important role in positively influencing and changing the attitudes of people in their care to help prevent new cases of female genital mutilation. Yet health-care providers often lack the support and training they need to fulfil this potential. What is more, there has been a rising trend in recent years of so-called “medicalization” of female genital mutilation – when health-care providers themselves perform the harmful practice. The new guide, *Person-centred communication for FGM prevention: a facilitator's guide for training health-care providers* helps health-care providers to examine their own values towards female genital mutilation, and to build their knowledge and skills on how to empower their clients to make decisions to stop this harmful practice.

Analysis of 20-year study finds malaria control in young children saves lives into adulthood

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine | 3 February 2022

Bed nets save lives in the long run, according to a 22-year study in Tanzania which, for the first time, indicates that children who sleep under them at an early age are more likely to survive into adulthood. The study, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, followed more than 6,700 children from 1998, tracking them again in 2019 to find out what happened to them. The results showed that survival of children who habitually slept under nets was over 40% higher compared with survival in those who slept under nets less frequently in their early childhood. Surprisingly, there are very few long-term population-based studies in any African country. With over 6,700 participants recruited and remarkably high completeness of follow-up after 20 years, this study is particularly unusual and provides unique insight into the long-term benefits of malaria control in young children.

Africa Has Enough COVID Test Kits – Nkengasong

Health Policy Watch | 4 February 2022

Dr John Nkengasong, Director of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) has told Health Policy Watch that the continent is not in short supply of COVID-19 test kits. According to him, every African country that is in need of the test supplies can get it if they want. An open letter dated 31 January that was written by concerned members of civil society, clinicians, advocates, and communities affected by COVID-19, to the World Health Organization (WHO) urged it to rapidly recommend self-testing for COVID-19. While calling on the global health body to expedite the finalisation and release of a self-testing guideline for SARS-CoV-2 infection that includes a strong recommendation in favour of widespread

access to self-testing, they noted that low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) represent nearly 85% of the global population but that only 40% of tests for COVID-19 have been used in LMICs.

Pandemic Era Tests May Speed Hepatitis-C Detection

The New York Times | 4 February 2022

A wave of diagnostics ushered in by Covid could help revive flagging efforts to eliminate the disease. The Monday after Christmas, when Kellie Trent was scheduled to pick up medication to cure her hepatitis C, it seemed like a little miracle. She was expected at the Pioneer Family Practice in western Washington State, seven months after screening positive for the blood-borne infection at a clinic that dispenses medication to treat her heroin addiction. All that time, as she underwent more tests and waited for results while in and out of residential drug treatment, addressing her hepatitis C remained out of reach. On the eve of her December appointment, her physician, Dr. Lucinda Grande, grew concerned when a storm brought four inches of snow to the region, snarling the roads. But in the end, Ms. Trent did not show up because she landed in jail for a few days, arrested after missing court appearances for sentencing on a misdemeanor assault charge, according to court records.

IOC and WHO reaffirm collaboration to promote vaccine equity and healthy lifestyles

World Health Organization | 6 February 2022

The President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Thomas Bach and World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus met during the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 to discuss ways to further strengthen collaboration between their two organisations. The meeting took place after the WHO Director-General ran with the Olympic Torch on the day of the Opening Ceremony, and said: "The Olympics are about, hope, solidarity, unity and peace. Especially hope to end this pandemic. I hope we will achieve the 70 per cent vaccination in each and every country around the world by mid this year, and hope the acute phase of the pandemic will be over, so that people will come together like always."

Smoke and mirrors: What you need to know about the hazy world of the proposed vaping tax

Bhekisisa | 7 February 2022

Avaping storm's a-brewing. In December, the Treasury released a 32-page document in which they outline that they're considering taxing e-cigarettes and vapour products. But the vaping industry isn't happy with how things are unfolding. They claim that the tax might discourage smokers from switching from tobacco to products that they argue are less harmful than traditional cigarettes. Governments around the world use excise tax as a way to earn a steady income stream and to deter people from buying products that could harm their health or the environment. In South Africa, the government levies excise tax on fuel, tobacco, liquor, sugary drinks, electronics, cars and cosmetics – goods people buy often or that come with a luxury price tag. And now the state has e-cigarettes and vapour products in their sights, too.

New HIV variant: 'South Africa ready to respond'

Health-E News | 7 February 2022

A local HIV expert has urged South Africans to remain calm following the recent discovery of a new highly transmissible and dangerous HIV variant. The exceptionally virulent strain, known as the 'VB variant', was identified by a group of Oxford researchers last week. But, Dr. Thembisile Xulu, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the South African National Aids Council (SANAC), said there is no need to panic. Responds to treatment: "Firstly, we should applaud the science community across the globe for being super alert to such developments. Such alertness is precisely what we need to respond to appropriately and timeously. The discovery of the strain should not really be a cause for alarm since it responds perfectly to the current treatment options," said Xulu. A new study published last Thursday stated that the VB Variant had been detected in 109 individuals so far. All this was discovered through a BEEHIVE study of individuals enrolled in eight cohorts across Europe and Uganda. "The research from Western Europe shows that the variant is more infectious but if people access the existing treatment early, there's no need for panic. We all should know our status early and if infected, start treatment early and stay on it. HIV testing and treatment is free at all public health facilities across the country," said Xulu.

Africa CDC is Elevated to Status of Continental Public Health Agency

Health Policy Watch | 7 February 2022

The African Union has decided to elevate its African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) to the status of an autonomous public health agency for the continent – rather than operating simply as technical arm of the AU. “Africa CDC will now be an autonomous health agency for the continent. Until now, Africa CDC was a specialized technical institution. It will now be elevated into a full public health agency for the continent, which will be more or less autonomous,” declared Dr John Nkengasong, Africa CDC’s director, on Sunday, the second day of the 35th AU summit that took place over the weekend in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. The elevation of the Africa CDC – which will now report directly to Heads of State of AU Member Countries – signals the growing member state commitment to strengthening the continent’s response to current and future disease outbreaks, he added. This development, Nkengasong said, is as a result of continent leaders’ renewed perception of disease as a security threat for the continent, in the wake of the COVID pandemic, among other disease trends.

STIs: Women need to keep an eye on early warning signs

Health-E News | 7 February 2022

The spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) continues to be an urgent public health issue in South Africa. While prevention will always be better than a cure, the prevalence of STIs, especially among women, makes it important to understand early warning signs. A study conducted in 2017 showed that there was an estimated 2.3 million women – aged between 15 and 49 – infected with gonorrhoea. Almost 2 million women made up new chlamydia cases and 23 175 of syphilis. Among men of the same age, there were 2.2 million new cases of gonorrhoea, 3.9 million new cases of chlamydia, and 47 500 new cases of syphilis.

In-depth: Where we are in the NHI legislative process and what happens next?

Spotlight | 8 February 2022

This week, MPs in Parliament’s Portfolio Committee on Health will sit for the 25th day of public hearings on the National Health Insurance Bill. This leg of the public hearings started on 18 May last year with around 135 stakeholders who indicated they want to make oral submissions.

HIV incidence in South Africa has halved since 2010

Spotlight | 9 February 2022

A new study has analysed the change in the rate of new HIV infections from 2010 to 2019. It found that the rate of new infections has almost halved. Most of this decline is due to antiretroviral medicines and condom promotion, but male medical circumcision and behaviour change after HIV diagnosis have likely had a small role too. Our new study, published ahead of print in the Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, estimates that HIV incidence in South African adults has declined by 47% between the start of 2010 and the start of 2019. HIV incidence, the rate at which new HIV infections occur, is an important indicator of the impact that HIV programmes are having. The halving of HIV incidence rates represents encouraging progress in South Africa’s HIV response.

Less talk, more action: South Africa’s failing response to the antibiotic resistance pandemic

GroudUp | 10 February 2022

South Africa’s national action plan against antibiotic resistant bacterial infections — one of the world’s great health crises — remains unfunded. Seven years after commitments were made at the launch of South Africa’s Antimicrobial Resistance National Strategic Framework, we are still on a list of countries which are able to celebrate having nice documents but not putting their money where their mouths are to execute them. Our government’s report card reads “Must do better”. The first four articles in this series on the pandemic of antibiotic resistance have explained the extent of death and illness it causes, what’s driving it, and what individuals can do to try and prevent a resistant bacterial infection. But some things must be done at government level, and here we are failing dismally.

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TRAINING AND RESOURCES

Subscribe to the Health Systems Trust Bulletin

The Health Systems Trust (HST) produces a weekly bulletin on Fridays focusing on key public health news, peer-reviewed journal articles and other important primary healthcare resources.

Subscribe to the Health Systems Trust 60percent

HST produces a weekly online publication, 60percent, which keeps subscribers abreast with the latest news and developments pertaining to HIV-related maternal, adolescent, child and youth health. The name 60percent signifies that southern Africa is responding to a feminised HIV/AIDS epidemic, with at least 60% of those living with HIV being women.

Subscribe to 60percent by simply visiting HST's website (<https://www.hst.org.za>), scroll to the bottom of the page, hit the SUBSCRIBE button, and follow the prompts. Let's keep you posted!

HSTi offers accredited and non-accredited short courses and full programmes

The Health Systems Training Institute (HSTi) is the training arm of the Health Systems Trust (HST), a leading force in the South African public health sector. HST was established in 1992, on the brink of democracy in South Africa, and has since played a significant role in strengthening the national primary health system through health research, informatics, clinical support, capacity-building and training.

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PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

Slide Set—Introduction to Tuberculosis

This introduction to TB slide set is meant to be a tool for people who are not familiar with TB. It provides a basic overview of TB using plain language and visual aids. This slide set is intended for a general public audience.

Bulletin of the World Health Organization: COVID-19 policy issues

World Health Organization | 1 February 2022

Viroj Tangcharoensathien and Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Ending the pandemic is not a matter of chance; it's a matter of choice.

Ageism in artificial intelligence for health

World Health Organization | 9 February 2022

The WHO policy brief *Ageism in artificial intelligence for health* examines the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in medicine and public health for older people, including the conditions in which AI can exacerbate or introduce new forms of ageism. The brief presents legal, non-legal and technical measures that can be used to minimize the risk of ageism in AI and maximize AI's benefits for older people as these technologies become more commonly used across the world.

A new vision for death and dying | The Lancet Commission on the Value of Death

The story of dying in the 21st century is a story of paradox. Covid-19 has meant people have died the ultimate medicalised deaths, often alone in hospitals with little communication with their families. But in other settings, including in some lower income countries, many people remain undertreated, dying of preventable conditions and without access to basic pain relief. Read the Lancet Commission on the Value of Death: www.lancet.com/commissions/value-of-death.

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CONFERENCES AND EVENTS

Launch: WHO guideline on control and elimination of human schistosomiasis

Schistosomiasis is a public health problem in tropical and subtropical regions of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and South America. Approximately 779 million people are at risk of acquiring the infection. This

guideline provides evidence-based recommendations to support countries in morbidity control and elimination of the disease as a public health problem, and to move towards interruption of transmission. This is the first WHO guidance on the evaluation of interruption of schistosomiasis transmission. Registration link (https://who.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_OJtwpZJfTHyyJGq9XoXiQg). After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar.

Call for Papers | International Journal of Public Health

Public health and primary care; is 1+1=1?

Public health and primary care have both long been considered to be corner stones of health systems. Although both aim to improve the health of populations, they differ in target group (population vs. individual), approach (promote and prevent vs. diagnose and treat) and methods (risk reduction vs. care). Whether considering the ongoing Covid 19 pandemic, the rise in non-communicable diseases, poor mental health, or the impact of environmental changes (e.g., climate change) or demographic shifts (e.g., migration and aging), there is an urgent need for better coordination and harmonization of public health and primary care in all of these areas. In fact, could these two types of health services contravene basic mathematics and be combined into one? With this call for papers, we invite articles presenting both positive and negative examples of the collaboration and integration between public health and primary care. The Call is open from 15 December 2021 until 31 August 2022. IJPH double-blind peer-review rules and author's guidelines apply.

CDC Evaluation Fellowship Program

Application for the Evaluation Fellowship Program is now open until February 22, 2022 11:59 pm EST. Register and attend one of the informational webinars for Fellow applicants to have your questions answered about the CDC Evaluation Fellowship Program and the application process.

Invitation to Front Line in Focus Webinar: Unlocking the Power of Nurse Leadership

Date: Feb 23, 2022

Time: 08:00 AM in Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Description: Women make up 70% of the global health workforce and 90% of all nurses, yet they only occupy 25% of health leadership positions. Nurses face complex barriers as they climb the ladder to advance in their careers. One persistent challenge is the perception of gender roles in the workplace. As a recent IntraHealth International report on nurse leadership states, nursing is perceived as a “feminine” and “nurturing” profession. The devaluation of “women's work” makes it difficult for nurses, of all genders, to secure leadership positions.

What will it take for nurses to be perceived as leaders? What will it take for nurses to perceive themselves as leaders? Join the Johnson & Johnson Center for Health Worker Innovation for a Front Line in Focus webinar that brings together frontline health workers, civil society groups, academia and more for a conversation to explore key solutions to improve access to leadership opportunities for nurses.

In a 90-minute session, this event will begin with opening remarks to set the context for a panel discussion, composed of nurses from all level/working in a variety of settings, across geographies, in discussion about the why nurse leadership is essential; barriers they face in career advancement; how they have overcome barriers; and what additional tools are needed. The panel could conclude with each panelist sharing in a sentence what makes them hopeful for the future of health.

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JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Facility Team Leaders (x 2): HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-16

Project Manager: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-16

Project Managers: SA Sure Project: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-16

Facility Team Leaders (2) - eThekwini District: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-16

Graphic Designer: SA SURE: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-16

Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Advisor: CCPAC Project: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-22

Information System Support Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialists (5 positions) : HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-22

Professional Nurse Clinician – DO ART Project: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-22

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