

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 2021. Making agrifood systems more resilient to shocks and stresses. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021; 182 p. ISBN 978-92-5-134329-6. The State of Food and Agriculture 2021 presents country-level indicators of the resilience of agrifood systems. The indicators measure the robustness of primary production and food availability, as well as physical and economic access to food. They can thus help assess the capacity of national agrifood systems to absorb shocks and stresses, a key aspect of resilience. The report analyses the vulnerabilities of food supply chains and how rural households cope with risks and shocks. It discusses options to minimize trade-offs that building resilience may have with efficiency and inclusivity. The aim is to offer guidance on policies to enhance food supply chain resilience, support livelihoods in the agrifood system and, in the face of disruption, ensure sustainable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to all.

The FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2021–2025. Supporting innovation and resilience in food and agriculture sectors. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021; 46 p. ISBN 978-92-5-134673-0. Due to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), drug-resistant infections are placing an ever-increasing burden on human, animal, plant, and environmental health. This document outlines the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2021–2025 which serves as a roadmap for focusing global efforts to address AMR in the food and agriculture sectors. The aim of this plan is to help accelerate progress in developing and implementing multi-sectoral National Action Plans to tackle AMR by calling attention to strategic priorities and areas of expertise for FAO support. The action plan was developed by a multidisciplinary FAO team to ensure that all relevant dimensions – including terrestrial and aquatic animal health and production, crop production, food and feed safety, genetic resources, natural resource management, risk communication, and behaviour change – are considered, with attention to regulatory frameworks, standards, norm-setting and bottom-up processes of collective action. By working together, food systems, livelihoods, and economies will be better protected from the destabilizing forces of untreatable illness.

Gomez San Juan M, Bogdanski A. **How to mainstream sustainability and circularity into the bi-**

oeconomy? A compendium of bioeconomy good practices and policies. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021; 132 p. ISBN 978-92-5-134726-3. This Compendium outlines 250 sources of good practices and policies to advance the global bioeconomy. It covers the entire continuum of economic sectors that have a stake in biological knowledge and resources. The Compendium, therefore, highlights the wide range of aspects that are included in the concept of the bioeconomy. Being an inherently multisectoral process that involves potential synergies and trade-offs among different sustainability objectives, the implementation of bioeconomy strategies presents greater challenges than activities that are focused on a single sector. The report also shows how good practices and policies contribute to the translation of bioeconomy strategies into coordinated actions for the achievement of local priorities and sustainability goals, while also addressing global issues. Overall, the review identifies a knowledge gap: Assessments do not always indicate if practices and policies have enough evidence of impact to be recommended as models that contribute to sustainability objectives of the bioeconomy. To address this, a context-specific approach described in Chapter 5, provides support for countries to make evidence-based decisions on policies and investments for the bioeconomy. The approach helps to identify good practices and policies ex-ante, which can help achieve common sustainability objectives of bioeconomy strategies that were presented in the 2019 FAO report, Towards sustainable bioeconomy - Lessons learned from case studies. Taken together, this Compendium and the 2019 report, provide practical guidelines and resources that can support decision-makers and stakeholders in bioeconomy systems to make progress towards reaching sustainable outcomes.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

The United Nations World Water Development Report 2021. Valuing water. Paris: UNESCO Publishing 2021; 187 p. ISBN 978-92-3-100434-6. The 2021 World Water Development Report on Valuing Water assesses the current status of, and challenges to, the valuation of water across different sectors and perspectives, and identifies ways in which valuation can be promoted as a tool to help achieve sustainability. This report groups current methodologies and approaches to the valuation of water into five interrelated perspec-

tives: valuing water sources, in situ water resources and ecosystems; valuing water infrastructure for water storage, use, reuse or supply augmentation; valuing water services, mainly drinking water, sanitation and related human health aspects; valuing water as an input to production and socio-economic activity, such as food and agriculture, energy and industry, business and employment; and other sociocultural values of water, including recreational, cultural and spiritual attributes. These are complemented with experiences from different global regions, opportunities to reconcile multiple values of water through more integrated and holistic approaches to governance, approaches to financing, and methods to address knowledge, research and capacity needs.

JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

2021 Word AIDS Day report. Unequal, unprepared, under threat: why bold action against inequalities is needed to end AIDS, stop COVID-19 and prepare for future pandemics. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS 2021; 73 p. In this report the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) issues a warning: progress against AIDS, which was already off track, is now under even greater strain as the COVID-19 crisis continues to rage, disrupting HIV prevention and treatment services, schooling, violence-prevention programmes and more. This report examines five critical elements from the Global AIDS Strategy that must urgently be universalized, and which are also critical but under-funded and under-prioritized for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response: community-led and community-based infrastructure, equitable access to medicines, vaccines and health technologies, supporting workers on the pandemic front lines, human rights at the centre of pandemic responses, and people-centred data systems that highlight inequalities.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

How Learning Continued during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Global Lessons from Initiatives to Support Learners and Teachers. Paris: OECD Publishing 2022; 384 p. ISBN 978-92-64-81909-2 (PDF) ISBN 978-92-64-53821-4 (print). This report brings together 45 of the education continuity stories that were jointly documented by the OECD, the World Bank, Harvard's Global Education Innovation Initiative and HundrED during the first wave of school closures related to the COVID-19 pandemic. It covers a variety of different examples on how governments and non-governmental organisations quickly responded to school closures to implement a strategy for learners around the world to continue to study. While often based on the use of digital solutions, those solutions target specific solutions

aimed at academic learning, socio-emotional support, teacher professional development, etc. The book covers examples from low, middle and high income countries on all continents and draws some lessons of these fast-paced responses to reimagine a post-pandemic education across the world.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

Healthy and safe telework: technical brief. Geneva: World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization 2021; 32 p. ISBN (WHO) 978-92-4-004097-7 (electronic version) ISBN (WHO) 978-92-4-004098-4 (print version) ISBN (ILO) 978-92-2-036231-0 (print) ISBN (ILO) 978-92-2-036232-7 (web PDF). This report, jointly produced by the ILO and WHO, outlines the health benefits and risks of teleworking and the changes needed to accommodate the shift towards different forms of remote work arrangements brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic and the digital transformation of work. The report outlines the roles that governments, employers, workers and workplace health services should play in promoting and protecting health and safety while teleworking. Among the benefits, the report says, are improved work-life balance, opportunities for flexible working hours and physical activity, reduced traffic and commuting time, and a decrease in air pollution – all of which can improve physical and mental health and social wellbeing. Teleworking can also lead to higher productivity and lower operational costs for many companies. However, the report warns that without proper planning, organization and health and safety support the impact of teleworking on the physical and mental health and social wellbeing of workers can be significant. It can lead to isolation, burnout, depression, domestic violence, musculoskeletal and other injuries, eye strain, an increase in smoking and alcohol consumption, prolonged sitting and screen time and unhealthy weight gain. The report offers also practical recommendations for the organization of telework to meet the needs of both workers and organizations. These include discussing and developing individual teleworking work plans and clarifying priorities, being clear about timelines and expected results, agreeing on a common system to signal availability for work, and ensuring that managers and colleagues respect the system.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

HIV drug resistance report 2021. Geneva: World Health Organization 2021; 138 p. ISBN 978-92-4-003860-8 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-003861-5 (print version). WHO's latest HIV Drug Resistance Report gives an in-depth picture of the extent to which drug resistance is growing, and the steps that countries are taking to ensure people will receive effective medicine to treat and prevent HIV. Antiretroviral therapy

(ART) has been scaled up: at the end of 2020, 27.5 million people were receiving ART globally. However, HIV drug resistance (HIVDR) can compromise the effectiveness of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs in reducing HIV incidence and HIV-associated morbidity and mortality. Minimizing the spread of HIVDR is a critical aspect of the broader global response to antimicrobial resistance. To minimize the emergence and transmission of drug resistant HIV, WHO recommends that ART and pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) programmes be accompanied by measures to monitor the quality of ART and PrEP delivery and the routine surveillance of HIV drug resistance. The report also emphasizes the need for routine viral load monitoring and close follow-up of individuals with viral non-suppression, including regimen switch if indicated, to achieve favourable and sustained long term treatment outcomes. In addition, ensuring the continuous availability and accessibility to optimal medicines to treat HIV infections is essential to prevent HIV drug resistance. These findings emphasize the need to support countries in proactively finding sustainable solutions that are appropriate to local contexts and can involve community members and civil society. As the current Global Action Plan on HIV Drug Resistance 2017–2021 draws to a close, the report recommends future global, national and country efforts to identify ongoing opportunities to prevent, monitor and respond to HIV drug resistance including adapting to the rapidly evolving treatment landscape and new service delivery models.

World malaria report 2021. Geneva: World Health Organization 2022; 322 p. ISBN 978-92-4-004049-6 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-004050-2 (print version). Each year, WHO's World malaria report provides a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of trends in malaria control and elimination across the globe. It tracks investments in malaria programmes and research as well as progress across all intervention areas: prevention, diagnosis, treatment, elimination and surveillance. The 2021 report is based on information received from malaria-endemic countries in all WHO regions and took a closer look at the impact of disruptions to malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic outlining what is needed to get back on track and accelerate progress in the fight against one of our oldest and most deadly diseases. The latest data show that the worst-case scenario projected by WHO – a doubling of malaria deaths in sub-Saharan Africa – did not come to pass. However, moderate disruptions to malaria services led to a marked increase in cases and deaths in 2020 over the previous year.

State of inequality: HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. Geneva: World Health Organization 2021; 231 p. ISBN 978-92-4-003944-5 (electronic version) ISBN

978-92-4-003945-2 (print version). HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria are diseases of poverty and marginalization, with a heavy toll among populations that are chronically disadvantaged. Although remarkable progress has been made in reducing the overall burden of each disease over the past decade, certain population groups have persistently higher disease mortality and morbidity and lower access to life-saving interventions. Existing inequities have been widely acknowledged as barriers to achieving global and national goals and targets in HIV, TB and malaria programmes. These inequities have become even more pressing amidst the uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic. Yet, the magnitude and extent of health inequalities remain poorly documented and understood. This is the first monitoring report devoted to systematically assessing the global state of inequality in the three diseases, quantifying the latest situation of inequalities within countries and change over time. The report is timely due to the renewed emphasis on equity in prominent global initiatives and plans, including the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and global strategies to end AIDS, TB and malaria. The novelty of this report lies in its comprehensive and systematic approach to presenting the state of inequality across the three diseases. Using the latest available global data for 32 health indicators (addressing the burden of disease; knowledge, attitudes and practices; detection; prevention; testing and treatment; and social protection) and up to 186 countries, the report quantifies within-country inequalities by sex, economic status, education, place of residence and age.

Global analysis of healthcare waste in the context of COVID-19: status, impacts and recommendations. Geneva: World Health Organization 2022; 71 p. ISBN 978-92-4-003961-2 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-003962-9 (print version). The COVID-19 pandemic has led to large increases in healthcare waste, straining under-resourced healthcare facilities and exacerbating environmental impacts from solid waste. This report quantifies the additional COVID-19 healthcare waste generated, describes current healthcare waste management systems and their deficiencies, and summarizes emerging best practices and solutions to reduce the impact of waste on human and environmental health. Scalable and environmentally sustainable solutions exist and are drawn, in part, from country case studies. Case studies are drawn from Colombia, the United Kingdom, Ghana, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal and the Philippines. These include manufacture and use of safe, reusable PPE items; reduced and more sustainable packaging; centralized treatment and use of non-burn waste treatment technologies; and local production and just in-time shipments.