

## PUBLICATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Edited by  
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### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

**Antimicrobial movement from agricultural areas to the environment: The missing link. A role for nuclear techniques.** Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2019, 44 p. ISBN 978 92 513 1648 1 Antimicrobials (AM) play a critical role in the treatment of human and animal (aquatic and terrestrial) diseases, which has led to their widespread application and use. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is the ability of microorganisms (e.g. bacteria, viruses and some parasites) to stop an antibiotic, such as an antimicrobial, antiviral or antimalarial, from working against them. Globally, about 700 000 deaths per year arise from resistant infections as a result of the fact that antimicrobial drugs have become less effective at killing resistant pathogens. Antimicrobial chemicals that are present in environmental compartments can trigger the development of AMR. These chemicals can also cause antibiotic-resistant bacteria (ARB) to further spread antibiotic resistance genes (ARG) because they may have an evolutionary advantage over non-resistant bacteria. This paper will provide alternative screening methods useful for environmental samples and surveillance approaches in planning such screening efforts. Based on case studies, this paper aims to summarize the current understanding of the occurrence of ARG in the environment, and the antimicrobial movement from agricultural areas to the environment.

**Taking a multisectoral, One Health approach: A tripartite guide to addressing zoonotic diseases in countries.** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Organisation for Animal Health, World Health Organization 2019, 164 p. ISBN 978 92 513 1236 0 Every day we hear about health challenges at the human-animal-environment interface. Zoonotic diseases such as avian influenza, rabies, Ebola, and Rift Valley fever continue to have major impacts on health, livelihoods, and economies. These health threats cannot be effectively addressed by one sector alone. Multidisciplinary and multisectoral collaboration is needed to tackle them and to reduce their impacts. As a way to support countries in taking a One Health approach to address zoonotic diseases, this guide has been jointly developed by the Tripartite organizations (FAO, OIE, and WHO). It is referred to as the Tripartite Zoonotic Guide (TZG) and it is flexible enough to be used for other health threats at the human-animal-environment interface; for example, food safety and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The TZG provides

principles, best practices and options to assist countries in achieving sustainable and functional collaboration at the human-animal-environment interface.

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP). **Women in Business and Management: The business case for change.** Geneva: ILO. 2019, 149 p. ISBN 978 92 213 3168 1 This second global report on Women in Business and Management offers new insights into how gender diversity at the top improves organizational performance. These include how the many dimensions of an organization's policies, a gender-balanced workforce and a gender-inclusive culture, among other factors, move the needle for more women to hold decision-making power.

### ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

**The digitalisation of science, technology and innovation. Key developments and policies.** Paris: OECD. 2020, 182 p. ISBN 978 92 644 2725 9 doi:10.1787/b9e4a2c0-en This report examines digitalisation's effects on science, technology and innovation and the associated consequences for policy. In varied and far-reaching ways, digital technologies are changing how scientists work, collaborate and publish. While examining these developments, this book also assesses the effects of digitalisation on longstanding policy themes, from access to publicly funded research data, to the diffusion of technology and its absorption by firms. New and emerging topics are also explored. These include the roles of artificial intelligence and blockchain in science and production, using digital technology to draw on the collective intelligence of the scientific community, advances in the digitalisation of biotechnology, and possible "dark sides" of digitalisation.

Rochai M, Faldutoi C. **Key questions guiding the process of setting up long-term low-emissions development strategies.** Paris: OECD. 2019, 52 p. doi:10.1787/54c2d2cc-en The Paris Agreement states that all countries should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS) and the Paris Agree-

ment's accompanying decision invites countries to communicate a LT-LEDS by 2020. LT-LEDS are a fundamental tool available to countries to envision low-emission development in alignment with broader sustainability, socio-economic and climate change adaptation goals. This document aims to support countries' efforts in the development of LT-LEDS, as it provides points of reflection for the establishment of an effective process for developing LT-LEDS. The document discusses potential elements to be included in a LT-LEDS; identifies and explores potential linkages between Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and LT-LEDS; examines governance options for setting up a LT-LEDS process and analyses countries' experience to date in developing LT-LEDS. The paper also provides a set of guiding questions useful for the development of LT-LEDS.

**Main science and technology indicators.** Paris: OECD. 2019, Issue 1 This biannual publication provides a set of indicators that reflect the level and structure of the efforts undertaken by OECD member countries and seven non-member economies (Argentina, People's Republic of China, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Chinese Taipei) in the field of science and technology. These data include final or provisional results as well as forecasts established by government authorities. The indicators cover the resources devoted to research and development, patent families and international trade in R&D-intensive industries. Also presented are the underlying economic series used to calculate these indicators. Series are presented for a reference year and for the last six years for which data are available.

#### UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

**Cities on the road to success - Good practices in the Fast-Track cities initiative to end AIDS.** Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. December 2019, 96 p. (UNAIDS/JC2969). The Fast-Track cities initiative was launched in 2014 when mayors from 26 global cities met and endorsed the Paris Declaration on Fast-Track Cities Ending the AIDS Epidemic (the Paris Declaration). Since then, more than 300 cities and municipalities have endorsed the declaration. Cities play a critical role in both the AIDS epidemic and the response. On the one hand, more than half of the world's population currently lives in cities, and in most countries, cities account for a large and growing proportion of the national HIV burden. Risk and vulnerability to HIV is often higher in cities than rural areas due to a range of factors, such as migration, overcrowding, and social and economic inequalities. Urbanization may also bring about cultural and social changes that provide increased opportunities for HIV risk behaviour, and key populations, who are at higher risk of HIV exposure, are often concentrated in urban areas. On the other hand, cities offer advantages and

important opportunities for programming, effective action and innovations to end AIDS. This report describes activities and good practices from a selection of Fast-Track cities that represent a range of experiences: from low-burden, high-income countries in the global north to high- and low-burden countries in Africa, Asia, eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. These are examples of cities that have addressed barriers to the response and optimized service delivery to all citizens, including marginalized and vulnerable populations. This report also describes innovative approaches that have strengthened HIV prevention and treatment services and improved outcomes in the HIV response.

**Global AIDS Monitoring 2020. Indicators for monitoring the 2016 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS.** Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. 2019, 176 p. The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to national AIDS programmes and partners on the use of indicators to measure and report on the country HIV response. It focuses on the five-year period ending in 2021, but it also covers the period of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (through 2030) and the integration of the global HIV response into the broader development agenda. Although governments have adopted the 2016 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS, its vision extends far beyond the government sector, reaching private industry and labour groups, faith-based organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society entities, including those representing people living with HIV. As indicated in the 2016 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS, a successful AIDS response should be measured by the achievement of concrete, time-bound targets. These guidelines are designed to improve the quality and consistency of data collected at the country level, enhancing the accuracy of the conclusions drawn at the national, regional and global levels. Countries should also develop national and programme indicators that capture the specific goals of both their national strategic plan for HIV and their particular context.

#### UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

**Emissions Gap Report 2019.** Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. 2019, 108 p. This tenth edition of *UNEP Emissions Gap Report* presents the latest data on the expected gap in 2030 for the 1.5°C and 2°C temperature targets of the Paris Agreement. It provides an independent assessment of scientific studies on current and estimated future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and compares these with the emission levels permissible for the world to progress on a least-cost pathway to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. This difference between "where we are likely to be and where we need to be" has become known as the 'emissions gap'. As in previous years, this report explores some of the most promising and applicable op-

tions available for countries to bridge the gap, with a focus on how to create transformational change and just transitions. It looks at the potential of the energy transition – particularly in the power, transport and buildings sectors – and efficiency in the use of materials such as iron steel and cement. Reflecting on the report's overall conclusions, it is evident that incremental changes will not be enough and there is a need for rapid and transformational action. It shows that despite a decade of increased focus on climate change, global GHG emissions have not been curbed and the emissions gap is now larger than ever. It is clear that the world cannot afford another decade lost. For the first time, it looks at how large annual cuts would need to be from 2020 to 2030 to stay on track to meeting the Paris goals.

Boileau P, Ekins P, Gupta J. (Eds.) **Global Environment Outlook – GEO-6: healthy planet, healthy people.** Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. 2019, 745 p. Job Number: DEW/2214/NA ISBN 978 11 087 0766 4 doi:10.1017/9781108627146 UN Environment's sixth Global Environment Outlook (2019) calls on decision makers to take immediate action to address pressing environmental issues to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals as well as other Internationally Agreed Environment Goals, such as the Paris Agreement. By bringing together a community of hundreds of scientists, peer reviewers and collaborating institutions and partners, the GEO reports build on sound scientific knowledge to provide governments, local authorities, businesses and individual citizens with the information needed to guide societies to a truly sustainable world by 2050. GEO-6 builds on the findings of previous GEO reports, including the six regional assessments (2016), and outlines the current state of the environment, illustrates possible future environmental trends and analyses the effectiveness of policies. This flagship report shows how governments can put the world on the path to a truly sustainable future. It emphasizes that urgent and inclusive action is needed by decision makers at all levels to achieve a healthy planet with healthy people.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

**Inequality monitoring in immunization: a step-by-step manual.** Geneva: World Health Organization. 2019, 81 p. CHF 20.00/US \$ 20.00 Order Number: 19300407 ISBN 978 92 415 1653 2. The manual is an introductory guide to inequality monitoring in the topic of immunization. Aiming to build capacity for the uptake and improvement of inequality monitoring practices in immunization, the manual was primarily designed

for monitoring and evaluation officers for immunization, and may also be of interest for other readers with basic knowledge and experience working with immunization data. It is organized in five sections, illustrating how the five steps (and corresponding sub-steps) of health inequality monitoring apply to immunization. From the first step of determining the scope of monitoring to the fifth step of knowledge translation, contemporary considerations and examples for immunization inequality monitoring are highlighted. Step-by-step guidance, including key questions and best practices for each sub-step, are summarized in a flow chart. Additional information is provided through appendices and a glossary of terms.

**WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic.** Geneva: World Health Organization. 2019, 210 p. CHF 40.00/US \$ 0.00 ISBN 978 92 415 1620 4. The report tracks the status of the tobacco epidemic and interventions to combat it. It finds that more countries have implemented tobacco control policies, ranging from graphic pack warnings and advertising bans to no smoking areas. About 5 billion people – 65% of the world's population – are covered by at least one comprehensive tobacco control measure, which has more than quadrupled since 2007 when only 1 billion people and 15% of the world's population were covered.

Vaccarella S, Lortet-Tieulent J, Saracci R, *et al.* **Reducing social inequalities in cancer: evidence and priorities for research.** Geneva: World Health Organization. 2019, 272 p. (*IARC Scientific Publication*; 168) CHF 50.00/US \$ 50.00 Order Number: 17300168 ISBN 978 92 832 2223 7. This volume summarizes the current scientific evidence and identifies research priorities needed to decrease social inequalities in cancer. The publication, based on the expert knowledge of more than 70 international scientists from multiple disciplines, undertakes a populations-within-populations approach, highlighting the large variations in cancer incidence, survival, and mortality that exist between countries and, within countries, between social groups. Several factors may lead individuals with low social status to adopt unhealthy behaviours, to be exposed to a wider range and a higher intensity of cancer risk factors, and to have reduced access to health-care services, compared with their fellow citizens. A special focus is given to how the phenomenon of inequalities in cancer evolves and is reshaped over time, driven by economic, social, political, legislative, and technological forces; it affects everyone, but the most disadvantaged individuals are particularly hard hit. This publication was developed to serve as a reference for policy-makers and public health officials, linking to specific examples of interventions that may reduce future inequalities in cancer.