

PUBLICATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Risk communication applied to food safety handbook. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2016; 98 p. (*Food Safety and Quality Series*) Job Number: I5863 ISBN 978 92 5109 313 9 This handbook focuses on practical principles and best practices of risk communication to support risk management of adverse food safety (including quality) events associated with biological, chemical or physical hazards. The focus is on the use of risk communication in the process of risk analysis to manage both emergency food safety risks (e.g. foodborne illness outbreaks) and non-emergency or more enduring food safety issues (e.g. food safety and health promotion campaigns). The handbook begins with a broad overview of the key goals and concepts of risk communication (Chapter 1). The second Chapter describes the importance of trust for effective risk communication, introduces the principles of good risk communication, and the importance of planning for effective risk communication. The last two chapters discuss key considerations for communicating food safety risks (Chapter 3) and provide additional details on 'how to do' risk communication under real-life conditions (Chapter 4).

Meeting our goals. FAO's programme for gender equality in agriculture and rural development. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2016; 77 p. Job Number: I6618 ISBN 978 92 5109 564 5 FAO recognizes the potential of rural women and men in achieving food security and nutrition and is committed to overcoming gender inequality, in line with the pledge to "leave no one behind", which is at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda. The publication illustrates the consistent and sustained work of FAO towards gender equality and women's empowerment, which are at the core of the Organization's work to eliminate hunger and rural poverty. Each chapter highlights the relevance of gender work to achieving the FAO Strategic Objectives, and describes main results achieved, showcasing activities implemented at country and international levels. Stories from the field demonstrate the impact of FAO's work for beneficiaries, highlighting successes and significant insights gained.

Influencing food environments for healthy diets. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2016; 154 p. Job Number: I6484 ISBN 978 92 5109 518 8 More and more people are becoming

overweight and obese, with increasing diet-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Behind the global shifts in malnutrition and NCDs are unhealthy diets and a sedentary lifestyle. Our food systems and the food environments are not delivering on the diets needed to promote and sustain optimum health. This publication focuses on influencing food environments for healthy diets and offers suggestions on suitable interventions to address that environment.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

Lansky M, Ghosh J, Méda D, *et al.* **Women, Gender and Work: Social choices and inequalities.** Volume 2. Geneva: ILO December 15, 2016; 600 p. Sw.fr.30.00/US\$30.00 ISBN 978 92 213 0869 0 On many aggregate measures of labour market performance, gender gaps have narrowed steadily across much of the world. Yet, the statistical picture is not entirely what it seems. The gaps have often narrowed through levelling down, and gendered social regulation still powerfully shapes the life choices of women and men. This second volume of *Women, Gender and Work* features some 30 recent articles selected from the *International Labour Review*, offering the insights of economists, sociologists and lawyers into a wide range of gender issues and country settings, from Mali to Switzerland, from Jamaica to Malaysia.

Poschen P. **Decent work, green jobs and the sustainable economy. Solutions for climate change and sustainable development.** Geneva: ILO June 2015; xxii + 182 p. Sw.fr.35.00/US\$35.00 ISBN 978 92 212 9638 6 This book argues that employment that contributes to protecting the environment and reducing humanity's carbon footprint – green jobs – can be a key economic driver as the world steps into the still largely uncharted territory of building a sustainable and low-carbon global economy. With specific experiences and macroeconomic studies, this book documents that positive outcomes are eminently possible. However, these require a clear understanding of the opportunities and challenges, as well as country-specific policies that integrate environmental, social and decent work elements to ensure a smooth and just transition process.

World employment and social outlook 2016. Transforming jobs to end poverty. Geneva: ILO May 2016; 160 p. Sw.fr.40.00/US\$40.00 ISBN 978 92 213 0387 9 This report shows that decent work is para-

mount in the fight to reduce poverty. A key finding is that poverty has tended to decline in many emerging and developing countries, whereas it has tended to increase in the majority of advanced economies, including in terms of working poverty. The report also examines the role that policy can play, documenting country initiatives focused on job-centred economic policies, employment programmes, enterprise development, social protection and social dialogue. Finally, the report discusses the role of international labour standards in reducing poverty and inequality.

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

New health technologies. Managing access, value and sustainability. Paris: OECD. January 16, 2017; 225 p. ISBN: 9789264266421 doi:10.1787/9789264266438-en This report discusses the need for an integrated and cyclical approach to managing health technology in order to mitigate clinical and financial risks, and ensure acceptable value for money. The analysis considers how health systems and policy makers should adapt in terms of development, assessment and uptake of health technologies. The first chapter provides an examination of adoption and impact of medical technology in the past and how health systems are preparing for continuation of such trends in the future. Subsequent chapters examine the need to balance innovation, value, and access for pharmaceuticals and medical devices, respectively, followed by a consideration of their combined promise in the area of precision medicine. The final chapter examines how health systems can make better use of health data and digital technologies.

Tackling wasteful spending on health. Paris: OECD. January 16, 2017; 300 p. ISBN: 978 92 6426 627 8 doi:10.1787/9789264266414-en Following a brief pause after the economic crisis, health expenditure is rising again in most OECD countries. Yet, a considerable part of this health expenditure makes little or no contribution to improving people's health. In some cases, it even results in worse health outcomes. Countries could potentially spend significantly less on health care with no impact on health system performance, or on health outcomes. This report systematically reviews strategies put in place by countries to limit ineffective spending and waste. On the clinical front, preventable errors and low-value care are discussed. The operational waste discussion reviews strategies to obtain lower prices for medical goods and to better target the use of expensive inputs. Finally, the report reviews countries experiences in containing administrative costs and integrity violations in health.

OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2016. Paris: OECD. December 8, 2016; 192 p. ISBN 978 92 6426 305 5 doi:10.1787/sti_in_outlook-2016-en The fully revamped and re-titled *OECD Sci-*

ence, Technology and Innovation Outlook is a biennial publication that aims to inform policy makers and analysts on recent and future changes in global science, technology and innovation (STI) patterns and their potential implications on and for national and international STI policies. Based on the most recent data available, the report provides comparative analysis of new policies and instruments being used in OECD countries and a number of major emerging economies (including Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and South Africa) to boost the contribution of science and innovation to growth and to global and social challenges. In this edition, detailed country and policy profiles are available on line.

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)**

Climate Change. *Unesco World Heritage* October 2015;77 Climate change, in the words of the authors of the lead article of this issue, 'is arguably the greatest environmental and social issue of our time'. Yet such change does not affect all cultural and natural heritage sites in the same way, and understanding its impacts is relevant to the preservation of the sites concerned. Importantly, the World Heritage sites also harbour options to mitigate and adapt to climate change through the ecosystem benefits, such as water and climate regulation, that they provide and the carbon that is stored in World Heritage forest sites. Cultural heritage, on the other hand, can convey traditional knowledge that builds resilience for change to come and leads us to a more sustainable future. UNESCO has been at the forefront of exploring the impacts of climate change on World Heritage. In 2007, under the guidance of the World Heritage Committee, it prepared a report on Predicting and Managing the Effects of Climate Change on World Heritage (2007), followed by a compilation of Case Studies on Climate Change and World Heritage, and a Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties in 2008. In May 2014, it published a practical guide to Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites and continues to build the capacity of site managers to deal with climate change. The World Heritage Convention has gradually evolved into a tool of expertise that is now in a position to monitor the progress of climate change and to suggest pertinent practical measures devised to mitigate and adapt to its impact, not only on plant and animal species but on human life itself. The case studies published in this issue offer remarkable insights into specific aspects of climate challenges to World Heritage sites in different parts of the world.

Planet at the Crossroads. *Unesco World Heritage* April 2016;79 From 1 to 10 September 2016, thousands of leaders and decision-makers from government, civil society, indigenous peoples, business and academia gathered together in Honolulu (Hawaii) to

share ideas on how to improve the ways we manage the natural environment for human, social and economic development. Held every four years, the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC) focuses on joint progress in ways to protect biodiversity, a crucial factor in addressing some of our greatest challenges today, such as tackling climate change and achieving food security. World Heritage sites not only provide models of excellence and best practice in management to be shared with others, but the stakeholders in World Heritage preservation also aim to achieve the highest standards in addressing key issues, including climate change, tourism management and sustainable development. This issue of *World Heritage*, reflecting 2016 WCC theme of Planet at the Crossroads, highlights progress made through synergies among the seven biodiversity-related Conventions, as well as collaborative work with site managers and national authorities, and enhanced links between natural and cultural heritage. The WCC is not only a meeting place for many World Heritage site managers and national agencies, civil society and non-governmental organizations; it is a forum for exchange, networking and training on the latest conservation tools and technologies.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Global guidelines on the prevention of surgical site infection. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2016; 184 p. ISBN 978 92 4154 988 2 Surgical site infections are caused by bacteria that get in through incisions made during surgery. They threaten the lives of millions of patients each year and contribute to the spread of antibiotic resistance. In low- and middle-income countries, 11% of patients who undergo surgery are infected in the process. In Africa, up to 20% of women who have a caesarean section contract a wound infection, compromising their own health and their ability to care for their babies. But surgical site infections are not just a problem for poor countries. In the United States, they contribute to patients spending more than 400,000 extra days in hospital at a cost of an additional US\$ 10 billion per year. No international evidence-based guidelines had previously been available before WHO launched its global guidelines on the prevention of surgical site infection on 3 November 2016, and there are inconsistencies in the interpretation of evidence and recommendations in existing national guidelines. These new WHO guidelines are valid for any country and suitable to local adaptations, and take account of the strength of available scientific evidence, the cost and resource implications, and patient values and preferences.

Daily iron supplementation in postpartum women. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2016; 26 p. ISBN 978 92 4154 958 5 This guideline provides a global, evidence-informed recommendation on iron supplementation in postpartum women, as a public health intervention for the purpose of improving maternal and infant health outcomes. The guideline aims to help Member States and their partners in their efforts to make informed decisions on the appropriate nutrition actions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular, Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. It will also support Member States in their efforts to achieve the global targets of the Comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition. The recommendation in this guideline is intended for a wide audience, including policy-makers, their expert advisers, and technical and programme staff at organizations involved in the design, implementation and scaling-up of programmes for anaemia prevention and control, and in nutrition actions for public health. This guideline is intended to contribute to discussions among stakeholders when selecting or prioritizing interventions to be undertaken in their specific context. This document presents the key recommendations and a summary of the supporting evidence.

Zika Strategic Response Plan. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2016; 50 p. WHO reference number: WHO/ZIKV/SRF/16.3 The Response Plan outlines 4 main objectives to support national governments and communities in preventing and managing the complications of Zika virus and mitigating the socio-economic consequences: detection, prevention, care and support, as well as research. Expanding health systems' capacities in affected countries is one of the cornerstones of the Strategic Response Plan. The spread of Zika virus will have long-term health consequences for families, communities, and countries, whose health systems will be challenged to care for children born with these complications for years to come. The Strategy also focuses on communicating risks with women of child-bearing age, pregnant women, their partners, households and communities, so that people have the information they need to protect themselves will also be central to the response. Other elements include integrated vector management, sexual and reproductive health counselling as well as health education and care within the social and legal contexts of each country where Zika virus is being transmitted. The Plan provides the basis for coordination and collaboration among WHO and its partners so that countries' preparedness and response capacities are supported to the fullest extent possible.