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ACADEMIC AND PEER REVIEWED ARTICLES

COVID-19 vaccine strategies must focus on severe disease and global equity

The Lancet | 16 December 2021

Prof Peter McIntyre, Prof Rakesh Aggarwal, Ilesh Jani, Jaleela Jawad, Sonali Kochhar, Prof Noni MacDonald, et al

In September, 2020, the WHO Prioritisation Roadmap for COVID-19 vaccines gave priority to prevention of severe disease and the highest risk groups. In July, 2021, the revised Roadmap noted that despite the progressive emergence of SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern, defined as mutations conferring increased infectivity, virulence, or relative capacity for immunological escape, vaccine effectiveness against severe disease had been retained. At the end of 2021, global differences in the inter-related variables of population seropositivity and vaccine coverage have widened, and omicron has been declared the fifth variant of concern. Omicron was detected in Africa, where successive waves of SARS-CoV-2 have resulted in prevalence of past infection higher than 80% in some regions and despite greatly increased global vaccine supplies, the average coverage that can be achieved there in 2021 is estimated to be only 17%. In 2022, we argue that COVID-19 vaccine strategies must remain focused on severe disease, and that global equity in achieving high adult coverage (ie, for those aged 18 years and older) of at least one dose is key to minimising severe COVID-19.

A new index to guide global drug policies

The Lancet HIV | 1 January 2022

Ed Holt

With drug use a driving force of growing HIV epidemics, the devisers of the Global Drug Policy Index hope it can help policy makers set a better course. Ed Holt reports.

Understanding decreasing mortality in people with diabetes

The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology | 10 January 2022

Jennifer Manne-Goehler, David Flood

In *The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology*, Dianna Magliano and colleagues assess trends in all-cause mortality from 1995 to 2016 among people with and without diabetes from 19 data sources in 16 high-income geographical areas. Using a pooled dataset including 21 million deaths over 0.5 billion person-years of follow-up, the authors found that age-standardised and sex-standardised all-cause mortality rates

decreased in all data sources assessed, except those in Spain and Norway. This decrease ranged from 0•5% to 4•2% per year and was largest in several regions of east and southeast Asia. In 12 of 19 data sources, decreases in mortality among people with diabetes were similar to or greater than in people without diabetes.

A role for community-level socioeconomic indicators in targeting tuberculosis screening interventions

Nature | 17 January 2022

Meredith Brooks, Helen Jenkins, Daniela Puma, Christine Tzelios, Ana Karina Millones, et al

Despite being curable and treatable, an estimated 10 million people develop tuberculosis (TB) annually. Of these 10 million, about 3 million people are missed by the health systems, meaning that a substantial proportion of individuals sick with TB are not diagnosed or given potentially life-saving treatment. Individuals with undetected TB can contribute to further transmission, leading to excess disease and deaths. For this reason, active case finding—in which individuals at increased risk of disease are actively sought out and screened for disease, leading to more diagnoses and faster initiation of appropriate treatment—is a fundamental component of the strategy for TB elimination.

Multimorbidity and adverse events of special interest associated with Covid-19 vaccines in Hong Kong

Nature Communications | 20 January 2022

Francisco Tsz Tsun Lain, Lei Huang, Celine Sze Ling Cgui, Eric Yuk Fai Wan, Xue Li et al

The safety of Covid-19 vaccines is of great public health concern and is crucial to tackling vaccine hesitancy amidst the pandemic. In particular, there have been widespread speculations of cardiovascular and other adverse events of special interest (AESI) in relation to Covid-19 vaccines. This may be due to thromboembolic safety signals and case reports of other adverse outcomes, such as Bell's palsy and myocarditis following the administration of specific vaccines.

Long COVID and self-management

The Lancet | 22 January 2022

Kirsty Brown, Asma Yahyouche, Shamil Haroon, Jenny Camaradou, Grace Turner

People with COVID-19 often have symptoms in the long term (ie, long COVID), including fatigue, breathlessness, and neurocognitive difficulties. The disease mechanisms causing long COVID are unknown, and there are no evidence-based treatment options. Clinical guidelines focus on symptom management, and various treatment options are being evaluated.¹ The scarcity of advice has often left people with long COVID feeling isolated and frustrated in their search for therapies. Studies have reported a wide range of self-prescribed medications being used for prevention and management of acute COVID-19, including anti-retrovirals, penicillin, vitamin C, traditional medicines, and chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine. Self-prescribing practices are unsurprising given the high incidence of and mortality from COVID-19, restricted access to health care during lockdowns, and few treatments and preventive therapies for COVID-19.

Sisonke phase 3B open-label study: Lessons learnt for national and global vaccination scale-up during epidemics

South African Medical Journal | 24 January 2022

A Goga, L Bekker, N Garrett, S Takuva, I Sanne, J Odhiambo, et al

Sisonke is a multicentre, open-label, single-arm phase 3B vaccine implementation study of healthcare workers (HCWs) in South Africa, with prospective surveillance for 2 years. The primary endpoint is the rate of severe COVID 19, including hospitalisations and deaths. The Sisonke study enrolled and vaccinated participants nationally at potential vaccination roll-out sites between 17 February and 26 May 2021. After May 2021, additional HCWs were vaccinated as part of a sub-study at selected clinical research sites. We discuss 10 lessons learnt to strengthen national and global vaccination strategies:(i) consistently advocate for vaccination to reduce public hesitancy; (ii) an electronic vaccination data system (EVDS) is critical; (iii) facilitate access to a choice of vaccination sites, such as religious and community centres, schools, shopping malls and drive-through centres; (iv) let digitally literate people help elderly and marginalised people to register for vaccination; (v) develop clear 'how to' guides for vaccine storage, pharmacy staff and vaccinators; (vi) leverage instant messaging platforms, such as WhatsApp, for quick communication among staff at vaccination centres; (vii) safety is paramount – rapid health assessments

are needed at vaccination centres to identify people at high risk of serious adverse events, including anaphylaxis or thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome. Be transparent about adverse events and contextualise vaccination benefits, while acknowledging the small risks; (viii) provide real-time, responsive support to vaccinees post vaccination and implement an accessible national vaccine adverse events surveillance system; (ix) develop efficient systems to monitor and investigate COVID 19 breakthrough infections; and (x) flexibility and teamwork are essential in vaccination centres across national, provincial and district levels and between public and private sectors.

Where are the pregnant and breastfeeding women in new pre-exposure prophylaxis trials? The imperative to overcome the evidence gap

The Lancet HIV | 25 January 2022

Dvora Joseph Davey, Prof Linda-Gail Bekker, Prof Elizabeth Bukusi, Prof Benjamin H Chi, Prof Sinead Delany-Moretwe, et al.

Pregnant and breastfeeding populations are at substantial risk of acquiring HIV in some settings, yet are underrepresented in clinical trials of new pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) agents. Several PrEP formulations are in development (eg, vaginal rings, long-acting injectables, and other modalities). Pregnant and breastfeeding populations are typically excluded from initial clinical trials. We identified 14 PrEP trials of novel agents in non-pregnant or non-breastfeeding populations, and six phase 1–3 trials and open label extensions among pregnant and breastfeeding populations, that are currently ongoing or complete. A framework shift is needed to consider the ethical costs of excluding pregnant and breastfeeding populations at risk for HIV in PrEP clinical trials and promote inclusion to maximise the benefits from PrEP tools in the pipeline. Research on new PrEP agents should include pregnant and breastfeeding populations to avoid delays in reaching those who could benefit from PrEP after efficacy is established.

Omicron neutralising antibodies after third COVID-19 vaccine dose in patients with cancer

The Lancet | 25 January 2022

Annika Fendler, Scott Shepherd, Lewis Au, Mary Wu, Ruth Harvey, et al

Patients with cancer are at greater risk of severe COVID-19 and have been prioritised for COVID-19 vaccination globally. We previously showed that following two doses of COVID-19 vaccines, neutralising antibody (nAb) responses against the B.1.1.7 (alpha), B.1.351 (beta), and B.1.617.2 (delta) variants of concern (VOCs) are decreased compared to the wild type (WT) SARS-CoV-2, particularly in patients with blood cancer.¹ More recently, we reported that following a third vaccine dose, nAb responses to these VOCs increase in most patients with cancer, including those with no or waning response following two vaccine doses.² Since November, 2021, the B.1.1.529 (omicron) VOC has rapidly become the dominant SARS-CoV-2 VOC globally. Omicron partially evades vaccine-induced immunity,³ but a third vaccine dose increases omicron nAb responses in the general population.^{4, 5, 6} Comparable data in patients with cancer are lacking, leaving patients and cancer physicians without the means to calibrate infection risk⁷ while maintaining necessary cancer treatments. We used live-virus micro-neutralisation assays to evaluate response to omicron following three doses of COVID-19 vaccine in participants of the CAPTURE study (NCT03226886), a prospective, longitudinal cohort of patients with cancer.

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RECENT PUBLIC HEALTH NEWS

New era of health science for Africa

Health-E News | 19 January 2022

President Cyril Ramaphosa hailed the opening of a new vaccine plant in Cape Town as Africa's ticket into a new era of health science during its launch earlier today. South African-born health technologies billionaire, Dr Patrick Soon-Shiong, joined Ramaphosa as they proudly cut the ribbon. The NantSA vaccine plant is expected to produce a billion COVID-19 vaccine doses by 2025. "We want to manufacture this in Africa for Africa and export it to the world. President Ramaphosa said 'come home, we will make this happen,'" said Soon-Shiong.

This HIV prevention medicine is for everyone. Why do so few people take it?

Stat News | 20 January 2022

About 60% of older Americans take a cholesterol-lowering statin to prevent heart attack, stroke, and other forms of cardiovascular disease. In contrast, only 25% of eligible, HIV-negative people take pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), a safe, highly effective way to prevent HIV infection. But recent changes in how health care providers should think about PrEP and who it is for have the potential to transform the HIV epidemic in the U.S. and possibly put it in the rearview mirror. PrEP is an HIV prevention regimen for HIV-negative teens and adults that involves medication, and periodic blood and HIV tests to ensure health and safety. The Food and Drug Administration approved a daily oral PrEP pill in 2012, and just last month approved a long-acting injectable version that's given every two months. Other PrEP delivery methods are on the horizon, and one day people will have a menu of HIV prevention options to suit them, just like birth control. PrEP reduces the risk of HIV from sexual transmission by nearly 99%, and from injection drug use by at least 74%.

Covid-19 kills children in sub-Saharan Africa at a greater rate than in high-income countries — study

Daily Maverick | 20 January 2022

Children in sub-Saharan Africa hospitalised with Covid-19 are dying at a greater rate than in higher-income countries, a study has found. The study, which appeared in the latest issue of the journal JAMA Pediatrics, showed that of a sample of 469 African children admitted to hospital with Covid-19, 8% died. In comparison, the death rate for children hospitalised with Covid-19 in the US and Europe was between 1% and 5%.

Free State pushing to get TB patients back into care

Spotlight | 20 January 2022

Since the first COVID-19 case was recorded in the Free State on 17 March 2020, the number of people visiting health facilities in the province dropped significantly. This resulted in fewer people screening and testing for conditions like tuberculosis (TB) and some people not completing their treatment courses. Speaking at a TB workshop held by the provincial health department in November last year, Matshediso Morigihlane, Director of TB, Drug-resistant TB, and Communicable Diseases, said from 2017 to 2020 they recorded 3.8 million clinic visits in the province. Of those visiting clinics, 6 000 were placed on TB treatment over the four years – of which 500 disengaged with the healthcare system and 400 died.

Government help urgently needed to ease the pain and suffering of children who are dying — report

Daily Maverick | 20 January 2022

Research conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has estimated that 800,000 children in South Africa are in need of palliative care — with fewer than five percent getting it. Experts believe that figure is closer to one million today. South Africa's global ranking in caring for its dying citizens is a dismal 72 out of 81 countries, according to a 2021 survey by Duke University and the Global Health Institute. Unless SA is forced to meet its constitutional healthcare obligations, especially towards children — for whom not a single specialist palliative care post exists — court action is likely to follow. That's the message from long-suffering, thinly stretched palliative care NGOs that have been trying in vain to prompt government action for 20 years. They have now finally had enough and are investigating the possibility of a legal challenge to force the State to provide better funding for child healthcare via the SA Children's Palliative Care Network, (PatchSA), a collective of determined paediatricians, oncologists, veteran healthcare activists, academics and children's rights groups. For palliative care providers, Covid-19's heart-wrenching images of patients dying in isolation, unable to be with loved ones in their final moments, are all too familiar.

Descendants of Young Male Smokers Have More Body Fat, Extending Into Future Generations

Medscape News UK | 22 January 2022

Scientists from the University of Bristol have previously shown that the sons of fathers who began smoking regularly before puberty (before age 13) had increased fat mass in childhood, a finding that continued through adolescence into early adulthood. In their new study, published in Scientific Reports, the scientists wanted to find out whether exposure to the onset of regular smoking before puberty in ancestors had any effect on fat mass of the grandchildren and/or great-grandchildren.

Mixed Reaction in Africa to WHO's New Position on Booster Shots

Health Policy Watch | 22 January 2022

The decision of the World Health Organization (WHO) to drop its opposition for COVID-19 vaccination booster shots has raised concerns in Africa about the potential depletion of COVID-19 vaccine doses available to African countries. On Friday, Health Policy Watch reported WHO recommended the wider administration of a third shot of the Pfizer-BioNTech mRNA vaccine – as well as jabs for children age 5 and older. In its statement, the global health body said it was recommending boosters for most adults because in the short-term, “a third dose (booster dose) may fully or partially restore vaccine effectiveness”. WHO also stressed that its new recommendation came after updated projections that should ensure ample supplies for Africa through COVAX, the global vaccine facility and bilateral deals to accommodate low-income countries, even with widespread administration of boosters.

Experts: End South Africa's national state of disaster

Daily Maverick | 23 January 2022

On 15 March 2020, South African President Cyril Ramaphosa declared a national state of disaster in terms of the Disaster Management Act, to enable the government to develop a coordinated disaster management mechanism to mitigate Covid-19. In so doing, the government was required to provide relief, protect property, combat disruption, deal with the destructive and other effects of the disaster, and protect the public — only to the extent that 'it is necessary for the purpose'. Almost two years on, we are entering a new phase of the pandemic. All over the world, including within the WHO, there is an assessment taking place of the measures that will be most suited to this phase. Top of the list is vaccination, good indoor ventilation, and close monitoring of the SARS-Cov-2 virus and other possible pandemic threats. South Africa needs to do this too. As scientists, our current understanding of the science, the building of immunity protecting against severe Covid-19, and experience with policy renders most state of disaster measures still in place unfit for purpose and requires tailoring of others.

Backed by Science: Here's How We Can Eliminate COVID-19

Health Policy Watch | 23 January 2022

As the WHO Executive Board resumes talks this week on a much-discussed Pandemic Accord, and other preparedness measures, three noted infectious disease experts chart a course for “eliminating” SARS-COV2 – warning that will take more sustained global coordination and determination than what has been seen so far. At the outbreak of World War 1 in August 1914, enthusiastic patriots on both sides were assured it would be over by Christmas. At the declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic in January 2020, there was a general assumption that life would be back to normal by Easter. In neither case did events pan out that way. War-weariness and its modern equivalent, pandemic-weariness, have set in. Each time there is a new wave of the pandemic, there is a strong desire to believe that if we can just get past this crisis, things will be better, the pandemic will come to an end and we can return to a normal life. Those hopes have peaked again recently with predictions from some quarters of a “reprieve” after the peak of the Omicron crisis passes.

Another Gauteng vaccination team robbed of vaccination equipment and cellphones

IOL | 24 January 2022

The Gauteng department of health has condemned “with the utmost contempt” the latest robbery of its Tshwane health district vaccination teams. The repeated robberies were compromising the Covid-19 vaccination drive. Gauteng health spokesperson Kwara Kekana said the latest robbery happened on Friday. “The continued attacks on mobile vaccination teams, who are taking the vaccine programme to the community are not only putting the lives of health-care workers in danger, but they have negative impact on the vaccination programme,” Kekana said.

Missing men living with HIV

UNAIDS | 24 January 2022

Globally, the testing and treatment targets for 2020 were almost reached among adult women (15 years and older) living with HIV. Men living with HIV, however, are consistently faring worse than women across the HIV testing and treatment continuum. Compared to women living with HIV, there are 740 000 more men living with HIV who do not know their HIV status, 1.3 million more men who are not on treatment and 920 000 more men who are not virally suppressed. While gender norms that prize male strength and

stoicism may partly explain why many men delay seeking care, other factors are also at play.

Rich Countries Lure Health Workers From Low-Income Nations to Fight Shortages

New York Times | 24 January 2022

Huge pay incentives and immigration fast-tracks are leading many to leave countries whose health systems urgently need their expertise.

COVAX Update: Enough Vaccines but Big Disparities in Uptake – Exacerbating Risks of New Variants

Health Policy Watch | 24 January 2022

With the delivery of its one billionth dose last week, COVAX, the WHO co-sponsored vaccine facility, has established itself as the main pillar of vaccine supplies to the world's 92 poorest economies – providing 82% of the vaccines those nations have received so far. But even as vaccine supplies now ease up, huge disparities persist in vaccine uptake rate among low-income countries – with some accelerating their vaccine drives and others stagnating due both to logistical and bureaucratic barriers and slack vaccine demand. And even while most of the focus had been put on vaccine delivery – equally large disparities exist in COVID testing capacity – with clusters of low capacity in parts of central Africa. And that increases the risks that new variants could emerge, under the radar, later spreading to the world. Those were among the main messages at a WHO technical briefing to the Executive Board, holding its 150th meeting this week in Geneva.

How 'Mina. For Men. For Health' is empowering men to turn the tide on HIV/Aids in SA

Sunday Times | 24 January 2022

The isiZulu word “mina” translates to “me” in English. But for most South Africans, a person is only a person among other people. The sense of belonging to a community comes with a responsibility to play one's part and contribute to the greater good. That's why the “Mina. For Men. For Health” campaign has a strong sense of Ubuntu at its core. It was launched in 2020 with the aim of using men's health and wellbeing as a springboard to create positive social change in local communities. With a focus on encouraging men to find out their HIV status and, if they test positive, to start and stay on treatment, “Mina wants to save lives and it wants those lives to be lived well”. It therefore also promotes other aspects of healthy living such the importance of exercising, eating well and having the Covid-19 vaccine.

There's another pandemic we should be focused on: antibiotic-resistant infections

Groundup | 25 January 2022

Last week saw the publication of two important scientific papers on the pandemic. Not Covid-19, but the pandemic of antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections (known by the acronym, AMR), an ongoing and increasing public health crisis. Bacterial infections are common everyday medical problems that include urinary tract infections such as cystitis, lung infections such as pneumonia, and brain infections such as meningitis, to name a few. Since the discovery of penicillin and its first use in 1942, these miraculous antibiotics have become less and less effective as the bacteria that they are used to treat become resistant. This is a major problem! Not only do we need antibiotics to treat infections, we need them to prevent infections in the first place in vulnerable people such as those undergoing cancer treatment, transplants, or with HIV. Moreover, almost every time you undergo an operation, an antibiotic is given before the cut is made to prevent an infection developing in the wound. So, losing these antibiotics is a big deal.

Malaria vs COVID-19: Shared symptoms cause havoc

Health-E News | 25 January 2022

The National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) has raised a red flag that many malaria cases are being misdiagnosed as COVID-19. This is as South Africa enters its peak malaria season. Both have non-specific early symptoms like fever, chills, headaches, fatigue, and muscle pain – but malaria poses a more immediate threat. People who have recently visited a malaria-endemic area and start to feel ill must seek medical attention immediately. In 2020, an estimated 627 000 people died of malaria; most were young children in sub-Saharan Africa.

Burnout: Why we need to stop neglecting our wellbeing

Health24 | 25 January 2022

Many of us start the new year with energy and enthusiasm and look forward to taking on a variety of new projects. But this rejuvenated outlook isn't always accompanied by the necessary planning and preparation to ensure a smooth and successful outcome. Unforeseen hurdles and stumbling blocks can also get in the way of our best efforts. So, when demands escalate and complications spiral out of control, your precious goals now seem impossible – and you're facing total burnout.

CDC Establishes Global Networks to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance

JAMA Network | 25 January 2022

Bridget Kuehn

The CDC has awarded \$22 million to 28 organizations worldwide to launch 2 new networks intended to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AR) and health care–associated infections. These new projects build on the success of the CDC's Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative that since 2016 has funded state and local infection control efforts. The 2 networks—the Global Action in Healthcare Network (GAIHN) and the Global AR Laboratory and Response Network—will confront urgent, serious, and concerning threats to human health described in the CDC's 2019 Antibiotic Resistance Threats report, which noted that antibiotic-resistant infections kill more than 35 000 US residents annually.

The unvaxxed, be warned: You owe it to your colleagues to get jabbed – and you could be fired if you don't

Daily Maverick | 26 January 2022

While a CCMA award like this one should not be read as an indication of how courts may resolve constitutional challenges to the validity of specific vaccine mandates in future, the CCMA decision should worry unvaccinated employees who might have been made to believe that they could never lawfully be fired for refusing to get vaccinated. The most important lesson I take from the CCMA arbitration award in the case of Theresa Mulderij v The Goldrush Group (case number GAJB 24054-21) is that employees owe a duty of care to safeguard their colleagues (and others with whom they are in contact) from Covid-19 harm. Another lesson is perhaps that doing “your own research”, and embracing widely circulating but misleading or outright false claims about the safety and efficacy of Covid-19 vaccines, can cost you your job.

New year, same rules: The science behind masks, ventilation and keeping a distance

Bhekisisa | 26 January 2022

Scientists think **COVID-19 will be with us for years to come**. But, in addition to vaccination, we can do many things to keep safe while getting back into a more normal life again. Wearing a mask, washing your hands, opening the windows and social distancing help to lower your chances of **getting infected with SARS-CoV-2** – the virus that causes COVID-19 – because these measures reduce the amount of virus you're exposed to. If you work or live in a space where you can't follow *all* of the COVID rules *all* the time, do what you can: even one protective action is better than none.

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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

The February Issue of The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology is now online

Africa CDC | FAQs: Waste Management for COVID-19 in Healthcare Settings for Africa

NCD Alliance Advocacy Briefing: 150th Session of WHO Executive Board, 24-29 January 2022

This briefing note provides background and key advocacy messages on the NCD Alliance's key priorities for the 150th session of the WHO Executive Board (EB150) in January 2022.

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CONFERENCES AND EVENTS

AfricaCDC webinar: Medical scientific presentation by Moderna

Date: 3 February 2022

Time: 12.00 - 13.30 (EAT/GMT+3)

HSR 2022: Call for Abstracts!

HSG is pleased to invite abstract submissions for the 7th Global Symposium on Health Systems Research (HSR2022), to be held in Bogota, Colombia October 31 – November 4, 2022. Read below for theme details, field building requirements, and submission guidelines.

Theme: Systems Performance in the Political Agenda: Sharing lessons for current and future global challenges.

Call for Mentees: Publication Mentorship Program for First-time Women Authors in the Field of HPSR

Health Systems Global (HSG) and The Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research (the Alliance) invite early-career women working on HPSR issues, based in Low- and Middle-Income countries, to participate in this call. Those who are interested in publishing their HPSR research for the first time in a global peer-reviewed journal and require guidance and support to submit a publishable manuscript should apply.

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JOB OPPORTUNITIES

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

Closing Date: 2022-02-08 00:00:00

Project Officers: Health Systems – Border Health: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-08 00:00:00

Area Co-ordinator: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-08 00:00:00

Area Monitoring and Evaluation Officer: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

Closing Date: 2022-02-08 00:00:00

Area Monitoring and Evaluation Officer: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING (HSS) UNIT

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