

PUBLICATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

The State of Food and Agriculture 2020. Overcoming water challenges in agriculture. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2020; 210 p. ISBN 978-92-5-133441-6. This report presents new estimates on the pervasiveness of water scarcity in irrigated agriculture and of water shortages in rainfed agriculture, as well as on the number of people affected. It finds major differences across countries, and also substantial spatial variation within countries. This evidence informs a discussion of how countries may determine appropriate policies and interventions, depending on the nature and magnitude of the problem, but also on other factors such as the type of agricultural production system and countries' level of development and their political structures. Based on this, the publication provides guidance on how countries can prioritize policies and interventions to overcome water constraints in agriculture, while ensuring efficient, sustainable and equitable access to water.

The State of the World's Forests 2020. Forests, biodiversity and people. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 2020; 214 p. ISBN 978-92-5-132419-6. For the first time, this edition of The State of the World's Forests (SOFO) is a joint effort between the FAO Forestry Policy and Resources Division and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). This edition of SOFO examines the contributions of forests, and of the people who use and manage them, to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Forests cover just over 30 percent of the global land area, yet they provide habitat for the vast majority of the terrestrial plant and animal species known to science. Unfortunately, SOFO 2020 confirms that deforestation and forest degradation continue to take place at alarming rates, which contribute significantly to the ongoing loss of biodiversity. Agricultural expansion continues to be one of the main drivers, while the resilience of human food systems and their capacity to adapt to future change depends on that very biodiversity. The State of the World's Forests 2020 assesses progress to date in meeting global targets and goals related to forest biodiversity and examines the effectiveness of policies, actions and approaches, in terms of both conservation and sustainable development outcomes. A series of case

studies provide examples of innovative practices that combine conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity to create balanced solutions for both people and the planet.

Making climate-sensitive investments in agriculture. Approaches, tools and selected experiences.

Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021; 216 p. ISBN 978-92-5-133326-6. Produced by multidisciplinary teams across FAO, the knowledge product is a concise and technically sound guide to integrating climate change considerations into agricultural investment projects and is organized as a compendium of modules and thematic sections. Module 1 provides an overview of the linkages of climate, agriculture and food security and the role that climate-smart investments play in addressing climate related challenges in the sector. Module 2 describes a framework for – and an overview of – tools and approaches for integrating climate risk considerations into project design, appraisal and implementation, including climate considerations in strategic investment planning. Module 3 provides a set of technical and sector-specific notes illustrating relevant practical applications and good practices. Module 4 provides an overview of the main climate financing options as well as opportunities and experiences with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). This knowledge product builds on a 2012 FAO guidance document and draws on the most recent information and data sources, including the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports. It also showcases FAO-developed tools, tested approaches and selected experiences, and discusses climate financing opportunities for agriculture.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

Global Education Monitoring Report 2020: Inclusion and education: All means all. Paris: UNESCO Publishing 2020; 503 p. ISBN 978-92-3-100388-2. This Report looks at social, economic and cultural mechanisms that discriminate against disadvantaged children, youth and adults, keeping them out of education or marginalized in it. The Report identifies different forms of exclusion, how they are caused and what institutions can do about them. Spurred by their commitment to fulfil the right to inclusive education, countries are expanding their vision of inclusion in



education to put diversity at the core of their systems. Yet implementation of well-meaning laws and policies often falters. Released at the start of the decade of action to 2030, and in the middle of the Covid-19 crisis, which has further exposed and deepened inequalities, the Report argues that resistance to addressing every learner's needs is a real threat to achieving global education targets. The subtitle *Inclusion and education: All means all* identifies the practices in governance and finance; curricula, textbooks and assessments; teacher education; school infrastructure; and relations with students, parents and communities that can unlock the process to inclusion.

Global Ocean Science Report 2020 – Charting Capacity for Ocean Sustainability. Edited by K. Isensee. Paris: UNESCO Publishing 2020; 249 p. ISBN 9-789231-004247. Based on data collected from around the world, the Global Ocean Science Report 2020 (GOSR2020) offers a global record of how, where and by whom ocean science is conducted. By analysing the workforce, infrastructures, equipment, funding, investments, publications, data flow and exchange policies, as well as national strategies, the GOSR monitors our capacity to understand the ocean and seize new opportunities. In its second edition, the Report addresses four additional topics: contribution of ocean science to sustainable development; blue patent applications; extended gender analysis; and capacity development in ocean science. The GOSR2020 not only provides consistent reference information at the start of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021–2030, it evolves as a living product. The global community is given the online facility to submit and update data on the GOSR portal and consult data to regularly assess progress on the efficiency and impact of policies to develop ocean science capacity.

JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Prevailing against pandemics by putting people at the centre. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS 2020; 90 p. In this Report, UNAIDS is calling on countries to make far greater investments in global pandemic responses and adopt a new set of ambitious but achievable HIV targets. If those targets are met, the world will be back on track to ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. The global AIDS response was already off track before the COVID-19 pandemic hit, but the rapid spread of the coronavirus has created additional setbacks. UNAIDS has worked with its partners to develop a set of proposed targets for 2025 that take a people-centred approach covering HIV and reproductive and sexual health services along with the removing of punitive laws and policies and on the reducing of stigma and discrimination. As the Report states, the targets should put people at the centre, especially the people most at risk and the marginal-

ized—young women and girls, adolescents, sex workers, transgender people, people who inject drugs and gay men and other men who have sex with men.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Green budget tagging. Introductory Guidance & Principles. Paris: OECD Publishing 2021; 65 p. ISBN: 9789264722309 (Epub) ISBN 9789264547780 (PDF). Green budget tagging can be a useful tool in an overall approach to green budgeting. This introductory guidance was developed by the OECD under the Paris Collaborative on Green Budgeting in collaboration with institutional partners working under Helsinki Principle 4 of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (IADB, IMF, UNDP, World Bank) and draws lessons from existing country practices. This document aims to provide guidance for countries looking to develop an effective approach to green budget tagging, recognising that practices are also likely to vary depending on country-specific objectives in relation to the exercise. In detail, Section 1 outlines the key decisions that need to be taken in designing an approach to green budget tagging. Section 2 sets out considerations in implementing green budget tagging. Section 3 identifies how to utilise and integrate information from tagging in the wider budget process. Section 4 highlights key challenges and Section 5 presents elements that can support an effective approach. Finally, information provided in this guidance is brought together and synthesised into Ten principles underpinning an effective approach to green budget tagging at the end of the document.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

Working from home: From invisibility to decent work. Geneva: International Labour Office 2021; 279 p. ISBN 978-92-2-033710-3 (print) ISBN 978-92-2-033709-7 (web PDF). With the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, large portions of the world's workforce shifted to homeworking, joining hundreds of millions of other workers who had already been working from home for decades. Though working from home has long been an important feature of the world of work, the institutions that govern the labour market are rarely designed with the home as a workplace in mind. The sudden rise in homeworking brings renewed urgency to the need to appreciate the implications of home work for both workers and employers. This report seeks to improve understanding of home work and to advance guidance on policies that can pave the way to decent work for homeworkers, both old and new, discussing three different types of home work: industrial homework, telework and home-based digital platform work.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Accelerating access to hepatitis C diagnostics and treatment. Overcoming barriers in low- and middle-income countries. Global progress report 2020. Geneva: World Health Organization 2021; 76 p. ISBN 978-92-4-001900-3 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-001901-0 (print version). This report provides an update on the recent progress achieved in scaling up the response to hepatitis C (HCV) in low- and middle-income countries. For the first time, the 2020 report includes also information on hepatitis C diagnostics. With a focus on 12 selected countries with diverse HCV epidemics, the report provides updates on the various dimensions of access to HCV diagnostics and pharmaceutical products, including product pricing, the regulatory environment and patent status, which together shape the national hepatitis response in different settings. On this basis, the report demonstrates how programmes in different settings are achieving greater affordability, quality, equity and efficiency in scaling up hepatitis C diagnostics and treatment. The practical lessons and examples illustrate how all countries can further simplify, decentralize and expand service delivery to achieve universal coverage.

SCORE for health data technical package: global report on health data systems and capacity, 2020. Geneva: World Health Organization 2021; 88 p. ISBN 978-92-4-001870-9 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-001871-6 (print version). This Report is the first global assessment on the status and capacity of health information systems in 133 countries, covering 87% of the global population. It identifies gaps and provides guidance for investment in areas that can have the greatest impact on the quality, availability, analysis, accessibility and use of health data. Using the SCORE (Survey, Count, Optimize, Review, Enable) Assessment instrument to measure the status of data and health information systems, this report highlights some important findings. It shows

for example, that while 68% of countries have well-developed and sustainable capacity to detect public health threats, this varies between regions. Although there is good coverage of basic national level data, this is not the case in all countries. Similarly, there is high availability of data on immunization, tuberculosis and HIV; however, coverage of other critical health issues such as noncommunicable diseases, including mental health and cancer, is very limited. The SCORE for Health Data Technical Package includes this report and its accompanying *Assessment Methodology, Assessment instrument and Online Data Portal* along with the recently launched *Essential interventions* and *Tools and standards*. Together, these two documents provide an overview of health information systems, the context and indicators of each intervention, examples of actions needed to strengthen different aspects of the system and a summary of the best tools and standards to do so.

Report on antimalarial drug efficacy, resistance and response: 10 years of surveillance (2010-2019). Geneva: World Health Organization 2020; 78 p. ISBN 978-92-4-001281-3 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-001282-0 (print version). Antimalarial drug resistance has emerged as a threat to global malaria control efforts, particularly in the Greater Mekong sub-region. Drawing on data collected through more than 1000 therapeutic efficacy studies as well as molecular marker studies of *Plasmodium falciparum* drug resistance, this Report provides an overview of the currently recommended treatments as well as other recommended uses of antimalarial medicine (Chapter 2). The report also provides a summary of activities needed to minimize any public health impact of antimalarial drug resistance (Chapter 3) as well as the tools currently used to monitor drug efficacy and resistance (Chapter 4). Chapter 5 provides a review of the data collected from 2010–2019 in the World Health Organization (WHO) global database on antimalarial drug efficacy and resistance summarized by region.