

RYERSON UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF
COMMUNITY SERVICES

Child and Youth Care
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PLANETARY HEALTH WEEKLY

BRINGING YOU CURRENT NEWS ON
GLOBAL HEALTH & ECOLOGICAL WELLNESS



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Gender Equality: Why is no country gender equal?



See: <https://www.devex.com/news/why-is-no-country-gender-equal-86080>

Gender Inequity Poisons The Entire Planet, Each And Every One Of Us, Women And Men.

Women in the United States earn 77 cents to a man's dollar. At this slow rate of catching up it will take a century for women to earn the same as men for the same job. This is despite the Equal Pay Act passed in 1963.

How long then will it take India, an aspiring superpower, to achieve gender equity? India, with over 500 million girls and women, has labor force participation rates of 29 percent, less than the USA in 1947.

Life Expectancy Increases Globally as Death Toll Falls from Major Diseases

People are living much longer worldwide than they were two decades ago, as death rates from infectious diseases and cardiovascular disease have fallen. Global life expectancy for both sexes increased from 65.3 years in 1990 to 71.5 years in 2013, and women made slightly greater gains than men. Female life expectancy at birth increased by 6.6 years and male life expectancy by 5.8 years. If trends seen over the past 23 years hold, by 2030 global female life expectancy will be 85.3 years and male life expectancy will be 78.1 years.



See: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/12/141217201551.htm>

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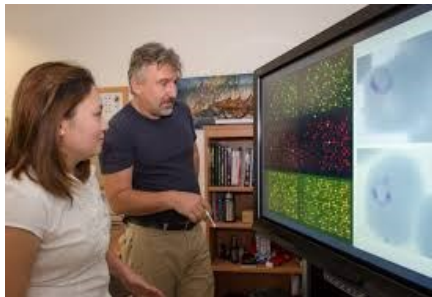
New Drug Proves Effective Against Antibiotic-resistant Superbugs

A new treatment is far more effective than traditional antibiotics at inhibiting the growth of drug-resistant bacteria, including so-called 'superbugs' resistant to almost all existing antibiotics, which plague hospitals and nursing homes. The findings provide a needed boost to the field of antibiotic development, which has been limited in the last four decades and outpaced by the rise of drug-resistant bacterial strains.

See: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/12/141210080738.htm>



Reasons for Malaria's Drug Resistance Discovered



Scientists have discovered, in a breakthrough study, exactly how the malaria parasite is developing resistance towards the most important front-line drugs used to treat the disease. Malaria is a mosquito-borne parasite which affects over 60 million people worldwide and in serious cases, can be fatal. There is currently no viable vaccine for malaria while antimalarial drugs and prophylaxis are losing its efficacy with increasing drug resistance.

See: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/12/141211142036.htm>

Global Warming Has Dramatically Upped the Odds of Extreme Heat Events

Global warming has dramatically upped the odds of extreme heat events. This does not mean that these extreme events are 'caused' by climate change; rather, it means they were made more likely to occur in a statistical sense. While global warming doesn't "cause" any single event, it can make them more likely to occur. Some 75% of extreme hot days and 18% of days with heavy rainfall worldwide can be explained by the warming we've seen over the industrial period.



See: http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2015/04/27/study-global-warming-has-already-dramatically-upped-the-odds-of-extreme-heat-events/?utm_source=Weekly+Carbon+Briefing&utm_campaign=70b817606f-Carbon_Brief_Weekly_230415&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_3ff5ea836a-70b817606f-303440217

Research Confirms How Global Warming Links to Carbon Emissions



There is a relationship between carbon dioxide levels and the ocean system. Burning fossil fuels increases atmospheric carbon dioxide levels leading to global warming and the greenhouse effect, which is partly offset by the oceans taking in both heat and carbon.

The results show every million-million tonnes of carbon emitted will generate one degree Celsius of global warming. The build-up of carbon emitted over the last 200 years will then last for many centuries to millennia, even if carbon emissions are subsequently phased out.

See: [http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/12/141201113036.htm?](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/12/141201113036.htm?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+sciencedaily%2Ftop_news%2Ftop_science+%28ScienceDaily%3A+Top+Science+News%29)

[utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+sciencedaily%2Ftop_news%2Ftop_science+%28ScienceDaily%3A+Top+Science+News%29](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/12/141201113036.htm?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+sciencedaily%2Ftop_news%2Ftop_science+%28ScienceDaily%3A+Top+Science+News%29)

Nearly Half the Systems Crucial to Stability of Planet Compromised

Almost half of the processes that are crucial to maintaining the stability of the planet have become dangerously compromised by human activity. That is the view of an international team of 18 researchers who provide new evidence of significant changes in four of the nine systems which regulate the resilience of the Earth. One of the systems which has been seriously affected is the nitrogen-phosphorus cycle which is essential to all life, and is particularly important to both food production and the maintenance of clean water.



See: [http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/01/150115163533.htm?](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/01/150115163533.htm?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+sciencedaily%2Ftop_news%2Ftop_science+%28ScienceDaily%3A+Top+Science+News%29)

[utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+sciencedaily%2Ftop_news%2Ftop_science+%28ScienceDaily%3A+Top+Science+News%29](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/01/150115163533.htm?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+sciencedaily%2Ftop_news%2Ftop_science+%28ScienceDaily%3A+Top+Science+News%29)

Turning Billions Into Trillions: The Power of Blended Finance



This September, the Millennium Development Goals will expire and be replaced by the sustainable development goals. As the development agenda evolves, we need to change the way we finance development.

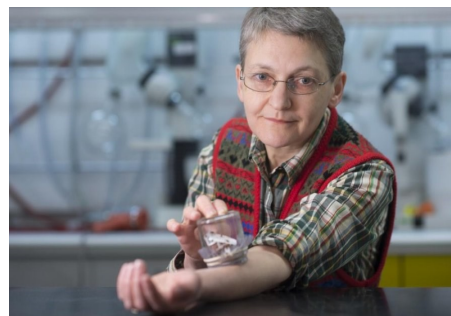
In 2014, development assistance spending from all governments totaled \$135 billion. The estimated cost to meet the proposed SDGs is in the trillions. This is an insurmountable gap to address through government funding alone. We need to also find new ways to mobilize both public and private investments into developing countries to build sustainable development outcomes.

See: <https://www.devex.com/news/turning-billions-into-trillions-the-power-of-blended-finance-86148>

Putting Bedbugs to Bed Forever

A team of scientists has found a way to conquer the global bedbug epidemic. By lending their own arms for thousands of bed bug bites, they have finally found the solution: a set of chemical attractants, or pheromones, that lure the bedbugs into traps, and keep them there.

This trap will help landlords, tenants, and pest-control professionals determine whether premises have a bedbug problem, so that they can treat it quickly. It will also be useful for monitoring the treatment's effectiveness



See: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/12/141224103113.htm>

New Planetary Dashboard Shows Great Acceleration in Human Activity Since 1950



Human activity, predominantly the global economic system, is now the prime driver of change in the Earth System (the sum of our planet's interacting physical, chemical, biological and human processes), according to a set of 24 global indicators, or 'planetary dashboard.'

Twelve indicators depict human activity, for example, economic growth (GDP), population, foreign direct investment, energy consumption, telecommunications, transportation and water use. Twelve indicators show changes in major environmental components of the Earth System, for example, the carbon cycle, nitrogen cycle and biodiversity.

This new "planetary dashboard" highlights how the trajectories of Earth and human development are now tightly bound.

See: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/>

Climate Affects Development of Human Speech

An interesting question, one that linguists have long debated, is whether climate and geography affect language. The challenge has been to untangle the factors that cause sounds to change.

Many languages of the world use tone or pitch to give meaning to their words. Linguist Caleb Everett and his collaborators have uncovered that languages with complex tones, those that use three or more tones for sound contrast, are much more likely to occur in humid regions of the world, while languages with simple tone occur more frequently in desiccated regions, whether frigid areas or dry deserts.



See: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/01/150123102537.htm>

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CONFERENCES &



SYMPOSIUMS

Date	Conference	Location	Registration Site
June 16-18, 2015	Summer Institute on Human Trafficking	Lakehead University Orillia, Ontario,	https://conferences.lakeheadu.ca/sioht/
June 29-30, 2015	4th Annual Global Healthcare Conference (GHC 2015)	Singapore, Singapore	http://events.einnews.com/event/23735/4th-annual-global-healthcare-conference-ghc-2015
Aug. 25-27, 2015	The Global Forum for Research and Innovation for Health 2015	Manila, Philippines	http://blog.cohred.org/67/forum-2015-people-at-the-center-of-research-and-innovation-for-health
November 5-7, 2015	Canadian Conference on Global Health 2015	Bonaventure Hotel - Montreal, Quebec	http://www.csih.org/en/events/ccgh2015/

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"Gender inequity poisons the entire planet, each and every one of us, women and men."



Deepa Narayan, member of the World Economic Forum's Global Advisory Council.



Main page from the Zedupad, a tablet educational tool developed and implemented throughout Zambia by iSchool Zambia (www.ischool.zm). It comes loaded with complete Grades 1-7 curriculum in 8 languages, complete teachers' lesson plans and much more, including iFarm and soon iHealth.

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How Career Centers Can Better Prepare Students for a Future in Global Development

Today, students are coming from more diverse backgrounds and displaying interests in a wider variety of focal areas than ever before. While this seems like excellent news for the future of global development, it makes the prospect of aiding such a varied student population in finding fulfilling careers in their area of interest much more challenging.

With graduation just around the corner, many universities are preparing to support students in finding jobs and mapping their future careers.

See: <https://www.devex.com/news/how-career-centers-can-better-prepare-students-for-a-future-in-global-development-86021>