

PUBLICATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Adaptive management of fisheries in response to climate change. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 667. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021; 300 p. ISBN 978-92-5-133890-2. Based on 13 case studies across the globe, this report showcases a set of good practices for climate-adaptive fisheries management, including applying flexible and adaptable fishing seasons and establishing early warning systems for extreme events. Aiming to accelerate climate change adaptation implementation in fisheries management throughout the world, the report showcases how flexibility can be introduced in the fisheries management cycle in order to foster adaptation, strengthen the resilience of fisheries, reduce their vulnerability to climate change, and enable managers to respond in a timely manner to the projected changes in the dynamics of marine resources and ecosystems. The good practices reported are linked to one or more of the three common climate-related impacts on fisheries resources: distributional change, productivity change, and species composition change. Therefore, these three impacts can serve as practical entry points to guide decision-makers in identifying good practice adaptation measures suitable for their local contexts.

State of knowledge of soil biodiversity. Status, challenges and potentialities. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2020; 618 p. ISBN 978-92-5-133582-6. This report is the result of the work of more than 300 soil scientists and experts on soil biodiversity from all regions of the world, and it presents the best available knowledge on soil biota and their ecosystem functions and services. It is organized into seven chapters and presents concisely the state of knowledge on soil biodiversity, the threats to it, and the solutions that soil biodiversity can provide to problems in different fields. It also represents a valuable contribution to raising awareness of the importance of soil biodiversity and highlighting its role in finding solutions to today's global threats.

Minimum dietary diversity for women. An updated guide to measurement - from collection to action. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021; 176 p. ISBN 978-92-5-133993-0. This guide follows and supersedes the 2016 Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women: A Guide for Meas-

urement. The Minimum Dietary Diversity for WRA (MDD-W) indicator is a food-based diversity indicator that has been shown to reflect one key dimension of diet quality: micronutrient adequacy summarized across 11 micronutrients. The guide aims to provide guidance to a diverse range of stakeholders from low and middle-income countries who are interested in actionable data on women's diets. It includes guidance on the most accurate and valid methodologies on collecting, analysing, interpreting, and presenting data on women's dietary diversity, for use in research, impact assessment and large-scale, health and nutrition surveys such as the Demographic Health Survey (DHS), to generate nationally representative data, that are comparable over time and across countries. This guide is articulated into two parts: Part 1, The Indicator: from collection to action, provides an overview of the indicator; Part 2, Steps for field operations, includes basic steps on preparing for MDD-W data collection, selection of enumerators and planning and conducting capacity-development.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (ISC)

Opening the record of science: making scholarly publishing work for science in the digital era. Paris: International Science Council (ISC) 2021; 88 p. This report is the first output of the ISC's ongoing project on The Future of Scientific Publishing and is aimed at the scientific community and its institutions. Opening the record of science is seeking to establish, as far as possible, a shared view of the principles and priorities of the system through which its work is disseminated, and as a precursor for action to promote beneficial change. It proposes a series of normative principles that should underlie the operation of scientific and scholarly publishing; describes the current publishing landscape and its trajectory of evolution; analyses the extent to which the principles are observed in practice; and identifies problematic issues that need to be addressed in realizing those principles.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

Emissions gap report 2020. Nairobi: United Nations Environmental Programme 2020; 128 p. This eleventh edition of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Emissions Gap Report (EGR) as-

esses the gap between estimated future global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions if countries implement their climate mitigation pledges and the global emission levels from least-cost pathways that are aligned with achieving the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement of limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C. This year, the report focuses on three areas that are highly relevant for our ability to bridge the gap and that have become even more pertinent in the wake of COVID-19: the role of COVID-19 fiscal rescue and recovery measures in the global transition to decarbonization; the role and opportunities for reducing emissions from the shipping and aviation sectors, where international emissions are not covered by the NDCs; and the role of lifestyle change in decarbonization. Reflecting the unusual circumstances, the 2020 report deviates from its usual approach of exclusively considering consolidated data from previous years and includes preliminary assessments of the implications of the pandemic and associated rescue and recovery measures.

Adaptation gap report 2020. Nairobi: United Nations Environmental Programme 2021; 120 p. The fifth edition of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Adaptation Gap Report (AGR) provides an update on the current actions and emerging results of global adaptation planning, finance and implementation, three elements which are critical for tracking and assessing progress towards the global goal on adaptation. This year's report features a number of innovative elements: the AGR – taking into account existing tools, assessments and provisions of the Paris Agreement – applies five criteria (comprehensiveness, inclusiveness, implementability, integration and monitoring, and evaluation) to review for the first time whether adaptation planning in 196 countries is adequate (sufficient) and effective (successful) in meeting adaptation objectives; the report explains how efforts to make the financial sector sustainable could help monitor adaptation and pro-actively support the shifting of capital towards climate resilient investments; a new chapter on implementation reflecting the importance of understanding which actions are being taken, where, by whom and in what form has been added. Another important innovation is that, considering the growing recognition of nature's contributions to humanity, this year's report focuses on nature-based solutions as key instruments for adaptation to the impacts of climate hazards.

Preventing the Next Pandemic: Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission. Nairobi: United Nations Environmental Programme 2020; 82 p. The report – produced in partnership with universities, research institutions, UN agencies and the secretariats of several multilateral environmental agreements – identifies key anthropogenic drivers for the emergence of zoonoses, from agricultural intensification and increased demand for animal protein to the conversion of land and climate change. These drivers are destroying natural habitats and seeing humanity exploiting more species, which brings people into closer contact with

disease vectors. Once established in humans, these diseases quickly spread across our interconnected world, as we have seen with COVID-19. Understanding these drivers is essential to inform effective strategies and policy responses to prevent future outbreaks. This report makes many recommendations, all based on the One Health approach, which unites experts from multiple disciplines – public health, animal health, plant health and the environment – to deliver outcomes that improve the health of people, wildlife and the planet. The recommendations include expanding scientific enquiry into zoonoses, regulating and monitoring traditional food markets, incentivizing the legal wildlife trade and animal husbandry to adopt zoonotic control measures, and radically transforming food systems.

EUROPEAN FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY (EFSA)

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), Maxim L, Mazzocchi M, Van den Broucke S, et al. **Technical assistance in the field of risk communication.** EFSA Journal 2021;19(4):6574, 113 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6574. This report assesses peer-reviewed and grey literature on risk communication concepts and practices, as requested by the European Commission to support the implementation of a “General Plan for Risk Communication”. A scoping review of social research studies and official reports in relation to risk communication was conducted in the following areas: understanding and awareness of risk analysis roles and tasks, reducing misunderstanding of the different meaning of the terms “hazard” and “risk”, tackling misinformation and disinformation, enhancing confidence in EU food safety, taking account of risk perceptions, key factors in trade-offs about risks, audience segmentation and tools, channels and mechanisms for coordinated risk communications. The findings were structured as follows: definitions of key concepts, audience analysis and information requirements, risk profiling, models and mechanisms, and contributions to communication strategies. Several recommendations were made for consideration by the Commission, both in terms of actions to support the design and implementation of the general plan, and research needs that are considered crucial to further inform appropriate risk communication in the EU.

EFSA AHAW Panel (EFSA Panel on Animal Health and Welfare). **Ability of different matrices to transmit African swine fever virus.** EFSA Journal 2021;19(4):6558, 109 pp. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6558. This opinion assesses the risk posed by different matrices to introduce African swine fever virus (ASFV) to non-affected regions of the EU. Matrices assessed are feed materials, enrichment/bedding materials and empty live pigs transport vehicles returning from affected areas. Although the risk from feed is considered to be lower than several other pathways (e.g. contact with infected live animals and swill feeding), it cannot be ruled out that matrices assessed in this opin-



ion pose a risk. Evidence on survival of ASFV in different matrices from literature and a public consultation was used in an Expert Knowledge Elicitation (EKE) on the possible contamination of products and traded or imported product volumes used on pig farms.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Guidance for the surveillance of drug resistance in tuberculosis: Sixth edition. Geneva: World Health Organization 2021; 117 p. ISBN 978-92-4-001802-0 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-001803-7 (print version). This sixth edition of the Guidance for the surveillance of drug resistance in tuberculosis (TB) is an updated version of earlier editions published between 1994 and 2015. This updated guidance incorporates experience gained from 25 years of the Global Project on Anti-Tuberculosis Drug Resistance Surveillance, a project initiated by WHO and the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, supported by a global network of Supranational TB Reference Laboratories (SRLs). The aim of this document is to assist national tuberculosis (TB) programmes in developing the strongest possible mechanisms of surveillance for drug resistance in TB. This starts from periodic surveys of sampled patients, moving towards an ultimate goal of continuous surveillance systems based on routine drug susceptibility testing (DST). This guidance promotes certain standardized criteria for surveillance to ensure that results are comparable within and between countries over time. The target audience of this document is national TB programmes and, in particular, the coor-

dination team for surveillance ideally composed of the programme manager, a laboratory specialist, a logistician, and an epidemiologist/statistician. This document is articulated into two parts: Part I describes the principles of the Project that should be considered fundamental to routine continuous surveillance and periodic surveys, and the requirements to transition from the former to the latter. Part II describes the steps needed to plan and implement a survey to determine the burden of drug resistance, and to manage and interpret the data collected.

WHO Guidelines for malaria. Geneva: World Health Organization 2021; 210 p. These Guidelines bring together the Organization's most up-to-date recommendations for malaria, are a compilation of existing WHO recommendations on malaria and supersede two previous WHO publications: the Guidelines for the treatment of malaria, third edition, and the Guidelines for malaria vector control. The WHO Guidelines for malaria aim to provide the latest evidence-based recommendations in one reference to support countries in their efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate malaria bringing together all recommendations for malaria, including prevention using vector control and preventive chemotherapy, diagnosis, treatment and elimination strategies. The guidelines are organized around the major interventions available for malaria: prevention (vector control and preventive chemotherapies), case management (diagnosis and treatment), and strategies to be used in elimination settings. These recommendations on malaria will be continuously reviewed and, where appropriate, updated according to the latest available evidence.