

PUBLICATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. **The state of food security and nutrition in the world 2018. Building climate resilience for food security and nutrition.** Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2018; 202 p. ISBN 978 92 513 0571 3 The most recent evidence signals that the number of hungry people in the world is growing, reaching 821 million in 2017 or one in every nine people. The report summarizes the most recent trends in hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms with an analysis on wasting, and an emphasis on the extent to which climate variability undermines progress in these areas. The evidence suggests that severe food insecurity has been increasing in all sub-regions of Africa and in South America. Analyses on wasting among children under five years of age reveal that inequities persist – the poorest households having a prevalence nearly 1.4 times higher than the richest households at the global level, and nearly twice as high in some sub-regions. SOFI was published through a partnership of United Nations agencies including FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

CBD, FAO, WHO, WAGGGS and World WOSM. **Nutrition challenge badge.** Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2018; 56 p. ISBN 978 92 510 9554 6 The publication is designed to help children and young people explore basic concepts of good nutrition, healthy and environmentally friendly eating habits and lifestyles. It will help develop an appropriate, enjoyable and engaging educational programme for class or group. The publication includes basic background information on what we need to be healthy and well-nourished, and how important it is to practise healthy eating habits and lifestyles. The badge looks at the many factors that affect health, growth and prevention of disease and examines the connections between what people eat, their everyday practices and their health. It aims to help young people improve their skills in making good food choices, planning and preparing healthful meals, protecting the quality and safety of the foods they eat and in establishing personal habits and lifestyles that are good for their health and good for the environment. It also suggests and encourages actions you can take to raise awareness in the community about the importance of healthy diets and lifestyles.

Gender and food loss in sustainable food value chains. A guiding note. Rome: Food and Agricul-

ture Organization of the United Nations. 2018; 230 p. ISBN 978 92 513 0346 7 This publication aims to help policy-makers, project designers and field practitioners to conceptualize the nexus between gender equality and food loss while offering practical guidance on and tools for integrating gender concerns into the planning and implementation of food loss studies and reduction strategies and interventions. By linking key concepts from gender-sensitive value chain development and the issue of food loss, it emerges that gender inequalities affect the overall efficiency of the food value chain and generate a poor performance that may cause produce to be removed from the chain. The publication provides critical information and entry points for food loss reduction interventions that improve the way women and men participate in and benefit from food production.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

The impact of HIV and AIDS on the world of work: Global estimates. Geneva: ILO. 2018, 208 p. Sw.fr.30.00/US \$ 30.00 ISBN 978 92 213 1237 6 The majority of people living with or affected by HIV and AIDS are of working age. It is essential to understand and measure the economic and social impacts of the epidemic on the labour force. Bringing together health data, in particular HIV prevalence data, with labour force, economic and demographic data, the report sets out social and economic impacts on workers and their households for 2005, 2010 and 2015, as well as projections for 2020. The report provides snapshots at five-year intervals of HIV prevalence, deaths, and full and partial inability to work for the male and female labour force by country, for various groups of countries and globally. It also gives estimates for other key economic and social impacts (lost earnings, additional care work, child labour and impact on children's education). Acknowledging that anti-retroviral therapy is keeping workers healthy and productive, and recommending the scaling-up of treatment, the report stresses the need to better integrate health data with social and economic data to capture all dimensions of multifaceted AIDS-related diseases. This report aims at providing ILO constituents and other stakeholders with quantitative data to inform national HIV and AIDS policy and programmes in the world of work.

Berg J, Furrer M, Harmon E, *et al.* (Eds.). **Digital labour platforms and the future of work: Towards decent work in the online world.** Geneva: ILO. 2018,

157 p. Sw.fr.25.00/US \$ 25.00 ISBN 978 92 203 1025 0 The report offers one of the first comparative studies of working conditions at five of the major, global, online micro-task platforms. The emergence of online digital labour platforms has been one of the major transformations in the world of work over the past decade. This report provides one of the first comparative studies of working conditions on five major micro-task platforms that operate globally. It is based on an ILO survey covering 3,500 workers in 75 countries around the world and other qualitative surveys. The report analyses the working conditions on these micro-task platforms, including pay rates, work availability and intensity, social protection coverage and work-life balance. The report recommends 18 principles for ensuring decent work on digital labour platforms.

Carbonero F, Ernst E, Weber E. **Robots worldwide: The impact of automation on employment and trade.** Geneva: ILO. 2018, 21 p. (*Research Department Working Paper*; 36) The impact of robots on employment and trade is a highly discussed topic in the academic and public debates. Particularly, there are concerns that automation may threaten jobs in emerging countries given the erosion of the labour cost advantage. The authors provide evidence on the effects of robots on worldwide employment, including emerging economies. To instrument the use of robots, they introduce an index of technical progress, defined as the ability of robots to carry out different tasks. Robots turn out to have a statistically significant negative impact on worldwide employment. While it is small in developed countries, for emerging economies it amounts to -14% between 2005 and 2014. Furthermore, they assess cross-country effects, finding that robots in developed countries decrease off-shoring just as employment in emerging economies.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Transactional sex and HIV risk: from analysis to action. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and STRIVE; 2018. 42 p. This reference document provides a detailed analysis of transactional sex and discusses policy options and principles of engagement around transactional sex in the context of HIV prevention. Although transactional sex is practiced by men and women in all regions of the world, this document focuses specifically on the determinants and consequences of adolescent girls' and young women's engagement in transactional sex in sub-Saharan Africa. We focus on this population because of the potential importance of transactional sex for young women's HIV risk in this region. The document will not address men who have sex with men or gay men and transgender people and the engagement around transactional sex.

UNAIDS data 2018. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 26 July 2018. This edition of UNAIDS data highlights challenges and successes.

It contains the very latest data on the world's response to HIV, consolidating a small part of the huge volume of data collected, analysed and refined by UNAIDS over the years. The full data set of information for 1990 to 2017 is available on aidsinfo.unaids.org.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

The Emissions Gap Report 2018: a UNEP synthesis report. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. 2018. The goal of the Paris Agreement on climate change, as agreed at the Conference of the Parties in 2015, is to keep global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. It also calls for efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The annual UN Environment Emissions Gap Report 2018 will be released in November 2018. It presents an assessment of current national mitigation efforts and the ambitions countries have presented in their Nationally Determined Contributions, which form the foundation of the Paris Agreement. This year's report also looks at fiscal policy, the role of innovation, and the role of non-state and subnational action. The report is being prepared by an international team of leading scientists, assessing all available information.

The state of plastics: World Environment Day Outlook 2018. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. 2018, 18 p. The benefits of plastic are undeniable. The material is cheap, lightweight and easy to make. These qualities have led to a boom in the production of plastic over the past century. This trend will continue as global plastic production skyrockets over the next 10 to 15 years. We are already unable to cope with the amount of plastic waste we generate. Only a tiny fraction is recycled. About 13 million tonnes of plastic leak into our oceans every year, harming biodiversity, economies and, potentially, our own health. The world urgently needs to rethink the way we manufacture, use and manage plastic. This paper sets out the latest thinking on how we can achieve this. It looks at what governments, businesses and individuals can do to check the runaway production and consumption of plastic.

Exploring the potential for adopting alternative materials to reduce marine plastic litter. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. 2018, 127 p. Job number DEW/2177/NA ISBN 978 92 807 3703-5 This report aims to provide representative examples of some of the many alternative materials that are either available commercially, or are in development. It is intended to encourage entrepreneurs, 'startups' and established businesses - as well as researchers in the fields of materials science, engineering, agronomy and related fields - to explore more effective and sustainable products and practices. The overall aim should be to reduce society's dependence on the unnecessary use of plastics, especially from fossil-fuel sources.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Explorations of inequality: Childhood immunization. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2018, 92 p. ISBN 978 92 415 6561 5 This report takes a detailed look at the current status of childhood immunization in 10 priority countries: Afghanistan, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uganda. In each country, childhood immunization coverage is broken down by multiple factors to show inequality according to child, mother, household and geographical characteristics. Then, the report employs multiple regression analysis to identify factors that are associated with immunization coverage. A multicountry assessment illustrates similarities and differences between countries. The findings of the report show how a child's likelihood of being vaccinated is affected by compounding advantage or vulnerability; they also provide insight into how policies, programmes and practices can be targeted to promote universal childhood immunization coverage. Interactive visuals and tables accompany the report, enabling further exploration of the data.

World Health Organization & United Nations. **Climate change and health country profile: Italy.** Geneva: World Health Organization. 2018, 16 p. In Italy,

climate change impacts are already exacerbating existing infrastructural deficiencies, post-industrial pollution phenomena and the intrinsic hydro-geological and seismic vulnerability of the country. Rising temperatures, coastal erosion, flooding and drought may lead to water scarcity (6 out of 20 regions called on the government to declare a state of emergency due to water stress in 2017). Water stress could also lead to a reduction in agricultural production, higher risk of forest fires, increased desertification and could threaten economic progress. In addition, climate change impacts air quality, particularly in urban settings, and may lead to changes in the spatial distribution of flora and fauna which degrades biodiversity.

A healthier humanity: the WHO investment case. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2018, 50 p. (WHO/DGO/CRM/18.2) This investment case describes how a stronger, more efficient and results oriented WHO, working with a range of partners, can serve and guide governments and partners in their efforts to improve the health of their populations and to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG3). The investment case is based on a study carried out by the WHO Secretariat on costs and benefits of projected investments to reach these objectives in the given time-frame.