

PUBLICATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2022; 56 p. ISBN 978-92-5-135643-2. Biodiversity for food and agriculture comprises all the components of biodiversity that contribute to crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture – both wild and domesticated, and at genetic, species and ecosystem levels. It is vital to food security and nutrition, livelihoods and the supply of a range of ecosystem services. The Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture was endorsed by the FAO Council in 2021. It contains more than 50 individual actions grouped into three strategic priority areas: characterization, assessment and monitoring; management (sustainable use and conservation); and institutional frameworks. It was developed in response to the country-driven report on The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture.

Schindler C, Heral E, Drinkwater E, Timoshyna A, Muir G, Walter S, Leaman DJ, and Schippmann, U. **Wildcheck – Assessing the risks and opportunities of trade in wild plant ingredients.** Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2022; 140 p. ISBN 978-92-5-135965-5. Thousands of consumer products around the world contain ingredients obtained from wild plants. Wild harvest accounts for some or all the harvest of the great majority of plant species in trade (between 60-90 percent). Wild-harvested plants often come from the most biodiverse ecosystems on earth and many have been used traditionally or by local communities for generations. While these products have global markets and provide critical sources of income, they can also have deep ties to particular cultures and places. Demand for wild plant ingredients is growing rapidly, having grown by over 75 percent in value over the past two decades. Thousands of harvested species are at risk mainly from a combination of overharvest and habitat loss: of the 21 percent of medicinal and aromatic plant species whose threat status has been assessed, 9 percent are considered threatened with extinction. Despite their ubiquity, importance, and the threats facing them, wild plant ingredients are often obscured from consumers and escape companies' due diligence due to a lack of awareness and traceability. Best practice standards exist but have yet to capture a significant portion of the market. This report aims to address these challenges by making information on a selection of "flagship" wild

plant ingredients, the Wild Dozen, readily available and easy to understand. By offering this information without obligation to a specific prescription for follow-up action (e.g., through certification or policy change), it is hoped that a wide range of users will access the report as a first step towards responsible sourcing. Along with a broader update on the state of wild plants trade, the report provides a "profile" on each of the Wild Dozen species, summarising key facts on production and trade. Each profile contains a traffic-light risk rating on biological and social factors, along with an overview of opportunities for responsible sourcing. The information is aimed at industry, consumers, policy-makers, investors, and practitioners, concluding with a summary of what these various stakeholders can do to contribute to a sectoral shift towards responsible sourcing of wild plant ingredients.

Food Outlook – Biannual Report on Global Food Markets. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2022; 174 p. ISBN 978-92-5-136028-6. In view of the soaring input prices, concerns about the weather, and increased market uncertainties stemming from the war in Ukraine, FAO's latest forecasts point to a likely tightening of food markets in 2022. Meanwhile, the global food import bill is on course to hit a new record high of USD 1.8 trillion, an all-time high, almost entirely on account of higher prices. Issued twice a year, Food Outlook offers FAO's reviews of market supply and demand trends for the world's major foodstuffs, including cereals, oil crops, sugar, meat and dairy and fish. It also looks at trends in futures markets and shipping costs for food commodities. The new edition also contains two special chapters examining the role of rising prices for agricultural inputs, such as fuel and fertilizers, and the risks the war in Ukraine poses for global food commodity markets. Food Outlook is published by the Markets and Trade Division of FAO as part of the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS).

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

The United Nations World Water Development Report 2022 groundwater: making the invisible visible. Paris: UNESCO Publishing 2022; 225 p. ISBN 978-92-3-100507-7. Accounting for approximately 99% of all liquid freshwater on Earth, groundwater has the potential to provide societies with tremendous social,

economic and environmental benefits and opportunities. Groundwater already provides half of the volume of water withdrawn for domestic use by the global population, including the drinking water for the vast majority of the rural population who do not get their water delivered to them via public or private supply systems, and around 25% of all water withdrawn for irrigation. However, this natural resource is often poorly understood, and consequently undervalued, mismanaged and even abused. Groundwater is central to the fight against poverty, to food and water security, to the creation of decent jobs, to socio-economic development, and to the resilience of societies and economies to climate change. Reliance on groundwater will only increase, mainly due to growing water demand by all sectors combined with increasing variation in rainfall patterns. The report describes the challenges and opportunities associated with the development, management and governance of groundwater across the world. It aims to establish a clear understanding of the role that groundwater plays in daily life, of its interactions with people, and of the opportunities for optimizing its use in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of this largely available yet fragile resource.

JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Integration of mental health and HIV interventions. Key considerations. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World Health Organization 2022; 92 p. ISBN (WHO) 978-92-4-004317-6 (electronic version) ISBN (WHO) 978-92-4-004318-3 (print version) ISBN (UNAIDS) 978-92-9253-092-1. This publication emphasizes the importance of integrating HIV prevention, testing, treatment and care; mental health services and care for people living with HIV and key and other vulnerable populations, including linkages to social protection services. It provides a compilation of tools, best practices and guidelines that facilitate the integration of interventions and services to address the interlinked issues of mental health and HIV. Although focus is on integration of mental health with HIV services, the considerations may be relevant to other services, including HIV comorbidities such as tuberculosis, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections. This publication is primarily intended for national and local policy-makers; global, regional, country and local programme implementers; organizations working in and providers of health, HIV, mental health and other relevant services; civil society; and community-based and community-led organizations and advocates. It brings together and refers to existing HIV and mental health, psychosocial support and other service provision guidelines, recommendations and tools, including the World Health Organization (WHO) Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) mhGAP intervention guide and mhGAP operations manual; WHO, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other guidelines and

tools related to substance use; and WHO consolidated guidelines, tools and resources on HIV testing, prevention, treatment and care.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Healthy Eating and Active Lifestyles: Best Practices in Public Health. Paris: OECD Publishing 2022; 367 p. ISBN 9789264942134 (EPUB) ISBN 9789264430495 (HTML) ISBN 9789264472921 (PDF). This report is part of the OECD's work on promoting best practices in public health in OECD and EU27 countries. It aims to help countries improve their response to high rates of overweight by examining the potential to scale-up and transfer best practice interventions. Interventions included in the report range from those targeting individual behaviour, such as lifestyle counselling programmes, to those that change the environment in which people live, such as community-based programmes. Examinations involved an assessment of the intervention against validated best practice criteria outlined in the OECD Guidebook on Best Practices in Public Health. The set of criteria includes effectiveness, efficiency, equity, the quality of the evidence-base, and the extent of coverage, as well as an assessment of the intervention's potential to be transferred to another region. Drawing upon key findings from an examination of selected interventions, this report outlines five ways policy makers can improve their response to high rates of overweight and obesity: Create comprehensive policy packages that include interventions covering a range of settings – such as schools, primary care and the community – as well as population groups; target the needs of disadvantaged groups such as those with a lower socio-economic status; boost participation in weight reduction programmes using several strategies; adequately resource transfer and scale-up and provide incentives that strengthen evidence-based research.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

The future of diversity. Geneva: International Labour Organization 2021; 285 p. ISBN 978-92-2-031962-8 (print) ISBN 978-92-2-031963-5 (web PDF). In this collection, scholars and practitioners reflect on the most appropriate interventions to create a more inclusive labour market for all. They explore the economic case for diversity and diversity management strategies, finding that diversity and inclusion must go hand in hand. The book also sheds light on the policy dilemma between respecting individuals and countering structural inequalities, which often requires categorization into groups. The authors remind us that there is diversity within diversity: not everyone receiving the same label has the same needs. The book covers a range of issues including gender equality and mainstreaming, migration and ethnic diversity, racism, violence against

LGBTI people and age discrimination. It is thus a rich source of inspiration for anyone wishing to move towards greater justice in the labour market.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

WHO guidance on the ethical conduct of controlled human infection studies. Geneva: World Health Organization 2021; 106 p. ISBN 978-92-4-003781-6 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-003782-3 (print version). This guidance has been developed in response to requests to the World Health Organization (WHO) for guidance on ethical questions associated with controlled human infection studies (CHIS), especially in the context of growing interest in conducting CHIS in endemic settings. This document aims to provide guidance to scientists, research ethics committees, funders, policy-makers, and regulators in deliberations regarding the design, conduct and governance of controlled human infection studies. This guidance aims to inform well-considered and contextualized decisions about the ethical acceptability of proposed CHIS, including priorities for engagement and social science research to support deliberation and practice, and requirements for oversight and governance. In addressing ethical issues that should be considered during the planning, design, conduct and governance of CHIS, this guidance takes the position that CHIS are not, in themselves, an exceptional and morally distinct form of research, but instead fall within the continuum of health-related research conducted with human participants. When applying this guidance, stakeholders involved in CHIS are encouraged to develop approaches that take into account their own local social, cultural, and political contexts. In addition to the guidance itself, included in the annexes are essential information on consent (Annex 1), a checklist for ethics committees (Annex 2) and eight case studies (Annexes 4 to 11), all designed to further assist with the implementation of this guidance.

World mental health report: transforming mental health for all. Geneva: World Health Organization 2022; 296 p. ISBN 978-92-4-004933-8 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-004934-5 (print version). The World mental health report: transforming mental health for all is designed to inspire and inform better mental health for everyone everywhere. Drawing on the latest evidence available, showcasing examples of good practice from around the world, and voicing people's lived experience, it highlights why and where change is most

needed and how it can best be achieved. It calls on all stakeholders to work together to deepen the value and commitment given to mental health, reshape the environments that influence mental health, and strengthen the systems that care for mental health. While promoting a multisectoral approach, this report is especially written for decision-makers in the health sector. This includes ministries of health and other partners in the health sector who are generally tasked with developing mental health policy and delivering mental health systems and services.

Global status report on blood safety and availability 2021. Geneva: World Health Organization 2022; 172 p. ISBN 978-92-4-005168-3 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-005169-0 (print version). The Global Database on Blood Safety (GDBS) reports important data from many countries on a range of indicators covering the transfusion chain from donor to recipient, as a basis for more informed discussion on the provision and governance of blood transfusion services. This report provides the status and progress of countries in developing nationally-coordinated and well-managed national blood transfusion services. It reports on global and regional trends in blood collection and transfusion during the period 2008-2018, and provides an update on the status of WHO Member States in making quality-assured plasma available for fractionation of plasma-derived medicinal products (PDMPs) to meet the treatment needs of patients.

Global report on infection prevention and control. Geneva: World Health Organization 2022; 148 p. ISBN 978-92-4-005116-4 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-005117-1 (print version). The WHO global report on infection prevention and control (IPC) provides a global situation analysis of how IPC programmes are being implemented in countries around the world, according to evidence from the scientific literature and various reports, and new data from WHO studies. It also highlights the harm to patients and health workers caused by health care-associated infections and antimicrobial resistance, addresses the impact and cost-effectiveness of IPC programmes and the strategies and resources available to countries to improve them. Primarily, this document targets those in charge of making decisions and formulating policies in the field of IPC at the national, subnational and facility levels. This includes policy-makers, senior managers, administrators who are managing health budgets, and IPC focal points at national level (Ministry of Health, public health institutes, etc.), and subnational and health care facility levels.