



A Collection of Recent NGO, Think Tank, and International Government Reports

Issue 113, 2023, July

Welcome to Grey Matter, the Ministry of Health Library's Grey Literature Bulletin. In each issue, we provide access to a selection of the most recent NGO, Think Tank, and International Government reports that are relevant to the health context. The goal of this newsletter is to facilitate access to material that may be more difficult to locate (in contrast to journal articles and the news media). Information is arranged by topic, allowing readers to quickly identify their key areas of interest. Email library@health.govt.nz to subscribe.

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Public Health

[He Koiora Matatapore | The 2019 Family Violence Study](#)

The 2019 New Zealand Family Violence Study is the second specialised study of the prevalence and consequences of violence exposure in Aotearoa New Zealand. It follows the 2003 New Zealand Violence Against Women Study. This report provides a snapshot of some study findings. It also highlights policy and practice implications for future work. *Source: University of Auckland*

[Creating a movement for change: The Healthy Families NZ Collective impact approach to reducing the harm from alcohol](#)

“This Healthy Families NZ-led movement brings together system partners, change makers, local leaders and communities to create effective locally-led solutions: *Source: Healthy Families New Zealand*”

[Strengthening rehabilitation in health emergency preparedness, readiness, response and resilience: policy brief](#)

“Strengthening rehabilitation in health emergency preparedness, response, and resilience: policy brief outlines the evidence for rehabilitation in emergencies and the need for greater preparedness of rehabilitation services. It shows how existing guidelines support the integration of rehabilitation in emergencies and sets out the steps that decision-makers can take to better integrate rehabilitation into health emergency preparedness and response.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Responding to the global mpox outbreak: ethics issues and considerations: a policy brief](#)

“Established ethics principles in outbreak response are: justice, beneficence, utility, respect for persons, liberty, reciprocity and solidarity. This policy brief provides guidance on key ethics issues that have emerged in the context of the global mpox outbreak and its response, primarily: (i) stigma and discrimination, (ii) equitable access to interventions and (iii) action in the face of uncertainty.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Future Planning for the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Enterprise](#)

“To explore the U.S. PHE preparedness enterprise, the National Academies Forum on Medical and Public Health Preparedness for Disasters and Emergencies convened a workshop in May 2022. They invited participants from government, NGO, and private sector organizations to consider key components, success stories, and failure points in order to identify opportunities for more effective catastrophic disaster, pandemic, and other large scale PHEs planning at the federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial levels. This Proceedings of a Workshop summarizes the discussions held during the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Point-of-care tests for sexually transmitted infections: target product profiles](#)

“This analysis overviews landscape analyses of point-of-care diagnostic technologies for Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Trichomonas vaginalis and syphilis, available and in the pipeline.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Lessons in pandemic planning, response and recovery: A summary of Equity in Action stories](#)

“The Equity in Action project is a collection of stories from practitioners and organizations who implemented equity-driven initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic. The stories promote knowledge exchange, shared learning, and a sustained focus on advancing equity across the public health system.” *Source: National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health (Canada)*

[One Health Priority Research Agenda for AMR](#)

“These 10 research areas represent the highest-ranked areas from the five pillars of the agenda and can be considered the most important, having the greatest potential for strengthening research capacity and being the most actionable, inclusive and impactful in the field of One Health AMR. They

require contextualization at the regional and country level and the development of specific research questions relevant to the needs of different countries and One Health settings.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Pan-Canadian Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance](#)

“Over the course of this action plan, federal, provincial and territorial governments will work together and with Indigenous Peoples and partners across multiple sectors to implement ten shared priority actions. These actions span the areas of research and innovation, surveillance, stewardship, infection prevention and control and leadership.” *Source: Government of Canada*

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Equity

[Cross-government co-ordination to improve health and reduce inequalities](#)

“In June 2023, the Institute for Government and the Health Foundation jointly organised a roundtable bringing together experts and officials with experience working in cross-government roles. This session discussed the barriers to more effective cross-government co-ordination, and the opportunities for both the centre of government and individual departments to take a more ambitious whole-government approach to improving health and reducing inequalities. This paper is a summary of that discussion.” *Source: Institute for Government/Health Foundation (UK)*

[Evidence base for additional investment in rural health in Australia](#)

“To effectively address this inequity in healthcare and health outcomes, the specific barriers to delivery and the shortcomings of the current approach need to be acknowledged. Current funding models and service delivery arrangements create significant barriers to workforce recruitment and retention, further exacerbating the funding shortfall. This issue is particularly evident in market-based programs like MBS and NDIS, where expenditure is directly dependent on practitioner availability to provide services. To truly make a difference for rural Australia’s health, we need to take a comprehensive approach that considers the challenges faced by these communities. This includes addressing both workforce shortages and funding shortfalls.” *Source: National Rural Health Alliance (Australia)*

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Mental Health & Addiction

[You win some, you lose more: online gambling and its impacts on those experiencing gambling harm](#)

“This inquiry considered whether the current regulatory framework for online gambling and gambling advertising in Australia is fit for purpose and meeting community expectations.” *Source: Parliament of Australia*

[Lived experiences of compulsory community treatment orders report](#)

“This report looks at compulsory community treatment orders (CCTOs) made under section 29 of the Mental Health Act 1992. The focus is on amplifying voices of tāngata whaiora, whānau, and family.”
Source: Te Hiringa Mahara (New Zealand)

[Research exploring the stigma associated with loneliness](#)

“An evidence review and qualitative research commissioned by DCMS to explore the stigma associated with loneliness.” *Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport (UK)*

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Primary Care

[Regional framework on the future of primary health care in the Western Pacific](#)

“Regional Framework on the Future of Primary Health Care (PHC) was adopted by Member States at the seventy-third session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific in 2022. The framework outlines five key attributes of PHC including people and community-centered, continuous, high-quality and equitable, integrated, and innovative. It highlights five strategic areas of actions needed which pivot around models of service delivery, individual and community empowerment, workforce and provider base, financing, enabling and supportive environment to enable this transformation. It calls on critical health system transformation for the future to achieve Universal Health Coverage and Sustainable Development Goals.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[A shift to multidisciplinary teams in general practice: What this means for people experiencing health inequalities and frequent users of primary care services](#)

“This project set out to understand awareness and experience of multidisciplinary teams across two groups: frequent users of primary care services and those who experience health inequalities.”
Source: National Voices (UK)

[Primary health care and HIV: convergent actions: policy considerations for decision-makers](#)

“The 2030 health-related Sustainable Development Goals call on countries to end AIDS as a public health threat and also to achieve universal health coverage. WHO promotes primary health care (PHC) as the key mechanism for achieving universal health coverage, and the PHC approach is also essential for ending AIDS and reaching other Sustainable Development Goal targets. This publication helps decision-makers to consider and optimize the synergies between existing and future assets and investments intended for both PHC and disease-specific responses, including HIV.” *Source: World Health Organization*

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Nutrition, Physical Activity, & Obesity

[Establishing robust policies to promote physical activity in primary healthcare](#)

“The report sets out the emerging evidence for the benefits of promoting physical activity in primary healthcare, and explains why designing and enacting such policies is good for individual health and economies. This is the first report of its kind, offering a global policy perspective on developments

and progress, as well as guidance on foundational policy processes and components.” *Source: World Cancer Research Fund*

[Healthy diet metrics: a suitability assessment of indicators for global and national monitoring purposes](#)

“This report assesses the validity, usefulness and fitness for purpose of existing healthy diet metrics as global and national monitoring indicators, presents a comparative assessment of selected healthy diet metrics and discusses priorities and opportunities to improve diet monitoring.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Total fat intake for the prevention of unhealthy weight gain in adults and children: WHO guideline](#)

“This guideline provides updated, evidence-informed guidance on the percentage of total fat in the diet to reduce the risk of unhealthy weight gain.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Saturated fatty acid and trans-fatty acid intake for adults and children: WHO guideline](#)

“This guideline provides updated, evidence-informed guidance on the intake of saturated fatty acids and trans-fatty acids to reduce the risk of diet-related noncommunicable diseases in adults and children, particularly cardiovascular diseases.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Carbohydrate intake for adults and children: WHO guideline](#)

“This guideline provides updated, evidence-informed guidance on the intake of carbohydrates to reduce the risk of diet-noncommunicable diseases in adults and children, with a particular focus on carbohydrate “quality”. Carbohydrate quality refers to the nature and composition of carbohydrates in a food or in the diet, including the proportion of sugars, how quickly polysaccharides are metabolized and release glucose into the body (i.e. digestibility), and the amount of dietary fibre. The quality of carbohydrates in the diet can broadly impact health.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Eating for Net Zero: How Diet Shift Can Enable a Positive Net-Zero Transition in the UK](#)

“Eating for net zero: how diet shift can enable a nature positive net-zero transition in the UK is a report is based on technical analysis commissioned by WWF-UK and conducted by Blonk Sustainability Tools in 2021-22, developed with the help of Optimeal 3.0 – an optimisation tool applying a technique called quadratic programming. This approach finds a unique combination of foods in the diet (in this case Livewell) that meet a number of constraints while staying as close to the current diet as possible.” *Source: WWF (UK)*

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Child & Youth Wellbeing

[Reimagining youth mental health: a discussion paper about how to tackle the youth mental health crisis](#)

“This discussion paper explores the factors contributing to the increased prevalence of mental health conditions among young people and outlines the new, more proactive approach that’s urgently needed to stem the rising tide of mental ill-health.” *Source: Prevention United (Australia)*

[Promoting mental health in a changing climate: children and young people as a priority population group](#)

“The Brief, ‘Promoting Mental Health in a Changing Climate: Children and Young People as a Priority Population Group’, sheds light on the knowledge and research gap concerning the mental health implications of climate change on this demographic, as well as the policy areas that demand immediate attention.” *Source: Deeble Institute (Australia)*

[Integrated policy making for child well-being: Common approaches and challenges ahead](#)

“Integrated policy making for child well-being: Common approaches and challenges ahead takes stock of OECD countries’ recent initiatives to strengthen the integration of child well-being policies. It documents OECD countries’ experiences of implementing integrated policy plans for child well-being and child-specific policy tools, specifically child indicator sets, child impact assessments and child budgeting. It lays out the challenges facing countries as they work to push the child well-being policy agenda forward and discusses what countries can do to become more effective.” *Source: OECD*

[Children's Environmental Health: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“Experts in epidemiology, toxicology, dose response methodology, and exposure science explored gaps in knowledge around vulnerabilities to environmental hazards as well as opportunities to inform public policy moving forward. This Proceedings of the workshop summarizes important discussions held during the virtual event and outlines recommendations for ways the Environmental Protection Agency can incorporate new research methods into its risk assessments.” *Source: National Academies Press*

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Health Systems, Costs, & Reforms

[Leading for population health: clinicians’ perspectives](#)

“Clinicians have the opportunity to play an important role in driving a population health approach. As direct care providers, they are in a position to hear and understand the needs of their patients and may often share a close working relationship with people who access and use health and care services in their local area. The partnership between patients and clinicians is key to exposing the effects of health inequalities and the impact of the wider determinants of health. Clinicians can support patients in addressing how these inequalities impact their experiences of accessing and using services.” *Source: King’s Fund (UK)*

[Behavioral Economics: Policy Impact and Future Directions](#)

Behavioral Economics: Policy Impact and Future Directions examines the evidence for behavioral economics and its application in six public policy domains: health, retirement benefits, climate change, social safety net benefits, climate change, education, and criminal justice. The report concludes that the principles of behavioral economics are indispensable for the design of policy and recommends integrating behavioral specialists into policy development within government units. In addition, the report calls for strengthening research methodology and identifies research priorities for building on the accomplishments of the field to date. *Source: National Academies Press*

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Research, Innovation, & Technology

[2023 emerging technologies and scientific innovations: a global public health perspective](#)

“This publication presents the findings of a global horizon scan of innovations in science and technology that could help solve global health challenges. An expert group scored over 100 innovations for their potential impact and the chance of wide adoption within 5, 5–10 or > 10 years. They also discussed enablers that would facilitate adoption of the innovations.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Insights for Public Health’s Use of Mobility Data](#)

“This case study highlights one team’s experience of using mobile device data to help inform a public health response. Their story provides public health decision-makers, managers, epidemiologists, policy analysts and others with insights and lessons that can help prepare them for working with big data.” *Source: National Collaborating Centre for Infectious Diseases (Canada)*

[Scaling smart solutions with AI in health: unlocking impact on high-potential use cases](#)

“For this report, more than 400 attainable AI examples and applications have been synthesized, with the potential to change global health outcomes. The collaboration involved over 50 experts from biopharma leaders, healthcare providers, insurers, technology firms and innovators, government, academia, and non-governmental organizations to gain insights on the enablers of adoption. The body of work presents promising use cases for AI in healthcare, identifies barriers to implementation and provides supporting principles for acceleration.” *Source: World Economic Forum*

[Innovation in Electronic Health Records for Oncology Care, Research, and Surveillance](#)

“On February 28 and March 1, 2022, the National Cancer Policy Forum and the Computer Science and Telecommunications Board of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine hosted a public workshop to examine opportunities to improve patient care and outcomes through collaborations to enhance innovation in the development, implementation, and use of EHRs in oncology care, research, and surveillance. This Proceedings of a Workshop summarizes the presentations and discussions that took place at the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

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Workforce

[WHO report on global health worker mobility](#)

“The report illustrates how countries interchange in their status as destination and source countries of health worker mobility and the fundamental influences of language and geographical proximity, and the known and unknown levels of bilateralism and multilateralism operating between countries and regions.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Peer support workforce paper 2023](#)

“This paper shows the critical role of the peer workforce in enabling recovery, improving hope and in transforming the landscape of mental health and addiction services.” *Source: Te Hiringa Mahara (New Zealand)*

[The role of LGBTIQ+ peer-led services in meeting the health needs of LGBTIQ+ people in Australia](#)

“The report’s findings lay the foundations for a long-overdue evidence base that validates what we and peer-led organisations like us hear from our communities all the time: LGBTIQ+ people want non-judgemental services where they feel safe to be themselves and comfortable to discuss their gender and sexuality. While most respondents consistently found these service characteristics at peer-led services, they were rarely experienced at mainstream services. Additionally, most respondents reported experiencing stigma, discrimination, and abuse when accessing mainstream services.” *Source: Meridian/Collective Action (Australia)*

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Health of Older People

[Effectiveness of interventions to address different types of vulnerabilities in community-dwelling older adults: An umbrella review](#)

“This review of reviews summarises evidence on the effectiveness of interventions aimed at improving social isolation, loneliness and frailty among older adults. It also identifies gaps in evidence where further systematic review evidence is needed.” *Source Campbell Collaboration*

[Money well spent – Overcoming barriers to spending in later life](#)

“Why are older people saving more? Do their spending patterns in later life reflect what they really want to do, or do they face barriers to spending? The latest collaborative research project with Design Age Institute at the Royal College of Art identifies the reasons people aged over 60 give for underspending. The Money well spent? report, also identifies practical steps that the Government, financial services, regulators, businesses, town planners, and designers can take to support spending in later life.” *Source: International Longevity Centre UK*

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