

## Rapporto Sanit 2001 La Continuit Assistenziale

What happens when UNESCO heritage conventions are ratified by a state? How do UNESCO ’s global efforts interact with preexisting local, regional and state efforts to conserve or promote culture? What new institutions emerge to address the mandate? The contributors to this volume focus on the work of translation and interpretation that ensues once heritage conventions are ratified and implemented. With seventeen case studies from Europe, Africa, the Caribbean and China, the volume provides comparative evidence for the divergent heritage regimes generated in states that differ in history and political organization. The cases illustrate how UNESCO ’s aspiration to honor and celebrate cultural diversity diversifies itself. The very effort to adopt a global heritage regime forces myriad adaptations to particular state and interstate modalities of building and managing heritage.

New evidence this year corroborates the rise in world hunger observed in this report last year, sending a warning that more action is needed if we aspire to end world hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. Updated estimates show the number of people who suffer from hunger has been growing over the past three years, returning to prevailing levels from almost a decade ago. Although progress continues to be made in reducing child stunting , over 22 percent of children under five years of age are still affected. Other forms of malnutrition are also growing: adult obesity continues to increase in countries irrespective of their income levels, and many countries are coping with multiple forms of malnutrition at the same time – overweight and obesity, as well as anaemia in women, and child stunting and wasting.

This edited collection focuses on how the ancient past of the city of Naples has been invented, shaped, transmitted, and received in literature, art, and material culture since the time of the city’s foundation. Adopting a chronological approach, chapters examine important moments in Naples’ reception history from the Roman period (when the city was already several centuries old) to the present day. Among the topics covered are representations of the city’s early history and mythology in texts and temples of the Roman period; later uses of Roman spolia (marble sculptures and architectural elements) in Christian churches; the importance of antiquity to the rulers of the Angevin and Swabian periods; the appropriation of the city’s classical heritage by Renaissance humanists; the image of the ‘local’ poets Virgil and Statius in later eras; humanist images of the ancient aqueducts and catacombs that ran beneath the city; representations of classical monuments in early modern city guides; images of ancient ruins in contemporary Catholic nativity scenes; and the archaeology and philosophy of the city’s Metro system. Featuring contributions from an interdisciplinary range of scholars, this comprehensive volume provides a highly accessible point of entry into the vast bibliography on ancient Naples.

Provides the final report of the 9/11 Commission detailing their findings on the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Cyberterrorism

Cannabis Production and Markets in Europe

Transitions from Early Childhood Education and Care to Primary Education

Primordi. La riscoperta della raccolta del Paleolitico francese del Museo Civico di Modena

2nd revised edition

Markets, Households and City-States

Norman Tradition and Transcultural Heritage

*‘An impassioned and tireless explorer of “useless” and hence “undesirable” populations, Michel Agjer asks here about their future: how can they be returned to the human family, brought back from non-existence into the social world, from the camp to the town, from a life without time into history? How can they rediscover a place on the map of the world, and pass from the status of reject to that of subject? Urgent and indispensable reading for all who reflect on action to be taken, or are called on to take such action.’ Zygmunt Bauman –*

*Provides statistical information on the worldwide population of people 65 years old or older.*

*This book contains a number of papers presented at a workshop organised by the World Bank in 1997 on the theme of ‘Social Capital: Integrating the Economist’s and the Sociologist’s Perspectives’. The concept of ‘social capital’ is considered through a number of theoretical and empirical studies which discuss its analytical foundations, as well as institutional and statistical analyses of the concept. It includes the classic 1987 article by the late James Coleman, ‘Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital’, which formed the basis for the development of social capital as an organising concept in the social sciences.*

*Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2016 is the first of an annual flagship report that will inform a global audience comprising development practitioners, policy makers, researchers, advocates, and citizens in general with the latest and most accurate estimates on trends in global poverty and shared prosperity. This edition will also document trends in inequality and identify recent country experiences that have been successful in reducing inequalities, provide key lessons from those experiences, and synthesize the rigorous evidence on public policies that can shift inequality in a way that bolsters poverty reduction and shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. Specifically, the report will address the following questions: • What is the latest evidence on the levels and evolution of extreme poverty and shared prosperity? • Which countries and regions have been more successful in terms of progress toward the twin goals and which are lagging behind? • What does the global context of lower economic growth mean for achieving the twin goals? • How can inequality reduction contribute to achieving the twin goals? • What does the evidence show concerning global and between- and within-country inequality trends? • Which interventions and countries have used the most innovative approaches to achieving the twin goals through reductions in inequality? The report will make four main contributions. First, it will present the most recent numbers on poverty, shared prosperity, and inequality. Second, it will stress the importance of inequality reduction in ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity by 2030 in a context of weaker growth. Third, it will highlight the diversity of within-country inequality reduction experiences and will synthesize experiences of successful countries and policies, addressing the roots of inequality without compromising economic growth. In doing so, the report will shatter some myths and sharpen our knowledge of what works in reducing inequalities. Finally, it will also advocate for the need to expand and improve data collection—for example, data availability, comparability, and quality—and rigorously evidence on inequality impacts in order to deliver high-quality poverty and shared prosperity monitoring.*

*The Ancient Greek Economy*

*The state of the world’s children. 1998*

*The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018*

*Managing the Undesirables*

*The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019*

*Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States*

*World Migration Report 2020*

Recent crime and criminal justice system trends in the countries of Europe and North America are reported, based on data in the sixth through the ninth United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (CTS). The CTS is the main source of worldwide data on national recorded crime rates and criminal justice system operations. Data for the years 1995-2004 were obtained from official agencies in Canada, the U.S. and more than 30 countries in Europe, and were analyzed by a working group of international experts. The biggest strength of this dataset is that it allows the study of crime and criminal justice systems over a full ten-year period. Two of the major trends across Europe and North America in this period were: (1) On average, the number of criminal justice personnel and the resources of the national criminal justice systems remained stable. (2) The numbers of recorded assaults, robberies, drug-related offenses and frauds increased, while the numbers of thefts, auto thefts and burglary suspects decreased. The following 11 chapters provide extensive analyses of and statistical data on multinational trends: Introduction by Kauko Aromaa; Trends in Criminal Justice System Resources 1995-2004 by Beata Gruszczynska and Ineke Haen Marshall; Trends of Recorded Crime by Kauko Aromaa and Markku Heiskanen; Persons Brought into Initial Contact with the Police by Markku Heiskanen and Ineke Haen Marshall; Trends in Juvenile Justice and the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Criminal Justice Systems by Steven Matly; Trends in Prison Population 1995-2004 by Roy Walmley; An Empirical Approach to Country Clustering by Paul Smit, Ineke Haen Marshall and Jorjam van Gammelen; Massu

More than any other European city, Baroque Naples was dominated by convents. Behind their imposing facades and highly decorated churches, the convents of Naples housed the daughters of the city’s most exclusive families, women who, despite their cloistered existence, were formidable players in the city’s power structure. Inevitable City vividly portrays the religious world of seventeenth-century Naples, a city of familial and intercine rivalries, of religious devotion and intense urban politics, of towering structures built to house the virgin daughters of the aristocracy. Helen Hills demonstrates how the architecture of the convents and the nuns’ bodies they housed existed both in parallel and in opposition to one another. She discusses these women as subjects of enclosure, as religious women, and as art patrons, but also as powerful agents whose influence extended beyond the convent walls. Though often ensconced in convents owing to their families’ economic circumstances, many of these young women were able to extend their influence as a result of the role convents played both in urban life and in art patronage. The convents were rich and powerful organizations, riven with feuds and prey to the ambitions of viceregal and elite groups, which their thick walls could not exclude. Even today, Neapolitan convents figure prominently in the city’s fabric. In analyzing the architecture of these august institutions, Helen Hills skillfully reads conventual architecture as a metaphor for the body of the aristocratic virgin nun, mapping out the dialectic between flesh and stone.

This study brings together available evidence to provide a comprehensive analysis of cannabis production and markets across the EU. It combines information from EMCDDA routine reporting - data on patterns of prevalence and use, seizures, police reports, drug-law offences, cannabis potency and retail market prices - with literature on cannabis markets to create an in-depth analysis of the issue in a European context -- EU Bookshop.

Il catalogo della mostra Primordi presenta il secondo appuntamento del progetto di ricerca delle collezioni ottocentesche del Museo dopo Storie d’ Egitto (16 febbraio 2016 – 7 giugno 2020), caratterizzato anch’ esso da un analogo approccio interdisciplinare volto a coniugare discipline scientifiche e studi umanistici. La storia della formazione della raccolta si collega alle origini del Museo Civico e acquista quindi un valore particolare nell’ ambito delle celebrazioni programmate in occasione dei 150 anni dalla fondazione, avvenuta nel gennaio del 1871. La mostra è allestita nella grande sala che ospita le raccolte archeologiche e l’ allestimento coniuga dimensione ottocentesca e contemporanea introducendo a una grande vetrina ispirata all’ “arredo originario di fine Progetto, che i attuale percorso espositivo preserva e valorizza, video, apparati multimediali, installazioni e una interpretazione artistica della più recente visione scientifica dell’ evoluzione dell’ “uomo affilato all’ artista Alice Padovani.

A Multifaceted Perspective

Social Capital

Mary and Early Christian Women

Cross-border Health Care in the European Union

On My Mind Promoting, Protecting and Caring for Children’s Mental Health

Safeguarding Against Economic Slowdowns and Downturns

Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age

In the ancient world, terracotta sculpture was ubiquitous. Readily available and economical—unlike stone suitable for carving—clay allowed artisans to craft figures of remarkable variety and expressiveness. Terracotas from South Italy and Sicily attest to the prolific coroplastic workshops that supplied sacred and decorative images for sanctuaries, settlements, and cemeteries. Sixty terracotas are investigated here by noted scholar Maria Lucia Ferrazza, comprising a selection of significant types from the Getty’s larger collection—life-size sculptures, statuettes, heads and busts, altars, and decorative appliqué. In addition to the comprehensive catalogue entries, the publication includes a guide to the full collection of over one thousand other figurines and molds from the region by Getty curator of antiquities Claire L. Lyons. Reflecting the Getty’s commitment to open content, Ancient Terracotas from South Italy and Sicily in the J. Paul Getty Museum is available online at www.getty.edu/publications/terracotas and may be downloaded free of charge in multiple formats. For readers who wish to have a bound reference copy, this paperback edition has been made available for sale.

Cyberterrorism and the misuse of Internet for terrorist purposes represents a serious threat, since many essential aspects of today’s society are completely dependent upon the functioning of computer systems and the Internet. Further to the adoption by the Council of Europe of the Cybercrime Convention (2001) and the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005), its Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) has been studying this matter and surveying the situation in member states to evaluate whether existing legal instruments are sufficient to combat this emerging form of crime. This publication contains an expert report prepared by the Max Planck Institute, which evaluates the main problems that arise in the context of cyberterrorism and provides recommendations, together with reports on the situation in the member and observer states of the Council of Europe and the relevant Council of Europe conventions

From 1962 to 1965, in perhaps the most important religious event of the twentieth century, the Second Vatican Council met to plot a course for the future of the Roman Catholic Church. After thousands of speeches, resolutions, and votes, the Council issued sixteen official documents on topics ranging from divine revelation to relations with non-Christians. But the meaning of the Second Vatican Council has been fiercely contested since before it was even over, and the years since its completion have seen a battle for the soul of the Church waged through the interpretation of Council documents. The Reception of Vatican II looks at the sixteen conciliar documents through the lens of those battles. Paying close attention to reforms and new developments, the essays in this volume show how the Council has been received and interpreted over the course of the more than fifty years since it concluded. The contributors to this volume represent various schools of thought but are united by a commitment to restoring the view that Vatican II should be interpreted and implemented in line with Church Tradition. The central problem facing Catholic theology today, these essays argue, is a misreading of the Council that posits a sharp break with previous Church teaching. In order to combat this reductive way of interpreting the Council, these essays provide a thorough, instructive overview of the debates it inspired.

Studying the presence of grace in Augustine’s sermons ad populum preached during the period of the Pelagian controversy, this book eplors the anthropological-ethical perspective of his doctrine of grace and indicates the continuity in his reflections on grace and human freedom.

Gratia in Augustine’s Sermons Ad Populum During the Pelagian Controversy

Periodicals

The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes

International Production Beyond the Pandemic

World Drug Report 2016

The Carolingian World

Papal Overlordship and European Princes, 1000-1270

**“This report was commissioned and published by the Commissioner for Human Rights”--Title page verso.**

The 30th edition of the World Investment Report looks at the prospects for foreign direct investment and international production during and beyond the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. The Report not only projects the immediate impact of the crisis on investment flows, but also assesses how it could affect a long-term structural transformation of international production. The theme chapter of the Report reviews the evolution of international production networks over the past three decades and examines the configuration of these networks today. It then projects likely course changes for the next decade due to the combined effects of the pandemic and pre-existing megatrends, including the new industrial revolution, the sustainability imperative and the retreat of laissez faire policies. The system of international production underpins the economic growth and development prospects of most countries around the world. Governments worldwide will need to adapt their investment and development strategies to a changing international production landscape. At the request of the UN General Assembly, the Report has added a dedicated section on investment in the Sustainable Development Goals, to review global progress and propose possible courses of action.

The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World gives updates on the prevalence of undernourishment globally and the absolute number of undernourished, as well as the latest estimates for a number of global nutrition targets. This latest edition looks at the role of economic slowdowns and downturns in the rise of hunger and makes policy recommendations to safeguard food security and nutrition worldwide.

The Normans have long been recognised as one of the most dynamic forces within medieval western Europe. With a reputation for aggression and conquest, they rapidly expanded their powerbase from Normandy, and by the end of the twelfth century had established themselves in positions of strength from England to Sicily, Antioch to Dublin. Yet, despite this success recent scholarship has begun to question the ‘Norman Achievement’ and look again at the degree to which a single Norman cultural identity existed across so diverse a territory. To explore this idea further, all the essays in this volume look at the ways in which the Normans transformed the lands of their peripheral Norman dominions. In response to recent developments in cultural studies the volume uses the concepts of ‘tradition’ and ‘heritage’ to question the notion of a stable pan-European Norman culture or identity, and instead reveals the degrees to which Normans adopted and adapted to local conditions, customs and requirements in order to form their own localised cultural heritage. Divided into two sections, the volume begins with eight chapters focusing on Norman Sicily. These essays demonstrate both the degree of cultural intermingling that made this kingdom an extraordinary paradigm in this regard, and how the Normans began to develop their own distinct origin myths that diverged from those of Norman France and England. The second section of the volume provides four essays that explore Norman ethnicity and identity more broadly, including two looking at Norman communities on the opposite side of Europe to the Kingdom of Sicily: Ireland and the Scandinavian settlements in the Kievan Rus. Taken as a whole the volume provides a fascinating assessment of the construction and malleability of Norman identities in transcultural settings. By exploring these issues through the tradition and heritage of the Norman’s ‘peripheral’ dominions, a much more sophisticated understanding can be gained, not only of th

The State of the World’s Children 2021

The Architecture of Devotion in Seventeenth-Century Neapolitan Convents

Religion Index One

Exchange of Cultures in the ‘Norman’ Peripheries of Medieval Europe

La Ricerca Giovane in cammino per l'arte

Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2018

Since 2000, IQM has been producing world migration reports. The World Migration Report 2020, the tenth in the world migration report series, has been produced to contribute to increased understanding of migration throughout the world. This new edition presents key data and information on migration as well as thematic chapters on highly topical migration issues, and is structured to focus on two key contributions for readers: Part I: key information on migration and migrants (including migration-related statistics); and Part II: balanced, evidence-based analysis of complex and emerging migration issues.

This report provides a picture of where we stand and what we have learned so far about maternity and paternity rights across the world. It offers a rich international comparative analysis of law and practice relating to maternity protection at work in 185 countries and territories, comprising leave, cash benefits, employment protection and non-discrimination, health protection, breastfeeding arrangements at work and childcare. Expanding on previous editions, it is based on an extensive set of new legal and statistical indicators, including coverage in law and in practice of paid maternity leave as well as statutory provision of paternity and parental leave and their evolution over the last 20 years. The report also takes account of the recent economic crisis and austerity measures. It shows how well national laws and practice conform to the ILO Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), its accompanying Recommendation (No. 191) and the Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156), and offers guidance on policy design and implementation. This report shows that a majority of countries have established legislation to protect and support maternity and paternity at work, even if those provisions do not always meet the ILO standards. One of the persistent challenges is the effective implementation of legislation, to ensure that all workers are able to benefit from these essential labour rights.

Countries could potentially spend significantly less on health care with no impact on health system performance, or on health outcomes. This report reviews strategies put in place by countries to limit ineffective spending and waste.

The COVID-19 pandemic has raised huge concerns for the mental health of an entire generation of children.

Starting Strong V

Extending Russia

Law and Practice Across the World

Remembering Parthenope

Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2016

Health at a Glance 2021

Building climate resilience for food security and nutrition

The 9/11 Commission ReportFinal Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United StatesW. W. Norton & Company

In recent years, several major drivers have put the world off track to ending world hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. The challenges have grown with the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment measures. This report presents the first global assessment of food insecurity and malnutrition for 2020 and offers some indication of what hunger might look like by 2030 in a scenario further complicated by the enduring effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also includes new estimates of the cost and affordability of healthy diets, and the important link between the food security and nutrition indicators and the analysis of their trends. Altogether, the report highlights the need for a deeper reflection on how to better address the global food security and nutrition situation. To understand how hunger and malnutrition have reached these critical levels, this report draws on the analyses of the past four editions, which have produced a vast, evidence-based body of knowledge of the major drivers behind the recent changes in food security and nutrition. These drivers, which are increasing in frequency and intensity, include conflicts, climate variability and extremes, and economic slowdowns and downturns – all exacerbated by the underlying causes of poverty and very high and persistent levels of inequality. In addition, millions of people around the world suffer from food insecurity and different forms of malnutrition because they cannot afford the cost of healthy diets. From a synthesized understanding of this knowledge, updates and additional analyses are generated to create a holistic view of the combined effects of these drivers, both on each other and on food systems, and how they negatively affect food security and nutrition around the world. In turn, the evidence informs an in-depth look at how to move from silo solutions to integrated food systems solutions. In this regard, the report proposes transformative pathways that specifically address the challenges posed by the major drivers, also highlighting the types of policy and investment portfolios required to transform food systems for food security, improved nutrition, and affordable healthy diets for all. The report observes that, while the pandemic has caused major setbacks, there is much to be learned from the vulnerabilities and inequalities it has laid bare. If taken to heart, these new insights and wisdom can help get the world back on track towards the goal of ending hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition in all its forms.

A comprehensive and accessible survey of the great Carolingian empire, which dominated western Europe in the eighth and ninth centuries.

Cross-border health care has become a much more prominent phenomenon in the European Union. When in need of medical treatment, patients increasingly act as informed consumers who claim the right to choose their own providers, including those beyond borders. This book explores such trends and also looks at the legal framework for cross-border care as well as examining some of the uncertainties surrounding it. After the adoption of the Directive on the application of patient rights in cross-border care, Member States will now have to start implementing these provisions. One of the challenges will be to see how various national practices related to access, benefits and tariffs, quality and safety, patient rights, cooperation etc. will be affected by these new rules. The information and analysis presented in the study can be of considerable use to policy-makers and those with an interest in key aspects of cross-border health care to accompany or follow this process.

Mapping and Analysing Practices and Policies

Human Rights of Roma and Travellers in Europe

Invisible City

Maternity and Paternity at Work

An Aging World

Competing from Advantageous Ground

Transforming food systems for food security, improved nutrition and affordable healthy diets for all

This study reinterprets the relationship between the medieval papacy and independent states, suggesting that kings and governments were able to increase their effective power through close relationships with the international papacy, making the papacy integral to the creation of centralized national states and kingdoms in Europe.

Bringing together the research of internationally renowned scholars, Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age contributes significantly to our understanding of the epoch-making artistic and cultural exchanges that took place across the Near East and Mediterranean in the early first millennium B.C. This was the world of Odysseus, in which seafaring Phoenician merchants charted new nautical trade routes and established prosperous trading posts and colonies on the shores of the Hebrew Bible, whose stories are brought vividly to life by archaeological discoveries. Objects drawn from collections in the Middle East, Europe, North Africa, and the United States, reproduced here in sumptuous detail, reflect the cultural encounters of diverse populations interacting through trade, travel, and migration as well as war and displacement. Together, they tell a compelling story of the origins and development of Western artistic traditions that trace their roots to the Near East. The book also includes a new chapter on the Roman Empire, which brought together in this volume are stone reliefs that adorned the majestic palaces of ancient Assyria; expertly crafted Phoenician and Syrian bronzes and worked ivories that were stored in the treasuries of Assyria and deposited in tombs and sanctuaries in regions far to the west; and lavish personal adornments and other luxury goods, some imported and others inspired by Near Eastern craftsmanship. Accompanying texts by leading scholars position each object in cultural and historical context, and the book concludes with a new chapter on the Roman Empire, which brought together in this volume are stone reliefs that adorned the majestic palaces of ancient Assyria; expertly crafted Phoenician and Syrian bronzes and worked ivories that were stored in the treasuries of Assyria and deposited in tombs and sanctuaries in regions far to the west; and lavish personal adornments and other luxury goods, some imported and others inspired by Near Eastern craftsmanship. 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'Memoria e Materia dell'opera d'arte attraverso i processi di produzione storicizzazione conservazione musealizzazione' - Coordinamento: Maria Andaloro La crisi che attraversa la storia dell'arte oggi non è legata all'idea del suo esaurirsi, quanto all'esigenza di rinnovare le dimensioni di senso. In modo più o meno consapevole, e in modi non sempre condivisi, è in atto una svolta. Il libro si pone all'interno di questa svolta. Ne sono spia i percorsi di conoscenza compiuti dai dottorandi quando innesti delle varie morfologie artistiche nel vasto orizzonte dei beni culturali: dove l'opera d'arte non è solo oggetto di conoscenza profonda e raffinata, ma anche contestualmente oggetto di cura, perché sia conservata e comunicata, messa cioè in relazione con la coscienza di chi l'osserva, la studia e la incanala verso percorsi di comprensione.

Do Different Contexts Furnish Different Insights