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Women are on the front line of change in Saudi Arabia – but how far will it go? Will a man be available to drive me to this or that appointment? How will the children get to school? Which door should I use to enter this building? Which line should I join to order my coffee in the mall? Sometimes, in the course of a day, women will pull on and off their face coverings, head scarves and black-robe abayas a dozen times or more, in a variety of combinations, depending on whether men are present and how well they know them. The penalty for getting it wrong can include social ostracization, humiliation for the woman and her family, unwelcome harassment by men and, until recently, detention and imprisonment. On Sunday, they will be allowed to drive, the most symbolic and practically important of the changes so far. Political freedoms are definitely not included. The arrest last month of 17 activists, including seven of the most prominent women who had campaigned for the right to drive, sent a clear signal to all Saudis that only the government can bestow freedoms – and the government can take them away. Eight of those detained have since been freed, but nine remain behind bars, including three of the female driving activists. Male clerics, bloggers and human rights campaigners critical of the government also have been detained but simply received less publicity, she said. Rather, the new Saudi Arabia appears to be heading toward an ever-harsher form of authoritarianism, even as the government promotes the social reforms that are starting to release women from the most rigidly enforced gender discrimination in the world. He wants to decide the reforms and when they happen. Saudi newspapers continue to carry breathless reports about the first Saudi woman to accomplish this or that activity that supposedly illustrates the leaps being made toward greater equality – the first Saudi female tour guide, the first Saudi female rock-climbing instructor, the first female Saudi trade inspection team, the first Saudi female blues singer. For most ordinary women, the changes are more mundane – and still largely dependent on what the men in their lives decree. But it is in Riyadh, where conservative tribal traditions often trump the state, that the real test of the liberalization will come. Here, restaurants and cafes are still segregated, and the overwhelming majority of women still wear the face covers known as niqabs, as well as head scarves and abayas, despite statements by the crown prince that they are no longer compulsory. In interviews, dozens of Saudi women from all segments of society nonetheless said the reforms are changing their lives in ways they had once thought impossible. They are entering careers, starting businesses and, in one of the least noticed but most appreciated of the reforms, seeking and securing divorces and child-support payments. Article Continued Below Some asked that they not be identified because they fear repercussions from the state. Others said they were happy to speak out because they embrace the changes and believe Mohammed, their crown prince, has their interests at heart. The interviews with the women also raised many questions that it is still too early to answer. Will the changes endure? Will they go far enough to make a real difference? Or are they perhaps going too far for this conservative society, risking a backlash that could unwind the clock? The cafe is one of a number of woman-owned, women-run and women-only cafes that have sprung up in Riyadh to cater to a burgeoning clientele of professional women who want to relax without the societal pressures that come when men are present. Many machinations go into the running of a woman-only cafe in Saudi Arabia. Supplies such as coffee beans and flour for the pies and brownies that are freshly baked every day are dropped off by men in a foyer between the outer door and an inner door. Once the men have finished unloading, the female staff picks up the deliveries and hauls them into the kitchen, thereby avoiding forbidden contact with strangers of the opposite sex. When things go wrong and men such as plumbers or electricians must be summoned, the cafe closes so that the female clientele are not put into uncomfortable proximity with men, staff members said. These days, the pressures to dress conservatively and avoid male company come more from social traditions than government enforcement, said Najwa, a year-old medical student who had come to the cafe to meet a group of friends. In any case, the dress code is less of a priority than the jobs that are opening up and the opportunity to drive, the women agreed. Saudi men also cover their hair, with tribal head scarves, and wear

traditional long, white robes that are by no means compulsory but are still chosen by the overwhelming majority of men. The women argued about how far they want the changes to go. Even the most conservative women said they welcomed the right to drive “but few said they were willing to be among the first to take to the road, in case they were victimized or harassed by men. They will ask you to take their number. They will be offended when you say no. A law introduced last month stipulates fines and up to five years in jail for all kinds of harassment. But women themselves, sheltered by their families for decades, need to adjust to the new freedoms, said a female activist in Riyadh who spoke on the condition of anonymity given the risks confronting women perceived to be making demands. If we drive, women will have all these monster beasts jumping on them. But she has been refused a license on the grounds that Riyadh has a law banning women from serving men in any establishment, and Dharrab is determined to employ women as her staff. In a rare mixed gathering in Riyadh, a half-dozen or so men, most of them brothers of the female clientele, sipped coffee alongside several dozen female guests. Some of the women pulled on head scarves and some covered their faces because of the presence of men. But such instances of mixed company remain rare, and some attempts to keep pace with the reforms have backfired. Earlier this year, the mall changed its rules to allow men and women to move throughout the mall freely. Women who had once sought out the space as a place where they could mingle freely with their female friends stopped coming. Female store assistants who used to take off their abayas and head scarves began covering themselves again after men were allowed onto the floor. The biggest concern is the single men who prowl the mall seeking to pick up women, she said. She welcomes the changes that are taking place but worries about the pace. Underpinning the concerns among men and women alike is the fear that bringing women into the workplace, allowing them to drive and relaxing the dress codes will lead to promiscuity and a breakdown of the moral code. These religious police, who once energetically enforced religious and tribal codes with the authority to imprison violators, continue to patrol. They continue to urge women to cover their hair more completely, and they continue to challenge men and women who appear publicly together on whether they are related. But, shorn of their powers, their admonitions lack teeth and women now shrug them off. Women who come from liberal families, often those who are wealthier, better educated and well travelled, can live almost as freely as many women in some other Arab countries. Dating and men are the least concern for Nesreen, 28, who works from 9 a. Her dream is to develop her own fashion brand and earn enough to give up her day job. With men still the ultimate arbiters of what a woman may and may not do, the biggest beneficiaries of the new freedoms may be those who have the most urgent reasons to break free. Other legislation over the past three years has given women the right to initiate divorce and to claim child support. During visits to the court over two days last month, dozens of women milled around, entering the building through the separate door reserved for women and waiting in segregated rooms for their cases to be heard. The women far outnumbered the men waiting in their own rooms and most cited physical abuse as the reason for the breakdown of their marriages. The judges all are men, but the women all expressed delight at how easy the process was. But some have grey or dark-coloured trim, the latest fashion that points to both the innovation of the changing times and its limits. A splash of muted colour expresses a daring willingness to go beyond the existing constraints, but not so far as to stand out. When you are married it will be up to your husband.

Chapter 2 : Frontline | Transforming the lives of vulnerable children and families

Aside from presenting at social enterprise and organization development events, she has written a case study for the 10th edition of Organization Development and Change and is the author of the "Nonprofit Funding and Long Term Sustainability" Social Good Guide scheduled to be published in

In this series, experts from academia, advocacy and policy practice critically explore the various causes of deepening inequalities in the current context, their implications for sustainable development, and strategies and mechanisms being employed to reverse them. Economic and social inequalities have grown within and between countries over recent decades, with the growing divide between the privileged and the rest fracturing society in new and more dramatic ways. In a context where governments have agreed to redouble efforts to address inequalities as part of their commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals, this introductory think piece to the UNRISD series *Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization* raises questions around the drivers and consequences of inequalities, and how people, communities, social relationships and institutions are shifting, adapting and innovating in response to them. Telling a new story about inequality as a social, political and development issue has risen towards the top of public agendas, with its damaging impacts on social, environmental and economic sustainability and its link to poverty, insecurity, crime and xenophobia now widely demonstrated and acknowledged Oxfam , Piketty Yet debates about how best to overcome it often spark heated controversy. On the one hand, conventional development approaches rarely acknowledge the root causes of inequality or pinpoint responsible actors, instead blaming agentless processes such as globalization or free market competition for undesired social outcomes and hardships in an effort to avoid polarizing public debates and provoking the so-called politics of envy. Despite the renewed interest in inequality and the inclusion of a stand-alone Goal on inequalities SDG By pointing to the massive disparity represented in these numbers and juxtaposing these two groups as forces positioned against each other, it made a clear argument: While such inequalities are not new, they are growing more dramatic, girded by neoliberal policies and compounded by a number of factors: Indeed, as institutions representing the public good and universal values are increasingly disempowered or co-opted, visions of social justice and equity are sidelined. While progressive tides strengthened social contracts around the globe after the Second World War, forging a consensus between capital and labour that led to a combination of productivity growth, social justice and provision of public goods, in the present day we are seeing a breakdown of such contracts. Many states are reducing social spending as part of austerity measures, rolling back rights and protections and doling them out to corporations, supplanting meaningful spaces of civic engagement with divisive populist rhetoric, and hacking up and selling off the commons to the highest bidder, making use, more than ever, of wallsâ€”be they physical or rhetoricalâ€”to drive the wedge even further between two vastly different worlds. The growing divide As a result, society is fracturing in ways that are becoming more and more tangible, with the growing divide between the privileged and the rest dramatically rearranging both macro structures and local lifeworlds. These cleavages erode social cohesion, citizenship practices and trust in public institutions, leaving deep fault lines that manifest economically, politically, socially and spatially. As a consequence, governments are increasingly perceived to lack the capacity to foster inclusive development and to protect the well-being and rights of their citizens in a rapidly changing and increasingly uncertain world. And while such spaces for progressive change have been closed, new ones are constrained by a range of factors: What to expect in the think piece series This UNRISD think piece series will explore the sites of fracture wrought by inequalityâ€”the fault linesâ€”and the sites of struggle where those in power come face to face with those working for a more just futureâ€”the front lines. This series is the first output of the UNRISD project *Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World*, comprising an international conference in November and a subsequent cross-country comparative research project. Resolutely interdisciplinary, the series will explore rising inequalities in the context of global shifts and compounding crises. Specifically, think pieces will examine institutional processes, asking which ones create space for marginalized actors to have a slice of the pie, and which ones create a barrier across which

certain kinds of actors cannot move. They will explore the changing world of work and its reverberations throughout society, asking how workers are navigating more and more precarious forms of employment. They will interrogate the role of elites, how they relate to each other and to other social groups, and what consequences their ever-growing influence has, from local communities to global society. They will take us into homes and neighbourhoods, zeroing in on those spaces where inequalities come to a head most visibly. From urban slums, to border zones, to elite enclaves, to urban planning offices, to the front lines of struggles for necessities as basic as water, their insights reveal how growing fractures have eroded social cohesion and the practice of citizenship, leaving rights even farther out of reach for many. But beyond the question of the impacts of inequalities, the think pieces in this series will ask how people, communities, social relations and institutions are shifting and adapting in response, and what consequences this has for the possibility of progressive change. What new economic arrangements are emerging as neoliberal capitalism has eroded livelihoods? What new forms of citizenship are taking shape in this age of both increased mobility both literal and virtual, made possible by vast technological expansion and greater restriction, as borders tighten and public space is closed out? How are class structures and identities shifting, and what do these shifts imply for the possibility of progressive alliances for social change? And finally, what new forms of mobilization are materializing out of these shifts seeking to level out social stratification and devolve power and resources from elites to non-elites, and what tools and knowledge can they draw on? The larger UNRISD inquiry of which this think piece series is part aims to make its own contribution to this mobilization, seeking to bring new ideas to the fore and connect thinkers across geographic, disciplinary, sectoral and linguistic boundaries. In doing so, it will ask, as forces gather at the front lines of social struggle, what space there is for progressive change, despite all the odds stacked against it, to reverse the current course and move towards equality and justice. *Capital in the Twenty-first Century. Striving for Justice in an Unequal World. Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics.* Comment This article reflects the views of the author s and does not necessarily represent those of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Chapter 3 : NPs on the Front Lines of Change: National Nurse Practitioner Week | allnurses

The rates of death by opioid overdose in the United States have risen steadily since , fueled by prescription opioids, heroin, and synthetic opioids like fentanyl. By , the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that Americans per day were dying of an opiate overdose.

Kennedy School of Government. So far, 18 women leading startups have participated. This year, the residency will expand to include four men, though the women will still have an independent program backed by Blakely. And the residency measures its entrepreneurs by how much they achieve — not by financial indicators. Consider the Dharma Project, which brings yoga to organizations that experience high levels of stress dealing with effects of income inequality, such as police officers. What has city hall changed about the way that they measure performance and reduction of stress of police officers? The year-old founded the company after working with Atlanta Streets Alive, a project that closes some streets to cars for a few hours to allow people to socialize and experience the neighborhood without the buzz of traffic. People often live in bubbles, she says, that prevent them from meeting with others with different perspectives or backgrounds, especially true in a financially unequal city such as Atlanta. But she saw the power in connection. Its goal is straight forward: Gather diverse people for meals to discuss issues that affect them such as mobility, transit, and livability in their community. She started experimenting with the idea in , officially launched the company in and today it has 10 employees with clients ranging from cities, regional planning commissions, nonprofits and even thought leaders eager to tap into diverse perspectives. Anyone can sign up to host a dinner for six to eight diverse community members. Hosts pick a time and location, either a restaurant or their home. Every guest pays for their meal, and Civic Dinners provides organizational tools to bring people together as well as questions to spark conversation. After the dinner, Civic Dinners emails hosts and guests to gather insights discussed over dinner. Civic Dinners may also follow up with interviews and prepares a report for each client with key findings. Change in action The Atlanta Regional Commission , a civic planning agency, typically gathers feedback from meetings and surveys with Atlanta residents. It turned to Civic Dinners to tap deeper into community concerns. Graham says feedback from dinners they organized influenced ARC to create a new bike-pedestrian plan. The dinners proved so popular, Civic Dinners is looking to partner with an organization to relaunch them. Value of shared leadership The company operates much like the events they organize. Graham describes it as a flat structure with shared leadership. Employees work remotely but gather together for lunch every Thursday, alternating who hosts and leads the team meeting. Graham says great ideas can come from anyone and usually come up at these lunches. Saba Long, the chief marketing and communications strategist, concurs. So far the company has held more than dinners worldwide; it plans to hit more than 1, for alone. Graham wants Civic Dinners to become the go-to platform for holding community conversations and make it easier for organizations, governments, universities and companies to more easily engage people in creating social change. Teaching With a Difference In Mind A member of the first residency class in , Tiffany Ray, founded Generation Infocus in to offer equal and inspiring project-based learning opportunities to kids from pre-K through grade 12, introducing kids to careers and entrepreneurial aspirations they may never have considered. The social-innovation educational company is headquartered in a renovated historic building in Hapeville, a city adjacent to Atlanta. It has class space, an art gallery, a wearable technology lab, and a garden that supports vegan cooking classes. Generation Infocus charges schools and libraries for programs while parents pay for after-school programs, but the company secured a grant from the county to offer free programming for children from lower income households. Ray, 37, says the CCI residency allowed her to meet and work with other entrepreneurial women. She used the health-care stipend to hire a personal trainer and managed to shed 50 pounds during the program. Ray also used her year to explore expanding Generation Infocus, through franchising and licensing. Her long-term goal is to create services, including curriculum and leadership development, for educators starting business ventures. Ray has established a track record on that front already, hiring local talent who often suffer precarious employment — such as an actress to teach theater or a seamstress to teach in the wearable technology lab. That helps creatives diversify income and still have

the time to build creative careers. Ray also offers monthly management training for her employees to develop leadership skills. They never hired staff before. They never learned how to manage in crisis or how to provide customer service to parents who may be upset. So there are so many different facets to being a leader, particularly in education. Then they want to stay and then they want to grow. She says Generation Infocus fosters teamwork and encourages its employees to share ideas. We do recognize the strengths in our peers and our colleagues. We want to foster that, and we also encourage people to keep cultivating that, keep bringing their ideas forward. He says each entrepreneur has designed her business model with feminist values at the core. Those are values that will not be compromised for financial returns.

Chapter 4 : Brown School | Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis

The Ford Foundation believes inequality is the defining issue of our time. It provides funding to innovative programs to help advance community causes. Ford Foundation Grants: The Front Lines of Social Change.

On the front line of climate change and conflict On 2: While this number is down substantially from the more than 20, deaths at the height of the Boko Haram conflict in , the level is more than twice as high than in the five years before This increase in violence is tied to a large degree to land use, natural resource development, and disruptions in traditional lifestyles. Where climate degradation and conflict were once seen primarily as a Niger Delta issue related to oil development, conflict has now become endemic in the North East with Boko Haram and in the North Central region between herders and farmers. While these various conflicts have diverse causes, climate change is a factor in all of them. Climate change is causing increasing temperatures leading to encroaching desertification, rising sea levels leading to coastal degradation, variability in weather patterns to stresses in the agricultural and livestock sector resulting in volatile food prices, and more frequent and violent storms. Climate change is a gradual and complex process, and the outbreak of violence is related to many factors beyond environment, but to quote the Norwegian researcher Halvard Buhning: Nigeria is not alone in facing this challenge. For example, climate change affecting land use and herding occur in places as diverse as Bhutan in the Himalayas to Algeria in North Africa. In sub-Sahara Africa, climate change impacts traditional herding in Kenya, Namibia, and Uganda among others. Explaining why his children would not follow in his footsteps, one Algerian herder said: Research from institutions as diverse as University of Texas, Cambridge University, and Peace Research Institute in Oslo Norway demonstrate the links between climate change and conflict. This has led to serious consideration of ways to reduce these risks, which is increasingly discussed in international forums. In almost all the research, Africa is shown to be particularly vulnerable to conflict augmented climate change. Policy makers in Nigeria need to understand how climate change acts as a threat multiplier and to address this on a policy and operational manner. Maintaining stable livelihoods is a primary objective of any government, and changing climate is increasingly a determinant in this. Consider migration, as national resources are degraded and depleted by climate related factors, stable livelihoods are undermined leading to migration. While public attention has focused on herders or youth attempting to make the crossing to Europe, the far more numerous migration is from rural to urban areas. Rural dwellers are increasingly unable to support themselves and are forced to seek economic refuge in cities, which are often already overwhelmed in providing public services and employment. Considering environmental degradation, Lake Chad is a stark warning of what can happen. In the last thirty years the rainy season in Northern Nigeria has decreased by 30 days and the Sahara has advanced southward by km a year. Lake Chad once the largest fresh water lake in the country has now shrunk by at least two thirds. Indeed, in Nigeria what remains of Lake Chad is basically swamps and wetlands. This poverty, economic fragility, drought and environmental degradation has provided a fertile ground for non-state armed groups such as Boko Haram to contest state authority across the region. In the international climate negotiations, the response to these climate impacts is referred to as adaptation. The Paris Climate Accord, signed by countries, recognizes that climate change is happening and that adaptation measures are urgently needed. Nigeria has signed and ratified this accord, and submitted to the UN its first national climate strategy, a large part of which addresses adaptation. Indeed, Nigeria has worked diligently to be a strong partner in the Paris Accord. Lake Chad is never going to be the lake it once was, yet even in its reduced state it provides livelihood to two million and food security to thirteen million people. The World Bank working with Nigeria and the other affected countries has developed a comprehensive plan to improve the lives of the people who depend on the lake. The plan looks at improving management of the remaining fisheries and agricultural production, better land and water rights, better logistics, renewable energy, improved education and health of the people. The plan does NOT try to refill the lake, instead it takes what exists and works to improve the lives on the people who now, and in the future, will depend on it. This adaptation approach needs to be applied to other climate challenges. The current crisis over the migrations of the herders needs to take into account that farmers too are suffering from climate change.

Given the inexorable, albeit not fully predictable, increased aridity and desertification; the stress on both herders and farmers will only get worse in the future. For adaptation to be successful, greater public discussion about active involvement across all stakeholders is urgently needed. Climate change is with us, and the stress on Nigeria will only increase. To be successful, adaptation measures requires well developed, long-term plans that address the complexities of the issue, including the reduction of violence. These plans will take years and much money to implement, and require the long-term commitment of the government. It is encouraging to see the Governor of Kebbi State speaking out on this. Public dialogue needs to expand to all levels of government and citizens and lead to actions. Far too many Nigerians live on the very edge of economic survival and are the ones most vulnerable to climate impacts and susceptible to the allure of violence. Nigeria needs to move forward quickly and decisively on addressing climate change in very tangible ways.

Chapter 5 : FRONTLINE | PBS | Official Site | Documentary Series

Front Lines of Social Change: Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a book about Americans in Spanish Civil war, and life long activists for social justice putting a human face on complex social issues.

The rates of death by opioid overdose in the United States have risen steadily since , fueled by prescription opioids, heroin, and synthetic opioids like fentanyl. By , the U. Department of Health and Human Services reported that Americans per day were dying of an opiate overdose. In fall , U. Canada has also seen a spike in deaths by opioid overdose, with an estimated 4, people dying in . In American and Canadian streets, rehabilitation centers, classrooms, newspapers, and on the steps of government offices, Adler students, faculty, and alumni face the problem with real action motivated by the philosophy that the overdose crisis is not just a public health emergency but also a social justice issue. Meet four members of the University community who are tackling the epidemic in word and deed. They work directly with people who use drugs and advocate for policy changes that will address systemic issues. They stress the need for harm reduction, supporting practical strategies aimed at reducing negative consequences associated with drug use. They approach people who use drugs with compassion, instead of viewing them as criminals. They understand that we cannot prevent future deaths with punitive measures. We have to address the root causes by advocating for policy change. When the Adler Student Association asked Bailey, now an adjunct faculty member, how it could help fight the epidemic, she suggested it pair with Moms Stop the Harm, an advocacy group she belongs to that agitates for more effective, realistic, and compassionate policy to reduce death by overdose. Her personal mission is for the government to lift confidentiality restrictions for families trying to help an addicted person. The Adlerian concept of social interest motivates her as an activist and as a parent, Bailey says. During the session, students learned how to administer lifesaving naloxone nasal spray, receiving their own portable bright blue kits so they are equipped to reverse an overdose should they witness one. In Vancouver the kits are free—anyone can carry one. A small kit contains naloxone, which can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose. A student participated in a naloxone training on the Vancouver Campus. As part of Community Action Day, Adler students also took a different type of neighborhood tour. While the Vancouver Campus is located in the city center, it is not too far from the Downtown Eastside neighborhood, which is particularly affected by the crisis. In turn, the school community rallied to her side. They were very supportive of anything I did, and were always asking what was the latest. I studied art therapy and counseling at Adler. I knew going into school I wanted to work with the addiction population, so I sought out internships that focused on that specifically. They train you like full-time staff as an intern at Serenity House. When I was hired on full time, the workload shifted minimally. Specifically for the opioid crisis, they provide the interns with naloxone training. When we have a majority of younger clients like we do now, the drug of choice is heroin. Previously, I had this perception that addicts were bad people. The day program at Serenity House is very rigid. These men and women are jumping through hoops to be here. When addiction wins the battle: You see it sometimes: With a prompt from Yarnell, a client recovering from substance use created this artwork symbolizing her journey. Yarnell is a counselor at Serenity House, a residential treatment center for people recovering from addiction. We have to discharge if they come home high, but they are provided with something that can save their life. We actually give them two doses. I use art therapy in my individual and group settings. There was one client in particular who really enjoyed the art-therapy process. I gave her a prompt to draw what her recovery looked like. She created a rendering of a lotus flower, a symbol of light and change, emerging from murky water and ascending into clear water. Her piece harnessed an impressive depth of symbolism from one simple prompt. Bathje leads programmatic, research, and policy initiatives that address the overdose crisis. Bathje is a core faculty member in clinical mental health counseling. When did you first become involved with harm reduction? I found it frustrating: It had me curious to find an alternative way of doing things. Ten years ago, I became more aware of the public health aspects of harm reduction, which means things like syringe exchanges, overdose prevention, and testing drugs for contaminants like fentanyl. My second year at Adler in , I got to teach in Vancouver for a semester. They have one of the most well-known safe-consumption spaces in

the world, InSite, where people can legally use drugs within the facility and get advice on vein care. It was such a calm atmosphere and well organized, it was almost like voting day. One of the biggest developments is the growth of seeing harm reduction as a model for counseling, not just public health. How does this play out with your own patients? My patient population is entirely homeless. Close to percent of them have [post-traumatic stress disorder]. There are very high rates of addiction, serious mental illness, and depression. What work do you do to effect policy change in this area? Coming out of jail is one of the riskiest times for drug users—their tolerance is down, and they are at really high risk of overdose. But if issuing naloxone at discharge can become universal, that would put a major dent, over time, in overdose numbers. What role does language play in harm reduction therapy? In that case, taking an antidepressant or drinking alcohol is also a moral issue. How does the overdose epidemic relate to social justice? Part of that is tied to the criminal justice system: Addiction puts you in one of the most stigmatized groups in society. When people have been harmed tremendously, we blame them for their situation. Prevention is the only real solution, and true prevention means changing laws and social structures in ways that promote wellness, physical and mental. I want to encourage counselors to not just treat their individual clients but to consider the systemic factors that put their client in that situation, and address those issues, too. The report in question was a study sponsored by the City Council to measure the feasibility of safe-consumption spaces SCS to help make drug use safer, to better respond to overdoses, and to provide health and addiction services. In May , de Blasio announced plans to open four safe-consumption spaces in the city. Budnella says the bathroom is used every day, including by one participant who has been coming regularly since she began working at VOCAL-NY in November Budnella first became interested in the issues of policy and equality in regards to the war on drugs when she was an undergraduate at the University of Denver, taking courses in political science and gender studies. At Adler, Budnella saw community bridge building at work. She contemplated how to better coordinate activists for harm reduction and criminal justice. VOCAL turns that on its head.

Chapter 6 : On the Front Lines - Social Change

Fighting Franco's fascists. During the Spanish Civil War (), close to three thousand young, idealistic Americans formed the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and joined thirty-five thousand people from around the world in the fight against Franco's fascists, who were supported by Hitler and Mussolini.

Although nurse practitioners have been providing cost-effective care for patients in the United States for more than 50 years, their role remains somewhat underrecognized, and sometimes misunderstood. In spite of this, nurse practitioners are uniquely positioned to provide the kind of comprehensive patient-centered care any idealist would want to provide or receive in our fast-paced, ever-changing healthcare industry. November , , is National Nurse Practitioner Week. I became a nurse practitioner NP in part because I received excellent care from one years ago. I imagined myself helping others in a similar way, giving back to society by providing the kind of comprehensive, individualized, health care that had been so helpful to me personally. Little did I know that my work as an NP would put me on the front lines as the healthcare industry experienced a sea change in response to an aging population and the advent of new technologies. You likely already know that NPs are registered nurses with additional education, at the masters or doctorate level, which allows them to diagnose and manage acute and chronic illnesses, prescribe medications, and order diagnostic tests and treatments. NPs also routinely integrate health promotion, disease prevention, counseling, and patient education to help patients understand the big picture of their overall health. This comprehensive approach to whole-person health is particularly useful in a population that is aging and plagued by chronic disease. Some 75 million baby boomers will become senior citizens over the next decade, and 50 million of them are expected to have multiple chronic conditions. According to a Economist article on the future of medicine, the health problems of the 21st century cannot be resolved by 20th-century approaches. An additional factor is that physicians graduating from medical school today do not often choose primary care or family practice as a career focus. Nurse practitioners are filling these gaps. The NP role emerged in , primarily as a response to manage an existing and anticipated physician shortage. Although the role of NP has existed in the United States for more than 50 years, evolving and responding to the needs of a changing population and industry, not everyone in healthcare or the public fully understands the role of a nurse practitioner. Here are some facts about NPs that are worth knowing: The biggest difference between a medical doctor, a PA, and an NP is educational philosophy and background. Nurse practitioners are nurses first, which means their academic training is based on the nursing model, a fundamentally different way of thinking, distinct from the medical model under which physicians and physician assistants are educated and trained. Accredited nurse practitioner program curricula builds medical model concepts on top of a nursing model foundation. Some NPs may be doctorally educated. Nurses who have earned a doctoral academic degree may be referred to as "doctor," even though they are not educated as physicians and did not attend medical school. This is not meant to be confusing to patients or colleagues, but sometimes it can be. Licensure requirements for NPs vary from state to state. Although there are national certification exams for NPs, specific licensure requirements for NPs vary widely from state to state. NPs are able to diagnose and prescribe in all 50 states, with the ability to do so independently of physician oversight or prescription sign-off in 22 states and the District of Columbia. NPs may be specialists. Beyond primary care, nurse practitioners may choose to further their education in oncology, gerontology, pediatrics, psychiatry and other specialty areas. NPs represent one type of advanced practice nursing role. Other advanced practice nursing roles include nurse midwives, nurse anesthetists, and clinical nurse specialists. Each advanced practice role has its own specific educational, licensure and certification requirements. The fact that the NP role is built on the nursing model is the key to the value of NPs in the changing world of healthcare. The nursing model is holistic and humanistic at its core, providing an ideal foundation on which to integrate the more reductionistic medical model approaches. An integrative approach that marries systemic thinking with mechanistic techniques will be needed to navigate the future trajectory of medicine. As such, the nursing model provides an ideal foundation for graduate-level education, positioning NPs perfectly to integrate emerging technologies, such as genome analysis and digital informatics wearables

into the next generation of healthcare delivery. Whether you are already an NP, studying to be one, working with one or receiving care from one, take a moment this week, to consider the role of the NP. Ultimately, as health care continues to change, NPs will continue to provide high quality cost-effective, personalized health care - on the front lines, as part of a collaborative team in partnership with healthcare professionals at all levels. The aim of NP Week is to acquaint local citizens with the role of NPs as providers of high-quality, cost-effective, personalized health care and to highlight the value of NPs. NP practice offers a unique combination of nursing and health care service to patients. For more information, visit aanp.org. Questions for Discussion What has been your experience with nurse practitioners-working with them, receiving care from them, or even studying to become one?

Chapter 7 : Nigeria: On the front line of climate change and conflict - Vanguard News Nigeria

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