



# Finding the Evidence for Global and Disaster Health

Created by the UK Health Security Agency for the IFLA Evidence for Global and Disaster Health Special Interest Group.

## Contents

Introduction.....	1
Searching support .....	2
Guidelines .....	2
Evidence reviews, syntheses, and gaps.....	4
Other study types .....	5
Clinical trials .....	5
Grey literature.....	5
Statistics .....	7
Journals.....	8
Books .....	9
Current awareness .....	10
Networks and forums.....	10
Tools.....	11
Training resources.....	12
Sendai Framework .....	12
Blog posts, articles, reports, and webinars .....	13
Further reading about finding the evidence .....	18
Tips for effective searching.....	19

## Introduction

In times of crisis, humanitarian workers need timely evidence which suits the local context within which they work. This guide contains a range of information sources to support evidence-based global and disaster health, highlighting specific resources which have been tailored to meet the needs of relief workers, delivering support in the field. This guide is available electronically at <http://bit.ly/E4GDHLeaflet>.

Suggestions for additional resources are welcome and will be considered for future updates. Please send these to [E4GDHteam@gmail.com](mailto:E4GDHteam@gmail.com).

# Searching support

- **Teachers of Evidence-Based Health Care Learning Resources Database**  
This is a collection of teaching resources for all stages of evidence-based medicine. It can be filtered by EBM stage (asking focused questions, finding and appraising the evidence, etc), target audience, language, and format (audio, cartoons, lessons, videos, websites, etc), and difficulty level.  
<https://teachingebhc.org/>
- **SearchRxiv**  
searchRxiv (pronounced “search archive”) has been established to help researchers and librarians to store and share their searches so that they can be re-used and adapted by other searchers.  
<https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/journal/searchrxiv>
- **Peer Review of Electronic Search Strategies (PRESS)**  
The PRESS guideline provides a set of recommendations concerning the information that should be used by librarians and other information specialists when they are asked to evaluate these electronic search strategies. The site provides background to the development of the checklist, and a link to the online checklist.  
<http://www.cadth.ca/press-peer-review-electronic-search-strategies-0>
- **A roadmap for searching literature in PubMed**  
This site has been produced by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, and it provides guidance on how to build and conduct a systematic search in PubMed. The following topics are covered: research question formulation, collecting MeSH and free-text terms, truncation and phrase searching, combining search terms, use of search filters, evaluation search strategies, and managing references. They have a useful logbook (<https://libguides.vu.nl/PMroadmap/logbook>) to help you plan and record your search strategies.  
<https://libguides.vu.nl/c.php?g=540386&p=3700778>
- **Disaster information for librarians**  
The purpose of this entry is to present background information on disaster management and information sources for librarians working with the disaster workforce. This is no longer updated, but it is still useful.  
[http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php/Disaster\\_Information\\_For\\_Librarians](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php/Disaster_Information_For_Librarians) (open in Firefox)

## Guidelines

- **Medbox: The aid library**  
This is an open-source library for health-related work, humanitarian action and development assistance. It contains key information on ebola, natural hazards, conflict, zika, tuberculosis, cholera, leprosy, polio, rapid response, refugee, disability, and specific hazards.  
<https://www.medbox.org/>
- **Medécins Sans Frontières**  
This collection of medical guides has been produced to help people working in areas with

epidemics of infectious disease, and emergency situations.

<https://medicalguidelines.msf.org/viewport/MG/en/guidelines-16681097.html>

- **Local public health guidelines**

These can be found via your local public health organisations and resources, listed by the International Association of National Public Health Institutes.

<http://www.ianphi.org/index.html>

- **WHO Guidance on Research Methods for Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management**

[https://extranet.who.int/kobe\\_centre/en/project-details/GUIDANCE\\_ResearchMethods\\_HealthEDRM](https://extranet.who.int/kobe_centre/en/project-details/GUIDANCE_ResearchMethods_HealthEDRM)

Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management (Health-EDRM) has recently emerged as a critical field for research, policy, and practice as a result of the growing recognition of health as a core dimension in disaster risk management. The World Health Organization has produced this reference book about methods to guide Health-EDRM research.

Chapter 6.2

([https://extranet.who.int/kobe\\_centre/sites/default/files/pdf/WHO%20Guidance\\_Research%20Methods\\_Health-EDRM\\_6.2.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/kobe_centre/sites/default/files/pdf/WHO%20Guidance_Research%20Methods_Health-EDRM_6.2.pdf)) is specifically about how to search for reports of existing research.

- **Evidence Commission**

The report, published by the Global Commission on Evidence to Address Societal Challenges, has two main goals: provide the context, concepts or vocabulary that underpin work in this area; and provide recommendations about how the use of evidence can be improved, both in routine times and in future global crises. The report is available in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

<https://www.mcmasterforum.org/networks/evidence-commission>

- **Cochrane Convenes**

This report is the output from Cochrane Convenes, an online event held during the recent pandemic, and organised by Cochrane, World Health Organization, and COVID-END (COVID-19 Evidence Network to support Decision-making). The event brought together leaders from across the world to explore and then recommend the changes needed in evidence synthesis to better prepare for and respond to future global health emergencies. The participants discussed lessons learnt from the evidence synthesis response to COVID-19, including the communication of uncertain and rapidly changing evidence, the engagement with users to support evidence-informed decision making, and the need for political buy-in to research. The report is available in English, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Farsi.

<https://convenes.cochrane.org/report>

- **Emergency surgical care in disaster situations**

These guidelines have been extracted from the WHO manual Surgical Care at the District Hospital (SCDH), which is a part of the WHO Integrated Management on Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (IMEESC) tool kit.

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/best-practice-guidelines-on-emergency-surgical-care-in-disaster-situations>

# Evidence reviews, syntheses, and gaps

- **Campbell Collaboration**

This database contains systematic reviews and evidence and gap maps on the effects of interventions in crime and justice, education, international development, and social welfare.

<https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/better-evidence>

- **Cochrane**

The Cochrane Library is a collection of databases that contain different types of high-quality, independent evidence to inform healthcare decision-making. Russian, Spanish.

<http://www.cochranelibrary.com/>

- **COVID-END inventory of evidence synthesis**

The COVID-END inventory is the most reliable source of quality-appraised evidence syntheses to inform COVID-19 decisions, including those deemed 'best' for any given decision. Topics include public health measures, clinical management of COVID-19 and pandemic-related health issues, health-system arrangements, and economic and social responses.

<https://www.mcmasterforum.org/networks/covid-end/resources-to-support-decision-makers/inventory-of-evidence-syntheses>

- **Evidence Aid**

publishes summaries of systematic reviews that focus on health outcomes of relevance to natural disasters (earthquakes and windstorms), humanitarian crises (health of refugees and asylum seekers, impact of climate change, and resilient health systems), or major healthcare emergencies (managing mental/physical injuries in disasters, prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, zika, ebola, and coronavirus). They also include links to the full articles.

<https://evidenceaid.org/evidence/>

- **Humanitarian Evaluation, Learning and Performance (HELP)**

ALNAP is a global network of NGOs, UN agencies, members of the Red Cross/Crescent Movement, donors, academics and consultants dedicated to learning how to improve response to humanitarian crises. They host the largest library of evaluations of humanitarian action.

<https://www.alnap.org/help-library>

- **PROSPERO: International prospective register of systematic reviews**

This is a register of protocols for systematic reviews, rapid reviews, and umbrella reviews. It should be searched before undertaking a review, to avoid duplication of effort and wastage.

<https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero/>

- **3ie Developmental Evidence Portal**

The Development Evidence Portal (DEP) is a repository of evidence on what works in international development. It contains high-quality impact evaluations, systematic reviews, and evidence gap maps and is the most comprehensive resource for this kind of evidence from low- and middle-income countries.

<https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/>

## Other study types

- **Epistemonikos**  
This is a collaborative, multilingual database of health evidence, and contains the largest source of systematic reviews relevant for health-decision making, and a large source of other types of scientific evidence.  
<https://www.epistemonikos.org/>
- **EPPI-Centre**  
The Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and Co-ordinating Centre resource contains systematic reviews of research evidence on health promotion, public health, social welfare, and international development.  
<https://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/Default.aspx?tabid=185>
- **Global Index Medicus**  
This resource contains medical and health documentation from countries, less developed, outside the major industrialized areas.  
<https://www.globalindexmedicus.net/>
- **PubMed**  
Medline and PubMed have the same content, just different interfaces, and are made up of more than 22 million citations from biomedical literature, journals, and online books.  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>
- **TRIP Database**  
The TRIP Database searches a range of health information sources to inform clinical and non-clinical decision-making. There is a useful PICO option so that you can just put in the relevant search terms, and the results are delivered with the highest level of evidence first.  
<https://www.tripdatabase.com/>
- **WHO COVID-19: Global literature on coronavirus disease**  
This database is updated daily, and includes the latest international multilingual scientific findings and knowledge on COVID-19.  
<https://search.bvsalud.org/global-literature-on-novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/>

## Clinical trials

- **International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) search portal**  
The World Health Organization's portal is a searchable database, which aims to provide a single point of access to information about ongoing and completed clinical trials. This site also includes links to trial registries from other countries, including China, Netherlands, Germany, Japan, Korea, Persia, Peru, Portugal, and Spain.  
<https://www.who.int/clinical-trials-registry-platform>

## Grey literature

- **Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal**  
This is an integrated, curated bibliographic database of global peer-reviewed research

and grey literature on the science of climate impacts on human health.

<https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/cchhl/>

- **Climate Diplomacy**

This resource contains documents on topics climate change and the effect on the environment and security. It includes a collection of key resources on foreign climate policy and diplomacy, multilateralism and cooperation, multi-sector engagement, inclusion, and finance.

<https://climate-diplomacy.org/magazine>

- **EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database**

This resource provides information on the human impact of disasters - such as the number of people killed, injured or affected, along with disaster-related economic damage estimates and disaster-specific international aid contributions.

<https://www.emdat.be/publications>

- **Emergency Nutrition Network**

The purpose of the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) is to strengthen the evidence and know-how for effective nutrition interventions in countries prone to crisis and high levels of malnutrition.

<https://www.enonline.net/>

- **Health Evidence Network (HEN)**

The Health Evidence Network has been developed by the World Health Organization, and provides a synthesis of the best available evidence in the field of public health, including a summary of the main findings and policy options.

<https://extranet.euro.who.int/hen/Search/HenSearch.aspx>

- **Oxfam GB Guidelines and toolkits**

Oxfam publishes a range of resources including guidelines, manuals and training packs that provide advice and tools for practical application and adaptation. These cover many different thematic areas including, gender justice, livelihoods, private sector engagement, climate change, resilience, humanitarian response, water and sanitation, governance and fragile contexts.

<https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/research-at-oxfam/>

- **Prevention Web**

PreventionWeb is a collaborative knowledge sharing platform on disaster risk reduction (DRR), managed by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). It contains a range of knowledge products and services to facilitate the work of DRR professionals.

<https://www.preventionweb.net/>

- **ReBUILD Consortium**

The ReBUILD Consortium is an international research partnership funded by the UK Department for International Development which has been working since 2011 to support improved access of the poor to effective health care and reduced health costs burdens, through the production and uptake of a coherent body of high quality, policy-relevant new research on health systems financing, human resources for health, and aid-architecture in post-conflict countries.

<https://rebuildconsortium.com/>

- **Relief Web**

This is a leading humanitarian information source on global crises and disasters. It is a

specialized digital service of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). They provide reliable and timely information, including the latest reports, maps and infographics from trusted sources, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

<https://reliefweb.int/>

- **Resilience Library – South East Asia Resources**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has collated information on the following topics: climate change, communication and advocacy, disaster law, disaster risk reduction, gender and diversity, health, migration, national society development, and youth and volunteering.

<http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/>

- **Save the Children's Resource Centre**

This resource centre is a comprehensive source of information on child protection, child rights governance, health and nutrition, education, and child poverty.

<https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/>

- **TRACIE: Healthcare Emergency Preparedness Information Gateway**

ASPR TRACIE Topic Collections highlight key resources under specific health and medical preparedness topics. Collections include the most robust and most useful peer-reviewed and other public and privately developed materials (e.g., fact sheets, technical briefs, articles, toolkits, webinars, and plans) helpful to stakeholders in improving healthcare system preparedness and resilience.

<https://asprtracie.hhs.gov/technical-resources/topic-collection>

- **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction**

The UNISDR Library Collection reflects the activities of major stakeholders involved in disaster risk reduction for natural, environmental and technological hazards. It collects books, reports, educational materials, periodicals, proceedings of major conferences and workshops, and electronic resources to support the programmes and activities of UNISDR and its regional offices, governments, NGOs, and the international academic, technical and scientific community.

<https://www.undrr.org/publications>

- **UN Refugee Agency**

This agency collects stories describing interventions that have made a difference to refugees.

<http://www.unhcr.org/uk/stories.html>

- **USAID Development Experience eClearinghouse**

This resource contains 50 years of US international aid records and evaluations.

<https://www.usaid.gov/reports-and-data>

## Statistics

- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

This site contains training, tools and resources to help teams prepare for and respond to emergencies. It also gives details of recent outbreaks and incidents, so that clinicians can stay better informed about public health emergencies.

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/>



- **EM-DAT Atlas**  
The aim of the online EM-DAT atlas is to show a first overview of how geo-referenced EM-DAT data can be mapped. Twelve countries have their natural disasters mapped and for each country the maps are accompanied by an overview of the past and current disaster situation in the country.  
[https://www.emdat.be/emdat\\_atlas/](https://www.emdat.be/emdat_atlas/)
- **Humanitarian Response**  
This organisation provides maps, infographics, and situation reports, and supports efficient, effective, and coordinated humanitarian response through the sharing of operational information.  
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/>
- **ProMED International Society for Infectious Diseases**  
ProMED - the Program for Monitoring Emerging Diseases - is an Internet-based reporting system dedicated to rapid global dissemination of information on outbreaks of infectious diseases and acute exposures to toxins that affect human health, including those in animals and in plants grown for food or animal feed.  
<https://www.promedmail.org/>
- **World Health Organization statistics**  
The World Health Organization manages and maintains a wide range of data collections related to global health and well-being as mandated by our Member States.  
<https://www.who.int/data/collections>
- **World Health Organization disease outbreaks**  
This site lets you search for news of disease outbreaks, by country or by disease, and publishes a weekly epidemiological record.  
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news>

## Journals

- **Hinari programme**  
The Hinari Programme was set up by WHO together with major publishers. It enables low- and middle- income countries to gain access to one of the world's largest collections of biomedical and health literature.  
<http://www.emro.who.int/information-resources/hinari/>
- **PubMed Central**  
This is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM).  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>
- **Research4Life**  
This organisation provides institutions in low-and middle-income countries with online access to academic and professional peer-reviewed content.  
<https://portal.research4life.org/>
- **Emergency Access Initiative (EAI)**  
This initiative provides temporary, free access to full text articles from major biomedicine titles. This site is only active when a disaster event is named and the access period



specified.

<https://eai.nlm.nih.gov/>

## Books

- **Emergency Preparedness / Disaster Management Collection**  
This collection of reports provides guidelines and targeted resources for all stakeholders in a disaster response, including state and local governments, emergency medical services and health care centres. These reports also examine the improvement of emergency services in rural communities and recommends post-disaster public engagement practices.  
<https://www.nap.edu/collection/35/emergency-preparedness-disaster-management>
- **The Sphere Handbook**  
This resource has been published by the Sphere movement, which was started in 1997 by a group of humanitarian professionals aiming to improve the quality of humanitarian work during disaster response. The handbook comprises the Humanitarian Charter, the Protection Principles, the Core Humanitarian Standard, and minimum humanitarian standards in four vital areas of response - water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), food security and nutrition, shelter and settlement, and health. It is one of the most widely known and internationally recognized tools for the delivery of the quality humanitarian response. National and international NGOs, United Nations agencies, and governmental authorities across the globe make use of its guidance when planning, delivering and evaluating humanitarian operations.  
<http://www.spherestandards.org/handbook/editions/>
- **WHO Guidance on Research Methods for Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management**  
2020  
Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management (Health-EDRM) has recently emerged as a critical field for research, policy, and practice as a result of the growing recognition of health as a core dimension in disaster risk management. WHO has produced this reference book about methods to guide Health-Emergency and Disaster Risk Management.  
[https://extranet.who.int/kobe\\_centre/en/project-details/GUIDANCE\\_ResearchMethods\\_HealthEDRM](https://extranet.who.int/kobe_centre/en/project-details/GUIDANCE_ResearchMethods_HealthEDRM)

## Critical appraisal

- **Centre for Evidence Based Medicine multilanguage critical appraisal checklists**  
CEBM has translations of some of these English language checklists. Languages include Chinese, German, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Persian.  
<https://www.cebm.ox.ac.uk/resources/ebm-tools/critical-appraisal-tools>
- **Critical thinking and Appraisal Resource Library (CARL)**  
This resource contains more than 500 resources to help people to learn and teach these skills so that people can learn critical thinking skills to assess treatment claims.  
<https://teachingbhc.org/>

- **Critical Appraisal Skills Programme checklists**  
The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme has a set of eight critical appraisal tools, which can be used to assess the quality of research papers.  
<https://casp-uk.net/casp-tools-checklists/>
- **Informed Health Choices project**  
This has been developed to help consumers understand the issues with information about treatment effects, so that they can make better choices.  
<http://www.informedhealthchoices.org>
- **Understanding Health Research: A tool for making sense of health studies**  
This tool will guide people through a series of questions to help them to review and interpret a published health research paper.  
<https://www.understandinghealthresearch.org/>
- **How To Read A Paper**  
Trisha Greenhalgh  
British Medical Journal, 2009, September  
On this page you will find links to articles in the BMJ that explain how to read and interpret different kinds of research papers.  
<https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-readers/publications/how-read-paper>
- **What is critical appraisal?**  
CASP  
February 2009  
Produced by the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme, this is a brief introduction to critical appraisal. It explains what it is and provides guidance for critically appraising papers.  
[http://www.bandolier.org.uk/painres/download/whatis/What\\_is\\_critical\\_appraisal.pdf](http://www.bandolier.org.uk/painres/download/whatis/What_is_critical_appraisal.pdf)

## Current awareness

- **Emergency Preparedness Resilience & Response Current Awareness Update**  
A current awareness update service from North West Ambulance Library and Knowledge Service on Emergency Preparedness Resilience & Response [EPRR].  
<https://ambulance.libguides.com/currentawareness/epr>
- **UK Health Security Agency Current Awareness products**  
UKHSA produce a range of current awareness products, including long-COVID, monkeypox, extreme weather events, and global health security.  
<https://ukhsalibrary.koha-ptfs.co.uk/currentawareness/>

## Networks and forums

- **CHAIN** - Contact, Help, Advice and Information Network  
This is an online mutual support network for people working in health and social care. It gives people a simple and informal way of contacting each other to exchange ideas and share knowledge.  
<https://www.chain-network.org.uk/chain/index.html>

- **Disaster Resilience**

The Disaster Resilience list, which aims to develop knowledge and understanding of the complex term, resilience; and to identify the key dimensions of resilience across a range of disciplines and domains.

<http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/wa-jisc.exe?A0=DISASTER-RESILIENCE>

- **Facebook:**

- Libraries Step Up (in times of crisis)  
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/libcrisis/>
- Trauma-Informed Libraries  
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1775447376011577/>
- Libraries and the Opioid Crisis  
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/librariesopioidcrisis/>
- National Emergency Management Resource Center (NEMRC)  
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/NEMRC/>

- **Healthcare Information for All (HIFA)**

The HIFA Vision: A world where every person will have access to the healthcare information they need to protect their own health and the health of others. The HIFA Forum has more than 20,000 members from different sectors working to support humanitarian efforts and improve access to healthcare information.

<http://www.hifa.org/>

- **LinkedIn:**

- Disaster Relief & Assistance Coordination Network  
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/2055124>
- Emergency Health  
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/3876618/>
- Emergency Managers Global Forum  
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/44228>
- Global Public Health - Emergencies and Disasters  
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/2060408>

## Tools

- **Disaster apps**

The apps in this installment are available for free and can be used on most iOS and Android devices. There are apps available for both behavioral health professionals and consumers covering a variety of topics, such as preparedness, disaster alerts, Psychological First Aid, coping strategies, and responder self-care.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/dbhis-collections/disaster-apps>

- **Disaster apps for your digital go bag**

This blog post highlights useful digital apps providing support for dealing with hazardous substances, accessing health research, linking to resources produced by US federal organisations, and the American Red Cross, and apps providing surveillance and alerts

about disasters.

<https://crateclub.com/blogs/articles/disaster-apps-for-your-digital-go-bag>

- **Disaster Research Response (DR2) Resources Portal**

This is a repository of data collection tools and related resources to empower human health research in response to disasters and public health emergencies.

<https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/dr2/>

## Training resources

- **OpenWHO – World Health Organization e-learning platform**

This is an interactive, web-based, knowledge-transfer platform offering online courses to improve the response to health emergencies.

<https://openwho.org/>

- **MLA Disaster Information Specialization**

The MLA Disaster Information Specialization provides training and recognition for librarians and others who rely on information for their work in disaster preparedness and response. The specialization, developed by the Medical Library Association (MLA) and the National Library of Medicine (NLM), trains professionals to access, use, and manage information to support their institutions and communities in planning for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters.

<https://www.mlanet.org/p/cm/ld/fid=338>

- **Guide to monitoring and evaluating knowledge management in global health programs**

S Ohkubo, TM Sullivan, SV Harlan, BK Timmons, M Strachan  
United States Agency International Development  
November 2013

The Guide to Monitoring and Evaluating Knowledge Management in Global Health Programs introduces standardized practices to evaluate whether KM projects, activities, and tools are effective at supporting global health and development efforts. The Guide describes the cycle of knowledge assessment, capture, generation, synthesis, and sharing, as well as how to evaluate a range of KM products, services, and tools. It offers a list of 42 indicators that program managers and evaluators can use to track the progress of their own KM activities, and instruments to measure the contribution of KM activities to health policy and program outputs and outcomes. The Guide also discusses why monitoring and evaluation of KM approaches and activities is important and provides a series of recommended techniques and tools.

<https://usaidlearninglab.org/library/guide-monitoring-and-evaluating-knowledge-management-global-health-programs>

## Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework aims to make sure that everyone is ready when hazards strike, so that responses are more effective and better organised. "*The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.*"

Libraries have a major role as repositories and disseminators of health information, and provide a secondary emergency service to communities.

<https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sf>

- **Disaster Risk Response – A IFLA brief on libraries and the Sendai Framework**  
IFLA has prepared this briefing summarizing the framework and describing how libraries can support this agenda.  
[https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/documents/cultural\\_heritage\\_brief\\_on\\_drr.pdf](https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/documents/cultural_heritage_brief_on_drr.pdf)
- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: for children**  
This guide offers a child-friendly version of the Sendai Framework. It was developed in consultation with children by the Children in a Changing Climate coalition (ChildFund Alliance, Plan International, Save the Children, UNICEF, and World Vision). The document supports processes of child-friendly accountability by making the Sendai Framework accessible to children, especially those aged 10 to 14.  
<https://www.preventionweb.net/educational/view/46959>

## Blog posts, articles, reports, and webinars

- **Public libraries and Ukrainian refugees**  
Libraries Connected  
July 2022  
This briefing note presents the findings of a snapshot survey of 45 library services across England. It reveals for the first time the vast range of support libraries are offering to Ukrainian refugees, and their crucial role in the Homes for Ukraine scheme.  
<https://www.librariesconnected.org.uk/sites/default/files/Ukrainian%20refugees%20briefing%20note%20FINAL%20v2.pdf>
- **Librarians lead in times of crisis: Specialised evidence-based information services support infodemic management**  
Healthcare Information For All  
November 2021  
Librarians have been fighting two battles, the COVID-19 pandemic and the infodemic. This webinar highlights the challenges librarians have faced during the pandemic, and the impact on their mental health, and the importance of working with librarians from other sectors to enhance service provision and value to the community.  
<https://www.hifa.org/dgroups-rss/recording-now-available-librarians-lead-times-crisis-specialised-evidence-based>
- **Libraries in the pandemic: Evolving services to meet local need**  
Libraries Connected  
December 2020  
Public libraries are an essential service for recovery from the pandemic, uniquely equipped to offer human contact and support to the broadest range of people. Libraries are not just partners but core agencies that regularly provide direct services and prevent the escalation of issues such as deprivation and loneliness. During lockdown, libraries and their staff kept communities connected and supported the most vulnerable. They also demonstrated their skills, empathy and flexibility during the crisis to respond to the rapidly evolving situation.

<https://www.librariesconnected.org.uk/sites/default/files/Libraries%20in%20the%20pandemic%20-%20final.pdf>

- **Libraries are crucial to disaster recovery, but the coronavirus is keeping them closed**

Rice Kinder Institute for Urban Research

August 2020

Libraries are vital sources of social infrastructure that remain closed in Houston because of health and safety concerns related to the COVID-19 crisis. While they're closed we should remember what we're missing, and be ready to support efforts to safely reopen them when the time comes. When I began my research on the role of Houston-area libraries in disaster recovery and resilience, I couldn't anticipate a public health disaster that would close their doors indefinitely. Instead, my research focused on libraries during Hurricane Harvey. I found that libraries in Houston are social infrastructure that is well-situated and well-suited to serve vulnerable populations and that they played key roles in recovery after the storm.

<https://kinder.rice.edu/urbanedge/2020/08/20/libraries-are-crucial-disaster-recovery-coronavirus-keeping-them-closed>

- **Public libraries have been vital in times of crisis – from conflict to Covid-19**

A Black

Apollo: The International Art Magazine, 2020, July

The coronavirus pandemic may prove to be a challenge that dwarfs the many episodes of anxiety and crisis through which the public library has lived in the past. In a post-Covid world, however, the public library's resilience will stand it in good stead, especially if its potential to support policies for regeneration, levelling up and the promotion of well-being is meaningfully acknowledged through adequate resourcing.

<https://www.apollo-magazine.com/public-libraries-in-times-of-crisis-covid-pandemic/>

- **Libraries are a refuge in times of crisis**

Institute of Museum and Library Services

March 2020

Libraries are centers for learning, for trusted information, and critical resources that communities need to thrive. They connect us with each other, with the world, and with vital information—online, through books and other resources, and through activities and services. Now more than ever, as schools and universities close, programs and events are canceled, and we are asked to physically distance ourselves to help mitigate the spread of coronavirus, libraries and those who work there are rising to the challenge. They're demonstrating strength, dedication, resourcefulness, and the essential role they play during this time of community need.

<https://www.ims.gov/blog/2020/03/libraries-are-refuge-times-crisis>

- **Libraries in times of crisis**

S Witt, K Smith

IFLA Journal, 2019, February

The library has always been an institution that reflects societal trends and cultural practices. During times of crisis, the collections, services, and cultural activities facilitated by libraries and librarians often take on new meaning as people re-negotiate national, cultural, and personal identity amidst disruptive forces that range from war, revolution, displacement, natural disaster, and economic turmoil. Social tumult causes books and reading culture, public spaces for discourse, cultural heritage, and memory to become



more evidently transformative. Crisis may add value to access to collections once thought secure. Alternatively, collections, libraries, and cultural institutions may become sites of contention as cultures negotiate the meaning, value, and utility of certain types of knowledge and ideas. Social crisis often exposes areas of contention, providing both opportunity and peril to libraries as they seek to support the people and societies they serve.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0340035219830549>

- **Ports in a storm: The role of the public library in times of crisis**  
M Stricker  
Collaborative Librarianship, 2019, 11(1)  
This article will provide you with guidance on how to prepare your library to respond a disaster, as well as, how to resume providing services to the public as quickly as possible in the aftermath of a local or regional crisis. You will learn how libraries contribute to community resiliency by providing a safe haven and needed services after a disaster that allow people and local businesses to begin to put their shattered lives back together and resume normal activities.  
<https://digitalcommons.du.edu/collaborativelibrarianship/vol11/iss1/4/>
- **Share Fairs: Effects of knowledge management techniques on learning and sharing in East Africa: Research brief**  
USAID, K4Health  
October 2017  
Overall, the Share Fair brought together participants to share and learn KM techniques and to participate in growing a network of KM practitioners who work at the intersection of global health and KM.  
<https://kmtraining.org/lesson/share-fairs-effects-of-knowledge-management-techniques-on-learning-and-sharing-in-east-africa/>
- **Evidence briefing: Exploring the role of libraries in times of crisis**  
Healthcare Information For All  
August 2017  
This briefing summarises the evidence around knowledge and library service provision and knowledge management to support global health, and disaster and emergency preparedness.  
[https://www.hifa.org/sites/default/files/publications\\_pdf/Evidence\\_briefing\\_global\\_health\\_library\\_services\\_EAHIL\\_June\\_2017\\_FINAL\\_VERSION.pdf](https://www.hifa.org/sites/default/files/publications_pdf/Evidence_briefing_global_health_library_services_EAHIL_June_2017_FINAL_VERSION.pdf)
- **Development and access to information (DA2I)**  
IFLA 2017  
The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions has recently published this report which contains a chapter on how access to information drives better health.  
Full report: <https://da2i.ifla.org/>
- **DA2I for better health: How access to information can help ensure healthy lives and promote well-being**  
Chapter 4, by Simon Chaplin, of the Wellcome Trust, appears in Development and Access to Information 2017, written by Fackson Banda, Dave Banisar, Fiona Bradley et al, and published by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the Technology and Social Change Group (TASCHA), at the University of



Washington, in July 2017.

<https://da2i.ifla.org/wp-content/uploads/da2i-2017-full-report.pdf>

- **Here, there and everywhere: Disasters and public libraries**

MG Flaherty

IFLA 2016

Abstract: In communities throughout the world, public libraries are familiar anchor institutions. Besides offering equal access to wide varieties of resources, services and programs, libraries provide safe spaces, and serve as havens, an oasis of calm for anyone who arrives at their doors. In all types of settings, library staff are becoming more involved in disaster planning and disaster management. This is particularly apparent in the public library arena, where even the facility itself may become an important component of disaster response and relief activities. From natural disasters like earthquakes, tornadoes, fires, floods and hurricanes to those that are man-made, including civil and social unrest, public libraries are often at the forefront in terms of providing support and some semblance of stability to communities. This support can take many forms, such as providing a central community hub, with information and telecommunications access or temporary shelter and/or school classrooms, meeting space for first responders and relief efforts, and as a dispensary for all sorts of supplies. Perhaps most importantly, public libraries are in a position to provide a beacon of hope for normalcy during troubled times.

<http://library.ifla.org/1375/1/103-flaherty-en.pdf>

- **The role of libraries in times of crisis**

CILIP: The Library and Information Association

Posted 13/10/15

This post is part of a series of blogs we are publishing about the role of libraries in times of crisis.

When people's daily lives are disrupted, they tend to look for places of sanctuary and sense. Places in which they can feel safe and from whose vantage point they can understand the things that are happening around them. As trusted civic institutions at the heart of their community, designed around the fundamental principle of equality of access to information and freedom of expression, libraries hold a unique role in supporting us through times of crisis. Libraries can help us be more resilient and better-prepared, whether personally or as a community. As physical and digital spaces, they can provide shelter, infrastructure, security and connectivity during periods of crisis. They can also play a significant symbolic role as places of hope, reconciliation, safety and privacy.

<https://www.cilip.org.uk/news/482443/The-role-of-libraries-in-times-of-crisis.htm>

- **Welcoming refugees to the UK (and to libraries)**

J Vincent

CILIP: The Library and Information Association

Posted 30/09/15

Libraries have a major role to play in welcoming new arrivals to the UK. Most obviously, public libraries are an important source of information and are key to signposting refugees to other local services. Many are open outside 'office hours' and are therefore somewhere that can be welcoming to people searching for help – often basic information is needed, such as how to find somewhere to stay, how to access health provision, and so on. School libraries also play a major role in supporting refugee children as they find their way around their new country. However, in addition, all kinds of libraries have a role

to play in providing access to information about refugees and why they have fled their home countries, helping to inform their users about the realities and the myths.

<https://www.cilip.org.uk/news/482799/Welcoming-Refugees-to-the-UK-and-to-Libraries.htm>

- **The importance of libraries in times of crisis**

IN Weir

Women Write About Comics

Posted 25/11/14

The library is unique in that it has the potential to be truly unbiased and apolitical. It is one of the few spaces in the world that can stand for itself and provide, or try to provide, all things for all people. A good library has open doors.

<http://womenwriteaboutcomics.com/2014/11/25/the-importance-of-libraries-in-times-of-crisis/>

- **Enhancing access to current literature by health workers in rural Uganda and community health problem solving**

MGN Musoke

IFLA 2014

Abstract: An outreach activity, which originally targeted health professionals and student nurses in rural Uganda, was extended to the community with a focus on addressing the most prevalent diseases/health problems reported by the Health Management Information System (HMIS) of the Uganda Ministry of Health. The activity was conducted in nine districts in three years (2010-2012/13) by a team of two medical doctors, one nurse and three health information professionals including an IT person. The team implemented a project that was supported by the Elsevier Foundation as part of its competitive 'Innovative Libraries in developing countries' grant. For each district, a pre-visit was made before the main visit. The pre-visit enabled the team to meet the district health authorities, the administration of the host health unit, plan for the main visit and sort out the various issues, such as venue requirements (including mobile internet service providers). The outreach included a hands-on literature search session by participants, accessing the Internet using a mobile modem, R4L registration and a question-answer session facilitated by the medical team, which was so popular. Outreach sessions concluded by filling an evaluation form by all participants. Members of the community who were not able to read English were assisted by the facilitators to translate the questions. The evaluation comments assisted the team in improving the subsequent sessions. One of the repeated comments was the request to the team to conduct such sessions to benefit more people. Consequently, at the end of each session, the team requested the participants from both the Community and health workers to conduct similar sessions to benefit those who did not attend. Training materials used and both hard and soft copies of the presentations were left with the Head of the host health unit to use in future training sessions. In addition, the training was summarised in a periodical Digest that was distributed to over 1,500 health units in Uganda. The Digest also included abstracts from literature searches of international databases on the topical diseases/health problem. Results of the final project evaluation are summarised and the sustainability of the project outlined. This article, therefore, reports the successful implementation of the project, which other low income countries can learn from.

<http://library.ifla.org/868/1/088-musoke-en.pdf>

- **Special services in special times: Responding to changed information needs during and after community-based disasters**

L Zach, M McKnight  
Public Libraries Online  
May 2013

In disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, wildfires, pandemics, or terrorist attacks, which can affect a whole community and not just a single institution, librarians may be called upon to provide new and modified information services to users whose information needs have suddenly changed, at the same time that access to information resources has dramatically diminished. Traditional disaster planning for libraries has often focused on the preservation of staff, collections, and the physical plant itself rather than on the provision of information services.

<http://publiclibrariesonline.org/2013/05/special-services-in-special-times-responding-to-changed-information-needs-during-and-after-community-based-disasters/>

## Further reading about finding the evidence

- **Using research evidence: A practice guide**

Nesta, Alliance for Useful Evidence  
January 2016

This guide aims to help policy-makers apply the evidence to their decision-making.

[https://media.nesta.org.uk/documents/Using\\_Research\\_Evidence\\_for\\_Success\\_-\\_A\\_Practice\\_Guide.pdf](https://media.nesta.org.uk/documents/Using_Research_Evidence_for_Success_-_A_Practice_Guide.pdf)

- **Finding the Evidence: A key step in the information production process**

The Information Standard  
November 2013

This is a guide to finding the evidence

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/tis/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2014/09/tis-guide-finding-the-evidence-07nov.pdf>

- **Principles of evidence-based medicine**

AK Akobeng

Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2005, 90(8): 837-40

This paper explains the concept of EBM and introduces the five step EBM model: formulation of answerable clinical questions; searching for evidence; critical appraisal; applicability of evidence; evaluation of performance. Subsequent articles will focus on the principles and critical appraisal of randomised controlled trials, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses, and provide a practical demonstration of the five step EBM model using a real life clinical scenario.

<https://adc.bmj.com/content/archdischild/90/8/837.full.pdf>

# Tips for effective searching

1. Break down the question and identify the key concepts. For example:

*What is the evidence of **communicable disease** and **infection control** in **areas of conflict**?*

Three or four concepts should help find relevant evidence, but sometimes, the answer can be found by searching for just two concepts:

- Concept 1 – could be the key population and/or setting
- Concept 2 – might be the type of intervention or exposure
- Concept 3 – perhaps a comparison of a second intervention
- Concept 4 – refers to the final, expected outcome

Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3	Concept 4
communicable disease	infection control	<i>(optional)</i>	areas of conflict war zones

Alternatively, you can also use a search framework to break down your search question and organise your terms. PICO is a common search framework, but it doesn't always suit public health searches. Alternative frameworks can be found in [chapter 6.2](#) of the World Health Organization's Methods to guide Health-Emergency and Disaster Risk Management research, and more information can also be found in the short video: [Formulating an answerable search question](#).

2. Under each of the concepts, think of all the alternative terms that could apply to that original concept. Think about American terminology and spellings, or brand names. For example, in America, they call motor neurone disease, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. The technical name for Prozac is fluoxetine.

Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3	Concept 4
communicable disease infection infectious disease zika ebola cholera dengue fever plague	infection control prevention prophylaxis prophylactic antibiotic chemoprophylaxis	<i>(optional)</i>	areas of conflict war zones emergencies disasters relief work rescue work humanitarian crisis

3. Choose appropriate information sources, such as databases. For a good search, and depending on the topic, you should search at least three databases. There will be some duplication in results, but you will also find some unique records. When searching

databases, search one database at a time and search for one term at a time. If you search more than one database at a time, you will miss out on key features, such as the indexes described further on. If you search for one term at a time, you can then try out different combinations, until you get the results you are looking for.

4. There are two ways of searching databases. For best results, start with a subject heading search and combine with a free-text search:
  - **thesaurus** (also known as index, MeSH or subject heading) searches - every article that is added to the databases is also tagged with a set of index terms, to help you find articles specifically on that topic. When you apply the thesaurus/index search, there will be an option to Explode results (exp), and this means that any narrower thesaurus/index terms will be included. It is good practice to explode terms in all cases, and then narrow down the search by combining with the other concepts. There is sometimes an option to choose Major topic or Focus, but these can be limiting. There is also an option to narrow down by Subheading. Again, it is good practice to keep the search broad, and include all Subheadings.
  - **free text** (also known as natural language or keyword) searches – the database will search the whole text for the term that you have entered and no other variations. Therefore, it will not look for similar terms, plurals, or spelling variations. Truncation (\* or \$) and wildcards (?) help to improve retrieval by expanding options, e.g. prophyla\* will look for prophylaxis or prophylactic, while leuk?emia will retrieve papers containing the British and American spellings. You can also restrict your free text search to just title and abstract.
5. For a comprehensive search, a thesaurus search should always be run together with a free-text search, in case the articles have not been indexed yet.
6. Search for each concept, one at a time, using free text and thesaurus search methodologies, combining with OR. Then, combine the total results of each concept with AND so that you find papers containing all the concept terms.

To learn more about combining your search terms (as well as truncation and wildcards) you can view the video: [Tips and tricks for search terms](#).

7. Once you have completed your search, you can limit search results by applying limits (language of article, date, age of population, publication type: e.g. RCT's, meta-analysis, reviews). There is an [example](#) of a search strategy overleaf.
8. If *too many* records are retrieved, go back over the strategy and narrow the search by using more specific or most relevant terms in Free Text and/or Thesaurus terms, or using Thesaurus search rather than Free Text or selecting specific subheadings with Thesaurus terms, or adding terms for other aspects of question (eg age or gender of patient), using AND or using limits.
9. If *too few* records retrieved, go back over strategy and widen search by using more terms: synonyms, related terms, broader terms (Thesaurus or Free Text), or adding in terms of related meaning with OR, or combining results of Thesaurus and Free Text searches or using the Explode feature of Thesaurus, which will include narrower terms, or selecting All Subheadings when searching for Thesaurus terms. You can find additional or related search terms from retrieved records:
  - free text terms in the abstracts and/or titles that have not been included but are

relevant;

- thesaurus terms that have not been included, but are relevant;
- references at the end of the paper.

10. Save your search with the name of the database and the date searched for future reference. This will help when you are reporting your search strategy. It is also worth keeping a copy of your search strategy, again for the writing-up stage of your research. To keep up-to-date, you can set up an alert so that each time another paper is added to the database that matches your search criteria, you will automatically be informed.
11. **REMEMBER:** *Take your time* building a search strategy isn't always easy and can often be the longest stage when running a search, particularly with systematic review searches. Don't worry about investing time in building a search strategy. It will be time well-spent.

### Example of a search strategy:

Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R) and Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Daily, and Versions(R) <1946 to July 27, 2018>  
Search Strategy:

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- 1 exp Communicable Diseases/
- 2 exp INFECTION/
- 3 infectious disease\*.tw.
- 4 exp ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION/
- 5 exp Hemorrhagic Fever, Ebola/
- 6 exp CHOLERA/
- 7 exp DENGUE VIRUS/
- 8 dengue fever.tw.
- 9 exp PLAGUE/
- 10 or/1-9
- 11 exp Infection Control/
- 12 exp PRIMARY PREVENTION/
- 13 prevention.tw.
- 14 prophyla\*.tw.
- 15 antibiotic chemoprophylaxis.tw.
- 16 or/11-15
- 17 area\* of conflict.tw.
- 18 exp Warfare/
- 19 war zone\*.tw.
- 20 exp EMERGENCIES/
- 21 exp DISASTERS/
- 22 exp Relief Work/
- 23 exp Rescue Work/
- 24 (humanitarian adj (crisis or crises or effort\*)).tw.
- 25 or/17-24
- 26 10 and 16 and 25
- 27 limit 26 to (english language and last 5 years)